

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

**By Telegraph.**

New York, 21.

The Panama *Star and Herald*, of the 13th, has the following:—The U. S. flagship Vanderbilt and the monitor Monadnock arrived in the harbor of Panama on the 12th, having left Callao on the 3d. By these vessels we have news of the bombardment of Callao. The action began at noon from the shore batteries, the fire being returned by the Villa De Madrid and Blanca on the northern and the Numancia, Resolution and Alamansa on the southern batteries. The Villa De Madrid and Berungela were so badly damaged early in the fight that they were obliged to withdraw to San Lorenzo, and were afterwards followed by the Numancia and the rest of the fleet, all more or less damaged. The Spanish Admiral Munez is said to have been badly wounded during the fight. Senor Galvest, Secretary of War, was killed by the explosion of a battery. The fight lasted till 4 p. m., when it was terminated by the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet. Very little damage was done to Callao; only a few hundred dollars worth of property was destroyed. Ten Peruvians are reported killed and wounded. Nothing reliable is heard of the loss of the fleet, but it is supposed to be heavy. News of the Spanish defeat was received in Panama with great enthusiasm.

The port of Valparaiso is blockaded, and the Chilean government had brought into force the Imperial and export duties existing before the blockade. The markets are dull.

London, 13.

Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £353,000. Nothing definite in American securities, owing to the prevailing panic. Consols closed on the 12th, 86½ @ 86½. Five-twenties 64 @ 66. The Bank of England raised its rate to 10 per cent. The financial panic culminated late on the 10th, in the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co; their liabilities are ten to twelve millions sterling. Assistance was asked from the Bank of England, but they declined to grant any, on the ground that it would be vain, in a crisis like this, to assist one establishment and not be prepared to help other applications as well. The following morning 11th, intense excitement prevailed in financial circles in London, Liverpool and other centres, and business was almost suspended. In the meanwhile additional and most serious disasters were hourly announced; the first was the English Jews stock, for £800,000; then came that of Peto & Bells, for £4,000,000; then W. Shrimpton, railway contractor, for £200,000; and finally it was understood that the Imperial Mercantile Credit Association, with a paid up capital of £500,000, and the Consolidated Dispatch Co., with a paid up capital of £250,000 must, with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation. During the day most intense anxiety was manifested to ascertain whether any steps had been taken by the leading merchants and bankers to represent to the government the extent of the crisis; and a false notice in the stock exchange that an extra issue by the banks, to the extent of £10,000,000, had been ordered, caused at one time a general rebound in prices. Later in the evening it transpired that the government had resolved to suspend the bank charter Act. It is already known that several failures among dealers will be announced in connection with the approaching half-monthly settlement on the stock exchange.

A large number of country bankers were in London to confer with their London agents to provide against all danger from local runs both in London and in the country; ample preparations were very generally made for such contingencies.

In the Liverpool cotton market there was increased panic at the commencement on the 11th, but less unsteadiness at the close. At Manchester there was a complete panic.

At Glasgow the iron brokers resolved to suspend business till the 14th.

In the produce market in London prices are almost wholly nominal.

Taking into account the depreciation that has simultaneously occurred in English funds, railway and foreign securities, etc., the diminution in the market value of this property, since the beginning of the year, may be considered to reach £130,000,000, to say nothing of losses in cotton goods, iron and other articles.

The London *Times* editorial says that if anything can justify a suspension of the bank charter act, the panic which swayed the city to and fro on the 11th would excuse such a step; although we

believe the reign of terror was approaching its end and would have speedily ceased, had no infraction of the bank law been permitted. Even now it is probable the license allowed to the Bank will be used. It cannot however be denied that about midday of the 11th the tumult became a rout; such excitement on all sides has not been witnessed since the great crisis of 1825.

The *Daily News* applauds the wise and prompt action of the government, and says that during the 11th the Bank had extended its discounts until the amount exceeded £4,000,000; the effect was to reduce the Bank reserves nearly £3,000,000. This diminution and the prevailing distrust justified government intervention.

The action of the government was announced in the House of Commons at midnight of the 11th, by Gladstone, who had been engaged all the evening in consultation with the bankers and others, who represented that the panic was without a parallel in the financial history of the country. Gladstone said he had addressed a letter to the Bank of England, that if they should find occasion to afford relief to the wants of legitimate commerce and make such advances as would require the issue of notes beyond the amount allowed, the government recommended them not to hesitate in doing so, and undertook in the event of that contingency, to make immediate application to Parliament for an act of indemnity.

The Bank of France, on the 11th, advanced the rate of discount from 3½ to 4.

Napoleon made a significant speech at Auxere, in which he said that he detested the treaty of 1815. The Paris Bourse had accepted the statement as a signal for war, and severe panics had set in.

Summary review of the 11th says the whole Prussian army are massed along the frontiers. Austria is bringing into the field every man she can raise; it is enough to say that the whole nation is panting for war.

New York, 22.

The Academy of Music and several other buildings, including the Medical University and the Lutheran Church, were destroyed by fire last night, which began in the Academy of Music an hour after a performance by Graves' opera company. One steam fire engine was burned and two firemen are reported killed. The loss is estimated at from two to four millions.

Washington, 21.

An attempt was made to assassinate Count Bismark as he was walking in Berlin; the assassin fired several shots from a revolver; Bismark received only a slight contusion. The assassin was arrested, but committed suicide in prison.

The Vienna correspondent to the London *Times* says Mr. Motley had announced that he would leave the country, if another body of volunteers was dispatched to Mexico. A detachment of 1,000 men was to have embarked at Trieste, May 10th, but there is no announcement of their doing so. A dispatch, May 11th, says that in consequence of the protest of the American Minister, the last relief volunteers who joined the corps destined for Mexico have been sent home on unlimited furlough.

New York, 21.

The *Commercial's* money article says the government sales of gold will call the Treasury about thirteen millions in currency, and the demand upon the banks for this large amount causes a slight flurry upon the money market. Stocks are generally lower, except governments, but the bulls show confidence in future reaction, by buying freely on 15 @ 30 days options.

Washington, 22.

In the Senate, Williams introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from Great Salt Lake to the Columbia river.

A bill opening the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida to settlement under the homestead law, without regard to color, and extending the benefits of this act to late rebels who take the oath of future allegiance, was debated and passed.

Sherman spoke two hours in favor of the bill on consolidating the public debt.

The House passed the bankruptcy bill, reported on the 17th, a bill from a select committee, and which differs from the former bill only in some slight particulars; yeas 69, nays 55.

Dr. George E. Cooper, Post Surgeon at Fortress Monroe, reports a medical examination of Jeff. Davis, made in compliance with instructions from the President, saying that Davis is considerably emaciated; his nervous system is greatly deranged; want of sleep has been

the great and almost principal cause of his nervous excitement; this is produced by the tramps of the sentinels, and guard relief almost invariably awakes him. He has scarcely enjoyed over two hours unbroken sleep since his confinement. Precautions have been taken, by placing matting along the sentry walls, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success.

New York, 22.

The Academy of Music is valued at \$335,000. The total loss by the late fire will not exceed \$1,000,000.

Washington, 23.

The President and his Cabinet were serenaded to-night by the National Union Club. Secretary Stanton, being called upon at his residence, read a manuscript speech. The President and the other Secretaries made only brief acknowledgements.

Washington, 25.

The Senate was two hours in executive session yesterday, on the late removals and appointments for opinions' sake, and finally rejected Col. Samuel McKelvy for Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, and Col. W. H. Burnell for Postmaster at Baltimore, both active supporters of the President's policy.

The Congressional Committee at Memphis telegraph that they have begun an investigation of the late riot. Major Gilbert, sent to Memphis by Gen. Howard, has made a general report, saying that the civil authorities had not taken the slightest notice of the terrible riots, and seem to regard them as simply a skirmish between the police and negroes; it was certainly a very one-sided skirmish, as, from testimony, no resistance was made by the negroes after the first fight. The citizens had been advised to hold meetings and denounce the conduct of the mob, but they neglect or refuse to do so. The papers of Memphis are at the root of the whole matter; they have advocated it for months, and this is only the legitimate result of their inflammatory and incendiary articles.

Columbus, Ohio, 24.

The Democratic State Convention nominated Thomas McKey, of Cincinnati, for Judge of the Supreme Court, B. F. Levere, of Shelby Co., Secretary of State, and adopted resolutions that the Democracy will adhere to its organization and to its ancient faith, as enumerated by the well settled principles of Thomas Jefferson; but the one great question of the day being the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal union under the Constitution, we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson as President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry on his policy as directed to that end. For the purposes above set forth we will cordially co-operate, in public meetings, conventions, and at the polls, with all men, without reference to past party positions, who honestly and by their acts and votes as well as by their professions support the President in his policy of restoration as now declared.

New York, 25.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the trial of Jeff Davis, under the Norfolk indictment, will probably be postponed till August or September. Much animosity prevails in Virginia against the members of the grand jury who returned the indictment, and until the popular feeling somewhat subsides, the Attorney General thinks it best to delay the trial.

Judge Thomas, of the Circuit Court of Virginia at Alexandria, refuses to admit negro testimony in a case between a negro and a white man, on trial before him, declaring that Congress cannot decide what persons or classes of persons may testify in the Virginia courts.

The Hudson River Railroad freight depot, on 33d st., was burned this morning; the loss is estimated at \$70,000.

Washington, 25.

In the House Hubbard, of Iowa, introduced a bill repealing the restrictions in the postal laws which prohibit carrying franked matter, books and documents by the overland mail, and which require prepayment.

Hooper reported a bill requiring disbursing officers to deposit with the Treasury or its agencies, and making it felony to do otherwise.

The House passed, by a vote of 139 against 2, the bill heretofore reported for equalizing bounties, amended to deduct sailors prize money and soldiers local bounties, and to prohibit payment where the discharge papers have been sold to brokers; the effect of these amendments is to cut off nearly all who enlisted in 1863 or subsequently, when liberal local bounties were paid.

New York, 25.

The *Post's* money article says the chief item of importance in Wall st. is the firmness given to 5-20's by the report that, owing to advice in gold, foreign houses who had imported goods cannot sell them at a profit, consequently are re-exporting them.

Chicago, 26.

Up to May 12th 41 steamboats had passed Sioux City for Montana.

Ft. Monroe, 25.

Instructions from Washington were received this morning, by Gen. Miles, to give Jeff. Davis, on his parole, the freedom of the Fort, retiring to his room at Carroll Hall at night. Messrs. Shea and O'Connor, his counsel, have been allowed access to the Fort, and have private interviews with him at any time.

New York, 26.

The *Times* special says the Senate caucus developed a very general and free interchange of views on reconstruction, and it was agreed to adopt the constitutional amendment as it passed the House, except the 3d section. The caucus then discussed the appointments and confirmations, and the preponderance of sentiment seemed to be that it would be ruinous to carry on the warfare begun by the rejection of loyal and good men.

London, 16.

The commercial panic is over; no more failures are reported. The Bank refused to make advances on consols. The diplomatic situation continues imminent. Consols, on the 15th, closed at 86½ @ 86½; 5-20s at 65½.

Austrian troops have occupied Bohemia and the Silesian frontiers. The volunteer corps for Mexico is disbanded, and the greater portion is enrolled in the army of the North.

Military preparations continue throughout all the German States.

Great excitement prevails at Leipsic, owing to a report that the Prussians had crossed the Saxon frontier, and that a collision with the Saxon troops was imminent.

Garibaldi has accepted the command tendered to him in the Italian army.

Chicago, 23.

Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, N. Y., last night, saying that the national life lately hung on the issue of victory won in war; it now hangs on issues of reconciliation in peace. The nation must live—it must live forever—whether it receives the needed care in any emergency at the hands of our present Congress and party, or at the hands of another. I agree that it is altogether easier and more desirable that the work, so happily begun and so successfully prosecuted heretofore, shall be continued and ended under the auspices of the National Union party and of the present Congress as the representatives of that party. I agree, therefore, that it would be a sad misfortune if the divergence between the President and Congress should work the decline and downfall of the National Union party. Both the President and Congress might well expect to be equally involved in the calamity which should dismiss the Union Party from the national councils, and see with mortification the great responsibility to which the party had in that case proved itself unequal to the duties which must then be assumed and discharged by some new and yet undeveloped political organization. But the President, Congress, statesmen and parties are of no avail when weighed against the national life. What, then, does the nation need? It needs re-construction, just now it needs nothing more. Let reconstruction be made first.

The country exhibits at this moment the extraordinary phenomenon of States not only kindred but allied, yet hostile to each other. For such a condition mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. What hinders the application of that remedy in the legislative councils? The President's position is absolutely taken, is well defined and universally understood. We cannot accept less than this, we cannot require more, because, even if more were desirable, yet that more is debatable, and must be the study and work, not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our successors hereafter.

**RACY.**—The following racy examination of a candidate for admission to the bar is taken from the *Western Law Journal*. The examination commences with "Do you smoke, sir?" "I do, sir." "Have a spare cigar?" "Yes, sir," (extending a short-six.) "Now, sir, what is the first duty of a lawyer?" "To collect fees." "Right. What is the second?" "To increase the number of his clients." "When does your position towards your client change?" "When making bills of cost." "Explain." "We then occupy the antagonistic position—I assume the plaintiff and he becomes defendant." "A suit decided, how do you stand with the lawyer conducting the other bill?" "Check by jowl." "Enough, sir; you promise to become an ornament to your profession, and I wish you success. Now are you aware of the duty you owe me?" "Perfectly." "Describe it." "It is to invite you to drink." "But suppose I decline?" (Candidate scratches his head.) "There is no such instance of the kind on record in the books. I cannot answer the question." "You are right; and the confidence with which you make the assertion shows that you have read the law attentively. Let's take a drink and I will sign your certificate."