

CHARLESTOWN, IA.  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1821.

#### REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen are Candidates, at the ensuing election, to represent this county in the lower house, of the General Assembly, at this State, viz:

JOHN H. THOMPSON, and Esqrs.  
JAMES BEGGS.

And in this day's paper we are requested to state, that, Reuben W. Nelson, esq. is willing to serve, if the voters of this county, should think it expedient to elect him.

INDIANAPOLIS.—By a gentleman direct from the seat of Government, we learn that the Commissioners are progressing with the surveying of the town plat of Indianapolis. The plan of the town is similar to that of Washington City. It is expected that the sale will take place in October next. There are three brick yards erected, whose brick are now making; and it is supposed that the clay is good. We cannot yet learn that there has been any discovery of stone near the town.

The public would do well to be cautious in the selections they make of land in the new purchase, as it is said the figures are altered at many of the corners. The intention must be to deceive those who are looking for land. Ia. Gazette.

#### WAR DEPARTMENT.

Pension-Office, May 15, 1821.

Sir, You will confer a favor on a number of indigent persons in your state, by stating in your Gazette, that the funds for paying pensioners were transmitted from the War Department in February last, previous to its being known at the seat of government, that the Bank of Vincennes had refused to make specie payments.—It was supposed even after such a refusal, that the U. S. pensioners would have been paid in specie. So soon as practicable, the necessary arrangements will be made to ensure regular specie payments in future;—and those who will wait for their stipends till September next, will then have an opportunity of receiving the whole amount that may be due them in good money at its full value.

I am respectfully,

your obed't serv't.

J. L. EDWARDS.

Editor of the Centinel,  
Vincennes.

FROM THE ORACLE.

#### DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness is a vice which is lamentably prevalent among mankind, and is the source of many crimes and calamities, which destroy the peace and happiness both of individuals and of society. It is a thief to the purse, a canker to the constitution, a palsy to the understanding, an incendiary to the passions, and a demon to the soul. It overpowers reason, increases the irascibility of the mind, irritates and inflames the rebellious passions, arms them with destructive fury, and gives them license to seek their gratification in the most immoral and criminal excesses. It disturbs the peace, order and harmony of society, gives rise to quarrels, tumults and confusion, destroys social and domestic happiness, promotes the cause of irreligion, produces poverty and want, disgrace and misery. It furnishes prisons with occupants, the gallows with victims and the grave with its cadaverous prey. How often has this detestable vice sunk into insignificance and contempt, men endowed with the most promising talents and possessed of the most flattering advantage of fortune.—How often has it reduced families from affluence, to a state of wretchedness and want.—Unfortunately, its consequences are not confined to the individual who indulges it, but involve the happiness of the innocent. If he is a husband and possessed of fortune, he generally dissipates it, destroying the happiness of his wife, and entails poverty on his children, who become the innocent victims of his intemperance and folly. If he is in low circumstances he always remains so, being like a leaky vessel, capable of receiving, but not retaining. If he contracts debts, he makes but little exertion to pay them, even when he has it in his power: when he obtains money it is immediately expended for intoxicating liquors, while the demands of his creditors, and the wants of his family are disregarded. He is seldom found where duty calls him; instead of attending to his domestic concerns, and providing necessaries for his household, he resorts to

the tavern or the tippling shop, where he is seen revelling with his profane and giddy companions, and swallowing in quick succession capacious draughts of intoxicating liquid, which enervates both his body and his mind, disqualifies him for discharging the duties which devolve on him as a rational and accountable being, and has a natural tendency to fit him for the society of spirits of darkness. When we seriously reflect upon the deadly consequences of drunkenness, and view the numerous examples which abound in the world, of its destructive nature, we shall not, perhaps, readily conclude this to be an exaggerated description. Its direful effects are every where conspicuous. They stand as monuments of the criminal infatuation of its votaries, and as beacons, to caution us in the voyage of life against approaching the dismal gulf of habitual intoxication, whose involving current increases in rapidity, till it ends in the vortex of irrecoverable ruin.

LUCUBRATION.

#### GENERAL PEPE.

The London Courier of April 20th publishes the following passages from a letter of Gen. Pepe to the Neapolitan nation, written anterior to his departure from the Neapolitan territory. I was sent from Paris in manuscript, to the editor of the Courier, who affects to doubt its authenticity:—*Nat. Intel.*

Neapolitans! I am almost ashamed to call you countrymen, after all you have done and all I have suffered. I have no language to express the detestation in which I hold the conduct of those who have guided your council in the late eventful period, or the disgust I feel at the baseness of your conduct on every occasion when the enemy made his appearance. You fled, you deserted, you submitted, and submitted upon the terms of the conqueror; and this, too, in the face of all your pretensions, of all your pretended enthusiasm for liberty and independence.

Had you made a stand when resistance was so possible, and victory so probable, how different would have been your situation and mine—how different the situation of the civilized world? The flame of liberty would have spread from the peninsula of Italy into the north, and those very governments that were the means of your subjugation, might themselves have been compelled to grant a constitution to their subjects. It is not I only who am disappointed; it is all mankind—all men who have a spark of generosity in their bosoms; and, let me add that, even among yourselves. I know there are many who bitterly grieve over past events, that never can be remedied or recalled. The opportunity is past, and all Europe thrown a century back in the acquisition of freedom, by your treachery and pusillanimity.

That I am an exile is nothing. I am content to suffer, and would gladly suffer much more, could I benefit that land in which I was born. I have done my duty, and that is alone the consolation that is left me."

#### SOUTHERN THULE.

VERY INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from Captain Donald Mackay, dated at New South Sheiland among the Antarctic Islands lat. 63 S. long 61 W. (or theabouts.)

"This land is but little known yet, except the range of islands at which we now are, extending from ENE. to WSW. about two hundred miles in length. These are in general composed of high and broken land, or rather rocks, clad with an immense body of snow, except here and there a naked peak of some low rocks near the sea. The snow, consolidated by lapse of time, forms perpendicular cliffs, much higher than those bordering on the river Hudson. These are common along the coast, but more particularly in the bosoms of bays and harbors where the water is from four to ten fathoms in depth, under the very brink of them. This body of ice being constantly dissolving underneath, cracks, and is precipitated into the sea in great masses, with a report resembling thunder or heavy ordnance; it may be heard from 15 to 25 miles distant.

"No shoal or perpendicular rock would be more fatal to a vessel or lives than would this ice-bound shore, in case of her being driven against it by violence of wind. This would be the case in the most secure harbor;

for, should she drive against this impending mass of ice, which is constantly falling, she would be crushed to pieces, or instantly carried to the bottom, with hardly a possibility of escape in boats.

"Southward of this range of islands, at the distance of from fifty to eighty miles, lies a large body of land, yet but little known, and will probably so remain, by reason of the danger and difficulty of approaching the shore, from the great quantity of floating ice with which it is surrounded. This is of the same description as that of the islands, but it is not yet ascertained whether cut up into islands or not. 'Tis not improbable that it is connected with Sandwich Land. It is said here are several active volcanoes on the first mentioned islands, but I am uncertain as to the truth of the assertion.

"I have seen a small, but high conical formed island, from the top of which we supposed we perceived smoke to issue; but we were at too great a distance to be positive of the fact. Others say they have seen both fire and smoke emitted from it. From the circumstance of the island being bare of snow, there is little doubt of its being a volcano.

"There is a small island no great distance from our present situation, which has been described to me by several who have visited it, as being so hot that on many parts of it the foot or hand cannot be held to the sand, and that on the shores of a basin forming a small harbor, (probably the ancient crater of a volcano) the water boils.

"My opinion of the land which I have seen here is, that it had a volcanic origin. But this subject I submit to the speculation of such learned gentlemen as our friend (for he is the friend of humanity) Dr. Mitchell.

"Tis impossible for me to convey to you an adequate idea of the dreary, yet sublime, scenery of this region of frost. I think the land abounds in minerals, but of what kind I am too ignorant of mineralogy to determine. But, however valuable the mines may be, they must remain useless to the world, from their being buried under mountains of ice. I have had but little opportunity to collect specimens of stone, &c. but such as I have procured I forward by the Jane Maria, Captain Johnson, for which I beg you to call on board this brig, and present them, with my respectful compliments, to Doctor Samuel L. Mitchell, and request he will accept such specimens as he wishes to retain, and present the remainder, in my name, to the N. York Lyceum of Natural History. It was my intention to have written to him, and, as far as my feeble talents would admit, would describe to him this new world; but time will not now admit of attempting it. I have further to request, that you will solicit him to do me the honor of communicating his ideas, by letter, on these specimens of stone, ore, &c."

#### AGRICULTURE, ZOOLOGY, &c.

Sir C. M'Kinsey (of England) has discovered that oil rubbed on the stems and branches of fruit trees, destroys insects and increases the fruit buds. The most common oil will suit, and a small quantity only is requisite. Fish oil is considered best by an experienced horticulturalist.

"Sweet Potatoe.—Crawford relates, in his history of the Indian Archipelago, that in the island of Java this root has sometimes been found of the enormous weight of fifty pounds.

"A gentleman some years ago, observing the condition of his trees, and having unsuccessfully made many applications, at length directed their trunks or bodies to be washed and well rubbed with soft soap; and it is not easy to imagine the early change which appeared in their bark and foliage. The bark became smooth and glossy and seemed sound and beautiful; and the tree was considerably improved in every respect. I am satisfied they have been greatly benefited by this process. It is used in the spring.

"Eggs.—The most simple method of preserving eggs any length of time is to rub the outside of the shell when taken from the nest, with a little butter; which, by stopping the pores of the shell, prevents the evaporation of the liquid parts of the egg.

In Connecticut, a few days since, a ewe sheep was found dead, from which were taken three lambs alive!

A heifer calf was killed in Petam, Mass. on the 26th April, eleven months and 26 days old, which weighed 629 pounds.

Capt. Jonathan Scott, of Ipswich, Mass. has a ewe that on the 5th brought forth 5 lambs, 4 of which were living, and as large as lambs in general.

A few days since a cow belonged to the Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Weatherfield, Conn. brought forth three calves at one birth, which are now and promise to do well.

A heifer calf belonging to Mr. Samuel Vail, of Albany, 10 months and the 13th inst. weighed 558 pounds.

The English papers state that the were raised in a garden last season, bushels of potatoes, being the produce of one potatoe. [Incredible.]

#### STATISTICAL & SCIENTIFIC.

Europe embraces about one-third of the habitable globe; so that if the whole surface was peopled equally, the mean rate of Europe, there would exist 1,800,000,000 of inhabitants, our globe—more than double its present number.

The late war between this country and Great Britain cost the U. States 120 millions of dollars exclusive of individual losses! There is not in the U. States, together with England and France, so much as enough to make this sum, the weight of which would sink the largest man of war ever built.

The U. States of America extend over 2,200,000 square miles, peopled by 8,000,000 of whites, 2,000,000 colored people, and 200,000 Indians, aggregate population 10,200,000. South America runs through 86 degrees of latitude, winding along the coast of the Pacific Ocean about 7000 miles, the whole extending over 5,250,000 square miles, with a population of 18,000,000. Of this population 10,000,000 exist in North America at the West India Islands, the residue South America. Mr. Darby calculates the Indians in South America 7,200,000, & other casts at 10,800,000.

Mr. Darby estimates the net area of lands of America at 10,000,000 square miles, with a population of less than four to a square mile. Europe covers about 3,000,000 of square miles, and is inhabited by 150,000,000 of people. If America was peopled the same proportion, it would contain 600,000,000, or more than three times its present number. Six hundred millions of people on 10,000,000 of square miles, would be only 60 to a square mile, a proportion exceeded in many counties in Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The first of four steam boats for Kentucky for Havana, with provisions descended the Mississippi about the beginning of April.

There are 71 steam boats employed on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

There are 95 Sunday schools in the city of New York, and 4335 on the island of Great Britain.

The enterprising citizens of Philadelphia are about erecting a specie exchange, the expense of which is estimated at 75,000 dollars.

#### ACCIDENTS, CRIMES, &c.

A duel was fought at Norfolk on the 11th inst. between Lieut. Perry, a midshipman Saunders, in which the former was dangerously wounded in the throat. Two shots were exchanged.

On the 12th inst. the steam boat States, which had been making a trial of speed, on going into dock at Coe's Hook, N. Y. ran foul of a steam boat Mexican, and carried away her boom. By this accident, M. Deleval, a Spanish gentleman from Bilbao, was killed, and five other persons severely injured.

The Norfolk Beacon states that the town is now infested with robbers, incendiaries, and pickpockets; and that they are committing many and serious depredations.

The lodgings of a Philadelphia Daily were lately robbed of a pair of spectacles, a smelling bottle, two pair of artificial eye brows and a white surtout, which surtout contained three love letters written to himself in his own handwriting!