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Daily Appeal.

THE WAR QUESTION.

Official Statement of Sardinia's Policy in Italy and Germany—Sardinia's Protest Against her Exclusion from the Peace Congress—Austria still Arming, but Calling for a Disarmament—Prussia Armed and Neutral—Small Hopes of a Settlement by Diplomacy—Another Manifesto from Napoleon—He will Abide by Nice—The Destiny of Italy and Germany, etc., etc.

From the Paris Monitor, April 19.]

The French Government, not much as any other, comprehends and respects national susceptibilities. It is its intentions or conduct it had given cause of alarm to Germany for her independence. Far from disdaining the excitement and alarms of German patriotism, it would deem them noble and legitimate.

But we cannot easily believe that a position tolerated with injustice will be taken against us by those to whom we have given no grounds for mistrust. Our conduct in the justice of other States is but the effect of the loyalty of our policy. When manifestations have broken out on certain points of the Germanic Confederation we have heard of them with emotion, because we felt sure that the sane and enlightened portion of Germany would soon perceive that these violences had no real cause.

This confidence has not been mistaken. The agitation provoked in the Crescent and the Chambers of several German States, far from being increased, is calming down. We are happy to confirm the fact.

In order to throw suspicion on the French Government, they had assigned to it indirect responsibilities by attributing to it a share in opinions hostile to the independence of the Germanic Confederation, and freely published under the aegis of laws that authorize no preventive control. These opinions, that bind only their authors, have sounded like a threat in Germany, propagated by malevolence, they have spread alarm, and given credit, perhaps, to regrettable errors respecting the intentions of the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

When justice only is desired there is no cause to fear the light. The French Government has nothing, because it is sure of having nothing to disavow. The attitude it has taken on the Italian question, far from warranting the distrust of the German mind, might, on the contrary, be regarded as the best guarantee of security. France cannot attack in Germany what she would preserve in Italy. Her policy simply consists in obtaining that satisfaction and those guarantees that are demanded by the populations (*le droit des gens*,) the happiness of the people and the interest of Europe. In Germany, as in Italy, she wishes that nationalities recognized by treaties may be able to maintain and even strengthen themselves, because she considers them as one of the essential bases of European order.

To represent France as hostile to German nationality is, therefore, not merely an error—it is a monstrous calumny. Germany, whose power has always, for the space of ten years, employed the influence it had in common with others to smooth down the asperities of her rival, and resolve them in an equitable and just point of view. In Spain it has constantly upheld the constitutional throne of the Queen, by overcoming a disinterested opposition—on the one hand, from excessive revolutionary zeal, but on the other, from a spirit of reaction. In Switzerland its kindly mediation contributed to the Federal Diet adopting a fair, which might have led to the complications with Prussia. In Italy even, its solicitude has not been without fruit, and, having restablished the Pope in his authority, it has inspired eye-witnesses of moderation alone. At Naples, in concert with Italy, the Queen of Spain, and the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, she has the Two Sicilies to inaugurate reforms that would have rendered it stable. In Germany, on the contrary, she seems to be a stranger. The Diet and Denmark, relative to the duchies, it has recognized, notwithstanding its sympathies with Denmark, the just susceptibility of Germany, and has given to understand that, bound to the Germanic body by compacts, and at the altered at Copenhagen the advice of Germany, in the Danish Prince, publishes it has driven to gain a triumph for the legitimate wishes of those provinces, in order to secure—this is the part of Europe the order that is based on right and not on force.

The policy of France cannot have two weights and two measures; she treats with equity the interests of all peoples. What she desires to have respected in Italy she will know how to respect herself in Germany. It is not we who should be the strangers to the example of a national German that would bring its federal organization into harmony with those tendencies towards unity the principle of which has been laid down in the great commercial union of the Zollverein. Whatever developes in neighboring countries relations favorable to commerce, to industry, to progress, is profitable to civilization and whatever enhances civilization raises France.

Paris (April 20—evening) Count Cavour's speech.

The article in the *Monitor*, notwithstanding the moderation of its language, is very generally regarded as a preliminary to a declaration of war. It is, in substance, a recommendation to Germany to remain quiet while France settles accounts with Austria, and to rely upon the equitable, equitable, equity, wisdom and moderation of the Emperor as a sufficient guaranty that when he has done with Austria he will be desirous any pretext for assuming the interests of any other member of the Germanic Confederation. It is very ominous that an official organ of the Emperor of Europe published at the critical moment should not omit a single word opening, so much as a hope that war may yet be avoided. The act of the article appears to be that of a man who has made up his mind that France will cause to be respected in Italy she will know how to respect in Germany. Here is not the announcement that France is about to fight for Italian nationality, and a promise that she will never fight against German nationality. It is to a certain extent confining to be told that as great a power as France has not two weights and two measures, and that she "weighs in the same equitable balance the interests of all peoples." No doubt if the world must submit to the decisions lately promulgated in an imperial speech, that "France has an interest wherever there is a people to be emancipated," it is to be thinking that she means well, but the repeated proclamations foreshadowing universal intervention are nevertheless alarming.

SARDINIA'S PROTEST AGAINST HER EXCLUSION FROM THE PEACE CONGRESS—ENGLAND TO EXPOUND HER VIEWS.

The following circular dispatch has been addressed by Count Cavour to the Marquis d'Azeglio, the Sardinian minister in London:

TURIN, March 21, 1859.—Monsieur le Marquis—The government of Russia has just made the formal proposition to submit the Italian question to a Congress of the great Powers.

Holding, M. le Marquis, the same opinions to you the views of the government of the King in this respect.

Sardinia has no objection to make against the meeting of a Congress which, taking into consideration the interests and the just complaints of the Peninsula, would take upon itself to seek a remedy for the numerous and serious difficulties which deservedly attract the serious attention of Europe. But the Cabinet of Turin believes at the same time that Piedmont ought to be represented at this Congress, and it is persuaded that its intervention would be useful, not to say indispensable, if the powers which have shown a great sympathy for Italy, and those which desire to obviate the danger of the abnormal state of the Peninsula, would like to see the prevailing system more conformable to justice by obtaining concessions and guarantees of a nature to calm the public mind.

Sardinia enjoys the confidence of the unhappy populations whose fate is about to be decided; she has always raised her voice in their favor at the Congress of Paris, and her voice was not only listened to by the most enlightened governments of Europe, but it has succeeded in calling vexations and angrys ready to burst forth. It has declared, moreover, that the Italians ought to be represented by treaties may be able to maintain and even strengthen themselves, because it considers them as one of the essential bases of European order.

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