

FRANCE AND HER TROUBLES

HER POLICY AT HOME AND IN THE EAST.

WHY THE ELECTIONS WERE FIXED FOR AUGUST—A SERIOUS INSURRECTION EXPECTED IN ALGERIA—ASSURANCES REGARDING TRIPOLI—A PANIC AT TUNIS.

LONDON, July 28.—A Paris correspondent says: "The true reason for hastening the general elections is that Gen. Saussier, the French commander in Algeria, sent a confidential report to Paris to the effect that a serious insurrection might be expected to break out in September. A great effort would then have to be made and a formidable army sent to Africa. Perhaps the mobilization of the Army would even be necessary. In short, it would be needful to take rapid and decisive steps which might cause uneasiness among the electors. This report, of course, made the Government alter the date of the elections, as, if in September the country is confronted with a serious African campaign, the elections might be seriously compromised and a formidable argument afforded to the opposition."

The correspondence between England and France relating to affairs in Tripoli has been issued. A dispatch from Lord Granville, Foreign Minister, to Lord Lyons, Ambassador to France, on the 15th inst., states that, in view of the unquestioned incorporation of Tripoli in the Turkish Empire, as well as its proximity to Egypt, her Majesty's Government could not regard interference of whatever description on the part of France in Tripoli in the same manner as they viewed occurrences in Tunis. Lord Lyons having laid the substance of the above dispatch before M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, the French Foreign Minister, was assured by him that France regarded Tripoli as indisputably a part of the Ottoman Empire, and that she had no intention whatever either of invading it or attempting to establish any exclusive or predominant influence in that country. The remonstrances which had been addressed to the Porte, he said, had been mild and friendly, and had not been made until France had very good reason to believe that Turkish emissaries from Tripoli had been stirring up disaffection in Tunis. The Porte had been warned of the danger which must ensue if a fire was lighted in Tripoli which should spread to Tunis, and it had been assured that if, contrary to her hopes and wishes, France was driven to military measures, she would take defensive measures only, and French troops would not cross the frontier of Tripoli. The French Minister declared that it would be a real and great sorrow to him if anything should occur to weaken the close and cordial understanding between France and England in regard to Egypt. The correspondence concludes with a dispatch from Lord Granville to Lord Dufferin, Ambassador at Constantinople, instructing him to advise the Porte to exercise great prudence in not giving causes of plausible complaint to France.

A dispatch from Tunis says: "Crowds of fugitives are coming in from the direction where the Arabs have been seen. The Bey has placed artillery on the road leading to Goletta. At Sfax the French are only masters of the ground they stand on. It is unsafe to venture outside the gates."

PARIS, July 28.—The Republican and other papers continue their attacks on the Government for hastening the date of the elections. It is pointed out that the Government was only saved from defeat in the division on the order of the day in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by their own votes and the votes of those functionaries who are dependent upon them. M. Gambetta's newspapers are prominent in censuring the Ministry. The *République Française* ironically inquires for their programme. *Le Paris*, M. Gambetta's new organ, makes a bitter attack on M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, the Foreign Minister, for conferring the dignity of Commander of the Legion of Honor on the German banker, M. Bleichroder, who acted as the Prussian financial agent during the war. It declares that M. Bleichroder advised exorbitant terms of indemnity for the war, and that he was a *Chevalier d'Industrie*. It is stated that in the approaching elections M. Gambetta will stand for both the districts into which Belleville is now divided. It is expected that he will advocate, as regards home policy, a reduction of the taxes on articles of consumption which press specially on the working classes, and measures of gradual reform.

A telegram received here from Tunis announces that 1,500 Arabs have advanced to Radeuss, six kilomètres from Goletta. Four Europeans and three Arabs have been murdered on the road to Tunis. There is great excitement. The Bey has ordered the removal of the bridge of boats between Goletta and Radeuss. A detachment of French troops is making a reconnoissance.

A telegram from Tunis dated yesterday says: "Arabs can be seen within four miles of Tunis. There is great alarm; many of the shops are closed."

A Cabinet council was held to-day for the purpose of definitely fixing the date of the new elections.

The Senate and Chamber of Deputies have passed the budget. The Chamber of Deputies increased from 1,000,000f. to 6,000,000f. the grant asked for extending the Algerian Railway from Kreider to Mecheria.

TUNIS, July 28.—The Arabs have left this neighborhood, and the panic is subsiding, but the greatest anxiety still prevails concerning the safety of Europeans in the interior.