Daily Appeal.

Count Cavour.

The following interesting sketch of Count Cavour is extract from the correspondence of the National Intelligencer:

It is stated that great efforts are made at Turin, sustained by several foreign influences, to constitute the ministry of Count Cavour, the representative incarnate as he has been called, of the Italian war party. The great commotion of the day is undoubtedly due, in chief part, to his agency. The French sentimental alliance, with its designed consequences, is ascribed also to his influence. He is one of the most observable men of the time; in short, and is liable to all kinds of misapprehension. I shall endeavor to give you a short and accurate one. He was born in 1809—the son of a marchioness of Nice. His family nobility is the creation of the late King, Charles Albert, and his Italian designation is Camillo, Conte di Cavour. In 1847 he established a constitutional newspaper, *Il Risorgimento*, through which he constantly contributed to the world some notable papers on questions of political economy. He grew alike in public and social favor, for in the following year, during the contest with Austria, his influence yielded sensibly to that of partisans of a less rational faction. The first day of November, the abdication of Charles Albert, and the ruin of the Democratic party, followed together. They were the immediate harvest of Radetzky's victory. Cavour was also summoned forthwith to the councils of the present King, (1849); first as Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, and subsequently, (in 1851), as Minister of Finance.

He strove in this latter capacity to repair the losses of a most disastrous war, but, in practical financial administration, his success was never remarkable. Finding himself declining in favor and popularity, he suddenly broke from his colleagues, Forcesta and d'Angelo, and assumed the leadership of a new federal or national party. He overthrew the ministry, and, on the 4th of October, 1852, organized a new one. He has ever since retained the post of first minister. He crushed, achieving entire ascendancy over the mind of the king, and sustained at all points his faithful and solid majorities in the Legislature. He has been unfairly the friend of liberal doctrines, of freedom of the press, of freedom of religious opinion, of industry, of trade, and of all popular rights guaranteed by the new constitution, that of 1848. He has waged, however, war against Church influence in matters of state. The sale of mortmain property was proposed and executed by him, and he succeeded in such injudicious in the Legislature.

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