

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBER MATES

IMPORTANT FROM THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

The Death of Henry in Paris and Vienna

Grand Military Reviews Before the Emperors of Russia and Austria, at Vienna; and Before the President of France, at Paris

MANIFESTO OF THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD

Important Russian Movement in Turkey and Greece

ANOTHER SERIOUS RIOT ON BOARD A PACKET SHIP, AT LIVERPOOL

IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Threatened Trouble Between Brazil and the Oriental Republic

The Steamship Cambria, Captain Lietch, arrived at Boston at five o'clock yesterday morning

The telegraphic abstract published on Thursday morning, gave only some of the points of the European news. Our correspondence and files, since received, supply us with the details of the events on the other side of the Atlantic.

There continued to be a fair demand for American securities in London. Annexed were the quotations on the 14th inst.

Table with 3 columns: Security Name, Price, and Change. Includes items like United States Five per Cent Bonds, Erie Six per Cent Bonds, etc.

The London Times, in giving a list of the distinguished foreigners at the fête of the 10th of May, in Paris, says—

Among the Americans were General Cooper, Commander of the troops of the State of New York; Mr. Van Buren, officer of cavalry; Colonel Koch and Lawrence, aides-de-camp of the Emperor.

Colonel Fremont was in Paris, where it was supposed he would remain until the dispute touching his title to the territory in California, on which he has granted leases, and the claims of him in London, for the expenses of the war in California, for which he had rendered himself personally responsible, can be arranged.

The steamship Severn arrived at Southampton on the 14th inst., for South America. Among the passengers was Mr. A. J. Falcao, Consul General of Brazil for the United States, from Rio. The Severn landed at Lisbon, M. C. F. J. de Moreira, Brazilian Minister to the United States, and M. A. M. Lisboa, Brazilian Minister for New Granada.

Major Schlessinger, the Hungarian who escaped from Cousta, with several other prisoners taken in Cuba, and two subaltern agents of the presidio, claimed relief and protection from the American Consul at Gibraltar; but the latter positively refused to receive them.

The Russians are said to have sent eighteen engineers on a secret mission to Austrian Turkey to collect information as to the resources an army of 110,000 men would find there. The state of the roads and other matters would also be inquired into. It was believed that another body of engineers had left secretly for Greece and Constantinople, to collect more information of the same character.

Advices of the 5th April state that the relations between the Austrian and Turkish cabinets had become exceedingly cold, with even the danger of a complete rupture, from the aggressive attitude assumed by the Austrians on the frontier of Bosnia. Some hopes were entertained by the Turks that the new Austrian foreign minister would follow a less hostile policy.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 8th of May, gives the following result when compared with the previous week—

Table with 3 columns: Category, Amount, and Change. Includes Government securities, Other securities, and Bank deposits.

On the other side of the account— Government securities, £13,528,023. The same as before. Other securities, £2,316,000. Increase, £13,537. Note unemployed, 11,887,015. Increase, 301,400.

The amount of notes in circulation was £21,845,115, showing an increase of £12,955; and the stock of bullion in both departments was £20,231,037, being an increase of £329,637 when compared with the preceding return.

The affairs of the Roman States are going on worse and worse, and the discontent of the population is nearly at its highest point. The Russian Princes were much feted at Rome by the Pope and the Cardinals.

Mr. Griffiths, Secretary of the British Legation, had left Athens for his new appointment as Secretary of Legation at Washington.

The U. S. sloops of war Germantown and John Adams were at Madeira on the 6th inst.

The Madrid España says that, if its information be correct, General Armero has ceased to form part of the cabinet, in consequence of his having begun to dissent from his colleagues on some important points of government and administration.

There was a terrific coal-pit accident on the 10th in the Aberdare Valley, Glamorganshire, South Wales, and by which no fewer than eighty lives were sacrificed.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Sydney, January 27—

The Yankees will soon get masters of this market if we do not get a better line of ships or steam communication than we have. I have seen a large number of the United States arrivals here last week. She left Boston five days after the news of our discovery was known, and made the passage in 95 days, being eight days longer than England up to the 4th of October, whilst by the direct way we have no later date than the 18th of September. A portion of her cargo consisted of "wooden buckets," which were not so much as sufficiently supplied with this article direct from America. Please, therefore, not to send us any buckets of this description.

A letter from Gloucester, England, of Tuesday, 11th instant, says—

Some months ago Mr. W. H. Barrett, consul and miller of this city, and who a short time previously had been elected sheriff of Gloucester, absconded to America, taking with him a large sum of money, which he had raised chiefly by the use of forged bills, the names of several merchants with whom he had had transactions, and others, having been forged to acceptances by him. It was not until the United States consul at Gloucester, arriving by steamer at Liverpool on Sunday, he was immediately brought down to Gloucester by railway, and lodged in jail, where he was taken before the mayor and magistrates for examination on the charge of forgery. Acceptances amounting to some thousands of pounds, which are all alleged to have been forged by the prisoner, were produced against him, and after the examination of several witnesses, he was remanded for a week to give time for the production of further evidence.

Our London Correspondence, London, Friday Evening, May 14, 1852.

The 10th of May—Its Political Bearings—No Empire yet—The Presentation of Eagles—The Ball for Fifteen Thousand—Vive l'Empereur—The Emperors at Vienna—Promotions—The Arab Chiefs—A Bon-mot—Arango—The Danish Question—An Entente—Defeat of the Derby Cabinet—A Ministry on Suffrance—The Wagner Case Terminated—Ross Cruise—The Ships in the Ice—London Illuminated—India, &c.

This is the first time that the details of the great event of the political realm. The political character of this "festival of the eagles" has proved a failure—a mistake it was magnificent, but the crowd of the dense masses of people from all parts that crowded to witness Louis Napoleon, at the head of 70,000 men, were innumerable; but only one sentiment seemed to pervade them—curiosity. Notwithstanding the enthusiasm of some of the troops, who lustily shouted Vive l'Empereur, the great mass remained cold—the thing was a failure. Even these shouts of Vive l'Empereur were so scanty that many persons did not know what they were shouting.

The Empire, then, has not been re-established in name; but Louis Napoleon is as much emperor as he needs be, all but the name. Before distributing the medals and orders of the Legion of Honour, the Emperor, Louis Napoleon made a short address to the troops—the most salient point of which was, that the "restoration of the eagle was not intended as a menace to foreign States." The President called upon the soldiers to swear to be faithful to the emblem he had restored to them.

The number of English officers in uniform present at the review was very considerable.

The ball at the Ecole Militaire, on Tuesday evening, was an unexampled scale of grandeur. On Wednesday evening, the same spectacle of splendid fireworks on the Trocadero.

By a curious coincidence, on the very same day (10th May) that the would-be Emperor of France was holding his review of 70,000 men on the Champ de Mars, the Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, was together reviewing an Austrian army of 30,000 men on the glacis at Vienna.

The Emperor of Russia arrived at Vienna on the 8th. He had not been there since he helped to defend the city of Vienna in 1805. He appeared in the uniform of an Austrian Hussar, whilst the young Austrian Emperor wore a Russian one. You may be sure that Louis Napoleon's affairs were pretty amply discussed by these two imperial worthies, over their Johannishausen after-dinner.

The Paris Moniteur of Tuesday publishes thirty-four columns of promotions in the army. Crosses, orders, and medals, were lavishly distributed. Gen. St. Arnaud is to be made a Marshal of France.

A number of Arab chiefs attended the review in their national costume; their swarthy countenances and white flowing robes contrasted well with the uniforms of the President's brilliant staff. A wag facetiously remarked that all the generals were present to welcome them except those that conquered them, Cavaignac and Changarnier. Changarnier has addressed a very strong letter to Louis Napoleon, refusing to take the oath of allegiance. Arago, the Minister of Agriculture, has also refused to do so, from his scientific profession. Such an act, however, could not fail to produce a general murmur—so much so, indeed, that he has been reinstated.

The Danish question has been settled in London. Prince Christian has been invited to succeed to the Danish crown on the death of the present King, and of the present King's brother, who are both childless. The great powers, including Prussia, have signed a declaration, in which they have agreed to guarantee the integrity of the Danish monarchy, which they declare it desirable. The Duke of Augustenburg receives an indemnity in money for his property in Holstein.

Mr. Fremont is now being visited in Berlin, whilst his august consort is at Vienna. They will all meet at one of the capitals. An entente between the Northern powers is a probable result.

A crisis is imminent at Berlin, in consequence of the refusal of the Emperor to receive the message relating to the formation of the peerage; but it is a local question.

The strength of the Derby cabinet was tested the other night to some purpose. In the strength of its recent success, the Ministry, in consequence of the Derby plucky, and resolved to bring in a bill to dispose of the two vacant parliamentary boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury. Now, the Derby ministry being simply one of sufferance, the opposition opposed the bill, and the Ministry, in consequence of the Derby plucky, and resolved to bring in a bill to dispose of the two vacant parliamentary boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury. Now, the Derby ministry being simply one of sufferance, the opposition opposed the bill, and the Ministry, in consequence of the Derby plucky, and resolved to bring in a bill to dispose of the two vacant parliamentary boroughs of St. Albans and Sudbury.

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Rose Christie, from Paris, is acting at St. James' theatre; and the enterprising lessee of that theatre, Mr. Mitchell, has engaged a German dramatic company to perform dramas, tragedies, &c.

Captain Coward, of the Renovation, has been examined by the authorities at Venice, in relation to the ship he had in the ice. His deposition (which I enclose) has been forwarded to the Admiralty. It confirms the fact of having seen the vessels, which he presumed to be wrecked Greenland.

The Arctic arrived on Wednesday. London was brilliantly illuminated last night, to commemorate Queen Victoria's birthday. London poured forth her millions of street lamps, densely packed, and with a different effect. The pressure of high wind put out many of the gas lamps, crowns, etc., which somewhat marred the effect.

A telegraphic despatch announces the arrival of another mail from Bombay on the 17th of April. The troops for Burma were all embarked by the 30th of March. The whole force was to suite the season, and to be ready to start on the 10th of May, which was our possession by the 10th of the month. The force would then advance as speedily as possible further up the country, before the rainy season, and would then await reinforcements, and the return of more favorable weather.

The expedition under Sir Colin Campbell returned to Peshawar on the 27th of March. Three days afterwards, however, new outbreaks upon the frontier were reported, and it was expected the troops would again be sent off.

Important from France. THE LATEST ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN FRANCE. THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA AND THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE—MANIFESTO OF HENRY V., &c., &c.

It is not a matter of indifference to the general political relations of Europe, that at the very time when Louis Napoleon had convoked the army and the people of France in the Champ de Mars to a ceremony and a festival in honor of the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of Austria, who had arrived in person at Vienna, whilst the Empress of Russia is paying a visit to her relatives at Berlin. So that if the empire had been proclaimed in France last Monday, the telegraphic despatch conveying the news of the Emperor of Russia's arrival, would not have been a matter of indifference to the Emperor of Austria, and the course to be pursued by the first sovereigns of the continent towards Louis Napoleon, would have been the result of a personal understanding between the allies, the speech delivered by the Emperor of Russia, and the consequences of Prince Schwarzenberg's death, that one of the most probable and immediate results of that event would be a connexion between the courts of Vienna and Paris, and that the Emperor of Austria would be inclined to acquiesce in the Emperor of Russia's views, and to give indication of deeper views and different purposes. But to conduct the foreign affairs of France in the spirit of a nation covetous of influence abroad, and jealous of foreign influence at home, is an undertaking which may at any time lead to new and embarrassing questions with the other powers of Europe; and we have yet to learn what direction will finally be given in this respect to Louis Napoleon's policy.

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