

FOREIGN.

New York, May 6, 1822.
Important Intelligence!

The supercargo of the ship *Louisa*, arrived this forenoon, in 30 days from Amsterdam, states that while the ship was lying at New Dieppe, he received a letter from Amsterdam, dated 1st of April, informing him of news just arrived, that Russia had actually declared war against the Porte!

There is nothing in our last European advices to render this intelligence improbable. It was confidently expected, that such an event would soon take place; and the date of the letter is several days later than any previous intelligence from the continent.

Statesman.

Population of Jeddah, the capital city of Japan.
Extract from the Adventures of Colonna in Japan, in the years 1811, 1812, and 1813.

"It was impossible for me" says he, "to learn the exact population of the empire of Japan. As many millions of the poor people have no fixed place of residence, the government consider it impossible to enumerate them. We were shown a map of Japan, which was drawn on a very large sheet of paper. On this map not only all the cities but the villages were laid down and the names of them entirely covered the paper." — A scientific Japanese with Tesky, brought us a plan of the capital city, Jeddah, and told us that a man could not walk from one extremity of it to the other in a day. We questioned them about the population, and they assured us, that it contained over 10 millions, and insisted on this when we appeared to doubt it. They brought us the next day some notes taken by one of their officers, who had served among the police in Jeddah. In these he says that this city in its principal streets has 280,000 houses and in each of these from 20 to 40 persons. If so, the number of inhabitants must amount to 8,400,000. Add to this, the inhabitants of the little houses and huts, those who live in the open air, the imperial guards & suite of the princes in the capital, and the number of inhabitants must far exceed 10 millions. In support of their assertion the Japanese stated that in Jeddah alone there were 36,000 blind men."

From the London Literary Gazette.

STEAM CARRIAGES.

We are informed that the possibility of travelling and transporting goods in carriages moved by steam, will soon be tried on a most extensive scale. So confident are the projectors of their success, that not contented with securing their means by patent in England, they have made themselves citizens of Holland and France, and taken such steps in Germany as will enable them to try their experiment over half Europe simultaneously. We are not instructed in the details of this invention, or rather application of invented principles in mechanism, and in the use of that powerful agent steam; but persons of judgment in such matters speak in sanguine terms of the plan.

From Niles' Register.

The editor of the Register, when a youth, heard the late well known *Oliver Evans* say, (in the confident manner in which he was accustomed to speak, when machinery or mechanism was the subject of his discourse,) that the man was then living who would see the Ohio and Mississippi covered with steam boats, and that the child was then born who would travel from Philadelphia to Boston in one day, by steam boats and steam wagons. I think that this was about in the year 1794 or 1795, and the person to whom Mr. Evans addressed himself, put him down at once, as an enthusiast who would end his days in a mad house, having no more idea that the Ohio and Mississippi would be covered with steam boats as they now are, than is entertained of the discovery of means by which we may visit our neighbors in the moon. But some time after this, Mr. Evans actually applied the power of steam to move a large scow which he had built, about a mile on the land, he then launched it, and by adapting the machinery to the water, navigated it down the Schuylkill, and from the mouth of that river up the Delaware to

Philadelphia. I am not acquainted with the manner in which these things were effected; but it was left to the genius of Fulton to perfect the idea of propelling boats by steam. The names of seventy six boats are given in a western paper, as at this time employed in navigating the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

Since the preceding was in type, we notice that a chariot, propelled by steam, was exhibiting in New York; and that one, over larger scale, was to be built to ply in some of the public gardens.

Black Sea. — During the contest between Turkey and Russia, the commerce of the Black Sea must of necessity be suspended. The grain which is exported from Odessa in tranquil times, will be required for the support of those vast armies which must occupy Bessarabia and Romania, in pushing their hostile operations against the Sublime Porte. While the Russians, Turks and Greeks are at war; while the Austrians are raising a corps of observation, and the Poles flocking to the Russian standard, the agriculture of Greece, and the supplies of the Danube, the Dnieper, the Dniester, will all be retained in the ports of the ports of the Black Sea, and a strong blockading Russian squadron will be stationed at the mouth of the Bosphorus. There are about 1500 sail of vessels which annually arrive from the Black Sea with grain, for the different ports of Italy, France and Spain. — Those resources being cut off by a war with Turkey, necessarily must give employment to our shipping, and find a market for our flour and bread stuffs; and this war, when once commenced, may continue much longer than we at present imagine. Hence the calculation is a reasonable one, that a war, which gives a fatal blow to agriculture in Europe, cannot but be of consequence to our agriculture and commerce, particularly being neutral and far removed from the scene of action.

The opening of our French trade will also be paving the way for this new market, and give a spur to enterprise, while the West India markets may also afford a golden harvest for our farmers; altogether, our prospects are flattering; and if our species could be kept in the country, and less goods were imported, all would go well.

National Advocate.

From the New-York Statesman.

"CHEATING UNCLE SAM."

Ever since the commencement of the late war with England, it has been fashionable in this country to get as much public money as possible—to defraud the government as much as possible—and then turn off every thing by saying that it was merely "Cheating Uncle Sam!" Now Uncle Sam is a

good natured, careless fellow, somewhat stupid and negligent in his accounts, and rather inclined, now and then, to work at the petty tricks of his servants. He carries on a large business, employs a great many hands and deals with a good many rogues. He is now deeply in debt—finds his bills press hard, and suffers every bank day for want of funds. His endorsers ask a heavy premium, and his old debts are much in the way. The fact is, the poor old man has been so fleeced and swindled, and has loaned and paid in advance so much money, that he has lost his temper, and finds it high time to look after the devious tricks of the knaves, who have imposed upon his good nature.—"Cheating Uncle Sam" will not hereafter be so easy a matter, and those who have cheated him may find themselves in hot water. Their corrupt practices will be brought to light, and Uncle Sam's lawyers be set to work.

"Cheating Uncle Sam" will be added to the list of felonies that send men to the State prison, and instead of sailing along smoothly on the sea of high life, those who cheat the old man by one pretence and another, will stand at the bar of the quarter sessions as state culprits.

The following extract of a letter dated the 15th ult., written by the United States Indian agent, resident in Ohio, to his friend in Baltimore, has been handed to us.

"The Shawanoese Indians have a-

bandoned their town, and scattered themselves over their reservation, (at Waupaghkonneta) on farms; frolicking, drinking and dancing have almost ceased, and they are doing better than they have ever done before; many of them have now neat farms & dwelling houses."

The Shawanoese tribe have been for a long time past, under the superintendence of the Society of Friends; we cite this extract for no other purpose than as one instance amongst the thousand daily presented to our eyes of the cheering amelioration of the human race. Light and knowledge are gradually advancing; the son of the wilderness quits his bow and arrow, and his tomahawk, and quietly begins to cultivate the earth. — *Balt. Chron.*

The following Address was presented to Governor Clinton by a Committee appointed by a numerous assemblage of Gentlemen who had convened in the city of Albany, after Mr. Clinton had communicated his intention of declining a nomination for the office of Governor of the state of New-York:

To his Excellency De Witt Clinton.

SIR—We receive your letter declining the suffrages of your fellow-citizens as a candidate for the chief magistracy with that regret which is inspired by a conviction, that by your retirement the state of New York will sustain a great public loss.

Your administration requires no review here. It stands before the world, and its purity will meet the eyes of after ages. Boldness of conception, grandeur of design, and vigor of execution, have marked its policy. It will form a distinct and illustrious era in the history of the state of N York, on which posterity will delight to dwell.

Parties may change, and the stations of individuals may change with them—but the chief magistrate who calls forth the internal resources and the latent energies of a state—who promotes the interests of agriculture and manufactures; who fosters seminaries of learning, the interests of science and literature, and schools for elementary instruction—who introduces economy into all the departments of government, and diffuses the spirit of enterprise and emulation over the land; who facilitates the adoption of sound and wholesome laws, and diminishes the burdens of the people—and lastly, a chief magistrate who hazards his rank as a statesman and his hold on public confidence, by bringing forward and sustaining with unerring boldness and confidence, the greatest improvement in internal navigation, that the world has ever beheld, will ever be remembered with pride and gratitude, by that enlightened and reflecting people, on whom his public labors have conferred the most lasting blessings.

We again repeat, that we consider your retirement from the chief magistracy as a public loss. We cannot but feel the truth of this assertion, when we call to mind your long and ardent zeal for the public good, and the great and salutary purposes which you have effected. But, sir, we cannot but congratulate ourselves, that you have guided the destinies of the state until your system of general policy is well established—until you have presented examples which will command imitation—until the blessings of your measures are acknowledged—and, more than all, until the canals which are to connect the northern and western lakes with the Atlantic ocean, are nearly completed. There was a day when your surrender of power and trust, would have jeopardized the deepest interests of the Commonwealth, and proved a lasting calamity.

Our confidence in your integrity as a politician, our high estimation of your capacity as a statesman, and our deep sense of your private virtues cannot be impaired nor shaken. Twenty five years of service in the most elevated and responsible stations in the gift of the state, afford a test of worth and talents from which candor and reason will not appeal; and a private life whose rectitude and purity exceed calumny in her wide and licentious ranges of hostility has never failed to assail prefers a claim that no unprejudiced man can resist.

We acknowledge the soundness of the principle, that rotation in office is necessary and expedient in a repub-

lic government; and although application may at times deprive the public of those services that tend to exalt the fortunes and promote the prosperity of a people, yet it will correct the evil by calling back again to the public trust, the distinguished patriots whom it occasionally excludes from power. Although you leave us for a time in the gift of the people, in a measure assume the relations of a private citizen, we trust that your time and your talents will still be found actively contributing to the interests and glory of your native state, and the season of usefulness you will at times find in every capacity still to remember the obligations of patriotism and the claims of posterity.

Signed by the Committee.
Albany, April 1822.

From the Village Record.

THE TATTLE.

The Yellow fever when raging with its utmost violence in Philadelphia, was considered an evil of no ordinary magnitude; but we have a plague in this neighborhood, which though not equally fatal, produces in its train union of consequences little less to be dreaded: I allude to eternal tattle and tale bearers.

I have seen the common civilities of life deserted from, to avoid the tattle of slander—I have seen hearts formed for reciprocal friendship perhaps by closer ties, forcibly torn asunder by the idle prattle of mischievous persons. The immediate neighborhood in which I reside is peculiarly affected with this curse. The intercourse between the youth of either sex, the delightful moments when innocence, hilarity and instructive converse we wont to please, appears to be rapidly falling into disuse. Our neighborhood boasts of many a blushing maid, fair in both mental and personal charms, and among our young men are numbers who add to manly grace the higher adorments of the mind.—Yet these kept apart by the busy tongue the Tatler. If Cornelius wishes a hour's friendly chat with Amelia, he wish the courtesy of a lady she admits him to the parlor—the die is cast—Miss Rachel Click-clack gains the intelligence; as quick as her legs will carry her she speeds round the neighborhood, retailing the news at every one's door, with the trifling addition that they are going to be married, and some very sagacious hints about unwise matches, &c. Thus a lady is obliged to shut the door in the face of a gentleman or undergo the confusion of being complimented by every one who meets upon her approaching nuptials.

Nor is this all; it is dangerous either to send or receive a letter. Surmise as to who it is from or who to, predominate for the first day, on the second certainly succeeds—and on the third clandestine correspondence is clearly proved—In the mean time the letter that has caused this mighty uproar may be one from a parent to a daughter or a sister to a sister.

From this "busy-body" prepossessing I believe many excellent matches are broken off. The sexes have now an opportunity of becoming acquainted with each other. You will, perhaps say, let the ladies despise these idle rumors, and conduct themselves with that open frankness for which they were so much admired by our predecessors: But let us remember that woman of delicacy, can rest contented when she knows she is the subject of tea table tattle for ten miles round.

Many of these busy bodies, follow this course of conduct because their intelligence reaches no further—the barren heath of their imaginations having never been improved by the culture of literature, they stroll about gathering up the thorns and brambles to wound their neighbors—and I think that experience will prove, that in proportion as intelligence gains root, tale bearing is eradicated.

I wish Mr. Emlyn you would take this subject in hand—for which you will, at least, receive the thanks of

OUR NEIGHBORHOOD.

Mr. Gerdes, the Engineer employed by the Executive of Ohio, to make surveys preparatory to opening a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, is now discharging the duties of his office, accompanied by the Commissioners.—*Ky. Reporter.*