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Extract from BROOKES' General
azette the following description
Naples; and as the late European
accounts represent it as an invaded
ngdom, by a large Austrian force,
ting under the influence of what is
pocritically called the "Holy Al-
ience," we suppose it will not be
holely unimportant to our readers.

Naples, a kingdom of Italy, compre-
nding the ancient countries of Sam-
nia, Campania, Apulia, and Magna
ecia. It is bounded on the N. W.
the Ecclesiastical State, on the S.
W. by the Mediterranean, and on
E. by the gulf of Venice. Its ex-
t from N. W. to S. E. is 280 miles;
from N. E. to S. W. from 95 to
0. It is divided into 12 provinces;
ely, Terra di Lavoro, (the ancient
mpania Felix) Principato Citeriore
uperiore, Molise, Basilicata, Cal-
ria Citeriore and Ulteriore, Abruzzo
teriore and Ulteriore, Capitanata,
ria di Bari, and Terra d'Otran-
; the last three forming the ancient
olia, now called Puglia, on the E.
of the kingdom. After many re-
utions, the Normans became mas-
s of this country, in the eleventh
ntury; and the sovereigns were cal-
counts, then dukes, and afterwards
ings of Puglia; but in 1282, Peter III.
ng of Arragon, caused all the Nor-
s in the island of Sicily to be mas-
ered; and this massacre was called
the Sicilian Vespers. After this, Pug-
was joined to Sicily; and hence
sovereigns took the title of King of
the two Sicilies. It has also been call-
ed the kingdom of Naples, from the
ity of that name which is its capital.
France and Spain contended for the
overeignty in the sequel, and bloody
ars and revolutions ensued. The
country was then torn by the conten-
ons of France and Spain for its sover-
eignty. The French being defeated
by the Spaniards in 1504, Lewis XII.
was obliged formally to give up all
entions to the crown, and the coun-
y was governed by Spanish viceroys.
In 1647, happened the dreadful insur-
ection of Masaniello in the city of
Naples, by which the Spaniards were
early expelled. The people, how-
ever, returning to their allegiance, on

the assassination of Masaniello, the
Spaniards continued in peaceable pos-
session of the kingdom till 1707, when
it was conquered by prince Eugene,
and ceded to the Emperor by the trea-
ty of Rastadt, in 1714. It was recon-
quered, however, by the Spaniards in
1734; and the eldest son of the king
of Spain is now king of Naples and Si-
cily. 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 disagree-
able part of the climate is the fiocco, 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 moun-
tains. 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 produc-
tions of every kind, with manna, alum,
vitriol, sulphur, rock crystal, marble
in the greatest plenty and perfection.
It affords also wool and silk, and sev-
eral sorts of minerals. Besides the man-
ufactures noticed in the account of the
city of Naples, waistcoats, caps, stock-
ings, 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 Vesu-
vius, 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 contri-
bute, in some measure, to prevent.
Another inconvenience is the great
number of reptiles and insects engen-
dered by the heat, some of which are
very poisonous. The established reli-
gion is the Roman Catholic; and the
clergy and convents were said to pos-
sess 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 peo-
ple 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 pur-
sue their callings with the zeal and ac-
tivity we are wont to meet with in the
professional men of colder countries.
Gluttony is a much more predominant
vice than ebriety, of which inflances
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 Nea-
politan woman, Mr. Swinburne doubts
whether she would not nine times out
of ten prefer a present to a lover; yet I
apprehend chastity is not the character-
istic 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 occa-
sions 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 op-
pression under which they groan, and
to a radical defect in the administration
of justice.

Naples, an ancient and large com-
mercial city of Italy, capital of a king-
dom of the same name, with an arch-
bishop's see, and an university, lying
in the province called Terra di Lavoro.
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 fig-
ure, 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 num-
ber of palaces, or in the magnificence
of the churches, the private houses, in
general, are better built. The circum-
ference, 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 day-
time 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 breathe 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, ar-
tichokes, asparagus, and other vegeta-
bles, may be had so early as the begin-
ning 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 moun-
tain, in a delightful situation, is a con-
vent of Carthusians, on which much
expence has been lavished, to render
the building and the gardens equal to
the situation. Naples is admirably si-
tuate for commerce, and has all the ne-
cessaries and luxuries of life in great
profusion; but trade is in a languishing
condition. Pictures, statues, and anti-
quities, are not so common in Naples
as might be expected in so great and
ancient a city, many of the most valu-
able pieces having been sent to Spain
by the viceroys. Owing to the popu-
lousness of the place, many of its streets
are more crowded than those of Lon-
don, 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, per-
haps, with the same number of inha-
bitants, in which so few contribute to
the wealth of the community, by use-
ful and productive labor, as Naples;
for the number of priests, monks, fid-
lers, lawyers, nobility, footmen, and
lazzaroni, or vagabonds, surpasses all
reasonable proportion; and the last al-
one are computed at above 30,000.
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 moun-
tain. They are generally represent-
ed as a lazy, licentious, and tur-
bulent 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, parti-
cularly of silk stockings, soap, snuff-
boxes or tortoise shells, and the lava
of Mount Vesuvius, tables, and orna-
mental furniture of marble. The city
is supplied with a vast quantity of wa-
ter, by means of a very costly aqueduct,
from the foot of Mount Vesu-

vius. The nobility are excessively
fond of splendour and show; as ap-
pears by the brilliancy of their equipa-
ges, 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*l.* a year; a consid-
erable number have fortunes of about
half that amount; and the annual re-
venue of many is under 2000*l.* The
inferior orders of nobility are much
poorer; many counts and marquises
not having 400*l.* 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 cru-
cifixes, vessels and other ornaments.
Of all the palaces, that of the king is
not only the most magnificent, but al-
so 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 pre-
tended liquefaction of the dry blood,
as soon as brought near the head of the
saint, is well known; and Mr. Addi-
son says, it is one of the most bungling
tricks he ever saw. The harbour,
which is spacious, is kept in good re-
pair. It is protected by a mole, two
castles, and several batteries, but these
could not protect the city from a bom-
bardment. The mole runs above a
quarter of a mile into the sea, and at
the extremity has a high lantern to di-
rect ships safely into the harbour. Na-
ples 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 Tre-
foil, or three leav'd grass, with one
stalk, which operating to their convic-
tion, the Shamrock, which is a bundle
of this grass, was ever afterwards worn
upon this Saint's Anniversary, to com-
memorate the event.

A fine woman of pleasure, is the pink
of fashion, the mirror of vanity, and
the vortex of mischief. She has a Sy-
ren's voice, a crocodile's tears, and a
peacock's pride. Like a sun-beam in
the clouds, she is gay, fickle, and de-
lusive—common as the air, inconstant
as the wind, and consuming as fire.
She is like a poisonous variegated flow-
er, raised in a hot bed and grafted on
a rose-bud. Tho' smooth as oil to the
mouth, she is belchore 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 stream-
ing, 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 law-
yers and attorneys has received an ac-
cession 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 Ware-
house, at M'Donald's ferry, a quantity
of

Castings, Nails, & Log-chains,
which they will sell very cheap for
good money.—April 19, 1821.