Daily Appeal.

THE WAR FEELING IN GERMANY.

The principal members of the two Chambers at Mosson, have issued a sort of appeal to the German nation, declaring that, though they are disposed to combat for Germany, they will not go to for the maintenance of the treaties of 1815.

The Cabinet of Saxony has replied to Prince Gortschakoff's recent dispatch, and a case is quoted against him which occurred during the Russo-Turkish war. At that time the Germanic Confederation resolved that any attack on the Austrian troops in the Danubian Provinces should be considered as an aggression against the Confederation, though that armed force was not only out of the federal, but even out of the Austrian territory. Yet, if that at tribute had been contested by the treaties, Russia would certainly have complained.

THE WAR ATTITUDE OF GERMANY—STRENGTH OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY AND POLICY OF THE PATRIOTISM.

From the Liverpool Courier, June 29.]

* * * But another grand giant is preparing to step in among the combatants. Prussia has at the present moment 410,000 men in arms. Of these she proposes to send 31,000 to the Rhine, under the orders of Bavaria. From the beginning of the war Bavaria has exhibited the most hostile feeling to and France, and there can be but little question that he now will extend in that direction if Prussia has her way. Prussia, under the order of his Bavarian Majesty. One thing is certain, if Prussia does take an active part against the left provinces, it is not without the knowledge and countenance of Russia.

The two courts have evidently been on the most intimate terms. Russia owed to Prussian diplomacy the treaty of Adrianople, which placed Turkey at her mercy, and four years ago Prussia did all she was enabled to do to protect the Czar. It would be quite in consonance with the Irish smart policy of Prussia were she to have encouraged France to commence the war, and yet allow Germany to unite with Austria. The presence of thirteen line-of-battle ships belonging to Russia, at present in the harbors of Cherbourg, cannot be directed against Germany. Very probably Russia feared the interposition of England, and gladly made a compact with France against her. It was a deep game, to punish Austria for her desertion during the Crimean war by letting loose the legions of France—to weaken France by the loss of her brave soldiers and the exhaustion of her people—and to lessen the prestige of England by appearing to coerce her into neutrality.

But if Prussia is about to interfere, she must not delay. Germany—whether rightly or not, matters little when personal instincts are concerned—believes the Mincio to be the natural line of demarcation between Italy and herself. Germany looks upon France as her enemy, and it requires more than the bayoned swords of the Moniteur to reassure her; while, on the other hand, Austria is a German power, and, for the security of Germany, must not be too much weakened. We English may be right in believing that all Italy should be free from the Austrian dominion. We think Austria would become more powerful by concentrating her force and energy on her German possessions, but Germany does not think so.

At all events the passage of the Mincio by France must bring matters to a crisis so far as regards the interference of Prussia in the name of Germany. If France is permitted to seize Venice, and to storm the great fortresses of Verona, the sooner Austria comes to terms with the Emperor the better for herself. In a little time it will be too late for Germany to aid her.

COTTON.

If the confidence of our cotton operators has ever waivered in the faith of an ultimate rise in the price of this staple, the accounts we are now receiving by nearly every steamer, should tend to strengthen that faith and confidence. In time we are not receiving advices of any advance; on the contrary, for the last steamer or two, prices have been receded little down, but the quotations remain unchanged; and even with all the hue and cry the difference between the highest point and the present ruling figures will be covered by a farthing; and most of the cotton held by operators in this city was purchased at the ebb tide of prices.

It is a matter of much astonishment to us, that the quotations have been sustained so well with such disadvantageous circumstances combining to depress all branches of commerce. The mere fact that cotton is sufficient to keep down prices, and yet the Home market, of all others the one most likely to be affected by it, is reported unchanged, and this in the face of remarkably heavy imports, at one time 100,000 bales in excess of last year. The report by the Canada states that exporters took 11,500 bales the previous week; this does not show a want of confidence on the continent. England is always a "buyer" in the cotton trade, and any argument they can make use of to keep down prices, is most strongly made use. They have in the Liverpool stock, 747,000 bales, a strong argument in their favor, but even with this, they cannot obtain any concession, every on the very poor and trashy styles. It is to be expected that where so much cotton is held some one will be compelled to sell, and the buyers there, we dare say, are quite as delighted to be forced out the weak spots, as our buyers on the "Bluff" are.

Like a well known fact, that the spinners of Manchester are making the most extravagant profits, and have been doing so all the winter, and we have heard it estimated as high as 220 a bale. As long as the yarn make half this profit, they will pay it short time, though they will only pa chase as much as have been drawn lately enough to keep everything in motion.

The success from this country have caused, and the present heavy stock at Liverpool will even commence to dwindle, and without a hope of any speculative Frenzies.

Taking the facts before us, it seems impossible to arrive at any other conclusion than that prices must advance materially, and at no very distant day. At one time we thought that the "cotton fever" had died, and that the very prices have been sufficient to convince us that there is more to follow in the staple at Liverpool and Manchester, than we ever anticipated, and that the "fever" is "coming" in almost here.—*Savannah Republican.*

Terrible Thunder-Storm in England.

The late English paper speak of severe thunderstorms as having occurred all over England. At Stoke, and other villages known as the "Potteries," the thunder and lightning continued for upwards of an hour, accompanied by an immense fall of rain. Children and women, and even men of mature age, were heard shrieking in the houses. Near Coseley the electric fluid struck a house and shattered the entire building, hurling the brick yards away in every direction, displacing the beams, uplifting the greater part of the roof, and seriously affecting the gable end of the adjoining building. The windows were broken, and, notwithstanding the bricks fell in numbers on the bed upon which two of the inmates were sleeping, they were altogether unhurt. The inhabitants, hearing the awful noise, rushed from their homes, some only partly dressed, with, in some instances, their naked children after them, to the scene. Hundreds, in a few minutes, were on the spot. The Liverpool *Post says:*

We regret to state that in the storm on Sunday morning several persons were severely injured in and near London, and more than one killed, by sweeping of market gardens and greenhouses in the neighborhood. Glass literally washed away, the standing crop of choice flowers and exotics being carried as it were by a vast cataract running upon the grounds and levelling everything it came in contact with. Trees in the immediate neighborhood of Clapham, Merton, Lower Merdon, Wandsworth, Clewin, Epsom, Lewisham and Frith were split in twain by the force of the electric fluid; and many persons were so terribly alarmed at each peal of thunder that followed the lightning flash, which occurred almost momentarily, that they rushed from their beds to a state bordering upon frenzy, and took up their positions in the open road at a time when the rain was descending in torrents, thinking that the open air, although they were exposed to the pelting of a pitiless storm, was safer than remaining in their houses, which they expected momentarily to be hurled to the ground. Such a pitiable scene has rarely, if ever, been witnessed in this country for many years.

About half-past seven o'clock, a man named Butson, a foreman for Mr. Herbert, of the corner of Cave-dale road, Clapham Common, was struck down by lightning. He was picked up and removed to the Wandsworth public house, where he was found to be quite dead. A very similar occurrence, and happily unattended with fatal consequences, took place at the Hope tavern, in Grove Lane, Southwark. It seems that the upper floor is let to a lodger, and he got up rather earlier than usual, and went to his wife and two children before he left in the room, when the electric fluid struck the window, and hurled the man of his seat to the floor; but, strange to say, his wife and children were not in the least degree hurt, and the only injury he sustained was the fright of the moment."

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1859.—Previous to the preparation of a letter to our Minister at Berlin, instructing him to demand of the Hanoverian Government the surrender of Mr. Ernst, Attorney-General Black, at the request of the President, rendered an opinion in the case, maintaining the personal right of expatriation as a constitutional, and that in regard to the protection of our citizens in their rights at home and abroad, we have no law which obliges them to be consulted, or taken any difference of sterer between a native and a every land under Heaven, including the common law land. They are therefore left with equal security to our laws and through try to which the latter was born. Let her of them who be taken for a debt contracted or a crime committed, but some are allowed to be free from all political obligations to every country but their own. They are both American citizens and Hanoverians—in due to the Government of the United States. In Judge Black's opinion the Hanoverian Government cannot justify the arrest of Ernst by saying that he owes allegiance to the Minister to be the natural line of demarcation between Italy and herself. Germany looks upon France as her enemy, and it requires more than the bayoned swords of the Moniteur to reassure her; while, on the other hand, Austria is a German power, and, for the security of Germany, must not be too much weakened. We English may be right in believing that all Italy should be free from the Austrian dominion. We think Austria would become more powerful by concentrating her force and energy on her German possessions, but Germany does not think so.

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The Canvass.

GUBERNATORIAL CANVASS.

APPOINTMENTS OF GOV. HARRIS AND COL. SETH ENLAND FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING.

NASHVILLE, April 16, 1859.—The undersigned, at the request of Gov. Harris and Col. Netherland, have agreed upon the following times and places for addressing the people in the Gubernatorial Canvass. Gov. Harris is to open on the first day, and then they are to open and close alternately. No other appointments are to be made during the canvass, and they are to speak under the usual rules as to division of time in their addresses. ANDREW EWING, NEILL S. BROWN.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jamestown	Wednesday	July 20
Elizabethton	Thursday	" 21
Mountville	Friday	" 22
Kingsport	Saturday	" 23
Greeneville	Monday	" 25
Rogersville	Tuesday	" 26
Sneedville	Wednesday	" 27
Jacksboro	Friday	" 29
Caryville	Saturday	" 30
Clinton	Monday	August 1
Loudon	Tuesday	" 2

APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

Jack's Creek, Henderson county, Wednesday, July 20.
Lexington, Henderson county, Thursday, July 21.
Lexington, Henderson county, Saturday, July 23.
Parnville, Hardeman county, Monday, July 25.
Bolivar, Hardeman county, Wednesday, July 27.
Mauryville, Henry county, Thursday, July 28.
Paris, Henry county, Saturday, July 30.
We will commence the discussion each day precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M. D. C. ANKENS, EM. ETHERIDGE.
May 7, 1859.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

We, the candidates to represent Shelby county have agreed to fill the following appointments.

Nashville Springs, Saturday, July 23.
Memphis Exchange Building, Monday, July 25.
Cuba, Wednesday, July 27.
Memphis, Odd Fellow's Hall, Friday, July 29.
JNO. PAT PARNELL, WM. P. FARLEY, SD. W. HUNTER, F. S. LOWMAN.

Senatorial Appointments.

The undersigned candidates for the State Senate will address the people at the following times and places:

Wade's Store, Fayette county, Wednesday, July 20.
Memphis, Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuesday, July 21.
Raleigh, Shelby Co., Monday, August 1.
GEO. L. HOLMES, R. G. PAYNE.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The undersigned, candidates for Representative from the Floating District comprising the counties of Tipton, Shelby and Fayette, will address the people at the following times and places:

Moscow, Shelby county, Wednesday, July 20.
Germantown, Shelby county, Thursday, July 21.
Raleigh, Shelby county, Friday, July 22.
Hazel Plat, Shelby county, Saturday, July 23.
The discussion will commence at 10 o'clock each day.
ROLFE S. SAUNDERS, C. H. WHITMORE.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Hon. JOHN V. WRIGHT will address his fellow-citizens of the Seventh Congressional District as follows:

Hernando, Marshall county, Tuesday, July 19.
Coldwater, Mississippi county, Wednesday, July 20.
Speaking will commence at 11 o'clock each day.

CONGRESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

The undersigned, candidates for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

Cuba, Shelby county, Wednesday, July 20.
Memphis, Exchange Building, Thursday, July 21.
Germantown, Shelby county, Saturday, July 23.
Raleigh, Shelby county, Monday, July 25.
Moscow, Fayette county, Wednesday, July 27.
Rossville, Fayette county, Friday, July 29.
Somerville, Fayette county, Saturday, July 30.
Oakland, Fayette county, Monday, August 1.
Moscow, Fayette county, Tuesday, August 2.
Fort Pickering, Shelby county, Wednesday, August 3.
Memphis, Old Court House, Thursday, August 4.
Raleigh, Shelby Co., Monday, August 8.
Brownsville, Haywood county, Tuesday, August 9.
Mason Station, Tipton county, Wednesday, August 10.
Covington, Tipton county, Thursday, August 11.
Atoka, Tipton county, Friday, August 12.
Mason, Tipton county, Saturday, August 13.
Randolph, Tipton county, Monday, August 15.
Gainesville, Fayette county, Tuesday, August 16.
Somerville, Fayette county, Wednesday, August 17.
Moscow, Fayette county, Thursday, August 18.
Rossville, Fayette county, Friday, August 19.
Collierville, Shelby county, Saturday, August 20.
Memphis, Old Court House, Monday, August 22.
Raleigh, Shelby Co., Tuesday, August 23.
Mason, Tipton county, Wednesday, August 24.
Atoka, Tipton county, Thursday, August 25.
Covington, Tipton county, Friday, August 26.
Gainesville, Fayette county, Saturday, August 27.
Somerville, Fayette county, Monday, August 29.
Moscow, Fayette county, Tuesday, August 30.
Rossville, Fayette county, Wednesday, August 31.
Memphis, Old Court House, Thursday, September 1.
Raleigh, Shelby Co., Friday, September 2