THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

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Daily Appeal.

The Coming European war.

Sounds of a Conflict between France and Austria on the Po—Alarming Symptoms for the Speculators of Bonds of Both Nations—Preparations of Both.

If coming events cast their shadows before them, from the appearances indicate that a general war in Europe is not far distant. We give below some of those signals of the coming storm, as we find them arranged in the New York Times. The news is by the last arrival.

The London *Times*, in a leader, states its opinion that the Italian question has reached a crisis. Whether this crisis has been in any way hastened by the French Emperor, for the purpose of his own ambition, may be conjectured; but that it has accelerated it is no doubt. On both sides there is an expectation that the coming spring will bring forth some important event. In the causes which have led to, in one known whence, and toward no one knows how, during the last few weeks, there is a consistency which shows a basis of reality. In Tuscany it is asserted that the Duke of Leghorn will be savry to direct public attention by appearing as the champion of Italy against his uncle's old foes. In Modena the people are discontented, and in Lombardy the Italians refuse conciliation, and preserve their attitude of hostility, and spinks talk of the day of independence which they hope for. Unless means be taken to preserve the peace of Europe, a collision must some day take place between Austria and Piedmont.

Austria is most vulnerable. France, as an Italian Power, and even now looks angrily at the reorganization of Rome. Absolutism, therefore, of both parties, are alliance of reform with Napoleon in Italy. This decision was the cause of the outbreak of New Year's Day, which has caused such uneasiness throughout Europe. At the first glance every man must be disposed to condemn Austria, but the rejection of the Emperor's offers by Austria, is no doubt the result of a feeling that the French Emperor is concerned on the side of peace and friendly. The Times trusts there will be no tampering with the peace of Europe. The world does not desire a French version of Italian and Lombardy would gain nothing by exchanging the despotism which reigns at Milan for that which is enthroned at Paris. Nor is there any reason why the foreign influence of Italy be, as her friends allege, fit for self-government, and ready to unite in a unanimous effort for independence. Sardinia has a noble army and a brave and disciplined people. There are 21,000,000 of Italians, and at the utmost 100,000 Austrian soldiers. If the Italians be really unable to succeed in the unequal contest of the Caesars, they have ample means in their own hands. England and France may promise at any rate to prevent the interference of any non-Italian Power in the struggle, so that Italy more than Hungary may use, after having vanquished her military enemy, have to succumb in an unequal struggle with a new antagonist.

The *Daily News* writes as follows: "The partisans of legitimacy and of the states quo are moving heaven and earth to dissuade the neighbor of Napoleon from crossing the Alpes. With the exception of the Italian States, which lost their own resistance to wrong, and her own interest prospects to promote, all the leading Cabinets of Europe are busily engaged in Spain's hope equally beneath of capacity in which they hope to catch his persons Majesty. We only hope that our own Government may not commit itself too far for friendly remonstrance and entreaty from that unworthy work. Lord Derby can never be told too often that England will have none of it. Any resolution may set the Italian peninsula on fire from one end to the other, and it is only in event the King of Sardinia has no choice but to lead the movement or be overwhelmed by it. To expect Austria to do this, will be a sad to expect under such circumstances, is insure fatality. He may not, either politely or forbidly, take any step to precipitate the crisis; he may hold back from any step which will bring the purpose nor to do so, and if he promises he may keep his word. But he is no more answerable for what may happen in Italy than he is for the change of the weather; and when the crisis has arrived he will naturally declare himself freed from obligations whose whole force will have been destroyed. If, in the sequel, England desires to exercise any and maintain independence for good, her duty and policy now are to abstain sincerely and impartially from all partisanship, either in diplomatic or military plotting. We do not choose to go to warfare in equally bad political company and at it.

The Times has also a leader on the uncertain sentiment of the United States, and states that, unless it is misconceived, France and Austria engage entirely at variance on the course to be pursued by the Italian States. The Northern French urging the withdrawal both of their own and the Austrian garrisons, if the Pope refuses the reforms of his administration recommended by the Powers, and the Austrians expressing their determination to support the Pope under every contingency. No less could, indeed, be expected from the power which has so long and so successfully aided the Holy See; but such a course is likely to have an opposite bearing, and only upon the ground of prudence and policy, we hope the Emperor will pause and consider the day of battling, and spinks talk of the day of conciliation, which should be the day of peace. Unless means be taken to preserve the peace of Europe, a collision must some day take place between Austria and Piedmont.

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The effect of these warlike discussions and rumors upon the money market will be equal to a report by reference to any financial intelligence.

In Italy the stand-out most and deepest possible.

A reliable correspondent writing, December 27:

The opera of Milan was yesterday the theater of serious demonstration against the Austrian military. Expectations are to the origin of it in the following way: An Austrian officer was lounging in the Cafe of the Porta Tenaglia, when a young man, whose uniform's appearance, demanding that he should cease smoking. He refused, on which the young man gave him a violent slap in the face. The officer immediately threw himself upon his assailant, and called his comrades to his assistance, who came running with swords drawn. The young man was soon disarmed and thrown off, and their numbers were soon far greater than those of the soldiers. These were completely surrounded by a close crowd, and there was no alternative but to retire. Italy, must be looked upon as peculiarly uncomfortable, where the dagger makes its appearance whenever there must be a drawn sword. Those in concert the head and defiance the blade. The soldiers were, however, saved by a patrol coming up and clearing the street with fixed bayonets. The people then began to hoot and hiss the patrol and throw the stones at the soldiers, who, by order of the commanding sergeant, to avoid the effusion of blood, withdrew into the interior of a neighboring church. Similar disturbances took place simultaneously in other parts of Milan, and the people, in a state of excitement, filled the streets until late in the evening. The second Milan that all the Austrian officers in attempt, was more to not fire to the police barracks. Now in the aspect of Milan itself, nothing, much more resembles Paris. Every body who may intend to visit the theater is threatened with having hollow water thrown on him. Printed papers are slipped into your hand containing poems in abusive language of soldier discontent. Cries have been uttered before the Archduke's palace, inviting him to take his affairs in good could accession to him from staying any longer in Italy. The brave soldiers are of opinion that in spring "the Piedmontese will come."

The same letter on the 28th says:

The news from Paris grows in importance. All the students, except those who belong to the town itself, have received orders to quit, and not to return until permitted. The state of siege has not expressly been declared, but it is in fact. At eight o'clock everybody had home. At Milan, the 18th of March, the anniversary of the revolution in 1848, has become a kind of watchword among the lower orders. Nothing of importance has passed hitherto.

The Turin correspondent of the Times, writing on the 29th ult., says:

At Milan, on the 26th of December, the theater of La Scala opened, and the Archduke and Archduchess were there. On their arrival a number of the spectators would have left the theater, but they found the door guarded by a throng of policemen, agents, sgrichetti, of various categories, who, without using violence, opposed, by their compact mass, an effectual passage towards the right of the Archduke. Terrorism the latter returned to the house, and fearlessness their dissatisfaction by tossing the cushions. The next night the same opera (which is by a Piedmontese composer) was given again, and very well received. The lively accounts from Lombardy are to the effect that the discontent is as general as ever, and the conversions made by reducing the number of conscripts to be called under arms next month has had no effect whatever in mollifying its people.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says: "The army in the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom has been reinforced by four regiments, and all the men who were on leave of absence have returned to their posts."

The Turin correspondent of the London News writes, December 29:

There is no relaxation here in those preparations which seem to indicate the likelihood and proximity of war. Independently of some extraordinary efforts for supplying the army with clothing and other requisites, the workshops of the military arsenal are busy getting ready some new ordnance.

The day before yesterday, Gen. Garibaldi was summoned from Nice to Turin by a telegraphic message. You are aware that his recent efforts in favor of the Italian cause have not been military ones in Spanish America, but much more for the defense of Rome in its war against the French, in which against he was the chief partisan. His principal talent, however, consists in the training and management of guerilla troops. Having long ago broken off his connection with the party of Mazzini, he has given several proofs of attachment to the Sardinian Government, and being himself a man of action, as the phrase goes, when call to Turin is not devoid of interest. It has come to my knowledge that he was questioned upon two points. First, how, in case of a war, he would set to work to organize and mobilize a national guard. Secondly, how and in what space of time he could raise bodies of volunteers, so as to have ten thousand men ready for the field. Garibaldi has already returned to Nice, where he usually resides, and where he will wait for fresh orders.

The Atlantic Cable.

The London Times of December 31, says:

Electric communication with the New World is an object not likely to be abandoned. A year or two ago it was pleasant to hold serial trembling and self-supporting combustion on the sinews of the practical; now it is at least a possibility; a message has been sent to the New World and an answer received within two hours and a half. Although for the moment disappointment has produced a kind of stupor, yet common sense will prevail, and we shall soon have an attempt to renew the experiment.

After stating the advantages of the Trinity Bay and Valentia line, and the route, advantages, and disadvantages of the proposed line, by way of the African coast, the Canaries, Cape de Verde and Brazil, the article continues:

It is for the Government in determine for it will assist Cons scheme. On our opinion it soon stated. We wish telegraphic communication all success, and shall be glad to see the earth encircled by wires, and the furthest lands united by a universal scheme of instantaneous correspondence. But the inauguration of this new era, we would leave entirely to the action of private enterprise, based on the principles of free trade. If a cable is wanted across the ocean, let any company, English, French or American, have full liberty to lay it, and receive the profit that arises. We cannot see, from should impede the progress of capital invested in such schemes of correspondence and trade. But to signal out the Atlantic cable as a monopoly we decidedly object. There is, indeed, one exception. The telegraph to India is a matter of imperial policy. That vast and distant province is inhabited by millions of conquerors, suspected Asiatics, and at any moment political disturbances may demand the direction of the home government. Not far from one hundred thousand European troops are now employed within its limits, a host of civil and military are constantly requiring advice or orders, there are constantly Governors and Generals in doubt or danger. In such a case, and on grounds merely of public policy, the Government may, without injustice, claim the exclusive right to transmit messages by the electric functions, guaranty is indeed consistent with.

But telegraphs to and from everywhere ought not to be made at the responsibility of government. If nobody cares about the cable, nobody, forsooth, will be the consumer of the, will find shareholders without the assistance of the State. If the commercial interests of the are not confident enough in the success of a scheme to take up the shares, it had better be abandoned. Government interference will only create monopolies, and prevent the progress of the science. Once give a company an exclusive right to telegraph the news from the two countries, guaranteeing them a good percentage, and we may bid farewell to improvements in rapidity, accuracy and cheapness. We time that nothing of the nature of the Government connecting the New World will be forthcoming from our Government.

Further help from government. The Atlantic Company has already had State assistance in the loan of several ships of war, to the value of, perhaps £100,000, it has also a large guaranteed income from the governments on both sides of the Atlantic so long as the line is in working order. This may be defended on the ground of the originality and risk of the undertaking; but, as guarantee upon the capital of the company should be granted. The best kind of cable, by the best paying out machinery, and the proper method of taking care of it, will soon be determined, and then the construction of a line will be merely a matter of ordinary calculation. Perhaps, and if the Government, in the State in guarantee its capital than when a Lancashire cotton spinner holds a new mill, by the policy of subsidies and guarantees we have of late years incurred a large expenditure, while we charge the growth of telegraphic enterprise from health and vigor into a state of hot-house feebleness.

The Chances of Black Republican Success.

From the Washington States.]

In addition to the variety of views which prevails in the Democratic ranks, the Black Republican party, and which will suffice of itself to obstruct their success in 1860, they are even more seriously embarrassed by the want of an available name for the candidate.

We make no account of the elements of opposition in the South. They are too few and too feeble to count on appreciably in the results of the election. Even supposing it possible that they may unite in support of the Black Republican candidate, this very association will only add to the strength of the Democratic opposition, by the last chance. It will be another struggle for sectional domination. The Democracy will appeal to the lofty feeling of fidelity to the constitution, and the Black Republican party alone will convert the prize of victory.

In 1856 the opposition were singularly favored by the accidents of fortune. The extreme pro-slavery bias of the Pierce Administration has alienated the popular sympathies of the North from the Democratic party. The repeal of the Missouri restriction supplied the adversary which of all others was the most available for his purpose. It was intelligible by the instincts of the masses of the North as a gross and apparent injustice which obliged the Democracy to assume a position of apology and defense, and it was, moreover, a plausible ground for the charge that the South monopolized the adoption of an aggressive policy, and the propagation of its system by the agency of the Federal Government. In consequence of this popular sentiment the North was influenced to unprecedented peals of enthusiasm, which was intensified in the progress of the canvass by the clamorous work of Seward and other orators of similar import. So it was, that men illiberal in moderate views and conservative connections were precipitated into the Black Republican movement, and the Democracy hardly maintained its foothold in the anti-slavery section.

The opposition will go into the contest of 1860 under very different auspices. Instead of being exhilarated with a consciousness of superior power, they will be disheartened by the recollection of a defeat sustained in spite of every advantage, and instead of the spontaneous outcries of a public opinion which an accidental combination of circumstances had prepared for their purpose, they will encounter the reaction which always follows an excessive development of popular feeling. On the other hand, the Democracy of the North will proceed to the field of battle with a consciousness of insuperable means, with the usage of spirit inspired by a consciousness of growing strength and desire to retrieve past disasters. The results of their conflicts within the last two years furnishes a measure of their future performance. The election of 1858 will be remembered with the commencement of the conservative reaction now in progress throughout the North. More important still, it will occur after the inflammatory issues of Kansas and Lecompton have spent their force, and at the moment when the temper of the public mind will be most susceptible to the influence of patriotism.

Under these circumstances, with so much of distraction and despondency on one side, and so much of hope, energy and inflexible augury on the other, does any rational man doubt the triumph of Democracy in 1860?

It would be uncandid if we omitted reference to a condition which may confound these brilliant calculations. For there is a single contingency in which the Democracy may be beaten after all the encouragement of present indications. The resources of human folly are infinite, and it is possible the Democratic party may yet throw away its advantages. It may either paralyze its strength by schism, in its attempt to make a nominee, or it may, in the effort to avoid the opposition to retrieve their fortunes. The latter is the more likely alternative.

In fact, we have an assurance that the Black Republican politicians in Congress calculate with confidence on the indiscretion of their adversary. They perceive the deplorable disorganization which has broken up the Democracy, and the want of authority of a recognized leader. They are encouraged by experience to expect any measure of success from the intrigues of individuals who are less concerned for the common interest than ambitious of personal notoriety. Indeed, they have distinguished the Democratic party by the use of which they anticipate the development of an issue that should rend the Democratic number and restore the prestige of the Black Republican party. We allude to the agitation for the repeal of the slave trade. With the purpose of introducing the subject before the country in a shape the most embarrassing to the Democracy of the South, an Abolition Senator has proposed a measure which contemplates more stringent legislation for the suppression of the traffic. Will any man of sense from the South, permit himself to be made the instrument of Seward's unscrupulous ambition? In view of the disastrous consequences which a single false step may entail on the country and the party, we incline to believe that the Southern statesmen in respect of this and every other issue of a sectional import.

A New Political Scheme.

From the Washington States.]

Mr. Editor: A statement copied from the New York Herald, that the British Government has in the project that the British Government and designs to annex the State of Maine to the British North American possessions. This information is said to have been given by a gentleman connected with the British diplomatic corps. Whatever may have been the motives which started and reported this suggestion, it is well worthy of consideration. If the alleged plan of conquest and annexation, charged to England, would be less extended by that power to the other of the New England States, it would work admirably for both the great parties concerned in the ostensible gain and loss. There would be unmanageable attacks, both constitutional and legislative, to an amicable cession of any of the States of the Union to a foreign Power. But if England will not attack when New Hampshire is ripe for war, the best of the Union will be relieved and left free to all the great remainder of the confederacy. That it is to be hoped the territorial loss would be followed by a total political and moral gain, and that speedy overtures for peace and amity with the parent Republic would be made on the part of Britannia as soon as the rebel Quaker colony, forever forsaken by all American interests.

This separate and final removal of New England from the American confederacy of States would be attended with the best effects for quieting all existing and growing evils. To the Southern States, it would be a boon to feel that if it could not be otherwise consummated, they also could afford to pay $50,000,000 for this measure. A large portion of the people of the Middle and Northern States would also feel relieved by a heavy incumbrance, and a continual disturber of the quiet and endangerer of the stability of the Constitution and the Union. The New England States thus relinquished would be the happiest, if we may judge by their recent and strong disposition to respect the Federal Government, and their disposition formerly and partially shown to abandon this Union and to go under British rule as protection. And with this movement being effected, and the consequent change of the balance in Congress in favor of maintaining the constitutional rights of every State, we might hope for the speedy recognition and disappearance of all existing causes of discord and discontent, and the permanent preservation and security of common interests of the Union. Union, and of its fraternal relations between the remaining States of this great confederacy, and which would be increased in strength and power, and in every element of greatness, by the amputation of the present injurious and dangerous appendage and incumbrance of New England.

E.

JANUARY 19, 1859.

THE MEMPHIS BULLETIN FOR 1859.

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