

(Special to the DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

New York, 9.

The total shipment of specie to Europe during the week, from this port, was \$4,420,756, and from Boston \$1,622,997; total specie export from this port since January 1st, \$37,657,174; total exports, exclusive of specie, \$981,544,132. Total imports of dry goods and general merchandise \$146,638,721.

European news says the bombardment of Valparaiso was generally denounced, and that petitions are circulating among the merchants who suffered by the bombardment, praying the French Government to hold Spain responsible for the losses, and that an international commission be appointed to settle claims.

The French Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company demand £20,000 indemnity of Austria for breach of contract for shipment of volunteers to Mexico.

Ottawa, C. W., 9.

The Canadian Parliament has unanimously passed a bill suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. A court martial will be immediately convened to try the Fenians, and it is believed that many of them will be hung.

Chicago, 10.

Reports from all points represent the Fenian excitement subsiding, and their troops are being disbanded and sent home under parole, with U. S. transportation from St. Albans, Malone, Ogdensburg and wherever else they have assembled. Gen. Spear's invading column returned to Franklin and St. Albans yesterday, from Pigeon Hill, totally disheartened. Gen. Meade visited Malone yesterday, and arrived at St. Albans last evening. He feels confident the trouble is over.

London, 1.

Consols closed at 87½; 5-20's were 66½ @ 66½. The Liverpool cotton market is buoyant, and 1 @ 1½ higher. Financial affairs continued to exhibit steady progress in recovery and a gradual return to confidence. The pressure for discount at the bank was diminishing, although still extremely large, and the rate remained at 10 per cent.

The invitations to the European Congress are all accepted, and it will shortly meet in Paris.

Prussia, Austria and Italy are still arming. Italian volunteers are massing rapidly. Austria has massed 600,000 men. Prussia and Italy have postponed hostilities until the Congress proves a failure.

Orders for a second conscription at Vienna produced strong discords. The Austrian army began marching towards Venetia on the 24th. Austria has categorically refused all propositions relative to the cession of Venetia, calls for a convocation of the States of the Duchies to settle the Schleswig-Holstein question, and demands that the Congress shall not be competent to discuss any project for the reform of the federal constitution.

Prussia is also said to demand that the conference shall not discuss questions relating exclusively to the internal interests of Germany, and that its deliberations shall speedily prove that a real prospect exists for the preservation of peace.

The note of the French Government, inviting the federal diet to send a representative, states the object of the conference to be a diplomatic settlement of the questions of Schleswig-Holstein and Venetia, and also of federal reform so far as it affects the European equilibrium. The federal diet has resolved to accept the invitation.

The Austrian Government had ordered a forced loan of 12,000,000 florins in Lombardy and Venetia.

Turkey will not occupy the Danubian Principalities, in consequence of the Prussian and French declaration against Turkish intervention.

Chicago, 11.

The Fenian leaders are very much disheartened at the interference of the Government and consequent failure of their schemes and bitterly denounce the administration for bad faith, alleging that it should have furnished more than \$500,000 worth of arms, knowing the use to be made of them. That the Fenians were in every way encouraged to make the attempt which the Government has suppressed.

Gen. Meade states that, in all, he has had reports of the seizure of 40,000 stand of arms bound for the invading army. This confirms what has already been said of the magnitude of the campaign as planned, and the probability that, but for the United States Government, it would have made their invasion a serious matter.

Washington, 11.

The House spent the whole morning hour on the Fenian question. Ancona offered a series of resolutions, censuring England for her course during the late war, thanking the Irishmen for their services in the Union army, expressing sympathy in their effort to free Ireland and directing the committee on foreign affairs to report a bill repealing the neutrality law of 1818, under which the President's proclamation was issued.

Schenck offered a resolution requesting the President to grant the Fenians the same rights as England granted the rebels.

Harding, of Illinois, offered expressions of sympathy with the Irish, and recommending the Government to give them all the privileges possible, under the law. The proceedings throughout were noisy and decidedly favorable to the Fenians. The whole subject was finally referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

Washington, 12.

In the House Boutwell offered a resolution, that whereas, it is a notorious fact that Jefferson Davis, a leader of the late rebellion, is guilty of treason under the laws of the United States, and whereas, by the proclamation of the President in May, said Davis was charged with complicity in the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, and said proclamation has not been revoked nor annulled, therefore, resolved, as the opinion of the House of Representatives, that said Davis should be held in custody as a prisoner and subjected to trial according to the laws of the land. Adopted by 105 against 19.

A branch mint building is to be erected at Carson City; the plans have gone forward.

Washington, 13.

The House, by a vote 120 against 32, passed the constitutional amendment in the form adopted by the Senate on the 8th.

Stevens said the House portion of the committee of 15 were unanimously agreed that the Senate amendment should be concurred in; and, while he found much good in the joint resolution, he could not but regret the omission of many better things. He said: In my youth, in my manhood and in my old age I have fondly dreamed that, when any fortunate chance should have broken up for a time the foundations of our institutions, and released us from obligations the most tyrannical ever imposed in the name of freedom, the intelligent, free and just men of this republic, from their professions and their conscience, would have so remodeled all our institutions as to have freed them from every vestige of oppression, and that no distinction would be tolerated in this purified republic but that which arose from meritorious conduct. This bright dream has vanished like the "baseless fabric of a vision." I feel that we shall be obliged to be content with patching up the worst portions of the ancient edifice, and leaving it in many of its parts to be swept through by the tempests, frosts and storms of despotism. Do you enquire why, holding these reins and possessing some will of my own, I accept so imperfect a proposition, I answer, because I live among men and not among angels; among men as intelligent, as determined and as independent as myself, who, not agreeing with me, do not choose to yield their opinions to mine. Mutual concession, therefore, is our only resort from mutual hostility.

Let us, he said in conclusion, no longer delay; let us take what we can now, and hope for better things in future legislation, in enabling acts, or other provisions.

The final vote was taken without excitement, every Republican present, including Raymond, Hale and Green Clay Smith, voting aye, and only the Democrats voting no.

The clerk of the House will now forward certified copies of the amendment to the Governors, for ratification by the Legislatures, it having been decided, upon the suggestion of Pres. Lincoln, in the case of the amendment abolishing slavery, that the Executive has nothing to do with such legislation.

The Senate passed the legislative appropriation bill with an amendment placing \$160,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury for distribution among the clerks as extra compensation; also an amendment giving the President a private secretary, at a salary of \$3,500; an assistant secretary, at a salary of \$2,500; two short hand writers, at a salary of \$2,500 each; a pardon clerk, at a salary of \$2,000; and three clerks, at \$1,800 each.

The amendment giving the Secretary of the Treasury this magnificent sum was adopted by 23 against 14, after a protracted debate in which McCulloch's political course was ventilated.

Washington, 15.

The Attorney General to-day appeared before the House Committee on foreign affairs, and argued against the proposed repeal of the neutrality law, as recommended in the Fenian resolutions offered last Monday. Mr. Speed did not think the law ought to be interfered with, as it was essential for occasions like the present.

Concord, N. H., 15.

The vote for Senator in the House of Representatives to-day resulted as follows:—Joseph W. Patterson, 199; Ira Eastman, 110; Daniel Clark, 2. In the

Senate the vote stood for Patterson, 9; Eastman, 3.

London, 7.

It is fully confirmed that the peace conference is abandoned, owing to the demands of Austria, which were regarded by England, France and Russia as tantamount to a refusal; all negotiations, therefore, are broken off by the neutrals, leaving it for the armed powers to negotiate among themselves, or commence war. Hopes of peace have nearly vanished.

The London *Times* says that daily and hourly the chances of peace fade away. It believes the first event will occur in Elbe and the Duchies, but that the great move of Austria will be near Silesia.

Preparations are reported from all quarters. The Prussian government had issued a circular note to the neutral powers, charging Austria with a flagrant breach of treaties, by referring the Holstein question to the diet.

Consols 87½ @ 86; 5-20's 64 @ 64½. Agra & Masterman's bank has suspended; their liabilities are heavy, and the wide-spread event caused considerable commercial depression, though it was not unexpected.

The crisis on the Continent continues, and war is apparently inevitable.

The Paris bourse is very flat.

The foreign news caused unwonted excitement in the gold room to-day. Cotton ruled dull, 39 @ 41 cents.

The Imperial Austrian decree suspends the laws for the protection of personal liberty in Venetia and other southern parts of the Empire. Authority to do likewise, and to establish military courts, is given to the general commanding the army of the north. The Austrian army is now 800,000 strong. The Prussian army consists of 452 battalions of infantry, 321 squadrons of cavalry and 1,086 field pieces. It is the largest Prussian army ever set afoot.

The Italian volunteers number 95,000 troops; more are being forwarded daily, and head-quarters was swarming with troops.

The Emperor of Austria was expected at Prague.

Should war break out, Berlin advises say that Bismark would accompany the King, as soon as he proceeds to headquarters. The royal body guard left Holstein on the 5th.

Prince Frederick Charles would leave for the head-quarters of the Prussian army in Silesia on the 7th, and his staff was on the way thither on the 6th.

The Austrian commander is said to have convoked the estates of Holstein for the 11th of June, by order of the Emperor. The Saxon chamber of deputies had voted the credits required by the Government, and approved the projected armaments.

Great agitation prevails in Venice, owing to the forced loan and the refusal of the municipality to co-operate in collecting it. Large numbers had deserted the city in consequence of the new conscription. The authorities have made arrangements to carry away the funds and valuables of the Basilica of St. Marks.

Prince Du Loir says the reservation of Austria to her acceptance of the conference prevented any thorough examination of the Austro-Italian difference, and adds that England and Russia considered that, under these circumstances, the deliberations of the conference would have no real utility. The Government of the Emperor could not but show these opinions and relinquish, for the present, the hope it entertained from the immediate assembling of the plenipotentiaries.

The London *Times* says the critical relations on the Continent have saved the British Ministry.

Peto, Betts & Co., would resume business in a few days.

New York, 16.

James Humphrey, a member of Congress from the 3d district, died at his residence in Brooklyn this morning.

Some uneasiness is now being felt about the cholera, because of several cases in the city. Reports from quarantine this evening show two new cases and one death, and that the epidemic still lingers among the passengers of the Peruvian now on board the Illinois, while the passengers of the Union are entirely exempt.

Washington, 16.

Thaddeus Stevens appeared in the House to-day, and delivered a speech on Mexican affairs, which took everybody by surprise. He boldly denounced Maximilian, and declared that the government should give some practical expression of its intention to enforce the Monroe doctrine. To this end he was willing that this government should endorse the fifty million dollar Mexican loan now under consideration by the committee on foreign affairs.

In a libel suit pending before Judge Olin, Secretary Stanton was summoned as a witness to produce a letter on file in his Department, alleged to contain the libel complained of, which had injured the plaintiff in his business transactions with the government. Mr. Stanton to-day put in an affidavit respectfully submitting his objections to the production of the letter in question, and asking to be discharged from attendance. The affidavit bore the indorsement of Attorney General Speed, who says: Letters on file with the heads of departments are privileged communications, unless their publication has been authorized. No copies should be taken at private request, and the production of the original cannot be compelled in any suit between individuals. It has been ruled that such communications cannot be made the foundation of action for libel; then I think the head of a department is bound not to produce a paper on file in his office. Such a letter as you describe is a privileged communication. Judge Olin reserved his decision.

The Hon. J. S. Morrill, in a card to the voters of the 2nd congressional district in Vermont, declines to be a candidate for re-election.

Col. W. W. Seaton, for fifty years editor of the *National Intelligencer*, died yesterday.

The extraordinary advance in gold to-day, the European war news and the Mexican question are subjects of absorbing conversation this evening. The first topic has caused a general inquiry at the Treasury Department, as to what new policy is to be developed in this emergency, without eliciting any answer worthy of note. The culminating news from Europe, however, does not fall unexpectedly, and Secretary Seward indulges his callers with the rosy picture that, in the event of a general brawl across the sea, the United States would maintain strict neutrality, and reap tenfold the commerce lost during our own insurrection.

The friends and counsel of Jeff. Davis have renewed with vigor their application to the President for his parole.

Washington, 17.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows the amount of funds in the treasury vaults to be \$76,250,000; this shows a large decrease, as compared with last week's exhibit. The reserve fund temporary loan, which is included in the statement, amounted to nearly \$38,000,000, and the compound interest notes to upwards of \$10,000,000. The disbursements of the Treasury during the week, on account of the war, navy and interior departments, amounted, in the aggregate, to less than \$1,000,000, of which the navy received nearly three fourths. The war debt drafts amounted to a trifle over \$51,000.

Detroit, 17.

Gen. Lewis Cass died at 4 o'clock this morning, aged 83 years.

New York, 17.

Since last night's report 3 deaths by cholera have occurred in the city and 3 at quarantine. The board of health are making every effort to check the spread of the scourge. Physicians are kept at head-quarters, and cart loads of disinfectants are to be carried promptly to places where the disease has occurred. Considerable alarm is felt here to-night about the epidemic.

Washington, 18.

Nearly all the national depositories and sub-treasuries have responded to Mr. Hooper's recent circular, directing them to forward to the committee on banking and currency a statement of the amount of Government funds in their custody on the 1st of May last. The returns thus far received show the amount remaining to the credit of the disbursing officers at Washington to be \$41,900,000 in coin on hand, \$94,000,000 in currency, and in deposits \$136,000,000; total \$230,000,000, of which some \$189,000,000 were subject to draft by the Treasurer of the United States. The returns from the banks not yet heard from will probably swell the amount to \$233,000,000.

The special committee, appointed by the House to investigate the assault committed on Grinnell by Rosseau, have adjourned for one week. General Rosseau and Mr. Grinnell have both left the city.

The records of the War Department show that there still remain in the volunteer service 22 Major Generals and 20 Brigadier Generals.

Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, arrived here yesterday.

A poor Irishman who applied for a license to sell ardent spirits, being questioned as to his moral fitness for the trust, replied: "Ah! sure it is not much of a character that a man needs to sell rum."