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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Despatches received at the War Office from General Sir Garnet Wolseley says:

No means were left untried to effect a peaceable solution of the campaign. The King's palace was not touched till the last hour, and the troops left Coomassie without one article of plunder. Of the thirty-four officers first sent out from England to organize the expedition, four were killed, three died of fever, and seven were wounded. The rains have begun, and the streams and marshes are swollen, impeding the homeward march of the troops.

Another despatch from General Wolseley, dated Feb. 16, says:—"The King has sent me one thousand ounces of gold as the first instalment of the indemnity, with a request for peace. I received his envoy at Fommanah, and sent the treaty to Coomassie for the King's signature. An officer from Captain Glover's force passed through Coomassie on the 10th inst., unmolested, though his escort consisted of only twenty men. The last detachment of white troops will embark for home on the 22nd inst. The sick and wounded are doing well."

Additional despatches from the Gold Coast report that General Wolseley recrossed the River Prah on Feb. 15. Three of the six kings tributary to King Koffee have given in their submission to the British. The supremacy of the Ashantee Throne is considered at an end, and the Kingdom hopelessly broken up.

The *Daily News* and *Telegraph* announce that the King of Ashantee agrees to pay to Great Britain a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold, renounces all claims to Adansi, Assim, Denker, Akim, and Wassaw, withdraws his forces from the parts of the Coast belonging to or under the protection of Great Britain, undertakes to maintain a good road from Coomassie to the Prah river, and to protect merchandise transported over said road. He will prohibit human sacrifices and swears to perpetual peace with England. Gen. Wolseley does not expect that the entire amount of the indemnity will ever be paid, but regards the other stipulations as of vastly greater importance and more likely to be adhered to.

A garrison will be maintained by the British at Prahsu.

The latest despatches from the Ashantee expedition state that the British loss in the war was 16 killed and 368 wounded.

A despatch from Spain says Marshal Serrano and General Dominquez are at Castro Urdiales, twenty-five miles east of Santander, on the Bay of Biscay. They are daily receiving reinforcements.

Don Carlos has ordered siege operations against Irun and Bidassoa.

Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, in a despatch dated Calcutta the 9th, assures the Government that the relief works are set in operation at Patna, and have warded off the danger of distress from famine in that district, all needy inhabitants being supplied with employment and sufficient provisions for themselves and families.

Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia will take a tour around the world next summer. He goes eastward through Russia, Siberia and Japan, lands at San Francisco, traverses the United States and returns to Berlin by way of London.

The arrest of the Bishop of Treves last week caused much excitement among the Catholic population. It was followed to-day by the forcible closing of the seminary attached to the Bishop's See, in accordance with the decrees of the courts and the orders of the Government. Large numbers of people gathered around the institution and tried to prevent the officers from doing their duty. A riot followed, which threatened to become serious. The troops came to the assistance of the authorities and quickly dispersed the mob. The city is now reported quiet.

It is said that the new Parliament immediately after assembling will adjourn for a fortnight or three weeks. The Queen's speech will probably contain a recommendation for a grant of money for the relief of the sufferers by the famine in Bengal. The Treasury Office is preparing an exact account of the expenses of the Ashantee war, to be included in the forthcoming budget.

Dr. Kenealy, counsel for the Tichborne claimant, has published a card protesting against the language of the press and the conduct of the court toward his client. He protests particularly against what he styles "the one-sided use of the power of committal for contempt," which he declares is "unconstitutional and a revival of Star Chamber proceedings." In conclusion Dr. Kenealy says, "the prosecution has succeeded in destroying the claimant and now seeks to ruin his counsel." Charles Cotton has made a confession, which is published in the *Globe*, that the claimant is his own brother.

Dr. Kenealy has written a note apologizing for the violence of his letter of protest, published this morning, and declaring that he had no intention of reflecting on the judicial acts of the Court.

A riot broke out in Pseth, on the 9th, and was not suppressed until the military, which was called out, had fired on the mob, killing four persons and wounding many. Several buildings were burned by the rioters.

A royal banquet was given at Windsor Castle on the evening of the 9th. The Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and bride, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Abercorn, the members of the old and new Governments, and other distinguished persons were present, the total number of guests being 150.

The *Courier de Paris* states when the Prince Imperial was borne, endowment assurances to a large amount were effected on his life, and made payable at the age of eighteen. Consequently, on the 16th of March, 1874, he will receive several millions of francs from the assurance companies.

Gladstone has issued the customary note requesting the presence of his supporters on the re-opening of Parliament. At the same time he has written to Earl Granville, saying "Whilst discharging this duty I feel it necessary that I should explain what a circular could not convey with regard to my individual position. For a variety of personal reasons I could not contemplate an unlimited extension of active political service. I desire my political friends to clearly understand that at my age I must reserve entire freedom to devote myself of the responsibilities of leadership at no distant time. The need of rest will prevent more than my occasional presence in the House during the present session. I should be desirous before the commencement of the 1875 session, and consider whether it would be advantageous to place my service at the disposal of the Liberal party, or whether I should then claim exemption from the duties hitherto discharged. If, however, there be reasonable grounds to believe that instead of the course which I have accepted it would be preferable, in view of the party generally, for me at once to assume the position of an independent member, I should willingly do so, retaining all my desire for the welfare of the party, and if a leader be chosen, or an interim provision be made for the present year, my successor should receive every assistance he might seek or I could render.

A Washington despatch says:—"General Schenck's visit to the United States is connected with negotiations for a new Reciprocity Treaty between Great Britain and this Republic, which is to obviate any further proceedings under those clauses of the Alabama Treaty which provide for a Joint commission to remunerate the British Colonies for their losses on account of the free admission of our fishermen to their coasts."

The Emperor Frances Joseph has authorized his Government to assume a strong attitude against the Ultramontane opposition to the ecclesiastical laws.