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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Bank forger Bidwell, reached London and was conveyed to Newgate. Another hearing of the forgery case will be held at Guildhall to-morrow, when Bidwell will appear.

Six persons were burned and six injured by falling walls during an extensive conflagration in Berkley Square. No water was to be had.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

A bill has been filed in chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company, to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the Newfoundland and the French Atlantic Telegraph Companies.

A fearful revolution has occurred in France. The following telegraph despatches relate to leading events. The first is dated at Paris, Friday 23rd May.

The debate on the interpellation began in the Assembly this afternoon. The floor and galleries were crowded. President Thiers and several members of the Cabinet were present.

The Duke D'Broglie opened the debate with a speech in support of the interpellation.

M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, declared on the part of the Government, that it was now necessary to abandon the Provisional regime, and to acknowledge the Republic.

Thiers then mounted the tribune when instantly a storm of objections and protestations came from the Right and Centre, which was met with counter cries from the other side. A scene of excitement and confusion followed which beggars description. The President in vain endeavored to make himself heard, his voice was drowned in the uproar. Thiers then descended from the tribune, and Dufaure requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning when Thiers will deliver his speech, and the Chamber accordingly adjourned.

The debate on the interpellation of the Government was resumed in the Assembly this morning (24th.) Thiers in his address

to the Assembly urged the definite establishment of the Republic. His utterances were received with loud cheers by the Left, while the Right were silent.

The Assembly re-assembled at two o'clock this afternoon, and after an energetic speech by Cassimir Perrier, the Minister of the Interior, rejected by a vote of 362 against 319, the simple order of the day proposed by the Right declaring that the present form of Government was not under discussion, and regretting that the reconstruction of the Government did not afford Conservative guarantee was then adopted by a vote of 369 to 244.

Upon the announcement of the result of the vote, Mr. Baragnon, a member of the Right, said the supreme interests of the country required the Government should not remain silent. His remarks were received with noisy protestations by the Left. When the tumult had subsided Mr. Baragnon proposed for a night sitting of the Assembly.

The Assembly reassembled at 8 p.m. M. Dufaure, Minister of Justice, announced that the Ministers had tendered their resignations to M. Thiers who had accepted them. M. Dufaure then handed to M. Bouffet, President of the Assembly, a messenger from President Thiers announcing that he delivers back to the Assembly the high functions which had been conferred upon him. The reading of the message produced a profound sensation in the chamber. Chingarnier and Duke D'Broglie moved that the Assembly immediately appoint a successor to Thiers. This motion caused a terrific uproar. The Left moved the resignation of President Thiers be not accepted. The motion was rejected by a vote of 458 against 439. The resignation of President Thiers was then formally accepted, M. Bouffet fruitlessly attempted to eulogize Thiers. The members of the Left endeavored to secure an adjournment of the election of a successor to Thiers, but the Right insisted upon choosing a President for the Republic immediately.

The vote was taken, and it resulted in the election of Marshal McMahon, who received 390 votes. The Deputies of the Left abstain-

ed from voting. A committee was then appointed to wait upon Marshal McMahon, and informing him that he had been elected President of the Republic. The committee was headed by Bouffet, who, upon retiring, temporarily handed over the Presidency of the Assembly to Goulard. The members of the Right enthusiastically cheered Goulard upon his taking the seat. Upon the return of the committee to the Assembly Bouffet resumed the chair, and announced that Marshal McMahon had accepted the Presidency of the Republic, though not without pain. Bouffet also stated the Ministers would temporarily remain. The crowds in the streets and in front of the Legislative Chamber increased as the proceedings in the Assembly were made known, there were loud shouts "Vive Thiers!" and "Vive la Republique!" There was no attempt at disorder, and the people quietly dispersed.

The changes in the Presidency has been accomplished without the slightest disturbance. Perfect order prevails throughout France. The troops have been confined to their barracks since yesterday morning, but all is quiet in Paris, and there are no signs of disorder in the departments.

The Conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts.

It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic and confirm McMahon as President for 5 years.

A despatch from Paris says that the new French Government has resolved to adapt a free trade policy, and also to reduce the military expenditures.

Thiers will resume his literary labours.

The Berlin Paris correspondents of the German press assert that the movement for the removal of Thiers originated in Rome and Florence.

A private despatch says Mr. Bradlaugh, after leaving Madrid, was seized by the Carlists, and carried to the headquarters of the insurgent chieftain Saballa. His life is said to be in danger.