Daily Appeal.

MEMPHIS.

TUESDAY.....APRIL 3, 1860.

Reading Matter on Every Page

Largest Circulation in the City.

CIRCULATION OF DAILY APPEAL.....1,824
CIRCULATION OF SUNDAY EDITION.....2,206
CIRCULATION OF TRI-WEEKLY.....528
CIRCULATION OF WEEKLY.....2,600

NOTICE.

The Appeal Counting Room has been removed to No. 3 Howard's Row, up stairs, where all persons having business with the office are hereafter requested to call.

Much interesting news matter will be found on our first and fourth pages this morning.

THE CAMPAIGN APPEAL!

SIX MONTHS FOR ONE DOLLAR!

Now is the time to make up Clubs!!

For the sum of ONE DOLLAR we propose to issue the WEEKLY APPEAL from the 15th of May to the 15th of November. The approaching Presidential campaign promises to be one of the most interesting that this transpired during the existence of our government, and the newspaper on this account will become of double interest to the people. The small sum at which we propose to issue the APPEAL, will place it within the reach of every man who has an inclination to read and keep pace with the times.

All Clubs, as well as individual subscriptions, should be sent in by the 15th of May, as we shall print off an extra number.

Appeal, 3, 1860.

DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The Daily Nashville (SC) *Progress*, of the 22d of March, says: "From all the signs of the times, we are confident that Stephen A. Douglas will be the nominee of the Charleston convention, and if so, most likely the next President of these Confederated States. Mr. Douglas is not exactly our first choice, and still, had we a voice at Charleston, we think we should go for him, for these reasons: First, we believe him a man that the South can trust; and secondly, that he is probably the only man who can carry sufficient strength to defeat the Black-Republicans. We do not think that any sane man can believe that the contest will be otherwise than between the nominees of the Charleston and Chicago conventions. The Democratic party will rally its hard and shoulders above any other aspirant, there can be no doubt, and his nomination on the second ballot would not surprise us."

The New Orleans *Bee*, of March 24th, in canvassing the claims of the different Democratic candidates for the Presidency, and their chances of success, says: "We are not very confident of the ability of any Democrat to revolutionize most of these (Northern) States, which is tantamount to the acknowledgment that the coming Presidential contest will be a doubtful one, let the nominee be who he may. Such being the case, it behooves the Democracy to leave no vantage point ungnarded; to present their most powerful champion; to avail themselves of popularity, influence, and every other advantageous aid. Now, if there be a candidate who can possibly stand as good a chance of success in the doubtful States as Judge DOUGLAS, let us hear his name. Let present advised we, in common with some southern men, desire to witness the triumph of the Democratic party, because it will possess an odor of nationality. This important object, we think, can best be promoted by the nomination of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. Unlike the Democrats, we neither quarrel with him or espouse his cause on account of his controversy with the Administration. We go for him chiefly because we believe his candidature will probably win a victory for nationalism; in short, because we want to see the Black-Republicans beaten. If any other Democrat can be proved to have a better chance of effecting this a root object, we should be entirely willing to see him nominated in preference to all others."

HON. F. P. STANTON'S BLACK-REPUBLICANISM.

It is evident, we think, that the New York *Journal of Commerce* has been deceived in relation to Mr. STANTON's position, as taken in his late speech in Connecticut. We copied a paragraph, on Sunday morning, kindly to by a friend, from that paper, in which it is assumed that Mr. STANTON *defends* slavery. We see that the Washington *Constitution* has fallen into the same error. The whole burden of Mr. STANTON's argument, in the following extracts from one of his speeches, seems to be, to make his present adherence to the Black-Republican cause appear consistent with his former position. Hence, he assumes that squatter sovereignty is the Democratic shibboleth, answer the cries of the Black-Republicans as well as the Wilmot proviso. In this we see Mr. STANTON's former doctrines entirely reversed. If we mistake not, he contended, while a citizen of Tennessee, that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was favorable to the establishment of slavery in the Territories. Who can trust a man that changes his opinions with the circumstances surrounding him, like the chameleon?

The Republican party had become the representative of free society, which Southern people pronounced a failure. (Applause.) Had not the populous of most Northern States lently justified in retaining slavery under the present circumstances. He thought his audience knew the present circumstances, in contact with the same number of Africans, so doubt, held them in subordination. But he believed that the South should ameliorate the condition of the slaves, and happy the day that slavery must be perpetual. If the slaves were to be free in some future generation they could be gradually improved for a state of freedom. (Applause.) The southern people differed from the northern. They were half civilized, incapable of taking care of themselves, and by freeing them would be the greatest calamity that could befall the North and South. All the white races of Europe and Asia have been enslaved at some period, and at certain periods in progress slavery is natural. Making it a remark upon one occasion, he had been accused of calling slavery a divine institution. He said no such thing. He made the simple generalization that all the white races at some period had established slavery. But slavery disappears before progress. Its disappearance, when it does, is not by liberty is unnatural in a certain stage of development. Nothing can prevent the emancipation of the southern slaves but the intermixture of a different race in the blacks which would degrade. (Applause.) In this contest, though he was willing to concede southern rights, he felt that the Republican party, representing free institutions as against slave institutions, demanded his inclinations, because of the two he thought freedom the better. (Applause.) It was impossible to avoid all conflict. Ideas and principles are indestructible and cannot be annihilated. It was utterly impossible to avoid a conflict between the free and slave systems.

He accepted the fact that existed in the nature of things, that opposite ideas would conflict and that truth should triumph. This conflict should not be an angry, violent and dangerous one, overthrowing the peace of the Government.

While we believed that were the two sections of the Confederacy separate, were war between them, our plan of union was sufficient to prevent such strife. Although such a difference among the nations of Europe might create bloodshed, such a contingency was prevented by the ties of common brotherhood between the North and the South. If any conflict of arms should come, it would be in the Territories, or on account of them. He believed that the only peaceable and legitimate adjustment of the question would be through the people of the Territories themselves. He held it to be demonstrable, that no future Congress will ever ask to enter the Union as a slaveholding State, unless the people were allowed to regulate their own affairs. Well and Mr. Seward said, "The Battle has been already fought, and the victory won."

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE ON MR. BATES' LETTER.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* (Black-Republican) thus writes upon the Nashville *Banner*, in reply to its republication of Mr. Bates:

THE NASHVILLE BANNER on Mr. BATES.—The Nashville *Banner* is leading southern Opposition journal published the recent letter of Mr. Bates, on its first appearance, without comment. It has since spoken on the subject, after full and deliberation, and notice terms of commendation, but with a positive disapprobation. Hence, it assumes that Mr. Bates is a sound Democrat, and that the Democrats will support him in the convention if they will secure his nomination, and vote for him if he is put in the South than any candidate for the presidency has ever received. It is only necessary for you to refer to your exchanges to satisfy yourself of the kindly disposition of the Democratic press toward the claims of Judge Douglas, and the enthusiasm with which he will be supported.

NEW JERSEY.

Certain well known administration men unhesitatingly declare that the delegates selected by the Trenton convention, to represent them at Charleston, will not support Judge Douglas. It is true that all of the delegates are not in his favor, but it is equally true that eight out of the fourteen are for him first, last, and all the time.

The *State* contains a letter upon this very point, written by a member of Congress from the State of New Jersey. This gentleman speaks from his own knowledge of these gentlemen, and from the tone of the conversation he has had with them, he is satisfied that they will not be so unpalatable to the Administration, Constitution, and those who manage and control the Administration, as the press represented. It is also said, and that is that the only anti-Douglas man who was voted for was beaten badly. It is unnecessary to comment upon these tricks, as every thinking man can draw his own conclusions.

MASONIC CEREMONIES.

Vice President Breckinridge, J. N. Schwarzwald, W. D. Bullock, of this city, and Dayer Pearl and Mr. Scott, of Tennessee, received the thirty-third or highest degree in Masonry in this city on Wednesday. Albert Pike, Sovereign Grand Commander of Arkansas; Albert Mackey and Giles M. Hilley, of Mississippi, and R. S. French, performed the initiation ceremonies.

The Grenow Lodge will be held in the Unitarian church this evening by the supreme council, in honor of the memory of the late General Quitman. Albert Pike will deliver the oration, and Rev. W. D. Haley will act as chaplain.

JOHN BROWN JR.

The sergeant-at-arms, who has been in search of John Brown, Jr., has returned, and informed the Harper's Ferry investigating committee that he is in Ohio, but refused to be taken. He defied the committee and Congress, and says his friends will not permit him to leave the State.

The sergeant-at-arms, having no power to act, and being afraid of getting into difficulty, did not press the matter, but reported the facts as above to the committee, who have the matter under consideration

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS.

The subject of receiving the Japanese commissioners is under consideration by the Government. The Administration seems embarrassed on account of the great number—seven of them—and of rank. It appears there are two princes, each having four secretaries, and there are four aides. What the latter's duties are is somewhat mysterious.

Government are considering the propriety of renting a large house, where ample accommodation will be provided for all of them.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The national Democratic committee do not expect to make any change of place for holding the convention, at their meeting on the 5th of April, but only to satisfy outside sentiment by considering the subject.

Mr. Smalley contended to pay twenty-five hundred for the hall alone. When the Cincinnati convention agreed to adopt Charleston, it was upon the equal and assurance of Gov. Manning, of S. C., that there would be ample accommodation and hospitality.

CLEVELAND.

XXXIV Congress—First Session.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—*House.*—On motion of Mr. Colfax, the amendment providing that, if any person indorse on a letter that it is to be returned to the writer if not called for in thirty days, that it shall be so returned, and if left behind sent to the dead-letter office, was passed.

A number of private bills were passed.

Adjourned.

Senate.—The chair laid before the Senate a message from the President in reply to a resolution of inquiry relative to the operation of the navy in Mexico, and the military transports.

Referred to lay on the table and be printed.

Mr. Mason, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill relative to the assembling of a convention of commissioners from the United States and Paraguay, to consider the claims of the Whole Island company, and commissioners to meet in Washington and adjust a number. The expenses to be paid jointly by both governments. He asked for the present consideration of the bill. Laid over.

The bill to further carry out the fifteenth section of the treaty between the United States and Mexico, of February 2, 1848, was taken up. It provides for the commissioner to adjudicate private claims under the treaty, and for the payment of a special fund in the treasury for paying them. After a debate it was laid over.

The private calendar was taken up, and bills were discussed the balance of the day. Adjourned.

CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

The following circular, which we take from the Indianapolis *Sentinel* will explain itself. We are rejoiced to hear that the people have a chance of getting to Charleston on reasonable terms, and of being housed and fed while there at reasonable terms also:

CIRCULAR—TO THE DEMOCRACY OF INDIANA.—It has been feared that the high prices to be charged for board at Charleston, during the sitting of the national convention, will tend to prevent the attendance of many of the people, and thus suppress, to some extent, an expression of the popular sentiment, particularly of the North-west, on the Presidential question. For the purpose of providing means to obviate the difficulties contemplated, a number of Democrats from different parts of Indiana met at the Bates House, in this city, on the evening of the 27th inst., Colonel J. C. Walker, of Lapporte, in the chair, and Gordon Tanner, of Indianapolis, secretary.

The following persons were appointed an executive committee, to make arrangements for the trip to Charleston, and provide for the comfort of those who may visit that city during the session of the convention from the State of Indiana, to-wit: Wm. B. Beach, chairman; Gordon Tanner, secretary; J. J. Bingham, treasurer; and A. H. Brown, James B. Ryan and Aquilla Jones, managers.

The executive committee take pleasure in announcing to the public that they have consummated arrangements, by which bona fide going to visit Charleston during the convention can do so, and return, at an expense, including everything, of not more than fifty dollars. The committee has procured a large water-proof tent, of the kind used as floral halls at our State fairs, capable of accommodating five hundred men, and at the proper time will forward the same, in charge of a reliable agent, to Charleston, where it will be pitched and arranged for the reception of guests.

They will procure and hire cooks to charge of the same agent, all provisions necessary for the support of these it may be ascertained will go from this State, and will do all that can be done to contribute to their comfort. The committee, however, can only promise their fellow-soldiers secure protection from inclement weather, and the sleeping arrangements of a camp, and most consequently request that each man will bring with him a shawl, blanket or coverlit, which, in that warm climate, will furnish a "couch of luxury." A good will and a virtuous cause are our guaranty for "a pleasant time."

In order that the committee may know how, and be able to provide for the occasion, each person who intends making this delightful and novel trip is requested to forward his name immediately, accompanied with five dollars, to the chairman, William B. Beach, of this city. The names thus forwarded will be entered on the books of the secretary, as the guest of the committee, and the money will be handed over to the treasurer, to be used in paying for the provisions heretofore referred to, and for defraying all expenses contingent on the transportation of freight, etc., etc. A separate tent will be furnished to the delegates for consultation, and it is expected they will participate in this programme. Although persons may send their names and five dollars to the chairman, thus becoming secure of the accommodations afforded by the committee, and take any route for, and go at any time to Charleston, yet all who enter into this arrangement are requested to meet at Indianapolis in time to take a noon train on Tuesday, the 17th day of April.

Tickets on the route selected via Washington City and Richmond, Virginia, allowing the passengers to stop over at any point, going or returning, and which are good for more than one month, will cost thirty-eight dollars and fifteen cents. Add to this the five dollars advance for provisions, and we have the sum of thirty-five cents for contingent expenses, going and returning, and we have the entire necessary outlay for the journey brought within the reach of all.

The committee hope and believe that five hundred of their fellow Democrats, of the State of Indiana, will immediately respond to the arrangements here made for their accommodation. They will again call the attention of those designing to go, and wishing to enter into this programme, to the necessity of forwarding their names as soon as possible, that provisions may be supplied in proportion to the number of visitors.

By order of the executive committee.

WM. B. BEACH, Chairman.
GORDON TANNER, Secretary.
J. J. BINGHAM, Treasurer.
AQUILLA JONES, } Managers,
JAMES B RYAN, }
A. H. BROWN, }
INDIANAPOLIS, March 28, 1860.

Melancholy Occurrence—A Useful Citizen Cruelly Murdered.

From the Nashville Union, March 31.

The city was startled into a painful state of excitement at noon yesterday, by the announcement on the streets that Dr. Henry Cowan, a well-known physician of this city, had been murdered at the Connecticut hotel, corner of Cherry and Cedar streets. The particulars of the said affair, as far as we are able to gather them, were as follows: A young man by the name of P. P. Trueit, of Pickney Trueit, postmaster at Sparta, White county, in this State, has been stopping at the Connecticut hotel for some time, and summoned to this city as a witness in the trial of Judd, the mail robber arrested some time since, and had been drinking and spending very freely; so much so in fact, that the United States District Attorney had to dismiss him, as too much under the influence of liquor to give his evidence on the trial. He was taken sick at his room, No. 8, in the Commercial Hotel, and desired to have a physician. A porter was dispatched for Dr. Cowan, who immediately came over to the hotel to see him. A few moments afterward the report of a pistol was heard by one of the lodgers, and upon entering room No. 8, Dr. C. was found sitting upright in a chair opposite the bed, and shot by Trueit, and shot through the head. Trueit was arrested walking about the hall with a Colt's revolver in his hand, and with his coat off. A young man named Denton, who occupied the room opposite to the one wherein the tragic act was committed, states that he heard some one knocking at his door, and hastily opening it, he saw Trueit standing there in his shirt sleeves with a revolver in his hand. He immediately closed his door and locked it, and soon heard the report of a pistol. He then looked out of his door and met Trueit, who proceeded toward the stairs, close descending to the saloon. When he reached the head of the stairs Trueit called out to him from the opposite end of the hall to "stop." This tended, rather, to increase the speed of Denton, who sprang down the stairs as a bullet from Trueit's pistol whistled close his head. Denton immediately gave the alarm in the saloon, that a man was up stairs shooting; and the officers went up and arrested Trueit, and found Doctor Carow in Trueit's room, sitting upright in a chair and shot in the back part of the head, the ball entering at the base of the skull where the head joins to the neck, and ranging downwards, which, as Doctors Stout and Winston testified, produced his death. A coroner's inquest was held over the body, and the verdict rendered was, "that Doctor Carow came to his death from a ballet shot from a pistol in the hands of P. P. Trueit!" The witnesses state, that when first discovered, Dr. C. sat in the chair, with his head thrown back, with a physician's prescription took in his left hand, while his right hand grasped a pistol. So that he must have been in the act of writing a prescription for his patient when he shot him. The prescription on the leaf was nearly filled out, and from the scratched or nervous appearance of the last letter, it appeared as if the serious shock had caused a convulsive start, and a crooked pencil mark was the consequence.

Various rumors were current in the city yesterday afternoon as to the cause of the shooting, but taking all the circumstances in the case, as related before the coroner's jury, it is most probable that Trueit was in a fit of mania a potu at the time he committed the horrible murder. He was brought before Esq. Southgate, who informs us that the examination was postponed until to-morrow, on account of there being no testimony to show the prisoner's being in a state of mania a potu. An intelligent physician present stated to Esquire Southgate, that he was satisfied Trueit was suffering from mania a potu.

Dr. Carow, whose office was next door to the "old post office," was well known to many of our citizens, and originally came to this city from New Orleans, and has lived in Nashville some ten years. He was a native of Ireland, and had made his will some months previous to his death, in which he bequeathed his property to his uncle, who is a clergyman in Ireland. He was married in this city, but was a widower at the time of his death. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church and a regular communicant at the church of the Advent. He was an excellent physician, and a highly esteemed and respected citizen, and his announcement of his sudden and tragic death will be heard with deep regret by all who knew him.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.

Four Tenement Houses Destroyed—Nine Dead Bodies Recovered.

From the New York Post, March 28.]

Another of the horrible calamities which must be expected until the legislature takes measures to protect the occupants of tenement houses in this city, occurred in Forty-fifth street at an early hour this morning, by which nine lives are lost, probably ten, human beings were burned to death.

About a quarter past four o'clock, when all the occupants were sound asleep, a fire broke out in the wooden tenement house No. 90, a little west of Sixth avenue.

The fire originated in the hall, and is supposed by some to have been the work of an incendiary.

The building is four stories high, and divided into four parts. Everything was of wood, and highly combustible. The four houses together had 75 feet front, giving 18½ feet breadth to each house, with 45 feet depth. The hallways were only five feet six inches wide, including stairways, which were only about two feet wide.

Into this wretched structure, so combustible that fire must of necessity spread to every part almost instantaneously, were crowded from twenty to thirty families, men, women and children, without sufficient means of egress.

When the fire broke out this morning, the flames spread with great rapidity through the entire structure, and the alarm bell sounded for the second time in the first district, by which accident some time elapsed before the engines were brought to the spot and set to work.

The lower part of the house was a mass of flames before the stretched inmates of the upper part were aroused; and when they awoke to a consciousness of their situation, a scene of horror ensued which baffles description. The cries for assistance, which could not be rendered, and the frantic efforts of those who had escaped to save their friends or children made up a scene which can only be imagined by those who have witnessed one equally terrible.

No. 90, on the first floor, was occupied by Martin Redman, as a grocery and liquor store. He is, we believe, insured. In the remaining parts of the house were six families, and the remaining three houses—Nos. 88, 92, and 94—were filled wholly by families, in all over twenty—probably about thirty families.

Andrew Whalen, with his wife and four children, occupied the third floor of No. 90, in the rear. Jane McNally, a sister-in-law of Thomas Bennett, another occupant, was sleeping on the fourth floor of No. 90. When aroused by the tumult below, she attempted to escape by the stairs, but was met by a solid mass of flame. Finding every other means of escape impossible, she jumped from the window of the fourth floor into the yard, breaking her thigh in the descent. In addition to the injury sustained in falling, she was badly burned. She was conveyed to the hospital, and the physician who dressed her wounds is of opinion that her recovery is impossible.

Mrs. Whalan and her four children were burned to death.

Another entire family, with the exception of the father, was burned to death, namely, Mrs. Bennett, wife of Thomas Bennett, and three children.

William Irving occupied a part of the fourth floor of one of the houses, and jumped from the window to save his life. Everything he had was burned up; he has no insurance. The furniture of the building, in fact, was of a very poor kind, and was mostly destroyed. It is a heavy loss to the poor families, though small in value. Some was saved, and may be seen piled up in the street, watched by women and children.

The interior of the house was burned out, so that one part of it is inhabitable.

William W. Bower saved two children from death.

Gesner Hack saved one child.

Geo. Nobbing saved two children.

V. Warner also saved the life of a child.

After the flames were subdued, the search for the remains commenced. Nine bodies, partially burned, were taken from the ruins, and carried to the twenty-second ward station-house, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

The bodies are so burned that it is difficult to recognize them. Mr. Bennett recognized the remains of his wife by a ring on her finger, and his infant child by its size, no other child of so young having been burned.

The bodies were taken to the small yard in the rear of the station house, laid out on wards and covered with white cloth.

The scene when the friends and relatives gathered about the bodies, to discover, if possible, some trace by which they might be identified, was deeply affecting and tragic. The sobs of women, and the more silent grief of the husbands and fathers, were enough to move the hardest.

One, approaching the remains of his wife, raised the cloth with his left hand, and, gazing silently for a moment, pointed with his left hand to the almost shapeless mass, and said to the spectators: "There is my wife; there is my infant; there is my boy, I believe, though I am not sure; it is all that is left of my family;" and walked away with bowed head and tears falling fast.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The Arabia, from Liverpool on the 17th inst., arrived this morning.

A Calcutta telegram of the 10th, simply announcing the burning of the ship Red Gauntlet, reached England on the 16th. Communication between Alexandria and Kurrachee is perfect.

The address to the Crown, approving the French commercial treaty, was agreed to in the lords by thirty majority.

The Russian government had received a despatch from France declaring the annexation of Savoy absolutely necessary, but stating that the feelings of the Savoyards will be consulted before decisive measures are taken. Lord John Russell said the views of England would be forthwith embodied in a despatch and laid before Parliament.

Lord John explained the position of China affairs, and said reasonable indemnity will be demanded, and enforced, if necessary, and hoped it would not be necessary to go to Pekin.

Twenty thousand pounds is said to have been paid Denmark for the concession to the North Atlantic telegraph via Greenland, etc.

North English journals are getting fierce with Napoleon on the Savoy question, which will be settled by treaty between France and Sardinia, without any Congress. Switzerland had sent a protest against the annexation. It is reported that French troops are under orders for Cambera.

Full returns of the voting in Italy are overwhelmingly in favor of annexation to Sardinia.

The vote in Tuscany was 366,000 for annexation, and 15,000 for a separate kingdom. Nineteen have been taken yet.

An insurrection in Naples is considered imminent.

Calcutta advices report a further advance in freights, and a large increase in the export duty on saltpetre.

The Arabia arrived at eight o'clock this a. m. The Anglo-Saxon, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 16th inst. The Vigo, from New York, arrived on the same day. The Africa arrived at Southampton on the 16th.

In the Lords, on the 16th, the state of Naples was debated, and the Duke of Somerset said that protection would be afforded to political refugees who might seek it, on board British men-of-war in the Bay of Naples.

In the Commons, Mr. Haliburton asked if the attention of the Government had been directed to the fact that the Island of St. Pierre, near Newfoundland, had been fortified by the French?

Lord John Russell said that the case had been referred to the law-officers of the crown, who were of the opinion that the French government had not violated the stipulations of the treaty.

Lord John Russell made some explanations in regard to the Chinese expeditions. He admitted that the government had proceeded to Pekin, but it would be unwise to say that it should not be done if their terms were refused. An indemnity should be demanded, and if not given before the forces arrived, it would be insisted upon.

A general debate ensued, in which Mr. Bright and others strongly condemned the policy of Mr. Disraeli.

Lord Palmerston defended Mr. Bruce, and said England would never have endured his insolence and his indignities which the American minister had met with. He believed that the Emperor of China was prepared to give an apology for the Pei-ho affair.

The 2,000,000 of English capital authorized by the great ship company had all been applied for by the shareholders, and the subscription list was closed.

The Daily News of the 17th says that if the stat-ment respecting the mode of ceding Savoy be correct, the event will be more serious in its ultimate necessary consequences than any which has occurred since the fall of the great Napoleon.

Henceforth not even the most sanguine will be able to believe in the maintenance of peace. Europe has to reckon with a power which tramples upon the most sacred rights, and which has cast off respect for everything but material force. Sooner or later Europe will find itself compelled, in self-defense, to confine this power within the limits of law.

The *Herald* uses the same language. The *London Post* believes that at present the question stands thus:

Sardinia is about to cede Savoy and Nice, by treaty, to France; France will then consult the population whether they choose annexation, or form a separate independency. If they select the latter, then Savoy will be constituted an independent state.

If the former, the result will be communicated to the great powers. In the case of serious disapproval and opposition on the part of European states—which, however, we anticipate—then France would probably consent to the establishment of Savoy as an independent state.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between the English and French Governments.

From the London Times, March 19.]

A second part of the correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy, which brings down the diplomacy of Europe upon this subject to within a fortnight of the present date, was published yesterday evening. The last dispatch, dated the 24th of February, from Lord Cowley to Lord Russell, thus describes the present condition of the Italian question: "M. Thouvenel mentioned to me yesterday, that whether the proposals of her Majesty's government for the settlement of Italy were to be accepted in their entirety or not, her Majesty's government had rendered an immense service to the Italian cause in making them, since the imperial cabinet had thus been enabled to enter into expostulations with the Austrian government, and loyally and honestly to demand from them concessions which it had become impossible to fulfill." In the last ascertained phase, *The Emperor of the French considers himself honorably freed from his conditions with Piedmont and Zurich by the operation of the English propositions.*

We offer no opinion; we are merely abbreviating State papers. We go on to show how this result was arrived at by a process which the volume before us describes in ninety-four pages. On the 15th of February, Lord John Russell transmitted, in a despatch to Lord Cowley, that there was no hope for a congress, because: "Between the doctrine that it will be the duty of a congress to restore the authority of the Duke of Modena and Tuscany, and doctrine that no force ought to be used to impose a government or constitution on the people of Central Italy, there can be no agreement." Upon this very shrewd and practical conclusion the English Ministers bases a hope that the crisis is favorable for a unity of policy between the English and French governments, and thereupon makes those four celebrated propositions, which have, more or less accurately, been made known and discussed.

The first is, that France and Austria shall agree not to interfere, for the future, by force, in the internal affairs of Italy, unless called upon by the five great powers.

The second, that the French troops shall evacuate Rome.

The third, that the internal government of Venetia shall not be matter of European negotiation.

The fourth, that, should the decision of the States of Central Italy be in favor of annexation, France and Sardinia will permit Sardinia to enter those States in force.

This is the pitch of the English propositions which Lord Cowley submitted to Mr. Thouvenel. On the 27th of February, Lord Cowley could report that the French minister had accepted the first point of non-interference, as a mere reiteration of the declared policy of France; that, as to the evacuation of Rome, France was anxious to do so when the moment was opportune; that, as to the proposition relating to Venetia, the Emperor arrived with an unimportant reservation, to the English suggestion; and that, as to the fourth and principal article, the Emperor personally considered that the English proposition, "that the future destinies of the States of Central Italy should be ascertained through the assemblies," it was a perfectly practical, but that he thought himself bound in honor to point out to your Majesty's government, that the assemblies, if it was to be a reality, must be free, and that the Emperor