Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY, : : : AUGUST 6, 1859.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

Largest Circulation in the City.

The Official Journal of the City.

JOHN MITCHEL'S PAPER DISCONTINUED.

JOHN MITCHEL, the "Irish Patriot," who published a paper called the *Southern Citizen*, which was originally issued in this State and recently transferred to Washington, though a man of genius, like many individuals endowed with unusual powers, carried his opinions far beyond the sober limits of the "golden mean." We learn from a letter published in the Baltimore *Sun* by "Ion," that his paper has experienced the usual result of journals advocating ultra extreme views—extinction. "Ion" says:

The *Southern Citizen*, a weekly paper, conducted here for seven or eight months past by John Mitchel, Esq., will be discontinued after the issue of next week. The good will of the paper has been transferred to the New York *Day Book*, with which the subscribers to the *Citizen* will be furnish. Mr. Mitchel is about to proceed to Europe.

THE ELECTION.

Our returns this morning are somewhat meagre, and not of so satisfactory a character as we could have desired. Various conflicting rumors were received by telegraph and railroad yesterday, but we must content ourselves with a simple announcement of the details that have come to hand.

SHELBY COUNTY.—The official vote of three precincts is wanting to complete the returns from this county. As soon as we can procure the vote of these we shall publish a tabular statement of the entire vote for convenience of future reference to our readers. For the present, suffice it to say we have given a majority for Harris, and have elected our entire county ticket. Avery's majority in the district at the last election was 370 votes which we believe will be fully sustained.

We received the following private dispatch by telegraph last evening:

JACKSON, Aug. 5.—All the county is heard from, Sneed's majority is 486; Netherland's 456; Hurst's 263. Avery gains 94 over Stephens's vote, and McClannahan's gain is 104. Hurrah for Old Madison!

We learned by private dispatch from a reliable source late last evening that the news from Carroll, Gibson, Dyer, Obion, and Weakley counties indicated most unmistakably that Aikins was elected to Congress.

FAYETTE COUNTY.—Majorities for Harris, 76; Avery, 8; Payne, 73; Ingram, 23; Whitmore, 54. Curris rec lived 46 votes.

TIPTON COUNTY.—The impression is that there is a majority of 300, which is a gain of 50 votes. It was believed on the cars that Aikins was elected.

MADISON COUNTY.—So far as heard from Avery gains 94 votes.

CHATTANOOGA, August 5.—The vote in Hamilton county for Governor about as before. Brabson makes large gains, and is probably elected.

A. BURCH.

NASHVILLE, August 5.—I am not able yet to estimate the result. The news thus far received from East Tennessee is very unfavorable, and it also shows a gain for Netherland in Middle Tennessee.

I estimate that the West will make a small gain for Harris, and I do not yet admit a deduction of our majority below that for Buchanan. "Meters and Ready are beaten. The House will be Democratic, I am confident, and the Senate is doubtful.

E. J. EASTMAN.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 5.—Twenty-six counties heard from, the Opposition party has a net gain of thirty-two hundred. Brabson, the Opposition candidate in the Third District is elected. Both parties claim the Fist District. The Opposition claim the election of Stakes in the Fourth District.

Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 5.—The returns indicate the election of Moore in the ninth District, and Adams in the sixth District, to Congress. They are both Opposition men. The vote is close and doubtful.

Iron Mountain Railroad.—Meeting of Citizens of Memphis.

The deep interest felt in the air line road between Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans, and the public to meet at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening at 8 o'clock, to embody their views upon this important work—a work important to the public, but especially so to Memphis, St. Louis and New Orleans.

All are earnestly invited to attend this meeting, and co-operate in one of the most valuable enterprises projected or executed for this city; it is only second to our connection by a Railway to the Pacific Ocean.

All railroads here are deeply interested; every mechanical branch of industry; every trade and profession, the merchant, and especially the property holder.

Come one! come all! it is a free meeting, bringing to each and to all a common good!

MANY CITIZENS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 6, 1859.

The British Mexican Minister.

The London *Times* thus states the unworthy conduct of the British Minister in Mexico during the late trouble.

A number of British residents having addressed a memorial to Mr. Otway describing the atrocities committed by the troops of Miramon at Tacubaya—including the murder of an English surgeon who was assisting the wounded and the seizure and intended execution under the most trivial circumstances of an Englishman named Shelby—were kept without the courtesy of a reply for fifteen days, and then received a cut lecture on the irregularity of their proceedings. They had asked Mr. Otway that, under the dangerous and abnormal situation in which they found themselves, he should insist up n Miramon giving a guarantee that no extreme punishment should be inflicted upon British subjects without each case being first laid before Her Majesty's Legation. They stated themselves aware of the anomalous character of the demand, but they could'ver no other means of safety. In return, Mr. Otway, told them that he could not give any serious attention to their narrative, because he had strong motives to believe that many of the circumstances were exaggerated—the person represented as an English physician being, for instance, a Mexican barber who would submit to the humiliation, of having their sentences revisited by a foreign legation, that without any such provision the blood of innocent Mexicans would inevitably be avenged by his country, and that for the future he would ad ise them to remain tranquil and to abstain from calling in question the conduct of the Mexican authorities. He also added a flourish that he had been thirty years in the diplomatic service, and would not "permit" any censures upon acts of which the Government had pronounced to be judge—that such acts are not even to be called in question, and that in addressing him the memorialists had committed a great offence, which he felt bound to visit with a "marked rebuke." Of course the result of this was to create a great increase of indignation and anxiety, since it would naturally be felt that the assurance to English subjects that their Government will always avenge their murder was less comforting than Mr. Otway appeared to suppose to those whose object in addressing him had been to prevent the necessity of their Government being called upon to afford them that posthumous assistance.

SUDDEN WHITENING OF THE HAIR.—A correspondent of the *Medical Times* having asked for authentic instances of hair becoming gray within the space of one night, Mr. D. Parray, staff surgeon at Aldershott, writes the following very remarkable account of a case of which he says he made a memorandum shortly after the occurrence: On October 19, 1815, the column under General Frazer of the South of Onde, was engaged with a rebel force at the village of Chenda, and several prisoners were taken; one of them, a native of the Bengal army, was brought before the authorities for examination, and I being present had an opportunity of watching from the commencement, the fact I am about to record. Directed of his name, and stripped completely naked, he was surrounded by the soldiers, and then first apparently became alive to the dangers of his position; he trembled violently, intense horror and despair were depicted in his countenance, and although he answered all the questions addressed him, he seemed almost stupified with fear; while under observation within the space of half an hour his hair became gray on every portion of his head, it having been, when first seen by us, the glossy jet black of the Bengalee, aged about twenty-four. The attention of the bystanders was first attracted by the sergeant, whose prisoner he was, exclaiming, "He is turning gray," and I with several other persons watched its progress. Gradually and decidedly the change went on, and a uniform greyish colour was completed within the period above mentioned.

THE JEWS IN AMERICA.—From a lecture delivered by Dr. Morris J. Franklin, in Providence, on Sunday evening, and reported in the Providence *Evening Press*, we gather some facts in relation to the Jews in the United States. The Jews in this country, the speaker said, now number about two hundred thousand. In New York city alone there are forty thousand. The situation of the Jews in Europe contrasted towards America, on account of the prosecution to which they are subjected in some countries on the continent, and a rapid increase of their numbers here may be expected by immigration. Many Jews in this country are occupying prominent and influential positions in politics and business. Messrs. Mitchel and Benjamin, of the United States Senate, and Messrs. Zollicoffer, Oliver, Phillips and Hart, of the National House of Representatives, are numbered among the children of Abraham. Instead of reading the Scriptures in the Hebrew tongue, understood only as the Rabbi interprets it, many now use the English version. This class have introduced many reforms into their mode of worship—they now have their choirs, their organs, and their Sabbath Schools.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

NAPOLEON'S DEFENSE

POSTPONEMENT OF ACTION WITH THE PEACE.

MUZZLING THE PRESS.

Louis Napoleon has re-commenced his measures for shackling the press. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* notes the suppression of that sheet in France: "The second edition of the *Times* of Friday, due on Saturday; and the first and second of Saturday, one yesterday, were stopped at the post, and have not since been delivered. For what reason this petty act of authority was resolved on I know not. The person who has control in these matters is, I regret to say, M. de Lagueronniere, himself a journalist of long standing, of no mean distinction, and of decided Liberalism."

The editor of *La Gironde*, of Bordeaux, received a warning from the Prefect of the department for an article on the peace concluded at Villafranca, which, the enlightened man who fills the post of Prefect says, "contains comments anticonstitutional and calculated to unsettle public opinion as to the glorious peace concluded at Villafranca."

FRIENDSHIP OF FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says that the intimacy between the French and Austrian Governments is likely soon to be as it was four or five years ago, but there never can be anything like friendship between the two Emperors, as Francis Joseph of Austria is not the man to forget that Louis Napoleon has wrest ed a province from him.

How the friendship of Austria has been prepitated now he (Louis Napoleon) makes such a table: The Emperor of Austria arrived at the castle of Laxenburg, near Vienna, on Saturday morning, July 16, at 10 o'clock, and at once issued an imperial rescript, explaining his motives in concluding peace. The Emperor repeats the accusation first made in the order of the day at Verona, and says he was induced to make peace by the feeling back of his natural federal allies, whose mediation promised less favorable conditions than a direct understanding with his opponent. The manifesto also states that reforms conformable to the spirit of the time shall be made in the public laws and administration.

NAPOLEON'S DEFENSE OF THE PEACE.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 29th contains the following defense of the peace treaty by Napoleon:

Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Troplong, Comte de Morney and M. Borocher, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events He said, "Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change in its nature, as well as in a military and political aspect—obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was intrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the peace of Italy had been out of proportion to the results to be expected. It was necessary to crush bodily the obstacles proposed, then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify outselves solidly with the concurrence of revolutionary Italy, and to prepare for the future so many victories they were returning to France defeated.

THE TRIAL PEACE ON THE PEACE.

The treaty of peace among the Catholic press. The London *Tablet*, one of the leading Catholic weeklies of England, and the *Weekly Register*, which is regarded as the official organ of Cardinal Wiseman, look upon it as the preliminary to an invasion of England, and are loud in their denunciations of the French Emperor. The Irish Catholic press, on the contrary, looking at it in the same light, do not conceal their pleasure at the result, while the *Univers*, the Catholic organ of France, looks upon the whole affair as likely to conduce in a great degree to the advancement of the temporal and spiritual welfare of the Church.

The Paris *Univers* says: Peace is concluded, gloriously concluded; it places France in the first rank, and he who placed her there knows how to keep her there. We have done with this war, which we feared would do more for revolution than for liberty; but it has advanced the cause of Italian liberty without exactifying revolutionary principles, which on the contrary, have received a signal overthrow by this peace. Submitting to the consequences of war—which is for nations what it formerly for individuals, the judgment of God—the Emperor of Austria cedes to the Emperor of the French his rights over Lombardy; he gives up like a king what he lost like a king, and the Emperor of the French in his turn gives Lombardy to his ally the King of Sardinia, disposing like a king of what he had called like a king. It is a royal transaction throughout; it is not a question of the right of a revolted subject; it is not Lombardy which becomes of herself; ceded by Francis Joseph, it is conferred by Napoleon.

The Protestant nations flattered themselves that they would have an opportunity of introducing radical changes in the government of the Holy See, and the English journals furnished us with a programme of these contemplated reforms. The friends of monarchial principles feared with reason this Congress, to which sovereigns would be removed sooner than called to render an account to other sovereigns, thus becoming in some sort the advocates and judges of revolution against sovereignty. The Catholics demanded seriously if he Holy Father, who certainly would not appear before these judges, would be condemned to continuations by heretics and infidels who claimed to dispose of his inalienable states; but, thank God, this Congress which appeared as the last and most formidable consequence of the war, either will not take place or will meet to arrange matters which have no connection with the essential rights of sovereigns. \ \ \ \ While Vigliani, the illustrious pro-consul of Milan, allows to his subjects the noble amusement of burning in effigy the common father of the Catholic family, the two Catholic Emperors, of their own free will, and without calling in a third party, give to the Pope the temporary presidency of the Italian Confederation. God holds in his hands the heart of kings, and events taken the course that it wills. Peace was signed on the festival of Saint Pius, the first of the name born and martyr. On that day, in spite of the genius of M. Cavour and the valor of M. d'Argelis, Bologna returned to her allegiance. If M. Cavour leaves his country he will at once return to the bosom of the church.

The London *Tablet* thinks Napoleon will next attack England; it says:

But England is, perhaps, more directly affected than any other European Power. This alliance of France, Russia and Austria, will touch her or her interests more nearly than it touches the interests of Prussia of the secondary States of Europe. It may be a prelude to those measures by which Louis Napoleon means to fulfill the yet unfulfilled part of his "mission." He has reinstated a dynasty, and represented a name; he has reestablished a principle, and holds his throne by the right of universal suffrage; it remains only that he should avenge a defeat. It is difficult to conceive how any man can say that the Emperor of the French is not preparing for a war with England. It will be the most popular act of his life. He will have every Frenchman on his side, with the concurrence of hostilities of every nation in the world. When he sets out upon his campaign on English soil, he need fear no secret societies or insurrections at home; he will be backed by the strongest nations, and as the scourge of a race that is unpopular wherever it is known.

The Emperor of the French, if he lives, will not forget what he has done, for it is not possible to deceive him with the hypocritical professions of the present Cabinet, while we are increasing the navy and encouraging rifle clubs throughout the country.

The London *Register* also looks for an invasion, it says:

But Austrian neutrality would be no trifling aid to the conspirators in the event of an attack, first upon Prussia, and when she, too, was humiliated and restricted, then upon England. The inference is that we must be prepared for all events, and put ourselves in a perfect state of defense, no matter how great the cost. If our neutrality involve us isolation, we must be ready by ourselves to maintain our maritime ascendancy and the security of our shores, cost what it may. The peace of Villafranca, so far from relaxing our efforts to place our navy and army upon a satisfactory footing to meet any confederacy that may be formed against our commerce or our territory, is a ground for redoubled exertion. Never did the maxim, "*Si vis pacem, para bellum*," apply with so much force.

The *Catholic Telegraph* of the 16th inst, which is always anti-English to-to-, speaks of a coalition of France, Russia and Austria against England. It is, however, more moderate than might be expected. Of the treaty and its probable results it speaks as follows:

The suddenness of the peace has created astonishment and surprise everywhere; but in England it has given rise to feelings of decided pride and satisfaction. Humiliation is felt by not to be wondered at, when it is considered that through supposed to be on a footing of close alliance and perfect understanding with the Emperor of the French, she was excluded from any act or part in bringing about the peace concluded by the Emperors alone. And this exclusion is rendered still more marked and galling by the circumstance that though exerting all her influence with both parties, she failed in her repeated and strenuous efforts to avert the war by her mediation. Looking at the peace, therefore, in which England has thus been placed by the Emperors of France and Austria, it would not surprise us if, in the sequel, she became isolated from all participation in the affairs of the Continent. The coalition against her will evidently be most formidable, as it will consist of France, Russia and Austria, aided either voluntarily or in spite of themselves by the German and Italian Confederations.

An Incident of Paris Life.

The Paris correspondent of a Liverpool journal gives the following scene of Paris life:

The accused, M. Debo-Loture, belongs to the higher classes; and married in 1854, a demoiselle Marie Charlier. He declares that he adores his wife—that nothing can equal his attachment. You shall see how he proves it. A child was born soon after the marriage, and in 1858 the parents agreed to separate in consequence of incompatibility of temper, such as, on the husband's part, in sundry kicks, cuffs and blows. The Tribunal of the Seine, on the demand of Madame agreed to a provisional separation while the final separation was being adjusted, granting the guardianship to the mother, in her character stands without reproach before the world—merely imposing upon her the duty of taking the infant at certain times to visit the father. The visit always took place at the house of a friend.

On the 5th of last month the usual visit took place, and madame, concealed in an adjoining room, listened for about half an hour to the endearments which the husband of her bosom was lavishing on the child, but owns that the sight of him would have excited her to the commission of some act of folly. At the end of the visit, Madame Delille-Loture crossed to the house of her sister-in-law. The two ladies were in the most delightful gossip, when suddenly at the door appeared the husband of their discourse. He takes no roundabout way of arriving at conclusions, but asks his wife, plump and plain will she or not return to the conjugal roof. The poor creature answered, "No," whereupon M. Delille-Loture drew from his beautifully made summer pallot of snow-white Indian grass-cloth, with fox-head buttons, two of the most exquisite little pocketknives a great—he one-he pointed to his wife's forehead, the other to his own.

The double detonation caused the sister-in-law to faint, of course, so that she was not left alive but the child, who ran screaming from the room and calling out—"O! mon Dieu, papya has killed maman, and tasdan has died of herself." Long ere this the house should bring hundreds of the busiest people in Paris to the spot; and in a moment the room, the house, the court yard, all were filled—with advice. The best advice was for the doctor, which was done, and he having pronounced that among the killed and wounded, nobody was dead, the interest diminished at once. Everybody is well enough to-day to appear at the Court d'Assizes—one as criminal, the other as witness.

OVERLAND MAIL ITEMS.

QUARANTINE.—A quarantine law had been established by the authorities at Salt Lake—all persons coming from California to be inspected. Gen. Wilson, U. S. Attorney for Utah, is lying dangerously ill.

SAD ACCIDENT.—At Indian Wells, on the 3d inst., as the employees of the Overland Mail Company were about to get up a little celebration in honor of the day, a keg of powder took fire and exploded, severely burning three men—two of them, Mr. Isaac, were dangerously wounded. One of them arrived here on Sunday. We have not been able to obtain their names.—*Los Angeles Vineyard*, 25th inst.

MURDERING CHINAMEN FOR SPORT.—The San Andreas *Independent* relates the following:

A man named John Gillan, who resides near San Andreas, shot a Chinaman on Wednesday last, on the road in the neighborhood of the Cooper House. No cause or provocation appears to have existed for the shooting. Gillan was riding along the road at the time, the Chinaman quietly proceeding before him, when as we learn, the former deliberately drew his pistol and shot the latter through the back. The wound is thought to be mortal. Gillan was arrested and committed to jail. A Frenchman who was passing at the time, witnessed the whole affair.

OUR MINT AND ITS OPERATIONS.—By favor of J. R. Snyder, Esq., Treasurer of the Branch Mint in this city, we are enabled to print this morning, in our commercial column, a full report of the operations at that institution during the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th ult. The table contains much valuable information, and suggests some interesting information.

The number of gold deposits during the year was 7899, worth not to the depositors $15,727,000 and averaging $1988 each. The whole of all this gold after the first melting was 771,735 ounces or 64,312 pounds, or 32 tons of 2000 troy pounds each. Of this amount having been reduced to the standard of the coin—that is, alloyed with nine hundredths of copper and one hundredth of silver—it weighed 857,797 ounces.

The number, total amount and average amount of the gold deposits were largest in May, June and July, and smallest in December, January and February; and these two terms come pretty near to indicating the quarters when the mines are most productive and profitable.

CLIPPINGS.

A law has been passed and confirmed by the Senate of Hayti, abolishing the impost of tithe, and establishing in its stead a duty of one dollar and three quarters on every one hundred pounds of coffee, payable on the exportation of the same. This law went into effect July 10.

It is feared, says the *Boston Transcript*, that the frightful scene through which Mr. Perkins and his companions passed at the massacre of Perquita, will result in the insanity of Mrs. Dodge, whose nervous system does not recover from the shock.

A "divorce in high life" is noticed in the English papers. A son of Lord Harvey discovered a criminal intimacy between his wife and Lord Ribblesdale, and the jury granted him a separation and large damages from the co-respondent.

Barry has been very successful in London in taming a vicious horse, the "King of Oude." The *London News* says the audience fairly trembled when he unlocked the iron pole, gave it to the groom, and, with not even a stick in his hand, stood in the ring with that screaming savage of a horse, and then fairly out-manoeuvred him by his wind-like tact.

Mr. Bigelow writes from Paris to the *Evening Post*, that it is now quite probable that a day will soon be fixed for Louis Napoleon's coronation, the Pope coming to Paris to officiate.

We understand that a Cincinnati pork-dealer was very severely kicked the other day. He has ever since been engaged in curing his hams.

The running of steam engines on common roads, though new in this country, has been tested in England. Three steamers ran round daily from Manchester to a village eight miles distant. The road is undulating, and has several short curves, yet the engine drawn five four-wheeled carriages, containing thirty tons weight.

Since the end of October last, a daily prayer meeting has been carried on in a coal-pit in Staffordshire, England.

About the hardest case of frostbitten wheat is reported by the Detroit Tribune, of a farmer who sold fourteen acres of wheat, one day after the June frost, for $65. The buyer afterwards refused $400 for it.

Horace Mann, Professor of Antioch College Ohio, died on Monday 2d.

A paper in the Spanish language to be called *El Noticiero* is about to be established in New York.

Mr. Paul Murphy has declined a public reception in Philadelphia, but proposes to visit the city in an unceremonious way.

John Randolph's inkstand is now in the possession of Mr. Robert Morris, of Louisville, Kentucky, having been presented to him by Dr. Henry, of Florida.

Rogers, the post banker once said: "If I was compelled to make a choice, I should not hesitate to prefer despotism to anarchy." "Then you would do," replied Horace Greeley, "as our ancestors did in the Revolution. They rejected purgatory and kept hell."

A Convention of colored men assembled in Boston on the 1st, to consider upon the course to be pursued by them in view of the political emergency, and the best means for advancing, morally, socially and politically, the condition of the colored race. It was attended by delegates from all the New-England and several other States.

A California miner lately found a glittering bowlder, which he estimated to be worth $5000, and guarded it vigilantly for some time, when he learned that it was a piece of ordinary iron ness, which the gambling Chinese of the neighborhood had used to brighten their coins upon, and thus gave it a metallic appearance.

A letter from Valparaiso states that Dr. Whipple and a mechanic named Wright, both Americans, are in prison there on trifling charges implicating them in the late revolutionary proceedings. George Colton, another American, was released from prison on the 4th ult.

More camels, says the Galveston *Civilian*, are coming to Texas. The importation now expected will be made by the enterprising citizens of every nation in the world. When he sets out upon his campaign on English soil, he need fear no secret societies or insurrections at home; he will be backed by the strongest nations, and as the scourge of a race that is unpopular wherever it is known.

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The Revolt at Naples.

A letter from Naples of the 9th contains the following account of the insurrection of the Swiss in that city:

When Switzerland in 1849, executing the new federal laws, broke off her engagements with the late King Ferdinand, the King declared that he would, notwithstanding, keep his, and that in spite of the Confederation he would retain the Swiss in his service and enroll others. And, in point of fact, enrollments continued either in the Cantons or on the frontiers, and increased every day. The unhappy men who did so, then, in spite of the law of their country, and on the faith of treaties which *de facto* were abolished. One of the conditions of these treaties were that their should keep the name and insignia of Swiss troops; and the men, though disobeyer the laws of their country by proceeding to Naples, were anxious to retain the national flags and insignia.

When, therefore the other day they heard that their insignia and flags were to be taken away and those of Naples substituted, they felt great and profound discontent. In addition to the idea of the flags it must be stated, that disagreeable ideas existed among the Swiss with regard to the war, and that, besides, the Swiss felt great dissatisfaction at a considerable number of Tyroleans having lately been enrolled in their ranks. On the morning of the 6th, a number of the men of the Fourth Swiss regiment quarrelled among themselves, and called each other French and Austrians; and when the flags were taken away, many of them refused to recognize the new ones presented.

Their exasperation having risen to a great height, they attacked each other with muskets and swords, and inflicted wounds mutually. A number of men with arms and baggage left the fort of Carmine, and hastened to the barracks of the Castello Nuovo and Castello Reale, where, not without a fire of musketry, they obtained reinforcements. They then went to the railing of Capodimonte, crying, "Long live the King" and "Subversion for ever" The King came down to be asked what they wanted, and they answered, "Either let our flags be restored, or let us leave."

On this the King ordered them to go to the Campo Martio, and to wait till the next day, promising that he would satisfy their demand. The soldiers went to the Campo Martio, and passed the night there. It is said that in the course of the night they committed some deplorable excesses, but the allegation requires confirmation. The next morning Gen. Sury, formerly Colonel of the Second Swiss Regiment, told the mutineers that the King would allow them to leave, but that they must lay down their arms. They replied that they would do so only in the port, near the steamers which should be employed to take them away.

Gen. Sury returned to Capodimonte, and came back with the order to fire on them with grape if they would not surrender. Two cannon were brought out and pointed at them, and the Capuchins did all in their power to induce the troops, and even—horrible to relate—by some Swiss. The Thirteenth Batallion of riflemen and a battalion of the Twentieth regiment were ordered to the mercenary execution contemplated. The cannon fired four times on the rebels; the troops, even the Swiss, fired their muskets, and then carnage with the bayonet; and the insurgent were either killed or subjected.

I have two reports relative to this horrible affair, only by a Swiss officer, that twenty-five hundred Swiss were engaged against the King's