The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 13.

Subscription by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

The Pacific Mail brought papers yesterday from Washington and all points South as late as due.

ENGLAND ON THE MESSAGE.

The comments of the London press on that portion of the President's message relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the neutrality laws, prove unexpectedly pacific. We had really anticipated something like an explosion as soon as the document should reach England; but the result proves that the British have more coolness and moderation than is generally admitted, and that JOHN BULL is not at all disposed to fly off at a tangent, or bluster and brawl about questions which may be settled peacefully and quietly, especially in matters deeply interesting to the commercial welfare of both nations. As for the preposterous notion that England fears the United States in any mere physical sense, it is unworthy a moment's consideration, and may be safely relegated to the New York sanplocks, the lowest order of filibusters, and the class of spouters and vaunters whose knowledge is limited to a dim reminiscence of our revolutionary war, and of the battle of Orleans. England, it is safe to say, fears no nation under the sun, and would not hesitate to encounter in embattled array the hosts of half a dozen powers, rather than tamely submit to dishonor and injustice. That she would avoid as long as she fairly might a conflict with the United States is altogether certain, and is frankly acknowledged by her leading journals. Her statesmen are fully aware of the tangible, perhaps irreparable injury she would suffer in such a war by the destruction of her commerce, and the sudden and ruinous suspension of her vast manufacturing industry. Neither do they forget, though we appear at times to do so, that her power to work us mischief is almost as great as our capacity to afflict her; that our navy is contemptible, and our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard comparatively defenseless. Both nations in fact have every possible reason to avoid plunging into the horrors and uncertainties of war, since they undoubtedly are able to do each other a vast amount of harm, while the termination of hostilities would probably leave them in precisely the same relation which they bear to one another now.

No doubt similar views have inspired the British press. Even the *Times*, that most insincere of journals, and most inveterate hater of everything American, appears honestly disposed to preserve the issue between the United States and Great Britain within the dominion of peaceful negotiation. Take the annexed paragraph as a sample of the spirit of its article:

President Pierce is evidently no more inclined to plunge the Union into war for any trifles than we are. Of course we are well aware that it may be driven to war, even on a point little appreciated or understood by the people at large; and America is equally aware that we are also apt to forget the mercantile and political insignificance of an object when our honor is concerned. There can only be mutual respect between two nations as the British Empire and the United States of America. But we believe and trust that the statesmen of both countries will leave nothing undone to arrange differences without a sacrifice of honor on either side.—Here there is certainly not the faintest thought of a wish to humble either out of America, to gain a silly chuckle at her expense, and to think ourselves at all the better because we can think we have more wit. There is no such feeling in this country. Indeed, we are quite sure that even if we had gained an imaginary triumph over our transatlantic cousins, it would entail its own punishment in the shame we should soon feel at the folly of the transaction, and the unnatural character of the victory we had achieved.

The *Times* cannot withhold an occasional sneer at those American writers, "generally importations from this country," who seek to blow the spark into a flame; but with the exception of this small specimen of the farking venom of that sheet, its article is neither violent nor insulting, nor even irritating.—While, however, it takes a correct position on the Central American question, it refers to the British recruitment in the United States, and contends that the civil complained of has ceased, and that reparation has been made, "reparation that would be thought ten times more than sufficient by the most dignified courts of the Old World." Says the *Times*:

On this side of the Atlantic, when a mistake has been made an apology is offered; and to reject the apology, and demand some fanciful compensation for the supposed wrong, is always set down to the sensitive jealousy of the man who has his character and position still to make. In fact, a readiness to accept an apology is always thought quite as much the mark of a gentleman, nay, more so, than a quickness to resent an indignity. Every fellow knows by instinct that it is only the gentleman who has the former. We are sure that there is not a society of gentlemen in Europe who would not think a sufficient reparation done in this instance, when the wrong had been stopped even before actual accomplishment, and its impropriety admitted. What more the President requires, he does not say in his message, but as the direct bearing of the United States law on the point in admitting of no doubt, the chance of a British enlistment being again attempted in the Union, any further "reparation" demanded by the United States government must be one which would suffer in such a way by the destruction of her commerce, and the sudden and ruinous suspension of her vast manufacturing industry. Neither do they forget, though we appear at times to do so, that her power to work us mischief is almost as great as our capacity to afflict her; that our navy is contemptible, and our Atlantic and Pacific seaboard comparatively defenseless. Both nations in fact have every possible reason to avoid plunging into the horrors and uncertainties of war, since they undoubtedly are able to do each other a vast amount of harm, while the termination of hostilities would probably leave them in precisely the same relation which they bear to one another now.

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