

LIVINGSTONE SAID

Herald Special Report from London.

The Great African Explorer Found and at Zanzibar with the Herald Search Expedition Commander.

Grand Triumph of American Enterprise.

History of Livingstone's Travel and the Successful Search in Quest of Him.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Great Britain.

News has been received in the city from Bombay that Livingstone, the African explorer, is safe with Stanley, the Chief of the Herald Corps of Search, at Zanzibar.

Special History of the Livingstone Expedition.

Livingstone left England in the year 1840, and arrived in Bombay on the 3d of January, 1840. He crossed thence to Mikindani, on the East African coast, and was at a point thirty miles up the Rufiji River when he died in May, 1849.

Passing up the Rufiji into a hitherto unknown country, he turned southward to round the extremity of Lake Nyassa, and again facing northward arrived at Bamba (the position which he gives in 10 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, 31 degrees 50 minutes east longitude), where he remained during January and February, 1857.

In the month of April, 1857, he discovered Lake Zomba, south of Tanganyika, and going westward thence found Lake Moero on the 8th of September.

In December, 1857, he was at the Cazembe's town (8 degrees 40 minutes south, 28 degrees 20 minutes east).

From this point he made an attempt to go northward in the country west of Tanganyika, intending to cross the lake to Ujiji, but was brought to a standstill by the abundance of water which flooded the country, and returned to Cazembe's town in February of March, 1858.

Then he went south of Lake Bangweulu, whence he sent his last important letters in July, 1858.

From this he appears to have repassed the Cazembe's town, and to have gone north to Ujiji along the eastern shore of Tanganyika, from the date of a short letter received from the traveler by Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated Ujiji, May, 1860. In this he states that Tanganyika and Nyige Chwambe (Baker's Lake) are "one water," showing that he had probably made an excursion to the north of Tanganyika before this time, and announced his intention of going to Manjema, on the west of Tanganyika, where there was said to be a great lake to which the waters of the western drainage converge.

In June, 1860, according to information received by Bishop Tezer, at Zanzibar, Livingstone was still at Ujiji.

In June, 1870, Sheikh Said, writing from Uyan-yembe, gave the news that Dr. Livingstone had gone westward to Manjema (Manjema; this name appears in many forms in the reports), and was expected to return soon. Mr. Churchill, writing from Zanzibar on the 18th November, 1870, had no more recent intelligence than this.

March 10, 1871, Dr. Kirk had letters from two Arab traders in Ujiji, announcing that Dr. Livingstone was at a place named Manakoso, in Manema (Manjema), with Mohammed Bin Gharib, during October or November, 1870, "helpless, without means and with few followers."

Of the last thirty-four letters which he had written to Great Britain before June, 1860, not one came to hand. We was, at that date, about to explore a lake which lies westward of Tanganyika, in the Manjema country, in the hope of connecting it with the Nile. A report reached England at the end of 1870 that he was at Manakoso, waiting for supplies, and unable to move.

THE NEW YORK HERALD SEARCH EXPEDITION.

Spoke was the beginning of the following expedition concerning Livingstone in the beginning of the year 1871, when the American Herald special expedition for his aid was in preparation at Zanzibar, after the arrival of its commander from the United States.

BOOTS OF THE HERALD EXPEDITION.

On the 1st of April, 1871, Mr. Stanley left Zanzibar, on the 10th of the following month, a full and complete outfit, and was followed by Burton, Speke and Grant, arrived at Kivuhia, on the basin of Thana, where he dated his special report, the date on which he left the coast of Zanzibar. This is in the center of the native district of Uyan-yembe, more than two-thirds of the way from Zanzibar to Lake Tanganyika.

On the 15th of April, 1871, Mr. Stanley obtained information about Livingstone from Arab traders, each describing him as "an old man with a long beard, thin white hair, and thus the marks of old age, and as to leave no doubt as to his being the identical British traveler. One native told that he had seen him at Ujiji in 1870, and that he was then about to go to the south of Tanganyika, and Uyan-yembe (Manjema)."

This shows that Livingstone probably stayed at Ujiji until the beginning of 1871. Another native told that the white man was gone to Manjema, but had met with a bad accident, and would return to Ujiji when he had recovered; a third told that Livingstone's men had deserted him. Others confirmed the fact that he had gone across the lake early in 1870, and that he had accompanied an Arab caravan to Lake Manjema, on the western shore of Tanganyika. A caravan from Uyan-yembe (Manjema) brought the news that he was dead.

Kazeh Mr. Stanley learned that Dr. Livingstone was on the road to Ujiji from Lake Manjema, which lies fifteen camps (100 to 150 miles) south-southwest from the western shore of Tanganyika. The lake Manjema, west of Uyan-yembe (Guthrie's Burton) with this location, falls into the position assigned by Livingstone's letters of 1860 to Lake Uyan-yembe, a lake with many islands, and thus it is probable that they are one and the same lake.

From the above it seems clear that Dr. Livingstone crossed the Lake Tanganyika, and proceeded to Uyan-yembe in the beginning of 1870, probably in May, when the dry season begins; remained in the neighborhood of Manjema in an apparently destitute condition until the beginning of 1871, when Stanley, the commander of the Herald expedition, heard at Kazeh that he was on his way back to Ujiji.

Mr. Stanley advanced towards Ujiji with supplies to meet Livingstone coming from the west, and expected to arrive there in August, 1871, but at the moment he was about to depart for Uyan-yembe, a day's journey westward of Kazeh, and Mr. Stanley was abandoned by the Arabs; four of his men were killed, and he himself, weak and ill from fever, barely escaped with his life.

This information, received at Zanzibar in September, 1871, was the latest forwarded by Uyan-yembe from Africa on the subject of Livingstone's whereabouts previous to the receipt of the Herald special telegram from Bombay, by way of London to-day reporting the joyful termination of the world-wide anxiety which has been felt during so many years regarding the traveler.

EFFORTS TO FIND THE EXPLORER.

It must be confessed that the national English effort to find Livingstone was tame, and, for years, spiritless. An English search expedition sailed from the British shore on the 25th of last February for Zanzibar. It was commanded by Lieutenant Dawson, R. N., the second officer in command being Lieutenant William Hens, a young Irishman, who has already distinguished himself by his services on the East Coast, and whose knowledge of the Swahili language has been proved to be of prove highly useful in the regions to be searched. The expedition was despatched in an imperfect state of preparation, on the faith of generous efforts being made in the home countries to supply all its deficiencies.

Attempts to send supplies to Dr. Livingstone, which were made, proved lamentable failures. The first set of goods sent off by Dr. Kirk left Zanzibar in October, 1860, and passed through Uyan-yembe in June, the second officer in command being Lieutenant William Hens, a young Irishman, who has already distinguished himself by his services on the East Coast, and whose knowledge of the Swahili language has been proved to be of prove highly useful in the regions to be searched. The expedition was despatched in an imperfect state of preparation, on the faith of generous efforts being made in the home countries to supply all its deficiencies.

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RACING IN ENGLAND.

First Spring Meeting at Newmarket—Prince Charlie Wins the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes—Cremorne Second and Queen's Messenger Third.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

The first really great event of the season in the English racing world came off to-day at Newmarket. The contest was for the Two Thousand Guineas Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit, for three-year-old colts, carrying 122 lbs., and fillies 117 lbs., the owner of the second horse to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. There were eighty-one subscribers and fourteen starters. The race was won by the favorite, Mr. Joseph Dawson's chestnut colt Prince Charlie, by Sirs Athol, dam Eastern Princess. Mr. Saville's bay colt Cremorne, by Parmesan, dam Rigobocco, was second, and Lord Palmouth's bay colt Queen's Messenger, by Trumpeter, dam Queen Bertha, third. The betting, which ten days ago was 6 to 1 against Cremorne and 6 to 1 each against Prince Charlie (who was said to have been injured in the race) and Queen's Messenger, had changed during the interval, until just before the race it stood 3 to 1 against the winner, 7 to 2 against Cremorne, and 10 to 7 against Queen's Messenger. The well-known jockey Osborne rode Prince Charlie. The result of the race places Prince Charlie at the top of the betting upon the Derby, with Cremorne a close second.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes.—For three-year-olds; 100 sovs. each, half forfeit; the second horse to receive 200 sovs., and the third to save his stake; colts 122 lbs.; fillies 117 lbs.; Howley mile (1 mile 1/2 yards); 1 mile 1/2 yards.

Mr. Joseph Dawson's ch. c. Prince Charlie, by Sirs Athol, dam Eastern Princess, by Surplice, 122 lbs. 1 (Osborne) Mr. Saville's b. c. Cremorne, by Parmesan, dam Rigobocco, 122 lbs. 2 Lord Palmouth's b. c. Queen's Messenger, by Trumpeter, dam Queen Bertha, 122 lbs. 3

THE ATALANTAS.

River Practice of the American Crew—Favorable Impression from Their Performance.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

The Atalanta crew went out on the Thames twice yesterday for practice. They rowed over that portion of the course extending from Hammersmith to Barnes' Terrace, and created a favorable impression among a large number of persons who gathered on the banks of the river to witness the first practice of the strangers.

ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Cartmen Returning to Work—Supply of American Cotton.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

Some of the cartmen who have been on a strike the past two days have returned to their work.

Eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety-seven bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

FRANCE.

Parliamentary Contract of the Presidential Privilege—Executive Cautions Towards the War Office Record.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1, 1872.

The Assembly to-day warmly debated the project for the organization of a Council of State, and refused by a vote of 353 to 322 to allow the President to appoint his members.

The government objects to the publication of the report of the Commission on Capitalizations.

GERMANY.

University Reopening and Exercises in Strasbourg.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

STRASBOURG, May 1, 1872.

The University of Strasbourg was opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

Imperial Prussian Reassurance of Friendship for the Republic.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1, 1872.

Count von Arnim, the German Ambassador, had a long and important interview with President Thiers to-day. The most satisfactory assurances of Germany's friendly sentiments were given, and the sentiments to the contrary of the London Daily Telegraph were contradicted.

ITALY AND GERMANY.

Imperial Courtesy Between the Courts of Rome and Berlin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 1, 1872.

His Royal Highness Prince Humbert of Italy is shortly expected here, to return the recent visit of Prince Frederick Charles to King Victor Emmanuel and his family.

ROME.

Death of an Honored Dignitary of the Vatican Council.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

The Right Rev. Bishop Fessler, who officiated as Secretary of the late Ecumenical Council of the Vatican, is dead.

HOLLAND.

The Death of a German Prince Reported.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

A despatch from the Hague announces the death of Prince William Frederick Henry, of the House of Nassau.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—May Day—A holiday on the Stock Exchange.

PARIS BOND MARKET—May 1—P. M.—Rentes closed at 74 1/2.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—Liverpool, May 1—2:30 P. M.—The cotton market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and 9,000 for home consumption.

LIVERPOOL BEARINGS MARKET—Liverpool, May 1—Evening—Lined oil, 23 1/2 to 25 per ton. Spirits turpentine, 28 per cwt. Common resin, 7 1/2 per cwt.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET—London, May 1—Evening—Wheat, 45 1/2 to 46 per ton. Flour, 12 1/2 to 13 per ton. Beans, 12 1/2 to 13 per ton. Peas, 12 1/2 to 13 per ton. Potatoes, 12 1/2 to 13 per ton. Butter, 12 1/2 to 13 per cwt. Cheese, 12 1/2 to 13 per cwt.

PROVINCE MARKET—Liverpool, May 1—Petroleum, 45 per ton. For the sale America.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Herald Special Reports from the Revolutionary Camp and Matamoros.

DIAZ REDIVIVUS.

Terrible State of Affairs in Guanajuato.

Trevino's Army Ready to Open Fire on Matamoros.

Reinforcements Landed for the Defenders of the City.

TREVINO'S OPINION OF THE BLACK FLAG.

Matamoros to Be Defended to the Last Extremity.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch has been received from the Herald correspondent at the headquarters of Trevino's army:—

REVOLUTIONARY CAMP, FIVE MILES FROM MATAMOROS, MEXICO, APRIL 30, 1872.

A courier arrived here from the interior to-day with despatches stating that General Porfirio Diaz is alive and well. He has reappeared and occupied Guadalajara with a large force.

The State of Guanajuato is in a state of insurrection and completely under the control of the revolutionists. The Juarez authorities have been driven away; murder and robbery go unpunished, and the worst kind of anarchy prevails.

ROCHA PURSUED BY DONATO GUERRA. General Rocha, with his government force, has evacuated Durango, and is now marching on Jalisco. A large revolutionary force, under General Donato Guerra, is following him.

A detachment of Guerra's army, commanded by General Borrego, has recaptured Durango and captured immense supplies and ammunition trains.

FIRE ON MATAMOROS.

The movements of this (Trevino's) army are slow, on account of the poor condition of the mules and horses, which has delayed the artillery and for several days condemned the revolutionists to inactivity. The siege guns are in wagons, and will be mounted to-night. By to-morrow all the guns will be in position, when the revolutionists expect to open fire on Matamoros.

There are no signs of any movement by the revolutionists against Bagdad, though most of their cavalry is absent on some expedition, but its destination is known only to a few.

General Trevino received notice yesterday of the unfurling of the black flag from the fortifications of Matamoros. He laughed and said, "Flag of cowards!"

Government Reinforcement to the Aid of Matamoros Landed at Bagdad—The Revolutionists Threaten to Cut Them Off—Skirmishing Going on.

MATAMOROS, April 30, 1872.

The steamer Tobasco, from Tampico, arrived to-day at Bagdad. She landed a reinforcement of 300 government troops, two guns and \$60,000 for the defenders of Matamoros. The troops started hither at two o'clock by land. General Cortina's cavalry, with 300 infantry, have gone to their assistance in order to enable them to reach this city, as it was understood that the revolutionists would attempt to cut them off.

There are no signs yet of the revolutionists being near the fortifications. Indeed, it is stated that General Trevino's main force has not advanced since yesterday, and is still some miles above the city. Slight skirmishing is reported to be going on between the advance guard of the revolutionists and the force commanded by Cortina.

Protest of the American Consul at Matamoros Against the Display of the Black Flag.

MATAMOROS, April 30, 1872.

The black flag being still displayed from the fortifications around the city, the United States Consul has represented to General Cevallos that should the besieging forces take the city the exhibition of such a flag might be used as a pretext by the revolutionists to show no quarter to the persons and property of foreigners who are compelled to remain inside the city on account of their business interests, and solicited him to withdraw it.

The Flag of Death Taken Down by Cevallos, at the Request of the American Consul—Five Thousand Revolutionists to Attack Matamoros—The City to Be Defended to the Last Extremity.

MATAMOROS, May 1, 1872.

General Cevallos has caused the black flag, with Death's head and crossbones, which have heretofore been flying over the fortifications, to be taken down on representations of the United States Consul that this might be considered by the attacking party as a justification to show no quarter to the foreign residents and non-combatants, were the city to be captured. Gen. Cevallos said these flags had been raised by the volunteers merely as an indication to the enemy that they would defend the place to the last extremity, and that the rebels will understand them to mean nothing more. They were often used for this purpose in Mexico, but to ally apprehension they would be taken down, as they had been raised without his authority.

Several hundred of government reinforcements were landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande yesterday, and have reached the city, with several pieces of artillery and munitions of war.

General Trevino's army is still several miles above here, apparently inactive, with the exception of slight skirmishes between the advance cavalry and the scouts.

It is now stated that the revolutionists are waiting for General Narayto with reinforcements, which will raise the besieger's army to about five thousand, and that the attack will not be made until the 5th inst.

SPAIN.

Marshal Serrano's Halt for Army Concentration and Reinforcements to His Corps.

Preparation for Vigorous Action by the Royalists in Navarre—A Carlist Stronghold to Be Stormed—Insurrectionary Demonstration Against a Municipality—Rebellious Movements in the Rural Districts—English Reports from the Scene of Contest—Outside Aids and Foreign Sympathies Towards the Belligerents.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, May 1, 1872.

The Generalissimo of the Spanish royalist army in the field, Marshal Serrano, delays the contemplated attack upon the Carlist forces in Navarre until the troops under his command have been increased to 20,000.

Amosena, the stronghold of the insurgents in the Department of Navarre, is to be stormed to-day by the government forces.

CARLIST PREPARATION FOR ASSAULT ON A CITY—THE ROYALIST COMMANDER REQUIRES REINFORCEMENTS.

The city of Pamplerna seems to be the objective point of the Carlists, who are concentrating their forces with a view to attacking the place.

The commander of the royal garrison in the city telegraphs to Madrid that four companies of his troops have deserted, and asks for reinforcements.

REVOLUTIONIST RETREAT IN A RURAL DISTRICT.

It is officially stated that the Carlist bands have disappeared altogether from the Department of Guipuzcoa.

ENGLISH REPORTS OF CARLIST SUCCESS.

Special correspondents of the London papers, writing from this city, chronicle several minor engagements in which the Carlists were successful.

They also state that desertions from the royal forces are very numerous.

MARTIAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AND TALK OF RETALIATION.

It is reported that seven Carlist prisoners, including a priest and a notary, have been shot by the royal troops. The Carlists hold hostages to await the confirmation of the report.

ARISTOCRATIC ACTION IN SUPPORT OF THE INVADER.

The nobilities of the town of Orduna, in the province of Alava, in sympathy with Don Carlos, have organized a provisional government.

DID DON CARLOS PROCLAIM?

It is thought that the proclamation of Don Carlos, which was circulated in Madrid on Monday, is a hoax.

Foreign Aids to the Navarrese Belligerents.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

It is reported that Prince Bismarck has sent to King Amadeus 10,000,000 francs, to be used in putting down the insurrection.

It is said that three hundred volunteers from Buenos Ayres, under the standard of Don Carlos, are rendezvoused on the Spanish frontier, near Bayonne.

Position of the Pope Toward the Crown of the Spaniards.

LONDON, May 1, 1872.

It is reported from Madrid that the Pope has written a letter to Señor Zorilla on the subject of the relations between Spain and the Holy See, in which he says that if Spain desires to be reconciled to the Mother Church the principle of religious liberty must be modified. Tolerance of Catholic religion will not object to, but the Catholic religion must be restored to its former supremacy in the realm; the superintendence of the schools must be remitted to the priesthood, and civil marriages and the register of birth must be abolished.

Serrano in Bivouac—Royalist Victories in the Field.

MADRID, May 1, 1872.

Marshal Serrano bivouacked last night at Abarzueta and advanced to-day on Estella.

Official reports state that Rada, a Carlist leader, was defeated at Ydorgin, and is now within three leagues of the French frontier, with the troops in hot pursuit.

A band of Carlists has been defeated in Eiscay with considerable loss.

SUMMARY ARREST.

The Duke of Gesta, a partisan of Isabella, has been arrested in this city.

SAFE AT A DISTANCE.

General Cabrera, the once famous Spanish agitator, remains in London.

VESUVIUS.

The Volcanic Eruption Decreasing in Violence—Peasants Returning to Their Homes—The City of Naples Uninjured.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

NAPLES, May 1, 1872.

The eruption of Vesuvius is abating in violence, steadily and continuously. It is thought that the present action of the volcano will shortly cease.

The inhabitants of several villages, situated at the base of the mountain, who fled from their homes at the approach of the lava, have returned and resumed their daily work.

THE CITY OF NAPLES UNINJURED.