

those of his own household. The path of your duty is eminently dangerous and difficult. It will permit no rest, no peace. It will demand your constant struggles, and it will be marked with your blood."

That such is the true meaning of the text, must be manifest to every one, who reads with attention the whole discourse in which it is contained. It is not at all meant to represent the genius and temper of the Gospel, but to anticipate the fiercer opposition, which it was destined to excite, and the divisions and calamities, of which it was to be the innocent occasion.

Should it be asked, whether the single circumstance of its being the cause of contention and violence ought not to be considered an objection to the religion of Christ, it would be sufficient to answer, that there is no reason why truths of the utmost consequence to mankind should be withheld, because they might be hated, at first, to encounter their passions, their weakness, and their blindness. Our race would make but little improvement indeed, were every truth to be silenced, the moment it was resisted. Have not discoveries, which are now regarded as among the most splendid and useful, been precisely those, which on their first publication were the most loudly decried? But prejudice cannot reign forever; error will recede, step by step, and truth will triumph in the end.

FOREIGN.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post, of 13th inst.

After our paper went to press yesterday, we were politely favored, by Captain Maxwell of the regular packet ship New-York, with additional files of London and Liverpool papers, the former to the 2d, and the latter to the 4th June, being two days later than we had previously received. Although they do not contain any new facts, yet as they furnish details of a highly interesting character as to the present convulsed state of Europe, on account of the unprovoked attack on Spain, we have devoted a portion of our columns to extracts on that subject, conceiving they would be interesting, at this moment, to our readers.

The only circumstance, in the last foreign intelligence, that appears calculated to excite apprehensions as to the affairs of Spain, is the apathy which seems to prevail among the Spaniards themselves as to their rights and liberties. The defection of the Count Abisbal (O'Donel) though it may occasion regret, inasmuch as it affords grounds of exultation to the legitimates, cannot be regarded as evidence of the complete triumph of France, so long as the people, the Cortes, and the army, are faithful to the oaths they have taken. Even should the two last have betrayed their trust, and the people remained firm, we would not have entertained any fears as to the cause of liberty in the Peninsula. But the language of the Morning Chronicle has been too unequivocal not to occasion strong doubts in our mind.—We know that the editor of this paper has sources of information as to continental affairs, which can be relied on. Till the last arrival, nothing had appeared in its columns, from which it could, in the least, be inferred that France was likely to succeed. On the contrary, the most confident expectations were uniformly expressed, that Spain would be able to defeat the attempts to destroy her independence. These expectations were formed on the good disposition of the Spanish people, the firmness and judgment displayed by the Cortes, and the fidelity of the army. All at once, the editor changes his tone, and assumes desponding language, founded on information he had received from Seville, that the utmost apathy and indifference prevailed among the people in the South, on whom, it had been formerly stated, the most perfect reliance could be placed in the moment of danger. Add to this circumstance, that the friends of the Spanish patriots in London, who had received similar accounts, were induced, in consequence, to postpone a public meeting, which they had called for the purpose of affording them pecuniary relief, and the reasons we have assigned for our fears will appear greatly strengthened. Our hopes and expectations of the success of the Spaniards, have all along rested on the persuasion, that Spain would be true to herself, and it gives us real pain to find, that there are circumstances which compel us almost to relinquish these pleasing anticipations. We derive some slight hope, however, from the fact, that the Cortes still show a disposition to adhere to the Constitutional system. Their acquiescence in a change of ministers, and their yielding to a negotiation with the enemy, do not appear, in our eyes, so deserving of censure as some of the London editors have thought. The Cortes must have been aware of the unfavorable state of the public mind, and of the defection of O'Donel; circumstances which appear to have determined them to yield a little, and thus gain time to devise means of counteracting their pernicious tendency. A contrary policy might have

ruined all, and put it beyond their power ever to arrest the progress of the mischief which had begun.—If it be true, as is stated in the Seville papers, and we think it very probable, that a conspiracy had been detected to carry off Ferdinand, this formed an additional reason why the Cortes should proceed with the utmost caution and circumspection, and not, by an appearance of pertinacity, plunge the country into inextricable difficulties. One material circumstance ought not to be lost sight of:—It was not by regular armies that Spain formerly defeated the legions of Napoleon; but by her guerrillas and militia, of whose fidelity there appears no cause to doubt; and on whom, it clearly appears, the Cortes again firmly rely for deliverance from Spanish aggression.

From the Liverpool Advertiser, June 3.

The intelligence from Spain, since our last, is calculated to give great pain to the friends of Spanish freedom and independence. The French have entered Madrid—this was an event which had been always anticipated, and produced no surprise; but their entrance into the Spanish capital was preceded by the treasonable defection of the Spanish General, Abisbal, from the cause which he had sworn to maintain. This General seeks to disguise his infamous treachery, by professing a wish for the formation of a new Cortes and a new Constitution. The Courier rejoices in this defection, and affects to consider it as decisive of the issue of the war, on the ground that his example will induce the other Spanish Generals to join in the same treason. We trust however, that these anticipations will not be verified. But should this treason become contagious, we hope that there is sufficient courage and patriotism in the Spanish people to overcome the difficulties which these defections may create.—We know the people of Spain once rose superior to infinitely greater difficulties—we refer to the period when they were betrayed by their Court and Nobles, and delivered, as it were, bound into the hands of the greatest military chieftain which the world ever produced. Yet they burst those bonds, and successfully opposed the veteran armies which seemed sufficiently numerous to annihilate them. To revise their Constitution at the demand of a foreign and hostile power, would be to abandon their national independence, and to become the vassal and slave of France: a degradation which we trust, the Spanish people will suffer every extremity rather than submit to.

The arrival of SIR ROBERT WILSON in Spain, and the cordial and enthusiastic reception which he has met with, will more than counterbalance the loss of the traitor COUNT D'ABISBAL; if, indeed, the defection of such a man can be considered a loss. We have no doubt that our gallant and noble-minded countryman will receive such a rank in the Spanish army as will enable him to render his talents and courage the most extensively beneficial to the good cause he has undertaken to defend. In a letter received last week from SIR ROBERT WILSON, he expresses himself with confidence on the ultimate result of the struggle. "Our triumph (says he) is certain, but it is an object to preserve the country, and repulse the invaders as quickly as possible." We hope these anticipations may be gloriously realized, and the unprincipled attempt to subjugate Spain will prepare the way for the emancipation of Europe.

SPAIN.

The reports which have been for some days in circulation of the defection of Count Abisbal, the Governor and Commander of the Constitutional troops at Madrid, are confirmed. It appears that Montijo, another of the Commanders of the Constitutional troops, addressed on the 11th of May, a letter to Count Abisbal.

"In the name of their afflicted country, as the only person who could save her, and entreating him to consider Spain, divided and dismembered by her own children, as in the same situation in which she was in 1808, raising the voice of common distress, and soliciting all her offspring for a deliverer."—"Come to a decision (says Montijo), and stretch forth your hand to save yourself and to save us, that is, your country. Her welfare is the first law. Your Excellency knows, and has declared, that the sovereignty of the people being once recognised, it becomes a duty to obey the general will, which amounts to this, that the Constitution of 1812 ought not to be retained, because it does not guarantee individual safety, nor preserve the dignity of the Spanish Monarchy. Proclaim, therefore, what all desire, and act in concert with the other Generals who entertain the same sentiments: declare yourself independent, until the King shall be released. Collect your army, and hasten to destroy the origin of discord, so that the factious, the royalists, and the foreigners, being deprived of every pretext, may have their designs frustrated, if they wish to rob us of the glory of delivering the King; and their plans defeated, if, under this pretext, they conceal some other wish."—"To sum up the whole, I am certain that it is as impossible to establish despotism in Spain, as it is to sustain the Constitution of 1812; with this difference only, that, at the expense of blood and numerous forces, the former might be kept up for some time; but to put in practice the Constitution of 1812, is physically and morally impossible, and consequently it has failed in Spain and every where else, for it is contradictory in itself, and contains the principles of its own destruction. It could prevail no where, because it is out of the power of man to create beings with qualities essentially contradictory."

Count d'Abisbal (better known as Gen. O'Donel) replied on the 15th:

"It is my duty (he says) to observe that, as Chief of this district, the Com-

mander of the army, it is incumbent upon me to comply with the orders of the Government, at the head of which is His Majesty; and that I am resolved to pursue this line of conduct, though I am fully convinced that, unfortunately for the nation, the Ministry which governs it is incapable of rescuing it from the dangers to which it is reduced."—"But I am of opinion, that the majority of the nation are not solicitous to continue the Constitution of 1812, though it is not for me to investigate the causes which may have produced the very notorious dislike expressed in regard to the laws emanating from it: that the decided majority of intelligent persons, distributed among the different parties which unfortunately divide the nation, abhors both despotism and fanaticism, and only wishes for a liberal Constitution, which may conciliate, as much as possible, all classes of the State; unite the will of the Spaniards, by insuring the dignity and inviolability of the Constitutional Throne; and do away the pretext that may be pleaded by foreigners for intermeddling in our domestic concerns, to the manifest infraction of the law of nations; so as to compel them to desist from their enterprise, on perceiving that Spanish wisdom knows how to curb the fury of parties, and force them to retire: because the Spaniards themselves, in concert with their Monarch, discuss like brethren the questions which divided their opinions;—that a considerable portion of the lower classes, unaccustomed to think for themselves, have no opinion whatever, act on the rooted habit of respecting as most just that which is most ancient, and desire pillage and licentiousness, which, at the expense of people of property, supply them with some conveniences which they must forego in times of tranquility; and that the means which might be employed to re-establish peace and union would be,

"Firstly, to notify the invading army, that the nation, in concurrence with the King, proposed to make in its present Constitution, such alterations as experience has taught it to be necessary, to unite the minds of the Spaniards, and ensure their happiness, as well as the dignity of the Constitutional Throne; and that, consequently, it ought to retire from the Spanish territory, and confine itself to amicable intervention by means of its ambassador.—Secondly, that His Majesty and his government should again be established at Madrid, as the capital of the monarchy, lest it should be said, that he sojourns at Seville against his inclination.—Thirdly, that in order to make in the Constitution such reforms as are deemed requisite, a new Cortes should be convened, whose deputies should present themselves with the powers specified by the Constitution.—Fourthly, that it be proposed to His Majesty, that he would be pleased to choose a ministry, which should be wedded to no party, and should deserve the confidence of all, as well as that of foreign powers.—And, fifthly, that a general amnesty should be decreed; and that a disposition should be evinced to pay attention to, and employ, without any regard to former opinions, all Spaniards who, from their penetration, services, and patriotism, should be worthy of being preferred.

"Such is my private opinion; and as a Spanish citizen, who is terrified at the present situation of his country, and who, at the expense of his blood, would prevent the effusion of that of his fellow-citizens, I will cheerfully subscribe any representation which may bring about so sacred an object."

On the 16th, the day after Abisbal had written his letter to Montijo, he addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Madrid:

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Madrid!—If military operations, and a desire not to compromise the generous inhabitants of Madrid, compel me to evacuate the capital, I will not abandon it until the garrison destined to preserve public tranquillity is replaced by an enemy's force, introduced by a convention authorized by the laws of war.—If some ill-designing men flatter themselves with the hope of pillage and disorder, let them renounce their criminal projects, and be assured that exemplary chastisement will be inflicted for every movement not authorized by law.

I have respected, and I respect, the opinions of all, because I am persuaded that a liberal government ought so to act, so long as those who are not agreed as to the merit of established laws do not nevertheless fail in punctual obedience to them; but I will not suffer party fury to stain with blood the soil of the capital of the most enlightened nation, or the ambitious and perfidious views of a small number of individuals to compromise the tranquillity of a city distinguished for its patriotism and talents.

(Signed) The Count DE L'ABISBAL, Madrid, May 16.

TWO DAYS LATER.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

The fast sailing British ship Commerce, Capt. Ritchie, has arrived here in 34 days from Greenock. A number of the publishers of the daily papers, who were down outside of the hook, in the steam-boat Connecticut, boarded the ship, and were politely favoured with a London paper of the evening of the 3d of June, and also Greenock papers to the 7th June, inclusive, and Glasgow of the 5th, containing London dates of the 4th, Paris of the 1st, and Madrid of the 29th May, being several days later than before received from that part of Spain. Whatever of interest is contained in these papers, will be found in the summary which follows:

The most important part of this intelligence is, that Monecy has found matters so secure in Catalonia as to

break up his head quarters at Gerona, and advance with his main body towards Barcelona; that Mina, with 4000 men, was again on the retreat for the mountains south west of Catalonia; that the Royalists occupy Toledo; that the French have advanced to Talavera; that a strong body of the French army is advancing upon Seville, probably for the purpose of obtaining possession of the person of the King; and the rumor that the provinces of Estramadura and Andalusia have declared against the Constitution of the Cortes. There are also some reports of skirmishes—at Vich, in Catalonia, and Talavera, in New Castile, and some other affairs, in which the Constitutionalists were defeated.—These, however, are French accounts, the want of fidelity in which is well known.

Some of the London papers express an opinion, that much anxiety prevails in Paris; and not a little disappointment at the aspect of the war thus far. They state that letters have been received in London by the most eminent Spanish houses, and from a member of the Spanish Ministry, which express the most decided determination not to negotiate till their invaders quit their soil.

The Duke of Angouleme has addressed a proclamation to the Spanish people, very kindly assuring them again that France is not at war with Spain; and that the French army has come among them as auxiliaries to aid the nation in restoring her altars, liberating her monarch, and re-establishing justice, order, and peace. He adds, that the moment has arrived for establishing a Regency, which is to administer the government, and organize a regular army until the King shall be restored.

Some supplies for the army have been cut off by the Guerrillas; and it is said that Donnadieu's prisoners having attempted to revolt, were all put to the sword. Morillo is reported to have joined the French; & the Grand Inquisitor to have been invited back to Madrid and to his "functions."

Under the Glasgow head of the 7th of June, it is mentioned, that papers had arrived there from France, stating that the advanced guard of the French army had marched to Talavera, where it attacked a Spanish force of 3,500 men, who fled, leaving many killed and wounded. The French took 60 prisoners, besides provisions and the military chest. Talavera is, in New Castle, in a rich valley on the Tajo, 58 miles south-west of Madrid, and directly on the route from Madrid to Seville.

A royal force occupies Toledo, a strong town, built upon rocks, and commanded by precipices on a mountain upon the banks of the Tajo, 37 miles south of Madrid.

Mina, it appears, attacked Vich on the 26th of May, with 4,000 men, but was repulsed with loss, and received a wound. He seems about to take refuge in the mountainous country towards Arragon. The garrison of Hostalrich made a sally, but was beaten back; the affair was trifling. Monecy is advancing upon Barcelona.—Vich is in Catalonia, about thirty miles north of Barcelona.

Nothing is said of Abisbal's movements or purposes.

MR. WM. GILMOUR,

SIR—You will please to take notice, that on Wednesday the 23d day of July, and from day to day thereafter as long as shall be necessary, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Reuben Stevens, Allen Archer, Wm. Fuqua, Beverly Drinkard, Benj. Newell, and others, at Eckles' tavern, in the town of Petersburg, between the hours of 10 in the morning, and 5 in the evening, to be read as evidence in a Cause now depending in the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, in which I am Plaintiff as administrator de bonis non of John James Thweatt, dec. and you and others are Defendants, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper. This notice is given you because you have no agent in the State to whom it can be given for you.

Yours, &c.
JOHN A. PETERSON,
Admr. de bonis non of John J. Thweatt, dec.
June 13.

JOHN A. PETERSON, tool of John H. Peterson; Archibald Thweatt, and Thomas Thweatt:

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I observed in the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 13th inst. a notice from you, that you would, on the 23d July, proceed to take the depositions, &c. of sundry persons therein named, from day to day thereafter, as long as shall be necessary. I shall attend if in my power, as I know it will be to my interest—and by way of keeping you to the truth, if possible.

WM. GILMOUR.

Raleigh, June 20.

TO WM. GILMOUR,

Of Raleigh, N. C.
SIR—Your scurrilous notice in the Petersburg Intelligencer of June 24th, addressed to me as the tool of John H. Peterson, Arch'd. Thweatt and Thos. Thweatt, I have just seen, and take the earliest opportunity of answering it. As our private disputes do not concern the public, I shall refrain from saying much in reply. As respects my being the tool of the above gentlemen or any other one, I deny, and defy you or any other man to say with truth that I am. You appear to think your presence absolutely necessary, to keep me within the bounds of truth. I think if that is your only business you had as well stay where you are, for I do

not believe that I have, through my life, had you stuck to my button hole for the purpose of keeping me correct, and can at this time say that I never was charged with deviating from that path except by you; at any rate I myself to further trouble with you, but when I reflect that the charge is made by so insignificant and contemptible a person as I conceive you to be, and being certain that no man who I am acquainted with, will put the least confidence in the charge made by you against me on the bare say-so of you, I will conclude by assuring you I believe you to be too contemptible for my further notice.

N. B.—I hope you will certainly attend in Petersburg on the 23d of July, 1823.

JNO. A. PETERSON.

JOHN A. PETERSON, tool of John H. Peterson; Archibald Thweatt, and Thomas Thweatt:

OBSERVE that you attempted to creep out in the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 27th of June.—You say that you do not wish our private disputes to trouble the public; this is what I wished to hear from you, [although we never had a dispute.] To be plain, it was owing to your cavelling and underhanded means used by you, that we did not settle our accounts, that is you as administrator of John J. Thweatt, and I as one of the legal legatees of Capt. Wm. Parsons. If a full detail is necessary for your satisfaction I hope it will be in my power to give one, on the 23d inst. personally, or as soon thereafter as you may please to call on me for it.

WILLIAM GILMOUR.

N. B.—As you thought proper to make a N. B. to do the same, and the only object I have is to let you know that I have not passed over your insignificant piece without a strict attention to its contents.

July 8. W. GILMOUR.

TO WM. GILMOUR,

Raleigh, (N. C.)

CONTRARY to my expectation, (as I concluded to take no farther notice of you,) your publication of the 8th July compels me reluctantly to present a statement of facts with respect to the controversy between us, which will satisfactorily shew you acted "in a cavelling, & wished to get off in an underhanded manner." The late Mr. Wm. Parsons died, leaving a widow and four children in a tender minority. He was represented by his nephew, the late Mr. John James Thweatt, as an Admr. Mr. Thomas Willcox, Mr. Curtis and yourself, intermarried with the three daughters—all the land, slaves, and some United States' stock were divided when the parties were entitled to receive the same.—Yourself and the other distributees instituted a suit against Mr. Thweatt in his lifetime, for an account of his administration, and distribution of any funds remaining in his hands, after payment of debts, expenses, maintenance and education of the children in a genteel manner, suitable to their estates and respectable standing of the family in society.—This suit was referred to a Master Commissioner in Chancery to state the accounts; while there depending Mr. Thweatt departed this life; having by his will enjoined it upon his executors friendly to settle and compromise any disputed claim against his estate, and made ample provision for payment of all his just debts. He had made considerable payments to the husbands of the daughters after their respective intermarriages, by buildings for them and by other transactions. Among other things he furnished the materials, and caused to be built costly brick houses in Petersburg, for yourself and for Mr. Thos. Willcox, and died, leaving this business unsettled.—After his death I intermarried with his daughter. His three brothers were left as his executors, who lived at some distance from his estate and family. They considered as I was young, deeply interested in the estate, and lived convenient to the same, that the administration had better be conducted by me, with any assistance I might require of them; these and other just considerations induced me to act. After I qualified I appeared as the defendant in the above suit, and used my efforts for a speedy and amicable settlement. The agreement, as I understood it to be, was, that Mr. Willcox and yourself were to pay each for his buildings, the same prices and charges for materials, &c. Mr. Thweatt left in his desk an acct. stated against each of you, containing the same prices. Mr. Willcox readily and honorably acknowledged the account left against him, and the balance will more than satisfy his supposed share as a distributee. Mr. Thweatt made many payments to Mr. Curtis, who had also died, leaving that acct. unsettled.—Now as to yourself, besides your claim as a distributee, you acted as guardian to the youngest child of Mr. Parsons, and as agent for the representative of Mr. Curtis. Mr. Thweatt's accounts for your buildings, &c. amounted in gross to about \$9,641—after allowing your alleged credits, the balance was about \$5,000, a greater sum than would discharge the three remaining supposed shares you were authorized to receive in your individual and representative capacity—but the report of the Commissioner, when completed, will shew the state of the business. You sold your buildings and pocketed the proceeds. Although repeatedly and respectfully requested, you refused to acknowledge the account for the same buildings. Mr. A. Thweatt and his brother, Mr. T. Thweatt, urged me to renew my efforts for a friendly compromise, and to make any reasonable deduction from the account, in preference to litigation and disturbance of the family harmony. In order to accomplish that object, I had an interview with you, and agreeable to your own pretended objections, I submitted to a large (though unjust) curtailment of the account; and even then you refused to sign a written acknowledgment of the account, which was to be laid before the Commissioner, the only proper measure to effect a compromise: it is true you made a verbal admission, which I did not feel authorized to rely upon. After you expressed your intention of leaving the state, Mr. Thomas Thweatt, at my request, applied, and could not obtain your written acknowledgment of the same curtailed account, but you put him off with verbal promises. My Counsel then, at my instance, requested you to acknowledge in writing the same curtailed account, and was writing the same curtailed account, and was also authorized to make a friendly settlement, on as liberal terms as he thought me justifiable in granting. This you refused to do, and put him off as you had done before, day to day, until about the eve of your departure, when, according to his advice and

* As to my cavelling, I presume you mean it was my duty to have given you a written notice of my intention to stop you with a word of me about, unless you would acknowledge the account before your departure.—Was this to be expected?