

TUNIS.

TUNIS, JUNE 26.

Several powerful tribes along the coast near Sfax and Kairwan have collected in large numbers under a sheikh who refuses to recognize the Bey. They have destroyed the telegraph lines. It is, therefore, impossible to obtain correct details. There is a panic at Sfax, and the Europeans are taking refuge in the merchant vessels; but it is improbable that the insurgents would march on Sfax. The natives at Kairwan have also assumed a defiant attitude. The country they inhabit is almost a desert; the heat is excessive and water is very scarce.

LATER.

News has been officially received at the Bardo confirming the disturbance on the Sfax coast. Two French war ships have left for that place.

The difficulty between Ali Bey and General Tahar Zaouch has been settled. He returns to his private residence at Tamarow, and will probably leave the country in a few days.

PARIS, JUNE 16.

The *Débats* commands the propriety and good sense of the declarations of the English Ministers respecting Tunis, and twits Lord Salisbury with betraying a defective memory in raising objections to what he himself approved beforehand at Berlin. It dwells on the success of the French Republican policy in deterring England from seizing Alexandretta, in upholding French influence in Egypt

and in gaining anticipative recognition of the justice of the Tunis expedition. It points out that had France cavilled at the Cyprus Convention England would certainly have raised obstacles in her path elsewhere, and it urges England to reciprocate French good grace in accepting the Cyprus occupation by showing the same deference to the Tunis protectorate.

A Havas Agency note says:—

“We are assured that the Foreign Office in Tunis will be abolished. The relations with foreign Powers will henceforth take place through the medium of our Minister-Resident. Official letters written on paper headed ‘*Ministère des Affaires Étrangères*’ will be ‘*délégué de S. A. le Bey, pour les relations extérieures.*’ ”