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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 18.

To our Subscribers in the First District.

The carrier who delivers the paper to our subscribers between Canal and Julia streets is sick, and although we have a substitute, he may inadvertently omit supplying all our subscribers in that quarter. If any should be neglected they will confer a favor by sending to the office for their journal.

THE ALLIANCE CEMENTED.

One of the most prominent features in the late foreign news is the speech of Count Persigny. President of the Council General of the Loire, at the opening of the session of that body. It is a production alike remarkable for its temper and tact, admirably adapted to purposes of conciliation, abounding in gratifying allusions to both England and France—in fact just the sort of speech which might have been expected to follow the reconciliation of the alliance at Cherbourg. The object of Count Persigny was twofold, viz: to explain away past difficulties and irritations, and to demonstrate the enormous advantages to both countries of a perpetual friendship. Nothing could have been more skillfully devised or more capably executed. In accomplishing the first of these aims Count Persigny referred to those causes of estrangement arising out of the attempt at the assassination of Napoleon by Orsini and his confederates, the address of the army, the trial and acquittal of Bernard, &c., and while acknowledging that some mistakes had been engendered on both sides, he administered a vast amount of delicate flattery to the two nations, praising the freedom and patriotism of the one, the loyalty and courage of the other, and soothing the susceptibilities of both with infinite discretion and discernment. This portion of his speech is calculated to please the people of England as well as of France, and was received with strong marks of approbation.

That portion of the address which seeks to establish the value of the alliance was equally able, while avoiding all allusions of a less agreeable character:

In fact, gentlemen, the interests of the two nations are now so closely united, that it was the duty of statesmen to fix the blindest passion to bring them to a complete reunion. So great has become this community of interests, that it is morrow London or Paris were buried down we should reciprocally have to support enormous commercial losses; and within a catastrophe occurring to Berlin, Vienna or St. Petersburg we would but exchange our sentiments of commiseration, in London, on the contrary, our interests would suffer almost as severely as in Paris itself. Now, which men can fix have reached that point. They are so intimately destined daily to draw closer their present union. (*To be been the lively* that interests under the interest of the English alliance for France. With Europe, we are masters of the seas, and consequently we have nothing to fear for our territories. No coalition against us is possible, great people are in accord, our country can therefore devote itself, without any mental preoccupation to the utmost development of its activity, and may peacefully complete the foundation of its institutions. We have, however, no longer any material fears with England, since she has opened her ports, commerce as freely as to her own the access of her numerous colonies; it is not her fault if peers sting in our system of protection at high prices, we do not know better how to profit by it. As to England, her interest in the French alliance, perhaps more imperious, she computed in 1814 and 1815 the conquest of the maritime and colonial supremacy, which was the object of her desires, and to which she was in some sort destined by her insular position and by the genius of her enterprise. That supremacy she has achieved beyond dispute, and she says to-day, that if she had another struggle to make, she would find in the alliance of France the fate of battles should reserve for us new disasters, the two remarks could obtain would be the fruit of the victory. Fortunately we shall not have to do that, is to say, of her many time and commercial supremacy—and consequently, we shall have much to do and nothing either to sacrifice or to war with France. (*Continued.*) By a complete transformation of her interests England then has arrived at this, that she to-day depends the friendship of France as much as forty years ago she was hostile and such, in fact, her present position is to secure the interests from that, in two great circumstances, in determining to make, in concert with us, first the Crimean and then peace, she perhaps (we can thus influenced by) rather from our side than at that in other own. (Applause.)

It would be difficult to make a more irresistible appeal than this. Prove to France and England that by their united action they can control the European concert, and show their inducements to friendship which no antagonism of feeling, no hereditary hostility will be likely to overcome. These points are intimated rather than boldly expressed in the speech, as a statesman of the caliber of Count Persigny is well aware of the propriety of making open avowals which would wound the pride and arouse the resentment of every other power. But he says enough to enable the intelligent reader to understand the meaning of the address. There is little doubt that one of the leading motives which recommended Great Britain to the maintenance of her present cordial relations with France is this very consideration. As allies, they can unquestionably become masters of Europe. No single sovereignty would dare to encounter them—not even the gigantic empire of Russia, which has once tried the experiment, and been glad to retreat without dishonor. Russia is a powerful ally, but the alliance between Russia and France is a formidable obstacle to the supremacy of France and England. The former, with her immense army and her acknowledged military skill and efficiency, and her continued state of preparation, may be said to be fairly masters of the land, and the dominion of the sea belongs indisputably to the latter. Ambition, if it sometimes dissolves friendships, not unfrequently cements them anew. Most of us imagined, six months ago, that the *entente cordiale* between English and France would be speedily ruptured; that it could not possibly long outlive the immediate exigency which had brought it into existence. (*To be been the lively* that interests under the interest of the English alliance for France. With Europe, we are masters of the seas, and consequently we have nothing to fear for our territories. No coalition against us is possible, great people are in accord, our country can therefore devote itself, without any mental preoccupation to the utmost development of its activity, and may peacefully complete the foundation of its institutions. We have, however, no longer any material fears with England, since she has opened her ports, commerce as freely as to her own the access of her numerous colonies; it is not her fault if peers sting in our system of protection at high prices, we do not know better how to profit by it. As to England, her interest in the French alliance, perhaps more imperious, she computed in 1814 and 1815 the conquest of the maritime and colonial supremacy, which was the object of her desires, and to which she was in some sort destined by her insular position and by the genius of her enterprise. That supremacy she has achieved beyond dispute, and she says to-day, that if she had another struggle to make, she would find in the alliance of France the fate of battles should reserve for us new disasters, the two remarks could obtain would be the fruit of the victory. Fortunately we shall not have to do that, is to say, of her many time and commercial supremacy—and consequently