

BERLIN, JULY 30.

The State Gazette of to-day contains, among its official news, the following important article:—

"The public will be eager to hear the result of the measures of police that have been adopted; the following statements, extracted from the documents of the inquiry, are therefore officially communicated. The inquiry (so important to the tranquility of all countries and to all upright citizens) into the demagogical intrigues that have hitherto taken place in Germany has already led to interesting results. It has confirmed the existence of a society (already discovered by the Government,) extending through several countries of Germany, composed of ill-designing men and misled youths, whose object it is to overthrow the present Constitution of Germany and of the several German States, and to transform Germany into a Republic, founded upon unity, liberty, and what they call nationality.

"To promote this plan, and to spread it among the people, there are in several places particular societies, in fact formally constituted, partly in union of principles and sentiments, the apostles of which, taking themselves for 'preachers of justice and liberty,' travel about Germany under various pretexts, and by writing and discourses, sow the seeds of discontent among the people. They aim especially at misleading the youth in the Universities, and unhappily no inconsiderable number of them has been blinded by the appearance so seducing to inexperienced minds. These demagogical intrigues, according to the documents, go still further in their dangerous means than the seduction of the people, and especially of the youth. They mean, when they have acquired sufficient strength by means of this seduction, to execute their plans by open violence by the 'murder of Princes and their Burghers.' The documents contain numerous proofs of these intentions. Hence they have discussed the question, 'Whether it is yet too early to murder the Princes?' Hence, 'revolutions' are among their measures—hence they assert without reserve 'the improvement of our public condition is to be obtained only by steel and iron, not in the hands of the hireling, but in ours; hence the wicked assertion, 'political constitutions cannot be established in the dry way, but in the wet, but not in that of ink,' and 'blood is the cement of every thing excellent; hence the assertion, 'this great and noble idea must be called into life with blood; hence the expression, 'the great victorious tragedy must be tragically performed; hence we must think with Egmont, 'distinguished heads are good to cut off; hence the hope, 'swords will at length be found; hence the demagogue consolations 'blood and corpses are of no consequence.

"The truly jacobinical doctrines and expressions have unhappily partly flowed from pens which are destined to spread the principles of Religion and morality, and to maintain public tranquillity, and partly pronounced under the mask of those sacred things. It would be very easy to adduce more proofs of this, did not those taken from documents afford the standard what Germany had to expect from men so corrupting and so corrupted, had not the Prussian Government suddenly arrested their treasonable career. The Government, therefore, by the energetic and extensive measures which it has adopted, and by those which must still follow, has fulfilled one of its most sacred duties towards all honest citizens, and towards the whole German nation, which has a just right to expect that the career of revolution be now closed; and least of all be renewed in Germany, and will not sacrifice the happiness, the peace, and the satisfaction of whole generations, to fatal theories and fanatic delusions. Guided by this duty, the Prussian Government has instituted the most suitable measures with the necessary energy, all possible tenderness and mildness have been combined, and all the reports of their greater extent, which have been spread, proceed from those who, conscious that they cannot dispute the necessity and justice of the measures themselves, risk at least to give vent in this way to their sorrow, at the end of these intrigues. Only a very few persons are arrested, and if the papers of several are sequestered, it is well known to every body that this measure is not always adopted from suspicion of those in whose dwellings it is executed, but quite as often to obtain

proofs against the real criminal. The persons arrested are for the most part foreigners, who partly came among us to spread the demagogical poison. It is not necessary to give the assurance, that they have had so little success among the sensible, brave, and faithful Prussian people, that those insolent apostles of pretended freedom frequently make bitter complaints in their letters that the Prussian people are so insensible to these new doctrines.

"As far as yet appears, no peaceable citizen has been infected by the shameful poison; and this is probably the reason that the public at first would hardly believe the existence of intrigues and principles which its just and sound understanding could not conceive to be possible, and respecting the wickedness of which there is in the Prussian States only one opinion. The inquiry, which is not ripe for a criminal process, is at present not carried on by the Police, but by a Commission consisting of men versed in the laws; in order to follow and discover the various ramifications of those intrigues, it prosecutes its labours with the greatest activity; but the whole extent of those intrigues cannot be seen till the papers seized in several other places shall be received, and then a formal and impartial examination will take place in perfect conformity with the legal forms of judicial proceedings. Every well-disposed citizen may, therefore, make himself entirely easy in confidence in the care with which this important affair is investigated."

LONDON, JUNE 28.

A Correspondent, in correction of the extract we made from Mr. Assay's Pamphlet, says—

"By the quotation from Mr. Assay's Publication (which the writer of this has not read,) it appears that in the year 1817—18, the trade from America to China, employed 7,000,000 of dollars, and 16,000 tons of shipping; and that during the same period the British Trade to China 'occupied' 6,500,000 dollars, and 20,000 tons of shipping."

It should be recollected that the Americans have supplied not only the United States, but the greater part of the Continent with teas, and thus the teas, silks, nankeens, and other articles exported by them from China, are principally paid for in dollars, while the teas and other Chinese productions imported into Great-Britain are paid for by cloth, camblets, lead, &c. &c. &c. exported from hence, and the surplus balance of trade between India and China, in cotton, opium, and other articles, of Indian produce, which, taken together with the articles exported from hence, renders the British trade with China really a barter. Upwards of a million of dollars in specie were exported by the Company's supercargoes, from China to Bengal, in the season of 1817—18.

The trade between Holland and China, is not exclusively carried on by an East-India Company as formerly but foreigners (principally Americans) are admitted to import teas, and place them in "Entrepot;" they are exported on the payment of a small duty, and it is a fact, that there are now at Rotterdam and Amsterdam (exclusive of other teas) upwards of 120,000 chests of congo teas; these alone must have occupied 9,000 tons of shipping.

The English East-India Company's tonnage for China in the season of 1817-18 amounted to 19,278 tons chartered tonnage from the Port of London; to which should be added about 1-6th as surplus tonnage brought home by those ships more than they are chartered for, and paid by the Company at half freight.

In 1818-19 their chartered tonnage for China was 27,831 tons, which, with the additional 1-6th, amounts to 32,469 tons, as appears by the list of their chartered ships, (extracted from that useful monthly publication, The Asiatic Journal); thus it appears in the year succeeding that referred to by Mr. Assay, there was an increase in the Company's tonnage to China of 12,469 tons; has the American trade experienced a proportional increase, or rather it should be ascertained if the American carrying trade has not diminished, and will continue to diminish in proportion as our Continental neighbours acquire ships and capital to carry on their own trade?

But the British tonnage here referred to does not include the ships belonging (principally) to Bombay and Bengal, trading an-

nually to China, usually called country ships, and are, for size and equipment, some of the finest merchant ships in the world. A list of these will be found in the East-India Register, annually published which the writer of this has now in his possession to refer to.

It has been confidently predicted by many, that on the expiration of the Company's Charter, their trade to China will, like that to India, be thrown open; but if the advocates of this free trade were required to state the actual profit resulting from the free trade to India, the present moment would shew that the balance was not greatly in their favour, as the free trade has glutted Great-Britain with Indian produce, and ruined one half of the adventurers.

JULY 29.

*Dreadful Explosion.*—It is our painful duty to notice another of those distressing accidents which so frequently occur in coal mines. On Tuesday morning last, owing, it is reported, to some neglect or mismanagement regarding the safety lamps in the Sheriff-hill-pit, at Gateshead, near Newcastle upon Tyne, a dreadful explosion took place, by which nearly 40 persons have lost their lives. Had the accident happened an hour later, it is said about 100 persons would have perished. Eighteen of the unhappy sufferers have been interred in Gateshead church yard, and fourteen in the chapel yard; the remaining bodies have either been given to their respective friends, or are not yet taken out of the pit. Among the poor unfortunates were three boys from Whitehaven, who had been taken there by their mother and obtained work, but were soon after dismissed; consequently their parent applied to those in management and again obtained employment for her children, just in time to share the melancholy fate that has befallen them and their fellow sufferers. The same pit, we believe, exploded about 4 years ago, when considerable damage was done.

AUGUST 13.

Throughout the whole of the last week, the restoration of tranquillity has been making steady, if not rapid advances, in the disturbed districts. A few who have no pleasure in honest industry, or no hope but in confusion, still adhere to the Preachers of Sedition; these are the Mendicants, who follow in the train of Mr. Hunt's begging cap, and as unhappily they are still too numerous for the beadle's whip, they are enough to interrupt the peaceful propriety of the country. But their numbers are daily diminishing; and, for a very short time, indeed, can the wildest and most desperate among the disaffected, hope to resist the array which the talent and property of the nation opposes to their machinations. The spirit of union among themselves, and of cordial co-operation with the magistracy; the zeal for the laws, and the generous resolution of buying up the affections of the poor at any price, now manifested by the higher and middle classes; present at this moment a phalanx of moral and political power, which might defy Mr. Hunt and his adherents, though they should be able to bring their Idol from his prison exile, and enthroned him once more in the Sovereignty of Europe— and though that military force, which almost single handed cast the Tyrant from his power, should be thrown out of the calculation.

The sound patriotic policy of the Resolution adopted by the great Lancashire cotton manufacturers, is becoming every day more sensibly manifest. Throughout all the manufacturing districts, the masters are beginning to take into consideration the necessity of making some advance of wages to the labourers in their employment, and of finding occupation and a means of subsistence for the unemployed poor, and by a necessary consequence, that class which has hitherto supplied the battalions of the disaffected, is again returning to the protection and influence of those who are the natural counsellors and guardians of the poor. Happy is it, indeed, that the restoration of tranquillity has been commenced with these auspices. It is enough that the enlarged and liberal policy of preserving the manufacturing population in undiminished numbers, in health and strength, and free from moral contamination, has been laid open to the candid judgment of mercantile wisdom. The beginning is all that has been wanting; no one can fear that the result will not prove the double blessing, which is the inheritance of every benevolent undertaking.

Great numbers of the motley troops recently disbanded at Cadiz, have placed

themselves under the command of Colonel Melchior, a Guerilla Chief of Estremadura, who emboldened by the reinforcement, has ventured into the open country, and formally declared war against Ferdinand as a Tyrant and oppressor.

Disaffection to the existing Governments continues to pervade all the smaller states of Germany; and it has made some progress even in the Kingdoms of Prussia and Bavaria.

Unlike the spirit of discontent which has alarmed the timid here, but which only creeps among the very lowest of the lower orders, opposed by all the natural and permanent influence of the country; the revolutionary disposition in Germany extends to every rank; and it seems most active where it must be most efficient and most lasting—in the seats of learning, and in the bosoms of the rising youth, the future men of the country.

The principal affair confided to the Diet of Carlsbad, is the establishment of certain "organic dispositions," which are to have the force of laws throughout all the German States, and which are to be carried into execution by a confederated military force. Another proof how sensibly the States of Germany feel the misery of their system of divided and ill-assorting Governments.

This feeble effort, however, at establishing something like a unity of Legislature in the Germanic Empire, will have but a short lived influence; while the Governments have a common cause in resisting the encroachment of their subjects, so long will they adhere to their Confederation; but either success or defeat will speedily break the union. The true remedy for the mischief is in the consolidation of the petty principalities, into one or two powerful States co-ordinate with the surrounding nations, which may assume a respectable station in the European commonwealth, and thus ensure to their subjects the blessings of security from Foreign insult, of a common interest, and of equal Law.

AUGUST 23.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Seditious Placards continue to be stuck up in and about London, calling upon the people—

"To arms! and revenge the murder of your fellow citizens, butchered by the military at Manchester."

One of the Hand Bills announced a public meeting to be held at Kensington the 23d August, but this meeting was postponed, or rather transferred to Smithfield, and to be held on the 25th instead of the 23d. The printed placard summoning the meeting, bears the following motto:—

"UNIVERSAL, CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY."

"A Public Meeting of the British Metropolis, in behalf of the people of the whole Empire, will be held in Smithfield, on the 25th of August, at FOUR O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON." [An inauspicious hour for the peace and safety of London.]

Sir Charles Wolseley is invited to the Chair; and the Card closes with the memorable telegraphic despatch of Lord Nelson:

"England expects every man to do his duty."

To guard against the mischievous tendency of this meeting, the civil and military authorities have organized every necessary arrangement; but should any riotous proceedings break out, as the night fall must close its proceedings, fears are to be apprehended that the most bloody and horrible crimes will be committed, of which the acts of incendiaries will not be the least.

FREDONIA. (N. Y.) Aug. 29.

*Migration.*—Mr. Damon and his wife, with two children, came into this town on Thursday last, direct from Boston, (Mass.) The whole distance of about 500 miles, they travelled on foot, conveying their little all, together with their youngest child, on their backs; while the little boy, but three years of age, faithfully trudged along keeping even pace with them.

And what renders this adventure still more singular, is that they traversed a new and heretofore considered impracticable route, through the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany, a distance of 100 miles of almost a complete wilderness. Mr. Damon is a house joiner, and emigrated to this country with the laudable intention of fixing his residence among us for life.