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BY M'CLANAHAN, TROUSDALE & DILL. MEMPHIS, THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1859. VOLUME X.—NUMBER 117.

Daily Appeal.

THE WAR.

From the London Times, May 7.

Hopes and fears, doubts and anxieties, have been exchanged within one short week for the certainty of European war on a scale unknown to the present generation. We see the lowering, but who can say that he will see the end? The war crisis in Italy, let us whatever can foresee, no engineer can enable any man to foretell, how long it may rage, or how far it may extend. It already engages the three greatest military powers of the world, and it is but too possible that all Europe will be wrapped in the conflagration. Austria, Sardinia, France and Russia, are in the field, and the eastern frontier of Austrian Germany would array the forces of the German Confederation in line with the armies of Austria. The treaties of 1815 have been torn up, and a new settlement will have to be effected when the belligerents, exhausted by the conflict, shall be compelled to lay down their arms. We may, indeed, roll up the map of Europe for years to come, and if the Italian war stop at it, we shall have to mark out new boundaries, perhaps new thrones, and the sites on which powerful dynasties have rested for ages. The opening of a war which will not be waged to decide a quarrel between two nations, or for merely diplomatic and political objects, but of a war which will excite the most profound passions, and which may ultimately place face to face the great contending principles that struggle for the mastery of mankind.

Even now there are sanguine spirits who look upon war as a blessing, and peace as a calamity—who prophesy that Italy will be free, and that tyranny will disappear from the face of the continent. We confess to little participation in these cheerful hopes. A conflict between the armed myrmidons of despotic sovereigns is not likely to work much good for liberty. Fertile fields will be laid waste, torrents of blood will be poured out, myriads of men will be mowed down in the pride of their strength, desolation and mourning will set by side thousands of hearths, and, in the end, the monarchs who remain on their thrones will sit down in congress to parcel out the spoil. In the division, as in the parceling out of States in 1815, the feelings or the rights of the people will receive little consideration. In fairer times, in happier times, the return of peace will be the signal for pouring the wealth of war, to germinate slowly, and to bud and blossom in orderly order. We have so faith in war, and we look place on Europe as the progress of intelligence and public opinion. It may be truly said that Austria has taken up arms to uphold opinion—the European opinion condemning her oppressive and cruel rule in Italy. She has disdained to reply to the accusations made against her, and she has drawn the sword, rather than assent to the solicitations of the united powers of Europe. We wish, though we scarcely dare to hope, that the chastisement of Austria may be followed by the rise of freedom on the continent. But we fear the Cossack and his gifts.

A fortnight ago Ministers confessed to Parliament that their present prospects of peace were first sublime. Before the close of last week we received the startling intelligence that Austria, who had rejected the final proposal of England, had summoned Sardinia to disarm, and to disband her volunteers within three days. The very second treaty, Russia is bound to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after she invades Sardinia. This clause shows between the two great military powers of Europe. We know Europe is a fact of enormous magnitude and importance. It would be as impossible to measure the consequences which may flow from it, as it is to penetrate the secrets of the Russian cabinet. We must wait for fuller and more reliable intelligence before we venture to discuss the question, or attempt to state that the existence of the treaties is denied by the Paris Constitutionnel. But in any event the policy of Continental states ought to be strict neutrality. The sympathies and the good wishes of the English people go with Sardinia, and we are ready to give her our moral support.

Beyond this we cannot go. It behooves us to be vigilant and prepared when other powers are uniting their fleets and armies, but also to be clear of their quarrels. Should the news of this fatal war reach Constantinople, there will not be wanting many friends of Austria to urge this country to take part in the war. Even so we have heard men talk of Austria. The nation is bound to speak out and to have the government under no mistake on this head. It is their duty to take care that adequate provision is made for naval defence, and that it should be the limit of their task. The people of England will not consent to lavish their blood and treasure in defence of a state which has repeatedly violated with impunity, and neither will they intermeddle in the quarrels of despotic States. We cannot afford to be always acting as the guardians of Europe, or to take care of itself. By attending to our own affairs, and husbanding our resources, we shall be able, we hope, to exert a powerful influence effectually for the benefit of the general good. We advocate no selfish policy, but we protest against heavy taxation and fresh debt being entailed on the industrious people of England, for the purpose of turning the phantom called the balance of Europe.

STILL FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Success—Fictions of the Clerical Party—Confusion Worse Confounded of the Capital.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.]

VERA CRUZ, May 8, 1859.

From Mexico city we have dates to the latest, from a reliable source. Things remain there still in a most disturbed condition. Arbitrary arrests and imprisonments are daily taking place. Five Americans have been seized in the most arbitrary manner, and have been set at liberty, without any explanation, not having any charges preferred against them or even grounds for charges; their names are Michael McDonnell, George Gadlee, Robert Bryant, Charles Chamberlain and Michael McCarty. The latter lately arrived from California via Acapulco. He reached Mexico April 15th with the proper passports from the Mexican authorities. On his taking rooms at a hotel, and before it had time to change himself, he was placed in the celebrated *chef de police*, Lagarde, his passports and other documents taken from him, though all then fully established his character and peaceable character, and he was committed to prison without examination. It appears, however, that the cause of his apprehension and commitment arose from the fact that he had worn a blue flannel shirt, a dress which is adopted by many of the liberals, somewhat after the style of the Texans during their revolution against Mexico; and which, to this day, is looked upon by the army and the church as the dress of a freemen. It was fortunate that McCarty did not have any objection to the dress, otherwise he would have been just in time to fall with the victims of the horrible and cold-blooded massacre ordered by Gen. Marquez, on the 11th, 12th and 13th ult.

It appears from the list of sixteen persons shot on the 11th of April, that there were two men by the name of Rafael Dueal, in Degollado's army, viz: John Dueal, by birth an Englishman, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. The other was a native born, named Albert Lamar. The latter was Ignacio Ritchie, by name supposed to be a physician; but of this fact I am not positive. It is also reported that there were two Marquez cousins in the hospital when those doctors were in the act of making amputations, that he promised them they would be safe, and told they need not fear; but he ordered the doctors, or surgeons, to gave the order and had them led out and shot at 11 o'clock the same evening. Doctor Harrel had on his person about $200 in gold. After they were shot they were robbed of every thing, even to their socks, and their bodies dumped into a ravine.

Gen. Marquez has left the capital with, it is said, from 3000 to 4000 men, and he is to march upon Morelia. Some think he does not intend to go there, but will hang about Toluca, and there watch for an opportunity to place himself in the Presidential chair. Miramon has signified to Zulouga that he must vacate that delectable position, to which the Spanish demurs, and the Padre Miranda has been called upon to act as Minister of Finance, in which position it is hoped, through his influence with the members of the church, he may exert sufficient weight to raise $30,000,000 for the support of the army and factions. This loan is to be effected in England and France, a gentle petition of the church property being pledged therefor. No capitalists have as yet offered their money.

The Rothschilds' agent has been closeted with the padre and other ministers of the Supreme Government, deliberating upon the choice. Many of the "correiteverde palacio." (yellow-breaking) always on the qui vive, have volunteered their valuable services, as go-betweens in this transaction, and, judging from the countenances of several of them I met at the "Hotel de los Diligencias," I would say they are sharp practitioners in the trade. But there is little fear that either English or French will have any money now, when they cannot obtain what is already due them. They may at most manage to raise three or four millions, at an interest of 25 per cent. Romero are off the Gulphs, and Ortiz will disturb the payment of this loan, if made, but I have strong doubts upon this head, particularly as Marquez has taken the money he left Vera Cruz. And it is to be noted that they left on the 26 inst.—the British mail packet having arrived on Sunday, the 1st. If this fact indicates anything, it is, that the Mexican minister's course is not sustained at the Foreign Office, and, as I have before said, will back down. Report says that Monsr. Gabaine has intimated to Miramon that France will now act with decision and interpose in his behalf—the recognition by Mr. McLane of the Constitutional Government of Mexico being an insult to his Government which cannot be brooked by the Emperor; and if France does so, Otho will follow wherever led by the astute French Minister. I have, however, a better opinion of Gabaine, and most suppose his better posted in international law, for certainly he cannot be ignorant of the right of recognition, of the Juarez Government by the United States. If he has made a mistake himself, it is no reason why the United States should. Gen. Mejia has also left the city of Mexico with from 1000 to 1500 men, for Queretaro, where he has passed Gen. Hernandez. They will unite upon Morelia, and if they do, Degollado will be in a fix, and the church and the dons will be in ecstacy. It was fortunate that McCarty did not have any objection to the dress, otherwise he would have been just in time to fall with the victims of the horrible and cold-blooded massacre ordered by Gen. Marquez, on the 11th, 12th and 13th ult.

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