THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 81.

Daily Appeal.

DETAILS OF FOREIGN NEWS BY THE KANGAROO AND PERSIA.

The *Kangaroo* and *Persia* arrived at New York Thursday morning. A mere chat to the 19th ult. We give the following details:

LOUIS NAPOLEON STEERS TO GERMANY.

The *Monitour* of the 17th publishes another official article on the war question, of which the following is a telegraphic abstract:

It commences by stating that part of Germany now presents an appearance both conflicting and astonishing. France has accepted herself with the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to allay it, in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquillity. It is impossible to show a more sincere desire to unravel peacefully the existing difficulties, and to prevent further complications, which are always the result of want of foresight and decision. The article proceeds to show that the mistrust of a part of Germany springs from reflections unjust and painful to France, and from the attempt for the honor and dignity of her colors. The existence of a great nation like France is not restricted to her frontiers, but manifests itself to the world in her influence. Austria took used her endeavors for the benefit of her national power and the advantage of civilization. When a nation relinquishes this character, she relinquishes her rank. To contest her right to this legitimate influence would be to mistake the rights of France. The Emperor understood how to overcome all prejudices, when he ascended the throne. What would have happened if, by acting otherwise, he had rejected with distrust the servants of a former dynasty and if, instead of establishing the tranquillity of Europe on a firmer footing, he had taken it by redoubling at the price of European security and independence the recollections of 1814 and 1815? Such, however, is far not done.

The Emperor does not hold the whole of Germany responsible for the errors and violence of certain manifestations which, spring rather from mere resentment than from serious fears. Germany has nothing to anticipate from us by hostilities. We respect her with her nationality. By showing herself impartial she will show herself forgiveness, and will be being service to the cause of peace. Prussia understood this line of policy when she united herself with England in order to promulgate wise counsels at Vienna, at a time when agitators were endeavoring to excite angry passions, and to form a coalition against the States of the German Confederation against us. The attitude of Prussia is certainly more advantageous to Germany than the excitement of those who, appealing to the malice and prejudice of 1813, expose themselves to the risk of irritating national feeling in France. The French people are susceptible in regard to its honor, but at the same time moderate in the employment of its strength. Its threats will arouse, it may nevertheless be sacrificed by conciliation.

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The British Cabinet, without adopting the grounds of that circular, which tend to justify the loan on account of the threatening attitude Austria is said to have assumed on the Piedmontese frontier, seems to attach importance to ascertain the clear views of the Government, and to acquire the conviction that we have no intention of attacking Sardinia; and that, on the contrary, we should feel inclined to give our hand to the Piedmontese Government, so as to allow both parties to withdraw their troops from the respective frontiers.

We are fully able to appreciate these friendly overtures, and we willingly unite ourselves with the British Government in endeavors to spare the world, if it is possible, the horrors of a general conflagration. We are prepared, therefore, to have the opportunity of entering into the subject at length, and we hope to make the pacific intentions perfectly clear.

What are the complaints brought against us in Count Cavour's circular? They are to be found in the protests issued by that minister against the preponderating influence which according to him, Austria exercises in Italy beyond the limits which treaties have assigned her, and which constitute a permanent menace against Sardinia.

Let us examine closer this strange accusation. I may be wrong, but I believe it to be of the nature of those that great political bodies will always be called upon to exercise a certain influence on neighboring States. What is important to the general interests is that such influence should never be usurped or abused to the detriment of the independence of another State.

Austria has more than once been in a position to offer a helping hand to the Italian Governments overthrown by revolution. That assistance has never been imposed upon any one on the contrary, it has only been accorded at the request of legislative authority, and with the disinterested view of maintaining public order and being stilling. Our troops have always been withdrawn as soon as the legitimate authority has been re-established with sufficient guarantees for the future to dispense with the assistance. Count Cavour need not go far back in the history of his country to find an example of services like those rendered by Austria to the dynasty of Savoy. At that time, in spite of the modern theories of public right which Count Cavour has introduced but not yet taken down root in Piedmont.

We will not stop to examine in detail the absurd reproach that has been urged against us as to the confidence which it is safe for our neighbors to feel in the integrity of our intentions, and what has been added with regard to the treaties which exist between ourselves and certain Italian States does not appear to us to be worthy of any more serious consideration.

What can there be to find fault with in, or what can be more unavailable on the score of popular right, or more conducive to the real interests of order and peace, than the existence of treaties between independent States exclusively for the interest of legitimate defense, imposing reciprocal obligations on both the contracting powers, and not influencing in the slightest degree the rights of any third power? But, although these treaties are not in any way opposed to the principle of public right, we can well understand that they are of a nature most distasteful to the ambitious views of a government which, not content with being absolute within its own dominions, endeavors to assume the character of the privileged organ of the pretended sorrows of Italy, and bringing to itself the right, disavowed by every other Italian government, of speaking in the name of the whole peninsula. Although Count Cavour admits the right of appealing to foreign aid when that right is invoked in the interest of absolutism, he denies it to legitimate governments which really have a mission to watch over public tranquillity and guard the interest of their peaceable subjects; and these strange principles are proclaimed by the cabinet of Turin at a moment when refusing for support in its aggressive designs on a great neighboring power.

These reflections are too self-evident to allow the slightest doubt to obtain that the complaints of the abuse of Austria's influence are but vain and empty pretexts. What we have to do with Austria, we shall do alone. In 1848 the King of Sardinia quaded Lombardy without a declaration of war, and without being called to aid by any one, and without being urged him to come to the assistance of the national sentiment, which urged him to come to the assistance of his oppressed brethren. The equal aggressor was repulsed by the victorious arms of Austria. Austria took advantage of the fruits of her victory with a moderation which Europe has rendered justice to. Peace once signed, we took at her granted. On the other hand, a third attempt never left the programme of the Turin cabinet. While awaiting a favorable moment to invade Austrian Lombardy, Piedmont kept up an underhand war against us by allowing free vent to calumny and insult in a licentious press, which made appeals to revolt, addressed to the purple loos of other Italian States, and by hostile demonstrations of every description.

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