Asia upon Europe, is a crime of Austria against Europe, against herself, is an anti-social delirium which cannot sufficiently excite our astonishment and indignation.

What then is the hope of Austria, when Europe shall cease to exist, and that Europe is in danger of losing its independence cannot be doubted when we see combined against her, the riches of the two Indies, the power of a vast portion of Asia, the fatal defection, the parricidal policy of a part of her own states.

"But," cry the mercenary and stupid writers "it is on France the eyes of Europe should be fixed, it is France who has destroyed the equilibrium, it is true what she adds to her territory is small and almost imperceptible in comparison with the provinces swallowed by Russia, or the kingdoms subjugated by England. But the conquests of England and Russia are so distant." Not so distant, however, but that their gold can reach with facility, and their armed hordes penetrate to the heart of Europe.

"But," dare they add—"these conquests of England and Russia may be the more readily pardoned, since they gain so little from them; since they govern them so wretchedly; for the population of India diminishes every day under the iron sceptre of Great Britain, and the prosperity of Asia is not very sensibly augmented under the knout of Russia."

Strange reasoning indeed, by which they would induce us to conclude, that the impotence of a government to do good, compensates for its power to do ill.

Behold however these armies which a territory, less populous it is true, but thrice as extensive as the rest of Europe can raise, see them extending from the mouths of the Boristhenes to those of the Neva; see at the entrance of these same rivers, two fleets, at a given signal, setting sail, and tracing around Europe a line of ignominy and servitude, and in the space of a little time, meeting and uniting before the mouths of the Rhone or the Tiber, and then say if Europe is not endangered.

If England were in a like situation, do you not believe she would before this, have officially proclaimed the blockade of Europe? Nature, stronger than ambition, prevents England from acting as as she would act were she situated like Russia; but where the views of ambition are assisted by natural position, can we doubt but that Russia will adopt the logic of England?

What is wanting to enable her to execute this plan of gigantic tyranny, since a great and still increasing marine is to be the instrument. Is it timber, when possessed of forests untouched since the creation; is it hemp, is it iron, is it provisions of any kind, when she is the grand magazine of Europe, or can it be men? No they will not soon exhaust, either the regions of ancient Scandinavia, which have been called the nurseries of the human race, nor the vast *nations* of Asia, those eternal reservoirs which have periodically inundated the ancient world.

But, perhaps, gold, so necessary in modern warfare, may be wanting; perhaps ramparts and barriers may impede her progress.

Gold! England, depending on her insular situation, and as separated from Europe, shutting her eyes on the dangers which she thinks distant or impossible, exhausts the treasures of India on her side. Ramparts, barriers!

Austria, a thousand times more senseless than England, since her danger is more imminent, Austria opens a passage through her territories, and over the bodies of her subjects marks a passage for Russian armies to march to the west and middle of Europe to join the Russian and Tartar fleets.

What will be the consequence to Austria and England of such a violation of all the dictates of interest and prudence may be easily foreseen; for Austria, it will be the overthrow of a government whose subjects are not its friends—for England, more remote, indeed, but more terrible, the entire destruction of both the government and people.

In vain do these powers endeavor to deceive themselves—their destiny is inscribed upon the pages of history.

At the time when the Moors were invited into Spain by two traitors, blinded by revenge, they took no time to consider the consequences of their treason; they believed that the difference of religion, of manners, of color would prevent the Moors from making a permanent establishment, and yet but a few years had elapsed when, except in inaccessible mountains, scarcely a drop of Christian blood was to be found in Spain.

And to whom is it that the court of Vienna thus cheerfully opens her hereditary kingdoms? To a powerful sovereign of the very same people who, under the emperor Leopold, invited by the rebel Hungarians, laid siege to Vienna with an army of 300,000 combatants, by whom it would have been infallibly taken, and ravaged, had it not been for the succours of the magnanimous Sobieski.

In a similiar and perhaps as near a danger, no Sobieski will arise! There is no longer a Poland—ingratitude has consigned it to destruction; avarice has despoiled it!

There is no longer a Poland! This is the true cause, the deplorable origin of all the revolutions over which Europe has mourned since that gloomy period, and of all those which are yet to be accomplished!

When Charles XII. and Peter I. fought for victory with armies so small that they seemed lost in the deserts of the Ukraine, Europe might look on with indifference, and although this indifference discovered no great penetration, there was nothing in it repugnant to common policy.

But it was quite another thing when, on the partition of Poland, Europe beheld Russia throwing the weight of her influence into the complication of interests and the equilibrium of strength, which preserved the balance of the European powers.

All action leads necessarily to reaction, and France was sooner or later to avenge upon herself and all Europe the affront she had received from her own government and from foreign aggressions.

The re-action of France upon herself has taken place. We have been witnesses of its horrors and its prodigies—the revolution has been completed, the dynasty is changed, the blood is renovated throughout all the arteries of the political body—the work is consummated.

Elsewhere it is not so; the re-action commenced, it has been suspended—the revolution was arrested by the moderation of the conqueror. We trusted in the return of misguided cabinets to reason, in the protestations of humiliated powers—chimeras of magnanimity which they have taken care to dissipate.

It is a singular and remarkable sight, to see Europe led on to a destiny, even in opposition to the wishes of the power which the course of circumstances may render the arbitress of Europe.

The furious policy of England, the stupid counsels of Austria, the inflammatory impotence of Sweden, the nonexistence of Poland, the absolute prostration of all the moral and physical strength of the Ottoman empire; and lastly, the well understood ambition of Russia places Europe in circumstances, which should excite the attention and awaken the anxiety of all thinking minds, and lead to not unprofitable deliberations.

Reflection and foresight are the great and distinguishing faculties of man; they are the strong levers of human action. He who foresees has advanced one step in accomplishing or preventing the event foreseen.

We are at a crisis when events succeed each other with such rapidity, that the boldest predictions of events that appear far distant, are realized in less time than the most clear and active mind would require to analyze them.

That equilibrium of Europe, to which we have just alluded, exists no longer; it is destroyed: that balance, that deep complication of interests, of opposing and concording systems, which was the foundation of the prosperity of Europe in ordinary times, when its wars were, if I may so say, only civil wars or family quarrels, cannot exist when attacked by great extra-European powers; and has every thing to fear from the pressure of Asia, of Africa, and perhaps of both.

In those interesting and trying circumstances, which have more than once taken place, and which exist at the present time, Europe is infallibly destined to a general servitude, if she obstinately perseveres in her present intestine jealousies and divisions.

At what epochs was it, that the barbarians made their first irruption into the Roman world with impunity? It was under Gallien, that phantom of an emperor, it was when thirty tyrants at a time were proclaimed by a frantic soldiery, or when cities in tumult disputed an empire which they were alike eager to destroy and unable to defend.

The world is very old, yet always changing, always the same, a prey to the same passions, seduced or enlightened by the same interests, the same causes produce the same effects in every age, we need not servilely seek in the records of the past rules for our conduct at the present period; but let us study in the grand Mirror of history, its repeated lessons and reap instruction from the experience of the past.

In the earliest ages, when Europe was insulted by Assia, she ranged herself under the command of a single chieftain, some ages after, Greece (then civilised Europe) was within a hair's breadth of destruction by the monarchs of Asia who took advantage of her intestine divisions.

But at the voice of their Amphictions, they assembled to chuse a captain general; liberty, jealous as love, and as easily alarmed, for a longwhile resisted the supremacy of Philip and his son.—Thebes paid dear for her resistance; but soon was the voice of gratitude heard throughout Greece, now delivered from all fears of the barbarians, and all her altars smoked in honor of Alexander.

Europe composed at present, I will not say of republics, but of democracies more foolishly jealous, not only of that liberty dear to all generous hearts, but of its most frivolous forms, will be forced, if the policy of Vienna and London are not changed, to adopt ideas of combination and unity, incompatible, without doubt, with all the dignity of independent states, but by which alone she can be saved when attacked by another part of the world, and it is too plain a truth to need exposition, that even those who most complain of the power of France and who invite the intervention of Russia, are by their measures driving the west of Europe to the alternative of perishing, and of perishing soon under Russia, or of giving greater weight and importance to the preponderance of the French government.

Certainly Hannibal encountered the greatest difficulties and disadvantages in attacking Italy, if we compare his expedition with the other irruptions into Europe by Asia, and Africa, or even to that which now menaces us; nevertheless if at this epoch, Italy had not been almost united under the same influence, if the power of Rome had not been the same that it was before the siege of Velac, there would have been an end of Rome, of the independence of Italy, and Europe had been subjugated by Africa.

Octavius sustained the cause of Europe, of Europe indignant at beholding Anthony drawing in his train the kings of the East, and menacing Italy with the manners and servitude of Asia and Africa. This state of the public mind cost Augustus the empire of the world.

Constantine united it anew, and took an advanced post against the attempts of Asia, by chusing Byzantium for the seat of empire. Under his successor all was again debased, again divided.

Already was prepared in the Deserts of Arabia, the most terrible lesson Europe ever received, an example which above all others is calculated for our instruction.

Certainly this terrible overthrow of three parts of the world, was less probable, than the scourges which now threaten us, and which it is yet possible to avert.

When Mahomet traversed the deserts at the head of a caravan, rather than an army, with which however he laid the foundations of that military power, so formidable, and which for so long a time was acknowledged by a large portion of the globe, it would have required more than human foresight to have predicted the conquests of the Caliph who were his successors, to have foreseen, that after having subjugated a part of Asia and Africa, they should advance triumphantly into Europe, and meet with no check to their career, until they had penetrated to the plains of *Tours*.

More just motives for alarm now exist, when we see the Scythians and the Tartars already marching, to prey upon the vitals of Germany, when the indigent and ferocious nations of the Morea and Epirus, are already rejoicing in the pillage of Italy, ready to be disgorged upon the shores of this beautiful country, led on by Russian and English armies.

Oh! Italy, thou hast detested, thou hast called barbarian, those people, those soldiers, who from the summits of thy Alps have poured upon thy vallies! What name dost thou reserve for these swarms of devastations which the Adriatic is about to throw upon thy costs.

But is it Italy alone which should be alarmed! Again and again I repeat, it is the west, it is Europe which is menaced, and in a manner far more terrible than at that famous and much calumniated epoch, when by an effort which preserved its independence, its political and social existence, the west, actuated by one sentiment, rose and marched in order to preserve the benefits of christianity, and of civilisation, which were then one and the same. It was at the commencement of civilisation and liberty, which benefits were derived from christianity, that Europe under the symbol of the tomb of Jesus Christ, arose to defend the religion which had enlightened the west and softened its barbarism.

The religious object was rational, and the political worthy of admiration; at all times it should awaken our gratitude, and at this time it should excite our emulation.

I do not pretend to say that the instinct of that age should be put into competition with the wisdom and science of ours; but it seems to me that the considerations which then so powerfully influenced their minds, should be maturely weighed by us.

Let us for once listen to what is said by those clear sighted and profound politicians, whom we have treated as men ignorant and grossly superstitions.

"The power of the Turks," cry they to kings and nations, "The power of the Turks every day augments to the great detriment of christianity, every day the acquisition of some new province inflates their pride, they invade, they embrace in idea the whole earth; they are more brave and more artful than the Saracens, their councils more wise, their actions more bold, they make greater efforts and are crowned with greater success."

At present, writers of Europe, put the name of Russians in the place of Turks, put the name of Turk in the place of Saracen, for the Turks reigned then in fact, where the Saracens reign now in name, and the Russians now govern where the Turks think they still command, change then the names only, and let us continue this curious expostulation.

"Kings and kingdoms of the west, (I cite the very words transmitted to us) you believe yourselves in security when even the extremities of the earth are not, when the very bosom of Europe is violated, its ramparts threatened and its shores insulted.

"The greatest part of the countries, which the Babylonians, the Medes, the Persians, the Macedonians, the Parthians, and the other masters of the world once possessed, is theirs, or trembles at their approach.

"On all sides they extend their frontiers, or to speak more truly they acknowledge none, and between the places where their sway is firmly established, and the country which we inhabit, there is less distance than between them and the Caspian, from whence they first issued for the ruin of mankind."

Thanks to the defection of Austria and England. Europe is now in the same circumstances in which she was in the eleventh century. Then she sought for a chief and defender in the same country which had given birth to Charles Martel. Think you, sages of Europe, the zealous defenders of her independence can seek elsewhere a military chief or political head.

It cannot be too often repeated or too deeply engraven on the mind, that if the senseless policy which influences so many of the powers of Europe, if their blind hatred for us continues to urge her on to ruin, that Europe will throw herself into our arms, certain that we will not betray her last hope.

All conspire against the independence of Europe; all abandon her cause—France alone cannot abandon her, nor thus yield up the theatre of her glory.

Let us then enter on the career which is pointed out by glory!

The people, influenced by their necessities and reason, will, if it is necessary, make a happy secession from governments swayed by a blind interest.

These governments will see in us enemies; the people will view us as friends, allies and protectors.

Our imprudent ancestors insolently exclaimed *woe to the vanquished*! and they were justly punished. We will proclaim on the contrary *joy to the vanquished*! We will observe our promise and will be recompensed.

Where is the soldier led from the plough to the standard, to whom our camps will not offer a country more inviting, a perspective more happy, than that treacherous soil, which they moisten with their sweat and their blood, that unproductive labour which yields them not even hope.

Soon shall those who are conquered by our arms become the willing subjects of our laws; those who meet us as enemies shall embrace us as brothers. Our arms shall not stop our negociations, nor our negociations retard the progress of our arms.

On one side, Europe shall behold manners which she loves, arts which she cherishes, and knowledge which she respects—on the other, ferocity that alarms, rapacity that terrifies, and luxury without refinement.

In this struggle between civilization and barbarism, we cannot doubt the side on which victory will declare herself in an age when science combats as well as courage.

If the chances of this war offer a brilliant perspective to the lovers of glory, its results offer a perspective not less pleasing to the lovers of humanity.

The chaos into which the interests of Europe have fallen shall be dissipated, her systems simplified, the demarcation of her frontiers become more conformable to the wants and wishes of a civilised people; those burdensome conscriptions which weigh so heavily on all the states of Europe shall cease to be necessary.

In order to obtain these happy consequences, these great blessings, which her avengers must gain at the price of their blood, it will be necessary that this blood flow not drop by drop, but that a terrible and decisive war should soon decide the contest. Let us show that we are still the same, with only this difference that we enjoy more order, and consequently possess more resources and real strength.

People of the cities! Prepare festivals for victory and for peace—People of the capital, that brilliant court which gives you its lustre, removes from you but for a little while—People of the country—your emperor, your father, is happy in having been deceived and misled by the perfidy of an aggressor, who wishes to conceal its shame under the cloak of dissimulation, since it has been the means of leaving you the longer in your fields.

Soon will he restore you to them; ere another harvest shall return, he hopes to strike a decisive stroke, which shall procure for you a long peace, the inevitable and immediate result of his arms.

Tribunes—The future advances with rapid steps. Our words precede only by a few instants the events which they predict.

Time in its course will mature these events.

To realise and illustrate them, let us rely on time, which matures in its course the events of the nineteenth century. It is the wisdom and energy of a great people, the exploits of a brave army, the genius and fortune of a chief worthy of such a people and such an army, and the not less distinguished avenger of Europe, that I invoke to accomplish them.


ELISHA RIGGS,

Has imported by the ships

Wm. Murdoch and Enterprize from London, and the United States, Newton, and Abcona from Liverpool. Eighty-nine PACKAGES of Seasonable Goods, which he bought of the manufacturers principally for cash, will be sold much lower by the piece or retail, than any not imported direct to this place, for cash or in exchange for tobacco

Among them are,

9 Bales superfine, and second clothes and coatings,
29 do plains, kerseys, cottons and blankets,
8 do flannels, carpets and bockings,
10 trunks, chintzes, calicoes and hosiery,
5 do. cambric muslins and umbrellas,
8 cases London hats,
3 do. ladies Hawkesbury bonnets,
1 trunk lace shades, black laces and veils,
1 case damask and diaper table cloths and ticking,
6 casks knives and forks, buttons, saddlery, seine twine, &c.
3 cases shirting cambrics, dimities and cotton counterpanes,

Also,

Silk hosiery, Chambra muslins, Irish linnens, Gloves, hatters trimmings,
Silk shawls, furniture trimmings, and many other articles.

George Town, Oct. 30—tawtJa

PUBLIC NOTICE

Is hereby given that the Subscribers assignees appointed by the judges of the inferior court of common pleas for the county of Cumberland in the state of New Jersey, to settle the estate of SAMUEL DOLLAS an insolvent debtor, have appointed to meet at the house of Benjamin S. Ogden's in the towship of Fairfield and county aforesaid, on Monday the sixteenth day of June next, to make a division of all the money in their hand of all the estate aforesaid.

DAVID C. WOOD, and HUMPHRIES GREEN, } Assig's.

Cumberland county, N. Jersey, Nov. 27—w4t


# WASHINGTON CITY.

*WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 27.*

The DINNER in honor of GENL. EATON, will be on table at Stelle's New Hotel to morrow (Thursday) at half past 3 o'clock—Those who have not subscribed and wish to join on that occasion, will please to leave their names with Mr. Stelle.

We lately noticed in the Gazette of the United States the bold and unqualified assertion of a falsehood, calculated to fix an odium on the administration, and to relieve Spain from the reproach of violated faith. The allegation of a specific fact was repelled by a pointed denial, and reference made to irrefutable evidence. Instead of a candid acknowledgement of error, the only mode of reparation left to the Editor of that print, we find, while he evades further notice of the point in question, his columns filled with acrimonious reproaches against the Executive for other alledged omissions of duty. Among the numerous articles of this hue, we select the following as a specimen of the rest, which we do not hesitate to declare replete with falsehoods, so clumsily veiled as to be even ill-fitted to impose upon the most torified credulity.

"We were the other day," says the Editor, "forcibly struck with the singularity of an application from several of our subscribers for a copy of the statute of 44th George III. c. 30, upon which the British consul founded an address to our merchants. The editors of newspapers have for so long a time been the only personages from whom any information as to public affairs could be obtained, that we now seem to be looked to as standing in the place of ambassadors abroad, and cabinet counsellors at home; and if the measures of foreign courts are to be explained, and our newspapers do not afford the explanation, the object is given up as hopeless. As to any information from our government it is not now a day so much as thought of, much less expected. In former times when the administration used to be so abused for its *secrecy*, the public were accustomed to receive official information of the acts of foreign governments affecting our interests. If new impositions or unusual restrictions were imposed by foreign nations upon our commerce, the intelligence was communicated by our ministers abroad, and the acts themselves, together with the necessary explanations, were promulgated officially for the information of those concerned. At present that sort of drudgery is left to be performed by the editors of newspapers and by foreign consuls. Under existing circumstances we ought to be greatly obliged to Mr. Bond, and other officers of *foreign* governments resident among us, for informing *our* merchants of the respective regulations to which they are to conform. We ought, indeed to go farther and to pay them each the 9,000 dollars per annum which now go to our foreign ministers. There can surely be no good reason for giving these sums to Mr. Monroe in London, Mr. Armstrong in Paris, Mr. Pinckney in Madrid, &c. &c. if we are at last to depend upon consuls here for information relative to the proceedings of foreign courts. It is true that in other countries it is not thought very decorous for foreign agents to dictate laws and regulations to the *people* among whom they reside. It is more customary to communicate the instructions of their respective governments immediately to the court. If the same course were pursued here, our secretary of state would be first informed of such restrictions as foreign govornments choose to impose upon our commerce, and he would tell us officially whether those restrictions were conformable to existing treaties and the laws of nations, and consequently whether or not they were obligatory upon our citizens. As it is, we seem to be under the necessity of paying implicit obedience to whatever is promulgated as law by foreign consuls, whether it be to regulate *our* trade or the amount of *their own* fees.

"The conclusion of the whole matter appears to be, that our *republican* administration, who ought to have no secrets, have nothing but secrets; and foreign governments, to cut off our merchants from the plea of ignorance, in consequence of the silence of our own, are graciously pleased to instruct us themselves."

In reply to this farrago we say,

1. It is not true, that under federal administrations it was usual, in the case of new impositions or unusual restrictions imposed upon our commerce, for the acts themselves, together with the necessary explanations to be officially promulgated for the information of the concerned, *while those impositions or restrictions were the subject of negociation or explanation*. Nor was it usual in cases where there arose no negociation or explanation. It may have been done in a few instances: but the thing was extremely rare.

2. It is not true that such official communications are published, as a matter of course, by foreign governments. In Europe, it is supposed that a merchant will, in the pursuit of his vocation, take the means of obtaining all useful information, and those in public stations rarely officially announce the existence of new duties, or restrictions imposed by foreign nations. These are acts, which if proper they submit to, and which, if improper, they take fit measures, either explanatory or coercive, of removing.

3. It is not true that the secretary of state, were he to pursue the same course adopted in Europe, would, in the case of restrictions, tell us officially whether they were conformable to existing trea-