ENGLISH NBUTRALITY.

Lord Granville's Reply to Const Bernstorff. Lord Granville, in his reply, dated October 21, to Count Bernstorff's last despatch on neutral obligations, thus states the policy of the British Government:

"From the date of the outbreak of the war the Cabinet has never hesitated as to the course which should be pursued. The views of the House of Commons were clearly manifested when, on the 4th of August, an amendment, by which it was proposed to insert in the Foreign Enlistment act, then under discussion, a clause prohibiting the exportation to belligerents of arms or munitions of war was rejected by a large majority; and the same opinions were shown to be held by the House of Lords in the debate of August 8, on the same bill, in which the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Privy Seal, and Lerd Cairns took part. I myself, in answer to a question addressed to me in the House of Lords by the Marquis of Clauricarde on the 22d of July, went so far as to express some doubts whether a policy of prohibition was advisable even in self-defense; and in the constant conversations on the subject which I have had with your Excellency since the commencement of the war, I have invariably explained to you that the new Foreign enlistment act neither diminished nor added to the powers of the Government as regarded the exportation of munitions of war, and that it was our intention to adhere, on that point, to the usual practice of this country, which practice we believe to be in conformity with the established principles of public law.'

Then, after reminding the Count that his former "series of irrefutable facts," as he called them, had nearly all been shown to be quite unfounded, Lord Granville proceeds to demolish two fresh accusations. Count Palikao's statement, as reported in the Journal Officiel, was merely that arms had been ordered a l'etranger, not in England; no trace can be discovered of the order ever having been received in this country, and it is cer-tain that if it was received it was not exe-cuted. Again, full returns show that the supplies of arms drawn by France from this country between the two specified dates are less than those drawn by her from the United States, whence no exports have been made approaching the figures mentioned by his Excellency. This reference to the United States suggests an expression of surprise that a monopoly of the Comman complete had been reserved for us, while the exports from

the United States, and the positive assertion of the President of the privileges of neutrals had elicited no remark from the North German Government. In regard to a complaint of the sale of the Hypatia and Norseman to the French Government to be used as storeships, Lord Granville points out that in both cases the vessels were despatched from England before the Foreign Enlistment act of 1870 came into operation; consequently the owners, who were not liable to penalties under the previous Enlistment act, could not be successfully prosecuted under the provisions of the new act. Moreover, the actual sale was effected at Cherbourg, and the vessels were there handed over to the purchasers before the passing of the new act. Two cases adduced by Count Bernstorff, one in 1825 and theother in 1848, when the export of arms was prohibited by our Government, are met by the answer that the interference then exercised was in fulfilment of special treaty obligations with Denmark and Spain. In Excellency on having withdrawn from the benevolent neutra lity;" for though "good offices may be benevolent, neutrality, like arbitration, cannot be so;" and, repudiating all jealousy of German unity, repeats his assurance of the friendly and sympathetic feelings of this country towards Germany.

FALLEN METZ.

Incidents of the Capitalation—The Prince's In-terview with General Changarnier. A German officer, writing from before Metz, thus relates the opening of the negotiations for a surrender:—"On the evening of the 24th a letter arrived at headquarters from Bazaine, requesting an interview for General Changarnier on the morrow. Prince Frederick Charles granted this, and arranged that the General should be met by two orderlies, near the outposts, at 11 A. M. They, however, did not find him. The ground, 2000 paces in breadth, between our outposts and the enemy was thronged with nnarmed French people, who had come within 100 steps of our lines in order to hunt for potatoes, grapes, and forage; this went on all the morning. The French took off their hats to our outposts, pointed to their stomachs, and made gestures indicative of hunger. Our soldiers then winked, the French began their tasks and turned back when they had filled their sacks. The soldiers had, through this, become so audacious that we were yesterday (25th) forced to drive them with sticks out of a village which they had occupied and would not vacate. As the General did not come our orderlies took a flag of truce and went, surrounded by hundreds of unarmed enemies, up to the French trenches, where the guard received them. On their saying they expected the General, an approaching carriage was pointed out to them. Changarnier, a venerable man of about eighty, but tolerably active, begged that he might ride as far as possible, as he could not walk far. Our officers sent for the carriage, and it came so close up that the General had only to climb over a small trench. Changarnier is a republican, but offered his services to the Emperor after the battle of Woerth, and since the 8th of August had been in Metz, where he was attached to Bazaine, without having any separate command. He was blindfolded, and on his arrival here was received by General Stiehle and conducted to the Prince. The interview lasted an hour and a half, and he was accompanied as far as the carriage. The General was heart-broken, and his last words were:—'We shall fall, but with

angry, but ultimately took them back with him to Metz." CALAMITY IN EGYPT.

honor. I wish, gentlemen, that neither

you nor any brave soldier may ever experience this.' Thereupon a flood of tears

streamed from his eyes. He was led back

blindfolded past the outposts. There, the

handkerchief being removed, he observed the potato-seekers, and delivered an enlogium on

our soldiers. He added that he hoped the

negotiations in the evening would lead to

some result. The rendezvous arranged with

the Prince was held at the Chateau Frescaty.

A French general of division and General

Stiehle met. We fixed our conditions on the basis of the capitulation of Sedan and Stras-bourg. The French General was at first very

Terrible Explosion of Gun Outten-Loss of Fifty Lives.

Alexandria (Octrespendence: 22), Cor. London Echo.

On Sunday last, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, the inhabitants of this town were awakened by a shock, which everybody at once declared to be the shock of an earthquake, but which was really the effect of the explosion of a

magazine, in which had been stored a number of cases filled with gun cotton that nad only lately arrived from Trieste. The Austrian manufacturers had warned the authorities here that this cotton would have to be turned daily, as it was hable to spontaneous ignition; but this, in all likelihood, was soon forgotten, and the result is the misfortune I have to write about. The magazine was situated in the quarter of the town called Kom-el-Dyck (The Cock's Hill), a calcareous rock, where stood in olden times a theatened with the country of the cock, where stood in olden times a theatened with the country of the cock. tre, and which until lately was covered with Arab huts; but where Europeans and Syrians, having discovered the salubrity of the spot, had tuilt houses and villas with gardens. A great number of these are now either destroyed or more or less injured, as the huge stones with which the magazine had been built had been sent with a lateral force against the houses, and bombarded them, in some cases completely destroying them, in other cases going through several walls and doing little harm. The house of Mr. Wilson, an English resident, was completely destroyed, yet though the rooms were filled with stones, he and his family were not injured-a wonderful escape indeed. Beyoud the destruction of the houses in the imme-diate quarter, no greater mischlef was done to property than the breaking of windows in nearly all the houses situated within a quarter of a mile of the magazine, but the loss of life occa-sioned by the accident, arising from careless-ness, is very great. It is true that the official account gives the number as fifty, it is true that most of them were "only Arabs;" but then I believe the number is very far below the true one, and I also believe that the lives of these "only Arabs' were valuable. But no one would ne likely to think so who saw the few soldiers at work that were sent to dig for the buried bodies. It was a horrible sight. They take from the side of a heap some of the stones and rubbish, and put it on the top of the very same heap they are working at, until they discover some part of a body. They then get hold of it as best they can, and pull, shouting at the same time in their horrible monotonous measure. Here shey drag forth the body of a woman, which, having been lying compressed by the stones, expands in each part as it comes forth; then they expose another body—is it a man or a woman? Bystanders cannot tell, for the head is not there. The work went on dur-ing the forenoon. In the afternoon nothing was done. Next morning I expected to find, at all events, those places cleared where it was likely that bodies were still lying; but no, I only found about 600 soldiers employed in filling up the gap made by the explosion where the magazine stood, carrying the stones and raking the earth down with their hands, while the Arabs, who were still in search of relatives, were also digging in the same manner, where vesterday morning had stood their poor dwellings. The excitement here is very great, everybody blaming the Government for storing such an explosive manlated quarter.

PERSECUTED CHRISTIANS.

Details of the Recent Disturbances at Da-mascus.

In a leiter to the London Times Mr. E. H. Palmer and Mr. C. F. Tyrwhitt Drake gave the following particulars of some recent disturbances at Damascus: - "The massacre of Christians at Damascus, ten years ago, created an excitement over the whole of Europe, but with Tien-tsin and Sedan to engross the public attention such a trifle as a fresh outbreak in Syria has been quite overlooked. The events to which we allude occurred shortly after we had left the country, but we have received full details from both native Christian and Mohammedan correspondents in Syria. On the 26th of August it was rumored in Damascus that a general massacre of the Franks by the Muslim inhabitants was contemplated, and affairs actually assumed so serious an aspect that most of the Christians precipitately fled from the town. Open menaces were uttered, the fanatical part of the populaobligations with Denmark and Spain. In tion became clamorous and evidently bent on conclusion, Lord Granville congratulates his mischief, and, indeed, the danger seemed imminent since the authorities took no steps to suppress the popular agitation, when, thanks to the energetic conduct of her Britannic Majesty's Consul-upon whom the management of the affairs devolved, as the other European representatives retired from the scene of action-who seems to have himself addressed the Turkish soldiery and insisted on proper steps being taken by the Government, the riots were quelled and a most serious calamity averted. One of the causes which appears most to have excited the fanaticism of the mob was the presence, in the streets of Damascus, of crosses chalked up on the most conspicuous places.

MYSTERIOUS PEOPLE.

Every one has now and then encountered in society people who have no apparent property, real or personal, yet who seem to have all the comforts and luxuries which wealth procures, without making any of those exertions which procure wealth. They are generally very pleasant companionable people who have been everywhere and seen everything. They know everybody, and everybody knows them-up to a certain point. The father drives a neat two-in-hand, the wife and daughters dress elegantly, and the son's pocket-money is the allowance of a prince imperial. They have the best rooms in the most fashionable hotel, or, if they keep house, their menage is unex-ceptionable. They have the most premature lamb and the earliestpeas, the handsomest landay and the choicest seats at the opera. In short, they feed on the roses and he in the lillies of life. But how do they manage to do it? The Dores, you say, are charming people; the ladies are well-bred and bright, and Dore senior is courtly, not to say distinguished; but what is the trade, business, profession of Dore senior? what does he do for a living? He is evidently immensely wealthy, but it is just as evident that he is not worth a cent. Nobody can find out that he owns a square inch of real estate or a dollar's worth of any kind of stock—petroleum or other. He is not a speculator, that is certain. Is he a gambler? His habits and associates are beyond reproach. Is he (and this should be put in the smallest diamond type, like the whispers in Charles Reade's novels) a counterfeiter? The suspicion dies of its own folly. If he were a foreigner one might suppose him to be an eccentric nobleman examining the social institutions of our country; but unfortunately for so flattering an hypothesis he is American born and bred. There are just two things known about him, the rest is mystery. The two things are, first, That he has no visible means of support; and secondly, That he live like "A regular, rich Don Ratapian

Santa Claus de la Muscovado Senor Grandissimo Bastinado,

or a Count Monte Cristo, at least. And how does he manage to do it? By what subtle alchemy does he coin gold to meet his lavish current expenses? What is his heavenly receipt for living sumptuously on nothing a

Most people who have not inherited money or made it by a lucky stroke, have to work very hard and be very economical, if they have wife and children, in order to face their butcher boldly and meet their tax-collector without a blush. But here is our friend Dore who toils not, neither does he spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was never less affected by the fluctuations of the money market or the prices of provisions. He is a social mystery. We look upon him with a kind of awe. Enveloped in that faultlessly out coat, and buried under that snowy shirt-bosom, lies the secret which half the world longs for-the secret of living on nothing, the art of economy, for this we take to be economy elevated

to a fine art. We have all met in our larger cities with such people as the Dore family, and have

received from them a vague impression that there is a royal road to soft living entirely disconnected with hard work, fragality, and the petty annoyances which enter into a successful struggle for a competency. We have be-held these people, and wondered, and sometimes while we were wondering, they and their gorgeousness have disappeared-like the enchanted things in a fairy tale-leaving naught behind except some unpuid bills. But this has only heightened the mystery and splendor of the phenomenon. - Every Satur-

Frightful Slaughter of Fillans. From the Auckland (New Zealand) Herald, Oct. 6. We are sorry to have to report another

slaughter of natives. It will be remembered that in 1866 Cako. ban conquered the districts of Vugalei and Viria, which had for some time been in rebellion against him. During the war Cakobau requested the chief of Motailobau to secure Muakalou, a chief of Soloira, and bring him a prisoner to the Bau camp. This the chief of Motailobau did, probably expecting that Muakalou would be taken on to Bau, and not allowed to return to the mountains. Such, however, was not Cakobau's intentions. After giving Muakalou a good talking to he ordered his release, telling him to go back to his nome among the mountains and live in peace among his own people. No sooner had Muakalou got to his own town, and among his own people, than he expressed his determination to be avenged on the Motailoban chief by eating him. This determination he has several times repeated, but he has not till now openly declared war against the Motailobau people. A short time ago a Soloira woman fled to a Motailobau town, where she was sheltered, and this has been made the pretext for a war in which the tribes of Soloira and Motailobau are engaged. As soon as war was declared a Soloira

labou people, and this is the town in which the slaughter we now report took place. At midday on Friday, the 12th of August, when the men were all in their gardens, a large war party from Navosa and Dawarau entered the town of Nakorobalavu by five different paths, took the people by surprise, and killed, it is said, all in the town. The men, who were on their planting-ground, hearing the firing, rushed to the rescue of their wives and children, but, finding there was no hope for them against such a large attacking party, they soon turned and fled, hoping to reach some friendly town; but in this they were disappointed, as they were met on the way by the people of Nacau, who killed every one they found, whether man, woman, or child.

town called Nakorobalavu joined the Motail-

It is said that 260 were slain, and, as at present only ten of the Nakorobalavu people are known to be alive, there is reason to fear that if not 260, a very large number have

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