FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Aware of the situation in which G. Britain would be placed in relation to the United States by a revocation of the French decrees, and apprehensive that she may be put too manifestly in the wrong, attempts have been made by the federal prints to produce an impression that a bare repeal by Great Britain of her Orders in Council would comprehend such a modification of her unlawful edicts as would come within the meaning of the act of Congress of May last. A slight consideration will shew that this impression is founded in error.

The act of Congress requires such a revocation or modication of their edicts by the belligerents as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States. If we give credit to the letter of the Duke of Cadore, as extracted from the British papers, such a revocation by France will have taken place on the 1st of the ensuing month, as is contemplated by our act. If in the same manner the British government does not, within three months thereafter, revoke its edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the non-intercourse act will probably be revived as to that nation. Will the revocation of the *Orders in Council* be such a modification of the British edicts as that they will cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States? By no means, we reply. The British violations of our neutral commerce have not been confined to her orders in council. To place her on such a footing in relation to our neutral commerce, as would authorise the Executive to issue his proclamation declaring the fact of her having so modified her edicts as that they have ceased to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, she must revoke her blockading proclamations, which she has herself declared to be illegal; and as the impressment of our seamen is a violation of the maritime rights of the United States, and of course of our neutral commerce, it appears to us that she might even be required totally to abandon that practice before the provisions of the act of May last could be considered as complied with.

But the federal prints argue that G. Britain never will yield the principle of blockade by proclamation, which they pronounce to be a part of the old maritime law. They seem afraid lest the least measure of justice should be dealt to the United States by G. Britain; and really, in their zeal for her adherence to injustice, overleap the barriers of truth & trample facts under foot with the greatest indifference. They have undertaken, trusting to the ignorance or short memories of their readers, to state that the United States have never protested against the principle of paper blockades. We affirm on the contrary that the United States have never ceased to contend for the true definition of blockade, the legitimacy of which was in 1804 officially acknowledged by the British government, and the violation of it declared to be a *grievance*. And is this acknowledged grievance that which the federal editors declare Great Britain never will abandon! Are her own official acts, disclaiming the principle, held of no account? Or is the new school of public law, one of whose prominent features is a total disregard of neutral rights, more to their taste? Let them give general publicity to the official document which we published a week ago—let them apprize their readers that the British government in 1804, through their minister Mr. Merry, has denied the legality of any blockade, unless in respect to particular ports actually invested, even in which case vessels bound to such ports ought not, they acknowledge, to be captured until previously warned not to enter them; let the people know that a violation of this plain principle was acknowledged to be a *grievance* of which the United States had a right to complain. This simple document, and it is but one of a host of stubborn facts, selected on account of its peculiar application, has put to rout all the forces of those prints, which had as usual arrayed themselves in opposition to American rights, and on the side of European domination. They have not with but one or two exceptions that we have seen, republished it, and it is probable that they will not, and for the best of reasons, that it falsifies the uniform tenor of their assertions. It ought not here to pass unnoticed that these editors must willfully have abetted injustice and encouraged the instruments of it, for they could not but know of this decision of the British government in 1804, which has been subsequently disregarded in practice.

We apprehend that if it shall appear, when the official accounts shall be received, that the act of France is a *bona fide* transaction, according to our law, G. Britain must revoke her edicts, under whatever name, violating our neutral commerce, or by the operation of the law we are placed in a state of non-intercourse with her.

There is little doubt but G. Britain will revoke her orders in Council, issued subsequent to the French decrees; but that is not enough. Every violation of neutral right is not an order in council, but it is not therefore the less a violation. If by a pertinacity in adhering to her infractions of national law and neutral rights, she is placed in a state of non-intercourse with us, it will be her own act, deliberately performed, with the law of the United States before her—a law irrevocable too, because it will have been acted under in relation to one of the belligerents, and could not be repealed without such a breach of good faith as the United States will not be guilty of, whatever example may have been set by other nations.

FROM THE AURORA.

Extract from a young American in London, dated 23d August.

My route from Liverpool to this city was by Chester, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Oxford, I arrived here the 28th July. The feelings of an American on his first visit to a place of this immense magnitude, must be always those of curiosity and wonder. Street after street, lane after lane, without number and almost without end, immense crouds, pressing thro' them in all directions—the brilliancy and number of the shops, the grandeur of the public buildings, the endless train of little various indescribable odd incidents & customs every moment calling up the attention and tanishing successively by the intrusion of some new circumstance so totally different from any and every thing that he had been before accustomed to. Such were my first impressions. Having agreed with my friend on his going for Manchester, on a place of rendezvous in London, a hackney coach soon brought me to him; and we have taken lodgings together. I have visited many of the public places, and have been at Windsor among the rest, where I saw the king, queen and two of daughters, Augusta and Sophia. He is quite blind and led, but appears florid and in good health, and conversed fluently in French with the Portuguese ambassador. The princess Augusta is a homely coarse woman, both in person & features, and aukward in her gait; Sophia is a more delicate person, but without any pretension to beauty. I had not to learn however that royalty is nothing more than humanity in masquerade.

In political affairs the interest of ministers and commerce are the main topics. I have discovered however one fact, of which I was not before aware, that is the great respectability of the new opposition. The good people in America have little idea of how large a portion of the most virtuous, exemplary, and wealthy it is composed. Indeed I cannot see how any man who pretends to political information, and is not so blinded by prejudice as to shut his mind against conviction, can view the present system of this government without acknowledging that it is a most barefaced system of corruption; from the centre to the extremities every avenue and every agent is alike tainted with rapacity, deformity, extravagance and imbecility.—There is one complaint however, in which there is a universal concurrence—that is in lamenting the ill-judged operations of the ministry on the continent, particularly their shameful and extravagant expedition to Walcheren, and their Quixotic adventures in Spain and Portugal, which with the general errors of their policy, have drained the country of all the specie, and sacrificed so many young men, without even any probability of a successful issue.

But all these objects are cast into distant shade by more serious and immediate evils, which come home to the bosoms of the people with a force that no art can repel nor expedient mitigate.—The merchants have been long struggling under the pressure of embarrassments occasioned by the quantities of goods (particularly colonial produce) which has lain on hand for want of a market, and after resorting to every means to save their credit, are failing in all directions. This crisis, so long foreseen both in England and America, has been accelerated by the immense shipments of dry goods to Heligoland, Malta, Sardinia, Madeira, &c. shipments which many will point out to you as a proof of the vast exports of Great Britain and the inability of Bonaparte to stop or injure the trade with the continent. But when I enquire of those who have shipt those goods, I mean the immediate owning shippers, I discover that it has been a most ruinous business; and that although for a moment it relieved the manufacturers, by taking the goods off their hands and affording inducements to manufacture more, it has fallen with double violence on the merchants who purchased them. It is a notorious fact, that when these goods have arrived at their destination, the almost insuperable difficulties to smuggling, added to the frequent seizures, the detection of counterfeit papers, and surreptitious uses of the neutral flag, and the circumstance that the articles smuggled generally cannot be disposed of easily, and that many can be wholly dispensed with, it has been found impossible in many instances where most successful, to obtain more than half first costs. But even this is exceeded by the unfortunate speculations to South America. The amount of losses by that trade, is beyond conception enormous, and has extended its fatal effects to both merchant and manufacturer. It was conceived that a new and inexhaustible source of commercial wealth was found in South America, and as their warehouses bent under the loads of goods, they in their eagerness to disburthen them, embarked in this most unfortunate enterprize, and in the greatest number of instances have incurred a total loss; and in many to pay expences amounting to more than the whole proceeds of the adventures. All these causes combined, have produced the lamentable consequences which the merchants have been striving to avert, and the time has at lentgh arrived when *many* can contend no longer. The failures commenced with Devaynes & Co. one of the greatest banking houses in England, and since that period scarcely a day has passed without the stoppage of some large mercantile house, to the amount in some instances of half a million sterling. The consternation among the merchants is excessive, no one can see where it will terminate, or whose turn it will be next, distrust and suspicion are therefore general.

Of the state of paper money you shall have my ideas in a future letter by the Caledonia.

## "MURDER WILL OTT."

We copy the following account of a remarkable developement showing the force of remorse, in leading to justice—from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal of Tuesday last.

*The Murder of Miss Reeves.*

On the night of Wednesday, August 15, 1792 a Murder attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity, was committed on the body of Miss *Elizabeth Reeves* of this city aged 17. The sympathy which prevailed throughout the city for the fate of this unfortunate girl, is still fresh in the recollection of many of the citizens. Gov. Mifflin issued a Proclamation offering a reward of 300 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, but without effect. Eighteen years had rolled away, without being able to discover the perpetrators, the whole circumstance was fast consigning to oblivion, and justice was apparently slumbering till the Last Day, when on a sudden light shines forth on this deed of darkness, and a clue is given whereby to trace it.

Last Saturday *Charles Breece*, late a constable in this city, was committed to jail, after a hearing before the Mayor charged with strong suspicion of the aforesaid Murder, on the confession of his step mother, then at the point of death. The statement she is said to have made on oath is to the following import:—That on the night on which Elizabeth Reeves was murdered, the accused came to his father's house with his clothes covered with blood, took of his shirt, threw it into a wash tub, and washed the blood off it. That he was for some time afterwards very restless in his sleep, and would often make frightful exclamations. In the dead of the night, soon after the murder of Miss Reeves, she, the step mother, heard him groan, and went up into his room and asked what was the matter, and he answered, that a young woman had just been in the room with a lighted candle in her hand, that he had his face towards her when she first entered the room, but he turned his back to her as soon as he saw her.—These, and some other occurrences, had induced her to suspect the accused of the murder, and she could not die in peace without divulging what she knew respecting it. The accused asserts his innocence, and says that he can prove that he was in the state of Virginia at the time Miss Reeves was murdered.—He afterwards admitted that he was home at the time, had read the governor's proclamation offering a reward for the murderer, and did not go to Virginia until the year after. Another man, who was with the accused at his father's on the night of the murder, and who does not now live in this state, has likewise been accused, by the woman, of being concerned with him in the murder, and we understand that a stock buckle, which was found in the hand of the corpse, is marked with the initials of that man's name.

The following circumstantial account of the murder is copied from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, and cannot fail to be interesting at this moment.—The almost prophetical remark of Capt. Dunlap, that the time would come when the perpetrator of this foul murder, although he should "take refuge in the hollows of the mountains or in the bottom of the deep abyss, must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living." will strike the reader as singularly emphatical.

*From Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser. Saturday, Aug. 18, 1792.*

Thursday morning the corpse of a young woman was found in one of the docks near Kensington; and inquest sat upon the body, but we have not yet learnt their verdict. Report is, that they brought in—*Wilful Murder by persons unknown:* Of this however, we shall soon be able to lay the particulars before our readers. In the mean while we cannot refrain from communicating such intelligence as has come within the range of our enquiry. Her name is *Elizabeth Reeves*, about 17 years of age—handsome—apprentice to a mantua maker, and courted by a young tradesman of the vicinity, to whom it was reported she was shortly to be espoused.

In the afternoon of Wednesday, after her work was done, she had requested leave of her mistress to take a walk to market, to purchase some fruit;—for which purpose she had obtained liberty, and a small sum of money, from her mistress:—who saw no more of her until yesterday; when, as it has been traced, a boy, being on the fatal wharf at a very early hour, observed a man heaving stones on something, which the boy soon discovered to be the dead body of a man or woman, he could not tell which; that the instant the man saw the boy, he leaped into a batteau, and pushed off a few yards to a shallop, that lay convenient, to which he made fast the batteau, and then boarding the shallop, the latter put off with the tide down the river, which was favourable to the design at this moment.

The body of a female with gold earrings, and some other marks of respectability, soon attracted the notice of the citizens,—and the noise reached the ears of her mistress and an uncle, (for the unfortunate girl was an orphan) her person was soon ascertained. A comb which she wore in her hair was found at some paces distant, lying in contact with a man's black cravat, which has been supposed to belong to——! Humanity forbids our proceeding in this horrid recital,—except to mention, that some officers belonging to the custom house sent off a boat, as did several others, after the shallop before mentioned.

Justice Coats took an active part to investigate and discover the perpetrators of this infernal deed—professional persons of both sexes were brought to examine the body, and it was the opinion of the women that the unhappy girl had been—— and then murdered!! from the marks of violence on her face and other parts.

Surely the earth and sea combined could not hide a villain of so deep a die as he who could commit a crime like this—let him take refuge in the hollows of the mountains, or in the bottom of the deep abyss.—he must and will be vomitted up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.

*LATEST FROM ENGLAND AND IRELAND.*

The gentleman (Mr. Pye) who came in the ship——, arrived in the Delaware from London, and bears *Dispatches* to government, has politely lent the editors of the Americans a London paper, "the Day," of September 12—from which we make the following hasty

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Accounts of the war between the Russians and Turks are somewhat contradictory; but events have been evidently favourable to the former, who had laid seige to Varna, a Turkish town in Bulgaria, on a river of the same name, which disembogues into the Gulf of Varna, on the Black Sea—distant only 145 miles from Constantinople. The fate of Turkey was supposed to depend on that of the Grand Vizier's army, which was retreating rapidly to Adrianople. The Pacha of Nissa in Servia, was also defeated.

In these alarming disasters we are told that "the Grand Seignor displays uncommen energy. In a new proclamation he has declared that every Mussulman capable of bearing arms, who will not range himself under the standard of Mahomet to fight for his country and religion, shall be considered and dealt with as unbelievers."

IRELAND.

The sheriffs of Dublin (Sept. 8) have announced their intention of complying with the popular wishes to call an early meeting of the freemen and freeholders of that city, to deliberate "upon the subject of the Union." The Catholics of Waterford and Tipperary had entered into resolves against the penal laws. The earl of Donoughmore and his gallant brother lord Hutchinson, were daily expected at Knocklofty near Clonmel, from England.

Meetings are likewise called in the counties of Meath and Mayo, "to consider the expediency of addressing his majesty on the present state of public affairs."

AMERICAN CONCERNS.

We understand that Mr. Pinkney is about to send dispatches to America, which are to be conveyed by lieutenant Spence, who brought those relative to the Moselle and Vixen. He is to quit England in the Hornet on the 19th inst. and from hence is to proceed to Paris, to have an interview with general Armstrong; but he has peremptory orders not to remain in the French capital on any account more than three days.

On Sunday last, the deputies from the Carraccas had an interview with the marquis Wellesley, at Apsley House, preparatory to their departure for South America. They proceeded yesterday to Portsmouth, in order to embark on board a British vessel of war. The deputy from Buenos Ayres and general Miranda had frequent interviews with the noble marquis, who, in the evening, proceeded to the sea coast for the benefit of his health.

Mr. Powell, the American secretary of legation, has been obliged to return to Dover. The following is the communication of our correspondent on the subject:—

"*Dover, Sept.* 10.

"Mr. Powell, the American secretary of legation, whom I stated in my last to have sailed in a flag of truce yesterday morning for Calais, returned this afternoon to Dover, the French having refused him permission to land. When the vessel arrived off Calais, a shot was fired to prevent her entering the harbour; not intimidated by this, she continued loitering in the Roads, and at length monsieur le commissarie, accompanied by two other persons, came off and informed Mr. Powel the vessel would not be permitted to enter Calais, nor could he suffer any person or dispatches to be landed from her, and advised him immediately to depart, or means would be taken to sink the vessel. Mr. Powell, not at all disheartened by these circumstances, resolved (though contrary to the advice of the crew) to steer for Boulogne, and arrived off that port, directed the flag of truce to stand with all sail into the harbour; but here the enemy were not so civil as at Calais, for they immediately opened a tremendous discharge of shot and shells upon the vessel, without communicating with her; and it was only by an instant retreat that the vessel, and the lives of those on board, were saved.

FRANCE.

The numerous letters from French merchants, express the opinion we have long ago mentioned alone, that new measures of vigour against the trade of this country were in the contemplation of the French cabinet. They recommend to their correspondents to beware of sending American vessels into French ports, in the present situation of affairs, and until Bonaparte's intentions in framing his new commercial decree should be better understood. As it stands at present, a liberal construction of it might render all Americans liable to seizure, until the government of the U. States shall resist by force the British blockade or until it is withdrawn by the British government together with the orders in council; and it is supposed that American vessels, without having entered any British port, or having been searched by English cruizers, might and would be detained under the decree, on the ground that their government have not acceded to the principles laid down by Bonaparte.

So much for the facilities with which Bonaparte's new decrees were to afford the British commerce. Those who supposed that Bonaparte was sincere in his overtures for a partial renewal of commercial intercourse, have laid great stress on the financial resources the new duties would afford him, and on his giving up the certificates of origin—which last concession on his part, has been considered as a complete victory over his exclusive system. When the vessels themselves can be seized under the decree, certificates of origin for part of the cargo, are certainly objects of no consequence. But even supposing the difficulty we have stated above to be done away, has not Bonaparte the resource of denunciations of English origin to confiscate both ship and cargo;—and can any one doubt that he would avail himself of it? As to the revenue he was to draw from the new duties imposed on colonial produce, we really believe that he intended, should his plan have succeeded in any degree and for any time, to draw to himself all the enormous profits made by successful French adventurers in the West India trade. They were such, that it was calculated that if one vessel out of five returned in safety, the adventure still left a profit of 15 per cent.—Now by comparing the market price of colonial produce in France with the aggregate account of the new duties, freight and market price of those commodities, both here and in America they will be found totally as nearly as possible.—The goods would in that case come fully as dear to the French consumer as before, and owing to the general misery of the people, extensive no sales, in a national point of view could possibly take place. But money is, in this instance, a secondary consideration only with Bonaparte, and his main point, we repeat it is to embroil us in a war with America.

RUSSIA.

We have heard that the Russian government, since the condemnation of the ships at Riga and St. Petersburgh, has listened to the petitions of the merchants, and had actually liberated one of those ships which had taken clearances from Teneriffe. We are not prepared to state what degree of credit may be due to this report.

Of the events of the war with Turkey we know nothing positive—both parties claiming the advantage. Certain it is, however, that the Russian finances cannot long maintain a distant and expensive war; and that the election of Bernadotte to the throne of Sweden, with the demonstrations of the French and Saxon troops on the side of Poland, will soon compel Alexander to recall his troops for the defence of his capital.

Prior to the surrender of Almeida to the French, two magazines are said to have been blown up, which destroyed one third of its inhabitants.