

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST.

Colonel King being in command at Pensacola, his discipline was severe; it was a critical situation for a man of more mind and experience than that gentleman.

In the army it is well known that col. King is an advocate of the old discipline and its penalties; that he is severe, austere and unbending; that his ideas of discipline are those of inflexible and severe punishment.

This attempt to draw an analogy between an act done in modern times, and in a free country, where the laws are supreme, where rights are recognized and protected, crimes are defined and punished, where all men are born equal, and one committed in a foreign and despotic country, where no law but brutal force prevails and all are subject to the arbitrary will and pleasure of a tyrant, may suit with the boasted republicanism of Wm. Duane, but must excite the detestation and abhorrence of every man in this community.

* Was drowning ope? Ed. F. P.

Religious.

Bishop Moore's Address to the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, delivered before them at Petersburg, on Saturday, the 15th May.

BRETHREN—To effect great and important objects, great and continued exertion is required. Difficulties must not be permitted to paralyze our efforts nor to unnerve our arm.

When travelling through this extensive diocese, fatigued with the labours peculiar to the station which I occupy, my spirits are always revived by recurring to that noble principle which forms the soul of this convention, and which animates the bosom of each individual member.

When the ruins of our desolated temples meet my eye, and the religious privations of the people are presented to my view, my soul is overwhelmed with those reflections peculiar to the case.

When I look around me, and with an anxious solicitude view those labourers engaged with me in the work. When I witness their zeal and listen to the sacred truths they deliver. When I hear the name of Jesus and the triumphs of redeeming grace proclaimed by youthful lips.

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by the imposition of my hands, treading in the steps of Hall, Davenant, and Hooker; conducting their fellow mortals, not to Socrates and Seneca for relief, but to that fountain which was opened on Calvary, for the salvation of a ruined world.

Brethren, we have much cause of gratitude to God for the mercies conferred upon us: and though all has not been done that we could have wished, still enough has been effected to convince us that the Lord is with us, and that Jehovah smiles upon our efforts.

After leaving the convention in Winchester, last May, in which place I confirmed a godly number, and ordained two priests and one deacon, I repaired to the congregation at Bunker's Hill, at which place I consecrated a neat stone church to the service of Almighty God, preached to a devout and pious people, and confirmed thirty-five persons.

From the North mountain I went to Shepherdstown at which place I preached to a large auditory and confirmed fifty. From thence I went to Charlestown in Jefferson county, opened a new and elegant church, and confirmed twenty-five. From Charlestown I repaired to the Chapel in Frederick county, and preached to a pious and devout assembly.

Remaining at home a fortnight, I again left my parish the last of June, on a visit to some of the lower counties. In New-Kent, I preached to an attentive congregation in the old Parish Church of St. Peter's.

The claims of Hanover to my pastoral attention, summoned me into that county, in which district I preached in the course of the week, in four places of public worship, and lectured at Dr. Carter Berkeley's.

The last autumn I left Richmond, on a tour to the northern section of the diocese, preached in Fredericksburg in the evening, and continued my journey as far as Alexandria. In that city I preached five times in three days, to overflowing pious congregations.

It will not be thought irrelevant, brethren, to notice at this time, my late excursion through the diocese of North Carolina. The Church in that state is rising in all the vigour of youth.

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prosecution of the cause in which we have embarked, and let us redeem that pledge by an indefatigable attention to our duty. Let us continue to love one another.

The following case was decided at the Appeal Court of Equity, in Columbia, at its sitting in April last.

Law Intelligence.

FROM THE SOUTHERN (S. C.) PATRIOT. The following case was decided at the Appeal Court of Equity, in Columbia, at its sitting in April last.

IN EQUITY—JUNE TERM, 1818. Executors of JOHN ADAMSON, vs. Legatees of JOHN ADAMSON.

The complainants filed their bill of complaint in the Court of Equity, for the Equity district of Camden, to enforce the payment of a sum of money charged as commissions, on the dividends and interest received on 152 shares of Planters and Mechanics' Bank stock, 175 shares of Union Bank stock, and \$30,000 of United States 6-1/2 per cent. stock, purchased by the testator, John Adamson, in his life time.

The complainants objected to the report of the commissioner, on the ground that the commissioner's charges are not allowed.

Mr. Bullard, for complainants, contended that the purchase made of bank stock, was money paid away within the meaning of the act of 1789, and that it comes under the latter part of the 29th clause, allowing fifty shillings for every hundred pounds for money paid away, &c.

Mr. Blanding, for the defendants, contended, that the act of 1789, regulating the compensation to executors and administrators, only regarded monies let out at interest, and that they were not entitled to that compensation until interest was actually received.

The cause came on to be heard, upon the exception to the commissioner's report, before his Honor Judge James.

The first question on the above report depends on the 29th clause of the act of 1789, regulating the compensation allowed executors and administrators, for their trouble, which is to the following effect:—Every executor and administrator, for their care, &c. shall receive 50s. for every 1000, which he shall pay away in cash, &c. &c. but the executors here have charged 10 per cent. on the dividends, which is only monies received, and they are only entitled to fifty shillings by the clause.

The 2d question arises upon the proviso to the above clause, which is:—No executor or administrator, in his trouble in letting out money, shall receive &c. &c.

It has been the practice of the Court to construe the clause to extend the construction of this clause, as if it were an extension of the act of 1789, could not have contemplated the purchase of bank stock, no banks being then established; but only the paying away of monies for credits, debts, legacies or otherwise, that is for necessary supplies, or expenses for the estate, but not in speculations of profit, which might possibly, though it did not in this case, turn to disadvantage.

(Signed,) WM. D. JAMES.

The above decree was affirmed, on an appeal, by three of the Judges—Messrs. Desaussure, Waties, and James.

Ice-Creams,

Can be had at the house of the subscriber, on Monday, the 17th inst. and every day following, from ten o'clock in the morning till ten in the evening, also Ice, by the bushel or pound.

Arrival of the United States.—The United States, Capt. CRANE, came in from on Sunday last, and anchored in Lynnhaven Bay, being prevented by head winds from going into the Roads.

The United States left Messina, March 20, and we learn by the officers who have come up from her, she had a very boisterous and disagreeable voyage, with a succession of heavy westerly gales, which arrived at Marblehead on the 26th.

A circular, communicated to Capt. CRANE, by General Box, Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, states that the plague has been its ravages in Morocco, Algiers and Tunis, and the mortality was decreasing.

Tuesday the Frigate, 46, Captain Bridges, (late Challenger,) arrived at Plymouth from the East Indies, via St. Helena, sailed from thence the 20th January, and arrived on the 3th February; touched at Plymouth the 19th March, and left it on the following day. By her came passenger, Mr. Stokoe, Surgeon of the Conqueror, and lately medical attendant on the person of Bonaparte.

There has been no occurrence here of any interest to our friends at home, for some time has been as rapid & monotonous as the duty on a home station, only with far greater privation. But, at length a buzz has been created—Mr. Stokoe, the surgeon of the Frigate whom Bonaparte accepted as his medical attendant, after the return home of Mr. O'Meara has incurred the displeasure of the Governor and returns to England in the Frigate.

Mr. Stokoe, as soon as the new forms were gone through, visited him, and found that he had a slight pleuritic fit. After a few hours he appeared free from the attack, but it had left a considerable degree of indisposition. Mr. Stokoe made official reports of the circumstances to Sir Hudson Lowe and the Admiral (Pampon) and gave copies of them to Bonaparte. Whether it was this latter circumstance or whether Mr. Stokoe had represented Bonaparte as being in a worse state of health than suited the supposed notions of Sir Hudson, is not known; but he was instantly bound to go to Longwood—was threatened to be tried by a Court Martial—or, as an act of mitigation of his offence, he was told he might avail home.

Accounts from Berlin of March 14th says, "Our Bank has just been declared to be an institution independent of the State, as it originally was. Its paper is nearly at par value, though it gives only two per cent."

The ship Hecla, and Gripe, were to sail on the 14th of April, from Deptford, on a voyage of discovery to the Arctic Circle.

Another Edit of the Inquisition, prohibiting the publication of certain books, is in the press, and will shortly be published.

Recent advices from Ceylon state, that the Governor of that Island, had emancipated all the slaves employed in the Hospitals.

Mr. Mollieu, who recently explored the sources of the American rivers, the Gambia, and the Rio Grande, has returned to Paris. His health is impaired by the effects of the climate, and a poisonous draught administered to him by a native.

Paris papers contain a report, that the marriage of the King of Spain, was to be announced at Madrid on the 11th of April.

The King of France has reduced the number of the Councillors of War to fourteen.—Among these are such as have longest held their offices. The others are to retire on a pension.

The Persian Ambassador, in passing thro' Vienna, on his way to England, presented the Emperor of Austria with several new poems