

Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1830.

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1789. Commencement of the French Revolution. Bastille destroyed and General Lafayette elected Commander of the National Guards. The Liberty of the Press was decreed, and all privileges and distinctions of orders abolished by the National Assembly.

1790. Abolition of Hereditary Nobility.

1791. Lafayette resigned the command of the National Guards. The King arrested and confined.

1792. All records of Nobility burnt. Lafayette made prisoner by the Austrians. Royalty abolished and all distinctions in society discarded. The calendar altered and the names of the months changed.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded Jan. 21, and France declared a republic. The Queen beheaded Oct. 16. The Duke of Orleans beheaded Nov. 6. The Christian religion suppressed.

1794. Danton beheaded April 4. The Princess Elizabeth beheaded May 12. Robespierre and his party destroyed; himself and brother executed. The Press declared free.

1795. Insurrection of the Jacobins, 19 executed. Louis XVIII. refuses to accept the Kingdom of France unless its ancient power was restored. Insurrection at Paris. Napoleon Bonaparte commands the Troops of the Convention and first distinguishes himself as a General.

1796. Charles X. (then Count d'Artois) landed in England. Louis 17th died in Prison. Bonaparte distinguishes himself by his victories over the allied forces.

1797. Bonaparte defeats the army of the Pope. The banished clergy permitted to return, on swearing to support the Constitution. Lafayette and his companions released from the Prison at Olmutz.

1798. The French army under Berthier enters Rome. The French troops enter Switzerland. All intercourse between France and the Americans suspended. Bonaparte lands in Egypt.

1799. Bonaparte defeated in several engagements with the continental powers. The Duke d'Angoulême marries the daughter of Louis XVI. Bonaparte offers peace to England, and is refused.

1800. Battle of Marengo. Bonaparte narrowly escapes death from the explosion of the infernale.

1801. Bonaparte recalls the exiled clergy. Celebration of the general peace at Paris. Bonaparte refuses to have a statue erected to him during his life-time.

1802. The Catholic Religion established in France. Mr. Fox visits Paris and is received with distinction by the First Consul. 40,000 French troops enter Switzerland and subdue the country.

1803. Great Britain declares war against France. Bonaparte orders all Englishmen, residing in France, to be arrested. Preparations made for the invasion of England. Bonaparte offers Louis XVII. a pension for life.

1804. A conspiracy against Bonaparte discovered. The Duke d'Angoulême shot by his orders. Bonaparte crowned Emperor.

1805. War between France, Russia and Austria. Georgian Calendar restored in France. The French enter Vienna.

1805. Joseph Bonaparte crowned King of Naples. Louis Bonaparte crowned King of Holland.

1807. Louis XVIII. under the title of Count de Lille lands in England.

1808. Napoleon establishes a National University. The King of France is joined in England by the Queen and the Duchess d'Angoulême.

1809. The French cross the Danube. An armistice takes place between Austria and France.

1810. Napoleon marries the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria. Holland annexed to France.

1811. The King of Rome (present Duke of Reichstadt) born.

1812. Napoleon leaves Paris in May on the Russian Campaign. The army enters Moscow 14th Sept. Compelled to retreat with immense loss of men.

1813. Prussia joins the Allies against France. Austria declares war against it. A new conscription is ordered to supply the loss of men who suffered in the Russian campaign, and Napoleon marches against the Allies.

1814. Napoleon put himself at the head of the National Guards. The allied sovereigns march against Paris, and enter it the 31st of March. Napoleon sails for Elba April 28. Louis XVIII. enters Paris May 3d.

1815. Napoleon returned from Elba, landed in March 1, and entered Paris on the 20th. Battle of Waterloo, June 18th. Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, in the Northumberland, Aug. 8.

1816. Marshal Ney shot at Paris. Bonaparte's relatives banished France.

1817. The Empress Maria Louisa protests against the arrangement of the Holy Alliance.

1818. Paris evacuated by the Allied armies. Louis establishes a censorship of the press.

1819. A new and popular ministry appointed.

1820. Duke of Berry assassinated.

1821. A sham plot discovered to destroy the King and the Duke d'Angoulême. Louis appointed a new Royalist administration.

1822. Charter unpopular. Plots discovered in various quarters. Severe restrictions imposed upon the press.

1823. Louis declares his intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Spain.

1824. Treaty concluded for the occupation of Spain by the French Army. Louis XVIII. died aged 69. Succeeded by Charles X. The censorship of the Press removed.

1825. Charles X. crowned at Rheims May 29. France acknowledges the independence of Hayti. Gen. Lafayette arrived at Havre from the United States in the frigate Brandwine.

1826. A statute erected in Paris in commemoration of Louis XVI.

1827. National Guard disbanded. Censorship of the Press established and again relinquished.

1828. A new and more liberal Ministry formed. Revenue of France 94,419,000 francs.

1829. An entire change in the Ministry. Polignac, appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Cabinet assumes an ultra-Royal deportment.

1830. Algiers captured by the French troops under Gen. Bourmont. The liberty of the Press suspended, and the freedom of Elections curtailed. A revolution commenced at Paris. The National Guard reorganised, and placed under the command of General Lafayette. The Duke of Orleans appointed Lieutenant-General. The tricoloured flag resumed. The King escapes to Ramboulet and there abdicated in favor of his grandson the Duke of Bordeaux, to the exclusion of the Dauphin Louis Antoine.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH. NIGHT AIR.

To avoid exposure to the night air, is at all times a precaution of very great importance, to those who covet a continuance of health; but perhaps never more so than at the present season of the year.

The very great difference which now prevails between the temperature of the day and that of the night, the injurious effects of which inequality are increased by the large amount of moisture that is precipitated towards the earth after sunset, in the form of dew, renders the imprudent exposure of the body at night to the external air, a very fruitful source of disease.

But it is not merely from the system being subjected to the influence of a cool and damp atmosphere, during exposure on an autumnal night, that bad effects are to be apprehended. There is still another cause of disease prevalent in particular situations; the influence of which is much more active after sunset than during the day. We

allude to bad or impure air—the *malaria* of Italian writers.

In low, wet, or marshy districts, in the neighborhood of extensive collections of stagnant water, along the course of rivers, upon the wharves of a commercial city, or, indeed, in every situation where a considerable amount of animal and vegetable substances, or bits of any kind, is allowed to accumulate and undergo decomposition, there is generated during the day a certain deleterious principle, which, combined with the atmosphere, impairs its purity and wholesomeness; or when in considerable amount, renders it totally unfit for the support of life. Under ordinary circumstances, this deleterious principle being diffused during the day over a large extent of the atmosphere, however much it may impair the health and vigour of the system and undermine the constitution, is seldom sufficiently concentrated to produce, at once, actual disease. After night, however, when, in consequence of diminished heat, the watery vapours contained in the atmosphere become condensed and descend, they carry with them the impurities floating in the latter, which in this manner are caused to accumulate in the immediate vicinity of the earth—the communicating disease of the most malignant and fatal character to all who may chance to be exposed to their influence.

So much and so justly dreaded is the evening dew in Italy, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Rome, where the Pontine marshes constitute an immense laboratory for the production of *malaria*, that the inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses on the decline of day—never going abroad, unless compelled by absolute necessity, after sunset, in the evening, nor before sunrise in the morning. The same precaution to avoid the damp and coolness of the night, experience has taught to every people who reside in stations where intermitted fevers prevail, or in warm and tropical regions, where the heat of the day is sufficient to develop the dreaded *malaria*, by which the bilious, yellow, and other malignant fevers are produced.

The prejudicial effects of the night air will more certainly be experienced by the system during sleep than during a state of wakefulness. Instances have indeed occurred of individuals lying down to sleep at night in the *Campagna*, near Rome, and being found dead in the morning. Very few at least, escape an attack of disease who have the imprudence to fall asleep exposed to the open air in an unhealthy district. Thus, history records many examples of the finest armies being destroyed, and the progress of the conqueror completely arrested by encamping for a single night, without sufficient shelter, in such a situation.

Though in our own country, it is only in the most unhealthy districts of the south, that effects such as these are to be feared—yet the chilly and humid state of the night air, independent of various causes which, in all situations tend to produce in it more or less of impurity, is a sufficient reason why it should be carefully avoided by all who would preserve their systems from disease.

It is not merely, however, from exposure out of doors, or from sleeping on the bare ground without shelter of any kind, that injury to health is to be anticipated after night—it may, likewise, and with nearly the same certainty, be incurred by sitting opposite an open window, or in a current of air admitted from without, or still more surely by sleeping in either of these situations. Hence the practice pursued by the inhabitants of Rome, of closing carefully their houses before sunset, is one which, at this season of the year, should be adopted by those who reside in situations where there is any danger of the air being impure even in those cities or locations which are comparatively healthy, we are persuaded, were it generally pursued, much good would result.

In very damp situations, especially in the neighbourhood of lakes and marshes, a fire lighted in the bed-chamber an hour or two before re-

tiring to rest, and then extinguished, is, also, by no means an improper precaution.

By those who are under the necessity of passing the night in the open air, the following rules should be carefully observed:

1. To lead a life of sobriety—giving to the term its most comprehensive meaning.
2. Always to wear woollen garments, and flannel next the skin. These, by preserving the body of an equable temperature, guard it, in a great measure, from the influence of the cold and humid atmosphere to which it is exposed. In situations where impure air abounds, a covering of gauze or thin muslin for the face, has been suggested as a means of preventing the deleterious portion from entering the lungs in breathing. How far it answers the purpose we are unable to say.
3. To remain at rest as little as possible—neither to sit nor lie upon the ground, and above all, never to fall asleep.
4. The periods in which exposure is the most injurious, are during the first hours of the night, and those which immediately precede the rising of the sun; hence, if possible, we should protect ourselves during these periods, even though exposure may be necessary during the intervening time. It is the custom in some of the cities of Italy, for the inhabitants to seclude themselves in their houses during the first and copious fall of dew, which generally accompanies the close of a hot day; but the moment this appears to be over, they sally forth again; and for several hours, the streets are even more crowded than in the day. We do not advise such a practice, but merely refer to it in order to show that experience has taught them to consider the air of the middle portion of the night as the least injurious to the system.

This constitutes one of the very few exceptions to the advice presented in a former number, not to sleep in a room that has been warmed by a fire. Even in this instance, the fire is only advisable for the purpose of drying—not of warming the apartment.

Copy of a letter from the Court of Survilliers, to —, an officer formerly serving in the republican and imperial armies of France.

Point Brezee, 14th September, 1830.

SIR—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people*. I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty towards the nation. I have no right to exercise, either in my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of a people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness; and I am resigned to conform to the national will lawfully expressed. You know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannot without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the deputies in 1815; that my brother the Emperor, abdicated on the condition alone; that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with which mine never can have any thing in common; being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my country. I have often told you that the only family in France, which the nation will not choose and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that

family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would have long ago renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreign, during twenty five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense, dictatorial power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution, and offered himself as mediator in France, as mediator in Europe. England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroism and victory, by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not now. Should the nation declare for a Republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger. You remember what I often said to the Spaniards—'You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you.' But you must be able to bear it; time is a necessary element in every thing.

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progress towards republicanism. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We receive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable to France? Is it not the institution caused by the absurd pretensions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what will suit the rest of their fellow citizens at present, and the tranquillity of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains; that of my being called upon by honour, by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the second, to the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through Gen. Bertrand's pen, to let his son govern himself by my advice; never, above all, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality, and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people*.

I have positive assurances that Napoleon the second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate,

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
(Count of Survilliers.)

Written in a Lady's "Milton."

With virtue strong as yours had ever been arm'd
To vain the fruit had blus'd for serpent charm'd;
Nor had our bliss by penitence been bought—
Nor had frail Adam fell—nor Milton wrote.

There is more true charity in one kind tear that falls in private for the sorrows and sufferings of others, than in a thousand guineas proudly ushered into the notice of the world in all the pomp and parade of public contribution.

The shaken tree grows faster at the root
And love grows firmer, for some blasts of doubt!

The path that leads to fortune
Often passes through the narrow defile
Of meanness, which a man of an exalted
Genius cannot stoop to tread.