

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

There are, among the good people of this com-

We have too been in the habit of congratulating ourselves upon the prosperity of this our native country, nor do we yet see cause to cease doing so. Prosperity no general, so universal, was scarcely ever before known in any country. As an Englishman, we have relished it extremely. The contrast between the seven years preceding 1847 and the seven years which will soon have succeeded to it is as remarkable as any immediate contrast of popular condition can well be. When we look at Ireland, now complaining of a deficiency of labor and a consequent rise of wages, we can scarcely conceive how such a transition from the evils of adversity to the evils of prosperity can have been brought about. The same process, in a smaller degree, has gone forward in England. This prosperity has now lasted long enough to show us that it brings its own cares and trials, and that we must not hope to escape from trouble and anx-

"The classic Thane, Athenian Aeneides."

Sir James GRAHAM is in Ireland, where he is hailed as the representative of the Administration.

The only news from FRANCE is, that the Bairem having passed off at Constantinople without the slightest disturbance, it has become difficult to explain from any thing that is passing there why the English and French frigates have been sent for. There was a rumor in Paris that the Russian Ambassador had demanded his passports. The

We have already notified to the nation that the Government of his Majesty the Sultan had protested in the usual form against the Russian invasion of the Moldo-Wallachian principalities, and had at the same time submitted to the Great Powers a memorandum setting forth all the reasons of this act.

More lately the Emperor of England, France, Austria, and Prussia, with a sincere desire of conciliating the Governments in adverse position, drew up a project of arrangement, and submitted it to them simultaneously. The news of the acceptance by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia reached Belgrade by Constantinople, and thence was forwarded by a special messenger to Constantinople.

This measures and interference on the part of the great Powers is a mark of their well-known friendship towards

Accordingly to "maintain" that particular Empire which gave the surest evidence of decay and the best prospects of dissolution. But the European Governments could not endure that a single Power, and that Power Russia, should monopolize all the opportunities of such an intervention, and so the claims and pretensions to a share in the operation. In 1841 exactly the same scene was repeated, and with exactly the same motives at work.

It was, in fact, this policy, and no other, which had chiefly determined the liberation of Greece. As the emancipation of this Ottoman province would not only weaken the Ottoman Government, but strengthen the Greek claims to the East, Russia, besides promoting it, and the other States concerned, held she should gain the advantage of promoting it alone. This intervention

The Imperial cortege, in which the scarlet uniform of Lord Westmoreland was prominent, then rode along the camp and down the columns to the field chapel, which was an altar covered with a tent, where several shaven priests stood to perform the functions of mass. Opposite to this was a tribune with red velvet cushions, and here the Emperor of Austria heard mass, the Emperor of Russia being on his right hand kneeling, making the sign of the cross, and, as far as I understood what I saw, joining in the divine service. The Prince of Prussia stood behind as a spectator, but did not take the elevation of the host, marked by the ringing of a bell, was telegraphed to the most distant battalions, so that the whole army might simultaneously join in this rite of the Roman Ca-

At latest accounts the Czar's rejection of the note was generally known throughout Turkey, but no outbreak had occurred. Constantinople was perfectly tranquil.

From the Principality we have nothing but warlike reports. The Russian army is still in the hands of the commanding officers of the different corps of his army the order from the Minister of War to winter in the country. Both armies continued to be on the alert.

A Russian squadron of thirty sail was observed September 17th about one hundred miles distant from Copenhagen. From St. Petersburg, it is stated, September 24th, that the ships had been ordered back to Cronstadt, there to await orders. Another account says they were laid up in consequence of the stormy weather on the Baltic.