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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 5.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston. The mail due the day before came through.

A FALSE POLICY.

The British government has appointed Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley Special Minister to Central America, and the French Emperor has vested similar functions in the person of Monsieur Barrot. The coincidence is singular, if not suspicious. Various hypothetical explanations have been hazarded of the precise object of the mission of both these gentlemen. The most plausible view taken is that they are severally instructed to employ every possible effort to induce our administration to maintain the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, with a distinct assurance that England and France are willing to accept that interpretation which requires that neither Great Britain nor the United States shall hold any territorial possessions in Central America, or occupy, colonize, or exercise dominion there.

It is presumed by several of our Northern compatriots that Mr. Buchanan will accept this mode of settling the question, as he is already committed to the American interpretation of the treaty. We regard this conjecture as extremely plausible, as the whole course and policy of the administration in reference to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Hayti and Cuba have been marked by a cautious and timidly arguing a rooted indisposition to incur the danger of a rupture of amicable relations with European powers, through overt or tacit encouragement of the principle of territorial acquisition. But this is not our present purpose to discuss Mr. Buchanan's foreign policy. It will be time enough for that when it shall have been carefully exposed in his annual communication to Congress. Our object is rather to discuss with the principles asserted by the government of Great Britain and France especially the former.

An extraordinary delusion apparently pervades the minds of European statesmen in regard to American progress, and renders them guilty of the grossest and most preposterous inconsistency. They seem to conclude that their governments enjoy a peculiar and prescriptive right to interfere in the political concerns of this continent, while they think any attempt by the United States to intervene in European affairs would be unprecedented, unseeming and intolerable. Acting upon this erroneous idea, England fortunately has been for a series of years efficiently intermeddling with us, endeavoring to thwart our progress, and belittle our designs; and at the same time seeking to extend her own empire in the Western hemisphere. Through the patience, forbearance and friendship of the United States, these impudent policy has been long endured, but it is high time that the true position of matters between the two countries should be well understood and definitely stated. Undoubtedly America has no right to thrust herself in the meshwork of European politics—nor has she ever claimed that right. England and France declared war against Russia. Our country remained strictly in neutrality, taking no side in the quarrel. England has been for over a century steadily consolidating her dominion over India, deposing monarchs, mediatizing princes, and annexing provinces. France, after trying the same experiment in the East, and being outgeneraled by Great Britain, threw her energies into Africa, subjugated Algeria, and placed it under the dominion of the tri-colored ban ner. The United States has not sought to interfere the slightest extent to the achievement of the ambitious projects of these governors. Basing its conduct on the principle of non-intervention in European politics, it has stood aloof from the intrigues and difficulties of the Old World, and kept up the game of conquest and aggrandizement with the tribes of a disheartened spectator. We therefore have a right to an honest understanding of the principles of policy. But England and France, who would promptly resent as unwarrantable any intrusion by us in the affairs of European diplomacy, and would consider both of our aggressive and defensive wars as mere meddling, claim the right to exert in the street line of policy, as the world's big constables, and to interpose their armed force in every quarrel that may arise between the nations of this continent. Such a principle is utterly inadmissible, and we cannot but regard it as the height of impudence for England and France to assume it. Whether they have ever before had the boldness openly to declare that we will not be permitted to settle our own affairs as we please without their interference, we do not know; but we are sure that never before have we