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Extract from Brookes' General
Survey the following description
Naples; and as the late European
counts represent it as an invaded
kingdom, by a large Austrian force,
eling under the influence of what is
hypocritically called the "Holy Al
iance," we suppose it will not be
holy unimportant to our readers.

Naples, a kingdom of Italy, comprising the ancient countries of Samnium, Campania, Apulia, and Magna Graecia. It is bounded on the N. W. by the Ecclesiastical State, on the S. W. by the Mediterranean, and on E. by the gulf of Venice. Its extent from N. W. to S. E. is 280 miles, and from N. E. to S. W. from 95 to 100. It is divided into 12 provinces; namely, Terra di Lavora, (the ancient Campania Felix) Principato Citeriore and Ulteriore, Molise, Basilicata, Calabria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo Ulteriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata, Terra di Bari, and Terra d'Otranto; the last three forming the ancient Apulia, now called Puglia, on the E. of the kingdom. After many revolutions, the Normans became masters of this country, in the eleventh century; and the sovereigns were called counts, then dukes, and afterwards kings of Puglia; but in 1282 Peter III. King of Arragon, caused all the Normans in the island of Sicily to be massacred; and this massacre was called the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Puglia was joined to Sicily; and hence the sovereigns took the title of King of the two Sicilies. It has also been called the kingdom of Naples, from the city of that name which is its capital. France and Spain contended for the sovereignty in the sequel, and bloody wars and revolutions ensued. The country was then torn by the contentions of France and Spain for its sovereignty. The French being defeated by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII. was obliged formally to give up all pretensions to the crown, and the country was governed by Spanish viceroys. In 1547, happened the dreadful insurrection of Maffiello in the city of Naples, by which the Spaniards were nearly expelled. The people, however, returning to their allegiance, on

the assassination of Maffiello, the Spaniards continued in peaceable possession of the kingdom till 1707, when it was conquered by prince Eugene, and ceded to the Emperor by the treaty of Rastadt, in 1714. It was recovered, however, by the Spaniards in 1734.; and the eldest son of the king of Spain is now king of Naples and Sicily. The title of the king's eldest son is prince of Calabria. The climate of Naples is extremely hot, especially in July, August, and September; and is said to be one of the most inconstant and unfavourable to valetudinarians. In some seasons it rains every day for 6 or 7 weeks together. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow except on the mountains. But the most disagreeable part of the climate is the fierce, or S. E. wind, which is very common in May, and is infinitely more relaxing, and gives rise to vapours in a much higher degree, than the worst of the rainy month of November, in Great Britain. In winter there is seldom any ice or snow, except on the mountains. The country, on account of its fertility, is justly termed a terrestrial paradise; for it abounds with all sorts of grain, the finest fruits and rice, flax, oil, and wine, saffron, garden productions of every kind, with manna, alum, vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble in the greatest plenty and perfection. It affords also wool and silk, and several sorts of minerals. Besides the manufactures noticed in the account of the city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stockings, and gloves are also made of the hair or filaments of a shell-fish, which are warmer than those of wool, and of a beautiful glossy green. The principal mountains are the Appennines, which traverse this from S. to N. and the celebrated volcano, Mount Vesuvius, five Italian miles from Naples. One of the greatest inconveniences to which this kingdom is exposed is earthquakes (see Calabria) which the eruptions of Mount Vesuvius contribute, in some measure, to prevent. Another inconvenience is the great number of reptiles and insects engendered by the heat, some of which are very poisonous. The established religion is the Roman Catholic; and the clergy and convents were said to possess formerly two thirds of the whole kingdom. The inhabitants of this country have, at all times, borne but an indifferent character among other nations. Provisions are plentiful and cheap, therefore the lower class of people work but little; their delight is to bask in the sun and to do nothing. Persons of a middle rank pass too much of their time in coffee-houses, and places of public resort; few pursue their callings with the zeal and activity we are wont to meet with in the professional men of colder countries. Gluttony is a much more predominant vice than ebriety, of which instances are extremely rare. In the female sex, the passion for finery is almost superior to all others; and, notwithstanding any effect the genial warmth of the climate may have on the constitution of a Neapolitan woman, Mr. Swinburne doubts whether she would not nine times out of ten prefer a present to a lover; yet I apprehend chivalry is not the characteristic virtue of this place more than it is of any other populous metropolis; that furious jealousy for which the nation was so remarkable some generations ago, is almost eradicated; the breach of the conjugal vow sometimes occasions quarrels and assassinations among people of an inferior station, but the case is rare, and rivalry between lovers is more frequently productive of such scenes. Of these vices many are doubtless owing to the slavery and oppression under which they groan, and to a radical defect in the administration of justice.

Naples, an ancient and large commercial city of Italy, capital of a kingdom of the same name, with an archbishop's see, and an university, lying in the province called Terra di Lavora. It is seated at the bottom of the bay of Naples, which is one of the finest in the world, being almost of a round figure, of about 30 miles diameter, and three parts of it sheltered with a noble circuit of woods and mountains. It is built in the form of a vast amphitheatre, sloping from the hills to the sea. Although the style of architecture is inferior to what prevails at Rome, and it cannot vie with that city in the number of palaces, or in the magnificence of the churches, the private houses, in general, are better built. The circumference, including the suburbs, is said not to be less than 18 Italian miles, & the number of the inhabitants therein little less than 400,000. The houses are of stone, flat-roofed, and generally lofty and uniform; but many of them have balconies, with lattice-windows. The streets are well paved; but they are not lighted at night, and in the daytime are disfigured, in many places, by stalls, on which provisions are exposed to sale. Here are a great number of fine churches, convents, fountains, and palaces of the nobility, many of whom constantly reside here. It is usual to walk on the tops of the houses in the evenings, to breath the sweet cool air, after a hot sultry day. The climate here is so mild and warm, even in the winter, that plenty of green pease, artichokes, asparagus, and other vegetables, may be had so early as the beginning of the new year, and even all the winter. The fortress of St. Elmo is built on a mountain of the same name, and has the entire command of the town. Lower down on the same mountain, in a delightful situation, is a convent of Carthusians, on which much expence has been lavished, to render the building and the gardens equal to the situation. Naples is admirably situated for commerce, and has all the necessaries and luxuries of life in great profusion; but trade is in a languishing condition. Pictures, statuary, and antiquities, are not so common in Naples as might be expected in so great and ancient a city, many of the most valuable pieces having been sent to Spain by the viceroys. Owing to the populousness of the place, many of its streets are more crowded than those of London, and a great proportion of the poorest sort are obliged to spend the night in them for want of habitations. There is not a city in the world, perhaps, with the same number of inhabitants, in which so few contribute to the wealth of the community, by useful and productive labor, as Naples; for the number of priests, monks, fidlers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all reasonable proportion; and the last alone are computed at above 20,000. The greater part of these wretches have no dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find. Those of them who have wives and children, live in the suburbs of Naples near Peusilippo, in huts, or in caverns or chambers dug out of that mountain. They are generally represented as a lazy, licentious, and turbulent set of people, as indeed by far the greater part of the rabble are, who prefer begging or robbing, or running errands, to any fixed and permanent employment. Yet there are in Naples some flourishing manufactures, particularly of silk stockings, soap, snuff-boxes or tortoise shells, and the lava of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and ornamental furniture of marble. The city is supplied with a vast quantity of water, by means of a very costly aqueduct, from the foot of Mount Vesu-

lus. The nobility are excessively fond of splendour and show; as appears by the brilliancy of their equipages, the number of their attendants, the richness of their dress, and the grandeur of their titles. The king, it is said, counts a hundred persons with the title of prince, and still a greater number with that of duke, among his subjects. A few of these have estates, from 10 to 13,000/- a year; a considerable number have fortunes of about half that amount; and the annual revenue of many is under 2000/- The inferior orders of nobility are much poorer; many counts and marquises not having 400/- a year paternal estate; many still less; and not a few enjoy the title without any estate whatever. Although the churches and convents of Naples are not to be compared with those at Rome in point of architecture, they surpass them in rich jewels, and in the quantity of silver and gold crucifixes, vessels and other ornaments. Of all the palaces, that of the king is not only the most magnificent, but also in the best style of architecture. The cathedral though Gothic is a very splendid edifice. Here are kept the head and blood of St. Januarius, the tutelary saint of Naples; the latter in two glass or crystal vials. The pretended liquefaction of the dry blood, as soon as brought near the head of the saint, is well known; and Mr. Addison says, it is one of the most bungling tricks he ever saw. The harbour, which is spacious, is kept in good repair. It is protected by a mole, two castles, and several batteries, but these could not protect the city from a bombardment. The mole runs above a quarter of a mile into the sea, and at the extremity has a high lantern to direct ships safely into the harbour. Naples is 110 miles S. E. of Rome, 217 S. S. E. of Florence, and 300 S. by E. of Venice. Lon. 14 20 E. lat. 40 55 N.

THE SHAMROCK.

The Shamrock is said to be worn by the Irish, upon the Anniversary of St. Patrick, for the following reason:—When he preached the Gospel to the Pagan Irish, he illustrated the Doctrine of the Trinity by showing them a Trefoil, or three leav'd grass, with one stalk, which operating to their conviction, the Shamrock, which is a bundle of this grass, was ever afterwards worn upon this Saint's Anniversary, to commemorate the event.

A fine woman of pleasure, is the pink of fashion, the mirror of vanity, and the vortex of mischief. She has a Siren's voice, a crocodile's tears, and a peacock's pride. Like a sun-beam in the clouds, she is gay, fickle, and delusive—common as the air, inconstant as the wind, and consuming as fire. She is like a poisonous variegated flower, raised in a hot bed, and grafted on a rose-bud. Tho' smooth as oil to the mouth, she is helbore to the brain, and arsenic to the bowels. Like the spider, she extends her net and takes the unwary. She resembles a light painted frigate, with rotten bottom, without helm or ballast, colors streaming, and under full sail to destruction.

At Cork in Ireland the number of Apothecaries has remained the same for forty years; while the corps of lawyers and attorneys has received an accession of forty nine in six years—a proof that the inhabitants of that city are more diseased in mind than body.

PARKER AND HARDY,

Have just received at their Warehouse, at M'Donald's ferry, a quantity of Castings, Nails, & Log-chains, which they will sell very cheap for good money.—April 19, 1821.