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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

English advices are filled with details of the Ministerial crisis.

A serious riot between Englishmen and Irishmen occurred in Wolverhampton, a town of Staffordshire, twelve miles from Birmingham, on the 18th. At least 3,000 persons were engaged in the conflict. Fire-arms and knives were freely used, and there was much bloodshed, though no cases of fatal injury are reported. At last accounts order had been restored, and it was believed there would be no repetition of the rioting.

Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were in consultation for four hours on the 18th. Nothing has yet transpired as to the result of their deliberations.

Three men arrested in Cork on the 18th on suspicion of being the parties who committed the frauds on the Bank of England, were released this morning, no evidence connecting them with the forgeries having been produced.

A despatch says general satisfaction is felt at Gladstone's resuming the leadership of the Government with the same members of the Ministry.

Mr. Gladstone proceeded to Windsor and submitted to the Queen the names of the incoming Cabinet.

The riot at Wolverhampton, was between the Englishmen and Irishmen employed on the coal mines in the vicinity of that town. The trouble has been brewing for some days and culminated on Tuesday in an open conflict.

The authorities have arrested over a hundred men who participated in the riot. A despatch from the scene of the disturbance this morning says there are indications of a renewal of hostilities.

The English miners threaten to strike unless the Irish employees are discharged. The shop-keepers of Wolverhampton, afraid of the rioting and depredations, are closing their places of business.

Advices from Kingston, Jamaica, state that Admiral Fairhaven, with a British fleet arrived there and will remain a fortnight.

The people of Turk's island have presented a memorial to the Legislative Council of Jamaica, praying that they be placed under the Government of Jamaica.

Gladstone announced in the House of Commons on Thursday that he had decided to remain in office with all his colleagues.

The new treaty between France and Germany, providing for the evacuation of the French Provinces, was signed on the 19th.

It is announced that Senor Bios will succeed Senor Alaga as Minister of Spain to France.

Pere Hyacinthe has begun to preach in Geneva with marked effect. His congregations are very large, and he is fast gaining adherents.

The Assembly ratified on Wednesday without a dissenting voice, the treaty signed on Saturday 15th between M. Thiers and Count Von Arnim, the German Ambassador, providing for the payment of the war indemnity and evacuation of French territory.

A despatch says confidence is being rapidly restored in the Government by the recent successes over the Carlists.

Threatening letters are said to have been received by English and French Ministers at Madrid from the Internationals.

The Porto Rico Abolition Bill was again under consideration in the National Assembly on the 18th March. An amendment offered by Senor Ruis, providing that the abolition of slavery on the island shall be gradual, was rejected.

From Lisbon it is reported that in the Assembly the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that the Portuguese Consul has been instructed to demand immediate satisfaction of the Brazilian Government for the outrage to the Portuguese flag at Para.

The religious excitement in this city (Geneva) caused by the preaching of Father Hyacinthe, is increasing. The rev. gentleman is meeting with great success. The Ultramontanes are much exasperated.

Mr. Disraeli has declined to accept office. He waited on the Queen at Buckingham Palace this morning 19th to announce his decision, and explained to Her Majesty the reasons which impel him thereto. The Earl of Derby concurs with Disraeli in the conviction that the Conservatives cannot accept the responsibility of forming a Government at this time.

Mr. Gladstone had an interview with the Queen on the 19th inst. It is probable a further adjournment of Parliament will be asked for on Monday.

A special from London, dated March 14, says a rumour generally prevails in London that Disraeli has refused the premiership, but it is believed to be incorrect. The facts are simply that Disraeli respectfully indicated the difficulties he would have to confront if he assumed office, even if able to secure the aid of his supporters, considering the Parliamentary position of his opponents; and inasmuch as it is necessary for him to consult his friends, he has asked for delay. To-night 18th Lord Derby arrived from Paris, and had a long consultation with Disraeli. No decision was arrived at, however, nor will be until to-morrow. It is possible that Disraeli will refuse to accept office, but it is not probable. If he accepts he will probably finish up the business of the session by the end of June, and then dissolve the House. The Conservatives all over the country are very confident as to the result of the election.

A City of Mexico letter states that a despatch from Earl Grenville on behalf of the English Government, making demands for reimbursement for damages by Indian incursions upon British Honduras, has been received there. The Mexican Government had responded at length, saying that Mexico was always ready to adopt all measures in its power to repress depredations, but believes that the British Government will acknowledge that it would be unlawful to exact compensation from the Mexican Government for the crimes of a horde of savages who commit injuries alike upon both parties, and who are in reality enemies of both Governments.