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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7

THE NORTHERN MAIL brought no papers yesterday beyond Mobile.

BRITTLE ALLIANCES.

There is an innate antipathy between the French and English which cannot be extinguished by artificial alliances and fictitious friendships. It is based on inherent differences in mental constitution, manners and habits of thought. The Frenchman is Celtic; the Englishman Saxon. The Gaul is mercurial in every quick-witted, ingenious, chivalrous and gallant; the Briton is grave, sober-minded, slow of movement, steady in habits and morals in disposition. The Frenchman is vain; the Englishman proud. The Englishman is a satirist, swift in discerning the ludicrous, and remorseless in ridiculing it; the Englishman has no conception of nature, is extremely thin-skinned and susceptible, and resents ridicule as an insult. Each blunders the other, and John BULL's gravity is a theme of the never-ending ridicule and the rule of conduct of the excitable LOUIS NAPOLEON. Reviewing the travel and colonial power of the Mediterranean race as the menace and outrage to the Teutonic result must follow.

It is not to be expected such language at the present time of great Cherbourg jollification; but it proves what we have already affirmed, that under neither is nor can be any real cordiality or friendship between the French and English. We are indeed surprised that the alliance has lasted so long, and has resisted the imminent dangers which at different periods threatened to dissolve it. At all events it has not been strengthened by the festivities of Cherbourg. Neither the French nor the English appear to have gained by the visit. The former embrace the opportunity to sneer at their allies, and the latter feel their pride outrageously humiliated by the condescension of the queen towards a parvenu Monarch, and by the pasquinades and sarcasms of which they are the object. Should the present ebullition of good humor be disturbed, the old feud between England and France would appear to be as little a reality as a rope of sand.

FRANCE.

Paris DEATH.—By the arrival of the mail from that place City we have received dates one week later from Utah—to July 24. The latest news is to the effect that the army is to the old route. Preparations for the Territory's coming were going forward in Utah, and the people were to vote on an independent ticket for Territorial and Congressional officers. The ticket put in nomination by the Democratic Convention was headed by Governor ALTA, and the general impression seems to be that he will be re-elected. A number of Mormons had left the Territory for California, and others were preparing to do so. The Indians were committing depredations on the Humboldt route, and a party of Mormons had gone out to punish them.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Emperor has addressed a letter to the Minister of War, in which he declares that the completion and inauguration of Cherbourg is for France a festival of satisfaction of her navy, for the nation a festival of hope, and for England a festival of fraternity. To a pamphlet in which he has commenced to reply, and which he publishes subsequently by the Emperor himself. If Mr. LECOUNTAITES speaks truth, his publication gives the lie direct to all the professions of peace at Cherbourg. The London papers notice the *brochure*, and comment upon it in very indignant language. But we do not perceive that their complaints and recriminations are much effected in France. It would seem that however strongly Louis NAPOLEON suppresses all evidences of public discontent, and silences the press which it ventures to arraign his policy, he allows a full latitude as the exponent of the public sentiment of dislike towards England. The position of the French Emperor is apparently that of a sovereign who, without being particularly anxious to quarrel with England, has no particular objection, provided he can avoid the responsibility of being the aggressor.

We think it is that the more sagacious of the British journals have arrived at a similar conclusion. The *Times*, speaking of the efforts of France to extend her influence and power, intimates that the primary object is to excite Great Britain. Witness the following:

> With Russia on its government throws itself into certain lines thickly studded with Russian interests, and where France has never been at war with Russia. Does it wish to thwart us? Does Prince Jerome Napoleon propose that we should declare war with Russia for the independence of Circassia, which might benefit the cause, but certainly not improve the interests of France? French influence is established and extended in Egypt. Is it the subserviance of cultivability to the interest of Europe is indispensable to it, and not to France, to thwart us? In what conceivable sense of exporting Africans to the French, originated in Egypt, which is now to thwart us? Does Prince Jerome Napoleon propose that we should declare war with Egypt for independence in the Indian seas