

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

LONDON, April 13.—Accounts which go to prove the safety of the Rev. David Livingstone, the celebrated African traveler, respecting whose fate so much uncertainty has prevailed recently, have just been received in this city. It is reported to-day that Mr. Livingstone left Zanzibar, Eastern Africa, in January last for England. He would go overland to Cairo, Egypt.

PROGRESS OF THE IRISH CHURCH BILL.

In the House of Commons, this evening, the consideration of the bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church was resumed in committee. An amendment, postponing the time at which the bill shall go into effect, until 1872, was lost by the following vote: For the amendment, 194; against, 301. Government majority, 107. The clause disqualifying Bishops of the Irish Church from sitting in the House of Lords was amended to allow prelates appointed previous to the passage of the bill to retain their titles and rights of precedence for life, and was then agreed to.

FRANCE.

THE CONFERENCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

PARIS, April 13.—The French Government refuses to modify its opinion as to what subjects shall be submitted for discussion to the conference of France and Belgium.

ITALY.

DESTRUCTION OF A THEATER.

NAPLES, April 13.—The Bellini Theater was destroyed by fire last night.

CUBA.

THE MARY LOWELL DECISION—RUMORED ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE SPANIARDS AND CUBANS.

HAVANA, April 13.—The Marine Court has rendered a final decision, declaring the American brig Mary Lowell a legally captured prize. There are rumors of a heavy engagement between the Spanish troops and the Cubans near Remedios. No particulars have been received. The Spanish war steamer Lealtad has gone to Santiago de Cuba.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE LIZZIE MAJOR—PROTEST OF THE CAPTAIN.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 13.—Captain Giles of the schooner Lizzie Major, publisher in this evening's *Free Press* an account of the boarding of his vessel by the Spanish frigate Fernando El Catolico. He states that the passengers taken from his vessel had passports in due form, regularly signed by Gen. Dulce, which were recognized by the authorities at Calabrien, where the schooner touched. The Captain also publishes extracts from his log, giving an account of the affair, with the protest made to the officers boarding his vessel, as follows:

"Being on the high seas, and out of any jurisdiction, I protest against any officer or his men touching or removing any of the passengers or cargo from my vessel; and should any such officer insist upon doing so, the act will be reported officially, and the Spanish Government be held responsible for all damages that may arise through illegal detention."

The protest, however, was of no effect. The Captain also gives an account of the murder of prisoners by volunteers at Calabrien. Three affidavits were made against the parties implicated in the brig C. Colson fraud, but all of them have absconded. The cargo has been discharged by the United States Marshal, and only 250 bales of trashy cotton were found to represent 300 bales, for which bills of lading had been signed.

MR. HALE AND THE SPANISH MISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, April 5.—The deplorable scandal in respect to Mr. Hale which, a few years ago, was spread about in some circles in Madrid and was then in some way hushed, has at last become only too public. Since the early days of Mr. Hale's ministry, documents which on their face compromised him very greatly have slept in the records of the Spanish State Department. Among those who knew what those documents contained there was a disposition to let Mr. Hale finish his term of office and go home with a reputation, diminished, no doubt, by his glaring incompetence, but unstained by the public charge of defrauding the Government to which he was accredited. His refusal to resign, and his demand to be retained another four years have exhausted even Spanish patience. When it became known that he expected to continue Minister, steps were taken, an account of which I prefer to give in the shape of official reports and ministerial comments.

The following is an extract from the report of the session of the Spanish Cortes, March 31, published in the official *Gazette de Madrid*, on the morning of April 11:

"*Deputy Sr. FUENTE ALCAZAR*—I desire, if there be no objection, that there should be laid before the Cortes a set of documents respecting in the Department of Finance and of State in consequence of the introduction of goods for consumption by Mr. Hale, Minister of the United States, availing himself of his diplomatic franchise."

"THE MINISTER OF FINANCE—I have no knowledge of that set of documents, but to oblige the gentleman I will inquire if it exists."

"THE MINISTER OF STATE—I am not familiar with that set of documents, but I will have them immediately examined, and if there be no reason against it, I shall be glad to satisfy Sr. Fuente Alcazar by laying them on the table of the Cortes."

"Sr. FUENTE ALCAZAR—His documents are in the Department of State."

To those who have known the reports current in Madrid, this short colloquy is significant enough, without comment. To those who now hear of them for the first time, their import will appear from the following article, translated from the *Politica*, the known organ of Marshal Serrano, President of the Council, and head of the Provisional Government. In a leading article on the morning of April 1, the *Politica* says:

"We were greatly surprised by the question put by Sr. Fuente Alcazar to the Ministers of State and of Finance, as to whether they had any objection to lay before the Cortes certain official documents drawn up some two years since against the Hon. Mr. Hale, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States in Madrid, for the introduction of contraband under his diplomatic franchise. Although we had some knowledge of this fact in the time of Calonge, Minister of State never to be forgotten, in whose ministerial rule this flagitious delinquency was committed, we could not but cross ourselves yesterday on hearing on the floor of the Cortes the revelation of so scandalous an affair."

Ministers said that they were not acquainted with the documents, but that they would bring them to the Chamber if there should be no impediment. We hope there may be none, for to-day we learn that the request of Sr. Fuente Alcazar is of great interest, and is made with the view of defending an innocent man now accused in the United States in consequence of that affair. The Senate at Washington is also occupied with the matter at the present moment."

The whole of the story hinted at in these papers I have known for some time. It is simply an accusation of smuggling. Many people in Madrid have known it. Some three years ago it was whispered about, and, I am told, there was then a disposition in official quarters to publish the whole transaction. Powerful influences suppressed it. I am not at liberty to say what influences, nor to state the contents of the documents which are now called for. My belief is that they have already been sent to Washington. Mr. Hale's friends—Mr. Fogg for instance—who tried to throw doubt on my statement that Mr. Hale has no influence with the Government of Spain, may now judge for themselves of his position. They see what is done on the mere hint that Mr. Hale is to be retained as Minister. Sr. Alcazar, who moves for these papers, is a member of the Government majority. The *Politica* is, as I have said, Serrano's organ; and it does not wait for the production of the documents to denounce the act to which they refer as a flagitious delinquency.

I am not in a position to say whether Mr. Hale ever offered any explanation of the transactions referred to, or whether he has any explanation now to offer. I sincerely hope he has—for, if the charges

against him be true, the disgrace will not fall on him alone, but on the country of which he is the representative. For my part, desirous as I am to see Mr. Hale replaced by some capable Minister, I should have been glad if this scandal could have been spared us. I refrained from touching it when I first wrote on the subject of his removal. I touch it now only because the demand in the Cortes and the declaration of Serrano's organ have made all secrecy impossible. The charge must be met and refuted by Mr. Hale. O. W. S.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

MAXIMILIAN.

The London Times prints the following correspondence:

"LONDON, Dec. 4, 1868.
"DEAR PRINCE DE SALM SALM: I have read with great interest your narrative of the last days of the Emperor Maximilian and the relation of your own perils at that period. May I venture now to call the attention of your Highness to an inaccuracy in the work as regards myself?"

"You have stated that the Emperor informed Your Highness I was one of those who advised his going to Queretaro."

"This was not the case, and it would be an anachronism to suppose it to be so."

"When at Orizaba, in 1868, I had frequent opportunities of conversing with His Majesty; but no allusion was ever made to Queretaro, and no plans were formed to go there. There was a question then whether the Emperor should embark immediately on board a British man-of-war stationed at Vera Cruz and proceed to Cuba, or whether he should remain longer in the country."

"The French occupation was shortly about to terminate. What amount of support might be reckoned upon from the Mexican nation after the departure of the French army the Emperor appeared not to have ascertained, but a general opinion prevailed, in which His Majesty concurred, that unless reasonable grounds could be shown for anticipating some favorable change in public feeling, his abdication would be sooner or later an inevitable necessity."

"On the 26th of November the Mexican Council of State, which did not, on that occasion, if I recollect right, include any member of the Cabinet, and consisted of persons of various shades of political opinion, was summoned at Orizaba to deliberate upon the state of affairs."

"On the 27th I left Orizaba for Vera Cruz, to be in time for the packet sailing for New-York, and before I embarked I learnt that the Council had resolved by a large majority that the Emperor would best consult the interests of the country and his own dignity by returning at once to Mexico, a course which he soon after adopted."

"It was not until several months after the Emperor had resumed the reins of Government in the capital, and when I was in England, that it was determined that a body of Mexican troops, with the Emperor at their head, should march on Queretaro, where he encountered the army of Gen. Escobedo, and the painful events ensued which terminated his career."

"As a matter of history I have thought it right to enter into this explanation."

"If your Highness thinks it of any importance to correct what I am convinced was an unintentional error in your book, the opportunity may present itself when it goes through a new edition."

"Allow me to congratulate your Highness on your narrow escape, and to offer at the same time my respects to the Princess, whose heroism and courage were so remarkable during the dangers and trials she underwent."

"Very faithfully yours, F. CAMPBELL SCARLETT."

"CORRECTION. In reply to your kind letter of the 4th of last month I beg to say that I regret very much the mistake in my diary in reference to your Excellency."

"I had no opportunity of seeing the printed sheets before the publication of my book, or I might have noticed my errors."

"I recollect now perfectly that the Emperor told me how you were also of opinion that he should not leave the Mexican territory before having ascertained how his chances would be after the departure of the French from Mexico."

"I understand the less how I could bring your advice in connection with Queretaro, in reference to which, as you remark, quite correctly, no plans whatever were formed at the time of your departure."

"I would like to correct that mistake, but do not know exactly how to manage, for I doubt whether my book will be interesting enough to give me the opportunity of a second edition."

"However, you may be assured that I will try to do so at once, and write about it to the publisher, who may perhaps advise a way."

"I thank you for your kind remembrance, and send her best regards to yourself and daughter, and I also beg to assure you, &c."

"FELIX, PRINCE SALM SALM."

"H. E. the Hon. F. C. Scarlett, C. B."

SAN DOMINGO.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION—RESTORATION OF PEACE THROUGHOUT THE REPUBLIC—RESOURCES OF SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO, March 13.—The Hon. J. W. Fabens, Dominican Envoy to the United States, left for Washington on the 11th inst. He carries with him a complete official exhibit of the industrial, financial, and political situation of the Republic. The debt, foreign and domestic, including the paper currency in circulation, figures at less than \$1,000,000, while the schedule of public property to be transferred to the United States, including forts, arsenals, barracks, Custom-Houses, vessels, and munitions of war, &c., is estimated at not less than \$20,000,000. Manifestoes have been received from Santiago de los Caballeros, Leybo, and other points, declaring for annexation, and clothing President Baes with full powers to act. The State Geological Survey under Prof. Wm. M. Gabb of Philadelphia, late with J. Ross Browne in California, is progressing. Rich gold veins have been discovered on the Ingua, near the well known placers of the gold fields of Columbia. The country was never more quiet. Luperon's steamer, *Telegraph*, had succeeded in reaching St. Marc, Hayti, where she is offered for sale, as Luperon has run out of funds. She has been cruising under the American flag.

The *Press* has published some inaccurate statements respecting the mission of a Mr. Angenard to Washington. Mr. A. is a very decent man, and much esteemed by Mr. Landrau, the French Consul at Santo Domingo, but unless charged with a secret mission to the French Embassy at Washington, he had none beyond the charge of delivering a letter to Mr. Stewart. It was supposed here that Mr. Fabens, the actual Envoy of the Dominican Republic, might be on his way back to Santo Domingo, and in the event of Mr. Fabens's absence, he was to deliver the letter into the hands of the Secretary of State, and await his pleasure, if he proposed to reply, or desired any items of information. He had no powers, and therefore required no weighty instructions. The chief object of that letter was to assure the United States Government that the elaborate reports and inventions made up and palmed on various papers, to effect a political object and to destroy the financial credit of the Dominican Government. All these fabrications are prepared and published to prevent the loan which certain European capitalists had agreed upon with Baes, and possibly discourage the Washington Cabinet from acceding to his desire to enter into the American system. It is known to everybody here that Minister Fabens was instructed to obtain the cooperation of the United States in making Samana a great commercial center, and the Dominican Cabinet seems perfectly satisfied with his course. He had written for certain official statistics to lay before the American people, but not receiving them in season he came on in person, and found them just ready to be forwarded to him. The papers thus prepared are in singular contradiction to the estimate of the public debt made by Mr. Angenard. He estimated it at from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000; it is, in fact, less than \$1,000,000, and even if the French loan is accepted it will be less than \$2,000,000, and the Republic has 10 times that value in the public domain and gold mines, which are not burdened as yet by a single dollar of debt. There is not probably a single State in all America so free from debt and so rich in the means of securing her creditors as the Dominican Republic. If, therefore, her people crave admission into the Union she brings with her a rich dower of commercial advantages and asks none. Her whole revenue is about \$300,000 per annum, of which nearly \$100,000 is derived from her Custom House receipts. These would ensure to the United States Treasury in the event of annexation; but the Dominicans would have the desired equivalent in peace, protection, the development of her means and a vast enhancement of general prosperity. For these reasons and without any question of public debts, which the new State must and would pay on her own account like the other States of the Union, annexation is much to be desired.

There were only four men shot out of the fourteen condemned to death by court martial for the uprising in Seybo. All who were not proved guilty of murder, arson, or robbery were let off on a term of imprisonment. Upward of a hundred prisoners were taken fully not burdened as yet by a single dollar of debt. There is not probably a single State in all America so free from debt and so rich in the means of securing her creditors as the Dominican Republic. If, therefore, her people crave admission into the Union she brings with her a rich dower of commercial advantages and asks none. Her whole revenue is about \$300,000 per annum, of which nearly \$100,000 is derived from her Custom House receipts. These would ensure to the United States Treasury in the event of annexation; but the Dominicans would have the desired equivalent in peace, protection, the development of her means and a vast enhancement of general prosperity. For these reasons and without any question of public debts, which the new State must and would pay on her own account like the other States of the Union, annexation is much to be desired.

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