

The 22d General Meeting was held in London on the 9th, 10th, and 11th of July.

The Report comprises a brief account of the present state of the Missions in the following order: Otaheite, Chili, Java, (Batavia and Samarang,) Amboyna, Ceylon, Bengal, Madras, Gajain, Vizagapatam, Bellary, Timorley, Mauritius, Surat, Lascars, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Rodriguez, Caledon, High-Krall, Betheldrop, Theopolis, Caffraria, Bushmen, Griqua Town, Bethesda, Klip Northmount, Africaner's Hall, Pella, North America, and West Indies, Seminary at Gosport, Conclusion.

That part of the report which relates to South Africa is unusually interesting. The following extract from it, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers.

*Betheldrop, about 600 miles East of the Cape.*

This settlement is rightly named; it has proved to hundreds of souls no other than a BETH-EL—"the house of God, and the gate of Heaven." When we view the intelligence received from this highly favored spot within the last two years, we are constrained to cry what hath God wrought for at no place under the patronage of this Society, and at no period since its commencement, have such wonders of mercy been displayed.

It would occupy too much of the time of this meeting, to present even an outline of the extensive information with which Mr. Read and others have furnished the Directors. Suffice it to say that about 1200 people belong to this settlement. Since its commencement, 412 adults have been baptized, 300 of whom have been added to the Church during the last year. The Hottentots belonging to this settlement have paid taxes to the Government to the amount of nearly 800l. St. in one year. They have contributed to the funds of this Society 120l. St. they are now building, at their own expense, a school room and printing office under the same roof; they make collections for the poor every Lord's day, and send out into the surrounding countries a number of itinerants, by whom the knowledge of the Gospel is happily diffused.

The grateful feelings of these converted Heathens, brought by the Gospel into a new world, may be conceived of by the following speech the honest offspring of a poor Hottentot, at one of their public meetings:

"We are all Hottentots: we never had a house: we never were considered as human beings: we never were allowed to look into a farmer's house, but to-day we are settling here together in a large white house. (the place of worship.) We never had a waggon: and now there are more than twenty waggons belonging to us Hottentots. Look at the women. They never had decent clothes: now you see them sitting among us in white, and various colors. We never had the honor of knowing any thing of God and his word: but now we can read and write and the greatest thing which God has favored us with, is his sending to us poor Hottentots his servants, who daily explain to us his holy word.

"Is not this altogether the grace of God! love of God! Mercy of God! Men, brethren, Hottentots, praise the Lord God Almighty!"

The receipts of the last year amounted to £22,971 17s. 11d. Sterling, (upwards of one hundred thousand dollars) and the disbursements to £19,291 17s. 9d. Sterling, (rising of seventy seven thousand dollars.)

FOREIGN.

*Desperate Affray.*—On Tuesday night or rather on the morning of Wednesday, the 24th July, a party of twelve dragoons, headed by Mr. Richard Hannan, Surveyor of excise, accompanied by Messrs. Emerson and Harley, Excise officers, proceeded to the Mountain of Gurrane Ligh, about four miles to the northwest of Inniskillen, with the intention to seize on a large copper still, which they found at full work. Upwards of 1,000 gallons of pot ale were destroyed, and the still was got on care for the purpose of having it conveyed to the custom-house. The workmen, who had previously fought to defend the premises when first attacked, now rushed upon the military in great numbers. The Dragoons fired all their ammunition, without effect; at one time the officers were surrounded by the mob, and it is said they were required by the owners to declare upon oath from whom their information concerning the still was derived. Three of the dragoons were severely injured, being left by the assailants as they thought nearly dead—the remainder of the party escaped, some with deep cuts and bruises and more without their helmets, &c.—The consequence was, that the seizure

was ineffectual, as the country people succeeded in rescuing the still, and bearing it off in tumultuous triumph. We give the facts as communicated to us by a person on the spot. Our correspondent adds, that on Wednesday (the day on which he wrote) the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, arrived in that part of the country, and proceeding immediately to the Parish Chapel of Cooluriah, spoke at length upon the subject—reprobated in the strongest terms the conduct of those engaged in such illegal and outrageous proceedings—pointed out the disastrous consequences likely to follow such conduct, and expressed a hope that none of his flock either assisted in or encouraged such a destructive traffic.

*Cork Mercantile Chron. July 25.*

PARIS, July 28.  
EXECUTION OF PLEIGNIER, &c.

Yesterday at mid-day, the vehicle of the Conciergerie arrived at the Bicetre, to convey the convicts Pleignier, Carbonneau, and Tolleron, to the place of Justice. On being informed of this, Tolleron exclaimed, "We are lost." Carbonneau was deeply affected. Pleignier said nothing, but appeared absorbed in thought. Tolleron requested that two petitions which he had left in his cell should be handed to him, the one addressed to His Royal Highness Monsieur and the other to the attorney General. Carbonneau asked for the three petitions which he had prepared, one to Monsieur, the other to the Prefect of Police, and the third to the attorney General. These petitions were given to them. They then mounted the vehicle which was waiting for them, and which was escorted by 8 gendarmes. On their way they spoke highly of the prefect, and of the manner in which they had been treated in prison. They pressed much dependence on the effect of their petitions, alluded to some circumstances in life, and especially those which led them into fatal projects; but they believed that they were taken to the Conciergerie (palace of Justice) only to hear their decision on their appeal in cassation. Tolleron retained his firmness and all his presence of mind.

At one o'clock they arrived at the Conciergerie. They were placed in three separate apartments, and the head soldier read to each a separate letter from the attorney General, containing the rejection of their appeal. He, at the same time, announced to them that the execution of the sentence must take place that same evening. Pleignier showed the deepest despair, and wept copiously: he repeated, "I thought I had my pardon: I wish to speak to the attorney General." Then, after his old manner, he requested to speak to the King. Carbonneau listened to his fate with resignation. Tolleron said to the keeper, "I suspected that this would happen." At this moment the three clergymen charged to administer the last consolations of religion, made their appearance. Tolleron, thinking he saw a moment of hesitation in his confessor, said to him, taking off his cap, "approach, Sir, I know what I owe to a minister of religion."

The three clergymen remained with the convicts until six o'clock preparing them for death. The attorney General, the Prefect of Police, and one of the gentlemen of the court, came down into the prison to receive the revelations which Pleignier prefaced in saying he wished to make. After having drawn up the minutes of his answers, the Attorney-General waded upon the Chancellor with them. We understand he made no discovery whatever, but spoke merely of vague and irrelevant matters.—Pleignier was profoundly depressed; Carbonneau appeared tranquil, and Tolleron quite resigned. They then asked for some broth and a glass of wine, which were given them.

At half past seven, the attorney General returned from the Chancellor, and ordered the sentence to be forthwith executed. The three convicts were brought forth into the lobby of the prison. Pleignier made much resistance to his being undressed. He begged, with a wild air, to speak again but once, sometimes to the King, sometimes to the attorney-General, and then to the gaoler. The executioner having repeatedly observed to him that all resistance was useless, the Abbe Moites, his Confessor, intreated him to be resigned, and submit to the will of God: "No," said Pleignier, "it is not so: it was my blindness; I did nothing of myself. I would speak to some one. When his hands were tied, he complained that the rope was too tight: It was loosened. Next, according to the rule prescribed by law, they drew a cord tightly round his wrist, in order to stop the blood. It was with considerable difficulty that these preparations were finished.

Carbonneau, succeeded Pleignier on the scaffold; he kept the most gloomy silence, and resigned himself to all that was required of him.

Tolleron maintained his coolness and

tranquility to the last; he several times repeated that he was not innocent, but that the thought he did not deserve to die. He asked for a glass of water, which he drank without the least trembling, although the glass was filled to the brim. "I pardon Pleignier (said he) with all my heart; he is the author of my death, but I do not wish the same to him." The only emotion of sensibility which he manifested was at the recollection of his family.

When the executioner put over his shoulders a white cloth tied before, he appeared to regret that his face was covered, because, he said, it could not be seen whether he died with firmness.

He bade adieu in a very friendly manner to his keeper: the executioner's assistant supported Pleignier, who appeared ready to fall at every step.

Pleignier sat in the front of the cart; Carbonneau was in the middle; Tolleron at the end: this was the inverse order to that in which they were executed.

The cart set off from the court of the prison at a quarter before eight. From three and four o'clock the whole space from the gaol to the place of execution was covered with an immense crowd.—The convicts were able to convince themselves of the love and devotedness of the French people to their legitimate sovereign—the air rang with shouts of *Vive le Roi!* They waved their hats, and manifested in every manner their attachment to the best of Princes. Tolleron, hearing these universal acclamations, told his confessor that he answered them from the bottom of his heart; he appeared penetrated with repentance and genuine remorse.

Having reached the place of execution, the convicts mounted the scaffold, while an officer read with loud voice the sentence of the Assize Court on the steps of the Hotel de Ville. The executioner took off from them the black crape. Pleignier and Carbonneau went down. Tolleron remained aloft; and, being fastened to the swing board of the instrument of death, had his right hand cut off on a block, and was immediately beheaded. Carbonneau and Pleignier successively underwent the same punishment, but with much less firmness. Shouts of *Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons!* were every where heard from the whole of the place de Grave, and from the quays.—Their remains were immediately conveyed to the cemetery of Val de Grace.

July 29.—The appeal of General Mouton Duvernet having been rejected, he suffered under his sentence on Saturday at five in the morning.

We are assured that Louis Caninet, the assassin of Doctor Leroy, has been apprehended at Dreux, where he was seized with an inflammatory fever, in the access of which he frequently pronounced with loud cries the name of his victim.

*Carrington, July 22.*—Gardey, one of the criminals convicted here, has excited the interest and compassion of the public on account of his repentance and his family, consisting of a wife and five young children. The following are the names of the men condemned:—

Palau, a corporal of the Legion of the Aude, condemned to imprisonment; Miquel, a farmer, already accused of parricide and two other assassinations; Gardey, a retired soldier of the train, imprisoned for having received two stolen horses, now sentenced to suffer death; Bonnerly, formerly a soldier, keeper of a public house at Lunouleville, already accused of five different assassinations, condemned to death; Beaux, called Roquette, already accused of assassinating the royal Volunteers on their return from Nismes, and of poisoning one of them, detained for seditious speeches, and now also condemned to suffer death. Miquel is to be tried before the court of assize on the 27th.

Gardey died with courage, firmness, resignation and piety. He wished to walk to the place of execution bare-footed. On ascending the scaffold he turned round to the people, and said—"I am guilty, but a misled criminal and the victim of this wretch, (pointing to the surgeon.) Pray to God for my soul, and help my unfortunate children."

Then turning to the soldiers he added—"Comrades, I ardently wish that my example may be useful to you, and prevent you from listening to the persuasions of those wicked men, who wish for nothing but your ruin." Having embraced his son and his confessor, and asked the benediction of the latter, he underwent his sentence. Bonnerly dared death with that audacity which can only be derived from guilt.

As to Beaux, the surgeon, his death excited only horror. The fear of death had so deprived him of strength, that he was obliged to be removed in a cart, and did not cease to vociferate all the way from the prison to the place of execution.

Yesterday evening, that elegant new

steam packet, the princess Charlotte, intended to sail twice every day from this port to Eastham and back, proceeded for the first time up to Eastham in 45 minutes, against the wind.—*Liverpool, Aug. 1.*

Extract from the agent to Lloyd's at Gibraltar, dated July 10: "The United States' ship of the line Washington, commodore Chauncey, arrived here on the 2d inst. and failed to the eastward on the 8th, with Mr. Pinckney, Ambassador to Naples. One of the avowed objects of his mission is to demand restitution of American property confiscated by Murat. From the great quantity of provisions on board the Washington, it would appear that a Squadron is intended to be collected in the Mediterranean. I have not been able to get any information respecting the Tunisian corsairs."

A Sicilian frigate had been at Gibraltar, and taken on board about 400,000 dollars. She was expected to wait in the Mediterranean for the British Squadron.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.

By the arrival of the Ship Hunter, capt. Reynaud, from Bordeaux, Paris papers to the 27th July, have been received at the office of the American Centinel. They contain no intelligence of particular interest. The following are the principal articles:

We hear from Lyons, that the famous Count Bagnano, who was condemned to hard labour for life, has poisoned himself, thereby terminating a life of great and glorious actions, by committing forgeries and suicide.

One of the Journals announce that a mulatto, a nephew of Petion, is expected in Paris to make propositions to the government.

A great number of English families have placed their children in the schools of Paris.

A man was condemned to two years imprisonment yesterday, for wearing the cross of the Legion of Honor, without authority.

Bread has lately risen in Paris, on account of the unfavorable weather.

General Besson is now commanding at Lille.

One Vergier has been condemned to 20 years hard labour, for having coined false money.

We learn from Berne, that the continuance of the rains, and the accumulation of the waters for want of proper drainage, have caused new devastations in various parts of the continent.

The small town of Nydan was inundated for several days by the overflowing of the Thielle. Counsellor Luternau and M. de Mombach de Thunon have been sent by government in order to inquire into the disaster, and apply a remedy. It is added that Neuveville, and several other places near the lake of Biense and lake Morat, are similarly circumstanced.

The courses of the rivers Thielle and Broi, between the three lakes, are no longer visible; the low plains are submerged. In the vicinity of Berne, the Aar has passed its ordinary limits, and inundated the plantations on the banks of the water.

In the mountainous districts the snow has not yet melted: the Alps are without verdure, and the cattle, which in the month of May used to cover some mountains, remain sorrowfully in the stables and byres, and are kept alive at great expence. In the valleys of the Alps the torrents have greatly increased, and done much damage.

The opening of the Germanic Diet is postponed till the middle of next month. Much hostility towards Prussia seems to prevail in Saxony; an article from Frankfurt states, that the censure on political writings and periodical journals is rendered every day more severe in the Saxon dominions, in order that the Prussian Government, against which several of these publications are directed, may have no cause of complaint.

Sweden has adopted a system of the strictest economy in every part of her Administration. The entry of strangers within the kingdom is subject to the greatest difficulties, and none are permitted to enter without a passport from the Minister of the Interior.

Advices from Cadiz of the 28th of June, state that a privateer called the Infuzent is cruising off Cadiz, and has captured four or five Spanish vessels.

The general state of India, as described in some of the latest papers from that country, would, without any particular show of hostility from any one power, justify the extensive armaments put in motion on the Mahratta frontiers.

The Walsingham Packet was detained at Gibraltar until the 11th inst. for the purpose of arming her against the Pirates that infest the upper part of the Mediterranean.

Above sixty Members of Parliament are among the exports to France during the last eight days.

In France the Court has been occupied lately with two grand events—the

marriage of the Duke of Berri and the celebration of their grand feast, called by them the Feast of God.

The voluptuous, and, in some respects, indecent foreign dance, called the *Waltz*, was introduced for the first time at the English Court on Friday last.—National morals depend on national habits, and this innovation is to be deprecated accordingly.

Several Publicans at Exeter have lowered the price of their beer one penny per quart; and the brewers in Edinburgh have lowered the price of their table beer 3d. per gallon.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.—An

article from Nuremberg, of the 2d inst. says:—"The celebrated *Sacro Oatino*, or the Holy Vessel which Christ is said to have used at the Lord's Supper, and which was brought to Genoa in 101, is come back from France to Genoa with other curiosities. The King designed to give it back to the Church of St. Lorenzo, where it was always kept. On the 15th of June, the case in which it was packed was opened in the presence of the Magistrates and the Clergy, when, to the grief of all persons present, the vessel was found to be broken. On this occasion Genoa has recovered several valuable mis. and the celebrated painting by Julio Romano, representing the *Martyrdom of St. Stephen*."

Extract from a private letter, dated Paris,

July 26, 1816.

Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce left Paris yesterday for England. It has been understood, that the departure of these gentlemen was not to take place till the end of this week, and that they were to travel with the usual passports from our ambassador, a point which, I believe, had been clearly agreed on between M. de Richlieu and Sir Charles Stuart. The Minister of Police, however, whether from ignorance of this arrangement, or from a wish to give these gentlemen a last proof of his good will towards them, directed passports to be sent to all three of them, with a notification to quit Paris in three days. These passports were communicated to Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce on Tuesday night, and another was meant to have been given to Capt. Hutchinson, who however, had left Paris early in the morning of that day, with a passport of the British minister, countersigned in the usual way by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Prefect of Police—Sir Robert Wilson and Mr. Bruce declined receiving these passports, and returned them to M. de Cazes, with letters stating the arrangement by which they had understood they were to travel with British passports. These Gentlemen also informed Sir Charles Stuart of the circumstance, and with a full intention of not deferring their departure beyond this week, awaited the result of this step.

Previously, however, to receiving an answer from the British Ministry, they each of them received, on Thursday morning, at about 10 o'clock, a visit from a Commissary of Police, attended by a Captain of Gendarmerie, who informed them that they had orders to see them into their carriage and out of Paris by 2 o'clock on that day, for which purpose post horses were to be sent in time; and that, furthermore, they were not to lose sight of them until then. They stated that they had no written orders, but acted upon verbal instructions from the Minister. Sir Charles Stuart was immediately apprised of this unexpected circumstance, and wrote to the Duc de Richelieu for an explanation, sending at the same time his own passports for the usual countersign. The Duke being engaged in conference, observed, that he would send an answer. It was to be feared that this explanation could not take place previous to the hour at which the officers had stated that they must peremptorily execute their orders, each of them having Gendarmes at hand if force had been necessary. An application was therefore made to the Prefect and Minister of Police, for a suspension of the order until the explanation could be obtained. This was granted until 6 o'clock, and the order for that purpose arrived just in time to prevent the intended departure. Before 6 further communications took place with the Ministers of Police and Foreign Affairs, in consequence of which an order was at length obtained for the removal of the restraints put upon these Gentlemen, and which order like the former, arrived just as the hour was expiring. The Minister of Police declared he had not intended that any restraint should be put upon those Gentlemen previous to their departure, although the effect of his orders was to keep them prisoners in their apartment until the moment of their departure. They set out at length with British passports in the usual form, not even specifying their route much less the time in which they were expected to leave the country.