



# The Volunteer Review

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### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Spanish Consul at Liverpool offered a liberal reward for information which will lead to the discovery of the shipments of arms to the insurgents in Spain, and insurrectionists in the Spanish colonies.

Miss Rothschild to-day married Eliot Constantine York, son of Earl Hardwicke.

Mail advices from Rio Janeiro state that yellow fever is raging violently in Rio, the number of deaths averaging 40 daily.

The census of Brazil completed, shows the population of the Empire to be 10,000,000, including nearly 2,000,000 slaves and 250,000 Aborigines.

From Paris we learn that Prince Alphonse son of Don Carlo, one of the aspirants to the throne of Spain, was expected to arrive in that city on the 13th, in preparation for any eventualities that may occur at Madrid.

It is said the principal Communists of London, Brussels, and Geneva have started from those cities for Madrid.

The French Government has issued instructions to the authorities along the Spanish frontier to redouble their vigilance for the prevention of the violations of French neutrality.

Under date of 11th inst, we learn from Madrid that Bands of Carlists have made their appearance in the Province of Toledo.

The Senate has, by a vote of 59 against 6, passed a motion of confidence in the Ministry on the question of the course towards the Artillery with regard to the recent demonstrations of insubordination in that branch of the army.

The Government has created an Ordnance Department.

The Bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, will be taken up in Congress to day for discussion.

The snow storm which prevailed here yesterday also extended throughout the Northern Provinces, where the fall was very heavy.

King Amadeus manifests a disposition to abdicate the crown, in which case he will resign his power into the hands of the Cortez. The city is quiet.

The Cortez yesterday was the central

point of interest, and bulletins of its proceedings were anxiously awaited by crowds of persons in all the public places of the city.

The two Houses assembled at a late hour in the day. The formal message of abdication of King Amadeus was read in each Chamber separately. It opens with the statement that the King has maturely considered the question of what course he ought to pursue with reference to the Spanish throne, and has firmly resolved upon that course. When he accepted the crown, he did so under the belief that the loyalty of the people who had called him would compensate for the inexperience which he brought to his task. He had found that herein he was deceived. If the enemies who had beset his path had been foreigners, he would not have taken the course now determined upon, but they are Spaniards. By them Spain had been kept in perpetual disquiet. All his efforts to quiet her or put an end to the intrigues which were the source of her agitation, had proved unavailing. It was not enough that he had a partisan support. He had no wish to remain on the throne as king of a party. He therefore announced his abdication on behalf of himself and his heirs.

Senor Pio then proposed a resolution, establishing a Republic and vesting in the assembly the supreme power.

Upon the completion of the reading, the Senate and Congress met together in the chamber of the latter and constituted themselves the Sovereign Cortez of Spain. Senor Rivero, President of the Congress, was called to the chair and in a brief speech declared himself ready to answer for the preservation of order and the execution of the decree and of the sovereign power. A vote was then taken on the question of accepting without discussion the abdication of Amadeus and it was accepted unanimously.

A commission from the members of the Senate and Congress was then appointed to draft a reply to the message, and another commission to accompany the King to the frontier.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 256 yeas, against 32 nays.

The Assembly was still in session when

the foregoing news was telegraphed from Madrid.

No further news had been received from Madrid. The announcement of the abdication produces a most profound sensation in Berlin.

The German papers hint that it was caused by French intrigues.

An Italian frigate has sailed from the port of Naples for Lisbon to meet Amadeus, and convey him to this country. Another man of war has gone to Valencia to bring away the ex-King's attendance and Court equipage.

The Federal Council has decided to expel Bishop Mermillod from the canton of Geneva.

The Federal Council have addressed a letter to the Papal Charge d'Affairs at Berne, denying in a sharp manner the right of the Pope to dismember the Bishopric of Switzerland. The letter requires Bishop Mermillod to decide quickly whether he intends to obey the Pope or the Swiss Government.

From Vienna we learn that the Bill providing for Ministerial electoral reform has received the approval of the Emperor, and will soon be presented to the Reichsrat.

The abdication of the Spanish King, shews clearly what a state that country is in as regards politics, and the utter impossibility of governing it in anything like constitutional principles. Since the death of Ferdinand VII, over forty years ago, the country has been delivered up to revolutionary measures, the leaders on any side having their own interests alone in view, while the traditions of the people are all in favor of the legitimate monarchy, a lot of speculative politicians have been attempting to impress what are called Republican ideas upon them.

We are decidedly of opinion that the Spanish Republic in full blast at Madrid, will have the permanence of a *Twelfth Night* Queen's reign, and the unhappy land will be again drenched with the blood of its people.

FRIDAY, 14th.—The curling match between the Jersey city club and the Hamilton city club, resulted in a victory for the Canadians at Hamilton.