

## NORTH AFRICA.

PARIS, JULY 20.

In a letter to the *Temps* the private secretary of M. Albert Grévy declares emphatically that there has been the reverse of disagreement between the Governor-General of Algeria and General Saussier, that General Saussier was appointed to co-operate with M. Albert Grévy at his (M. Grévy's) own request, and that on the General's return to Algeria telegrams couched in the most courteous terms passed between them.

According to the *Télégraphe*, General Saussier has just sent home a detailed report on his operations. He declares it utterly impossible at this moment to take decisive measures in the south of the province of Oran. It will not be possible to do so till October. The railroad from Saida to the Kreider, 60 kilomètres in length, which is to be completed in three months, will dispense with the use of camels for the conveyance of provisions to the columns. General Saussier deems three columns necessary for the perfect reduction of the insurrection. Two will operate to the east and west of Géryville, and the third will march direct south. Fortifications will at the same time be carried out from Géryville to the Morocco frontier. The chief point will be Tousmouline, a strategical position of the highest moment, which has been already on several occasions occupied by Bou Amema. The extreme point of the French occupation will be El-Hazen, to the south of the Chott of El-Gharbi, along the Morocco frontier. The Minister of War and the Governor-General of Algeria have decided for the present on not carrying the occupation further south.

A telegram from Oran states that the Spanish Consul yesterday sent back to Spain 800 of his countrymen, women, and children. To-day 550 were to be sent off. People are arriving from all parts of the interior.

TUNIS, JULY 20.

The Bey's official *Gazette* of to-day publishes an exhaustive statement, made by the Cadis of the Maliki Court, in which they declare that Mr. Levy has no right of pre-emption in the Enfida affair, and that, consequently, the Marseillaise Company becomes the rightful owners of the estate. This is, however, a purely *ex parte* declara-

tion, as no trial has taken place and no allusion is made as to the right of transferring the case from the Hanefi to the Maliki Court. As already telegraphed, a decree exists, signed by the very Cadis who make the above declaration, clearly stating that they were incompetent to judge the affair.

Reports are constantly reaching Tunis of depredations committed in different parts of the country, close to the town, and it is no doubt the work of the Arabs who carried away the camels and who appear to have divided into small bands. As soon as it became known that the Bey intended sending out troops a number of soldiers in Tunis deserted, and great difficulty was found in preventing many more from running away. This merely shows that it will be useless to send native soldiers to fight against the rebels. The country may be said to be in a complete state of anarchy. The Bey's Government is no longer recognized, and apparently the rebellion will spread in all parts where the French troops are not in occupation. This state of things must necessarily lead to a complete French annexation, the only alternative being an evacuation, which, as at *Sfax*, will principally fall on the Maltese, who have almost all the coast trade in their hands.

The telegraph wire to the coast has again been cut by the Arabs.

Some further news has been received about the occupation of *Sfax*, but as only the officials have as yet been allowed to land it is impossible to have full details. It appears that the whole town is in ruins; the Arabs had pillaged all the houses and destroyed everything that could not be carried away. When one of the officials landed, he found the French soldiers trying to force open a strong box or safe belonging to the Custom-house. The Europeans will probably find that all their property has either been carried away or destroyed. The fighting on shore after the landing is described as having been very severe. The Arabs showed much courage, and twice charged the cannon landed by the French.