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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1854.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, March 4, 1854.

☞ For STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES, see FRENCH SIDE.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday as usual. A few scattering reports came through.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Lord CLARENDON, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, made a clear, able and lengthy speech in the House of Lords on the 31st January, in explanation of the policy and action of the British Government since the rupture between Turkey and Russia. The whole tendency and aim of this effort was to prove that England had been guided by the most earnest wish to preserve the peace of Europe, and had been willing to conciliate every thing but honor, in the furtherance of this paramount object. He contended that though the occupation by Russia of the Danubian principalities was an undoubted casus belli, yet England was bound to believe the assurances of the Emperor that he had no design upon the integrity of the Turkish Empire, and that if Russia had falsely affirmed these assurances, and England disbelieving them, had declared war, that very act would have given NICHOLAS a pretext for carrying his schemes into effect. We think this reasoning is specious and nothing more. A vigorous and timely policy would in all probability have kept the Czar to peace in season, by forcing upon his mind the conviction that England was determined to check his encroachments in their incipiency. Had the Western powers displayed resolution and what is commonly termed "pluck," matters, in our opinion, would not have assumed the portentous aspect they now wear.

The following passage from Lord CLARENDON's speech is exceedingly significant:

England has on former occasions stood almost alone against the world in arms nor do we suppose that, because we have grown rich, we have still richer, still more powerful, still more energetic than ever, she is therefore the less able, were it necessary, to support the glorious name which she bears before Europe. Much less have the Ministers of the British Crown reason to entertain abject apprehensions of war with that England is in cordial relation with her great neighbor, acting with her in perfect accord of spirit, of intention, and purpose to arrive at the same object by the same combined and the same means. (Hear, hear.) Your lordships will not think it out of place or time if I here express my perfect and unequivocal testimony to the high talents and, usually, entirely honorable conduct of the French Government throughout the whole of these transactions. (Hear.) And let me add, that the honest policy of the French Government has been most faithfully represented here by the French Ambassador at our court. (Hear, hear.) The two Governments have been in daily—I might almost say, in hourly—intercourse, have formed, as it were, one Cabinet, and I can assure your lordships that there have never been more differences between these two Governments, as united, than are to be found in some Cabinets of our own (cheers from the Opposition benches, and a great ral laugh)—and never a more sincere desire to do what is right and honorable. Much less have the Ministers of the British Crown reason to entertain abject apprehensions of war with a state which also has powerful interests in common