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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The London *Times* of the 15th publishes an official correspondence on the affairs of Central Asia. It closes with the concession on the part of the Russian Government of the immediate point in dispute, the boundary line laid down by England being accepted.

It is reported that the European Governments are negotiating with a view of jointly recognizing the Spanish Republic.

Families are leaving Madrid, as there are disturbances in the city.

Mr. Disraeli, Lord Cairns and Gathorne Hardy, members for Oxford University, will meet the members of the House for Dublin to-day, for the purpose of discussing and determining the course to be pursued by the Conservatives in relation to the University Tests bill.

Robert Vane Agnew, Conservative candidate, has been elected to Parliament from Wigton. Agnew succeeds George Young, a Liberal, by whom he was defeated at the last general election by 120, in a poll of 848 votes.

The *Times* has advices from Spain to the effect that partizan agitation is beginning to make itself felt in the new Republic and throughout the Iberian peninsula.

Portugal is arming, in anticipation of civil commotion.

The views of the Federalists are everywhere in the ascendant.

The Spanish mails are several days overdue.

The *Telegraph* this morning (21th Feb.) has a special despatch from St. Petersburg, which intimates that Count Schouvaloff will shortly replace Count von Brunnow, Russian Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

A despatch to the *Telegraph* says that Prince Gortschakoff is about to submit to the Government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo Russian commission to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan.

The Russian Government has advices warranting the announcement that the Khirvees will shortly sue for peace.

A special despatch from Berlin to the *Times* says that the Russian Government is hurrying forward large reinforcements to Turkistan.

The *Morning Gazette* hints that the establishment of a neutral Government with Afghanistan as the intermediate state between Great Britain and Russia will accelerate instead of prevent the collision between these powers, which is apprehended.

The steamship *Geclae* from Liverpool for Palermo, with forty hands on board, is supposed to be lost.

The Conservative Associations give a grand banquet at Leeds on the 16th April.

Sir Rowland Stephenson is acting as mediator between the masters and men in South Wales, for the settling of the strike.

The Dowling Company yesterday extinguished fires in their furnace.

It is probable that the coal miners in North Wales will strike in a fortnight, if the increase of wages they demand is not conceded.

The mining districts are quiet.

Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned to his post at the Court of St. James.

The meeting of Conservative leaders, which was announced to take place on Saturday last, after a lengthy sitting came to a unanimous determination to oppose the Ministerial Education Bill. The course to be pursued in carrying on the opposition to the Government was not definitely decided upon.

The strike of South Wales miners will probably be brought to an end by a compromise to-day. It is thought that sixty thousand of the miners will return to the mines to-morrow.

Rev. Thos. Guthrie, the English author, is dead.

The Archbishop of Paris has tendered the hospitality of his home, and a fraternal welcome to the Rev. Mr. Mermillod, who was recently expelled from Switzerland.

The decision of the Committee of Thirty, by their vote on Wednesday last, in favor of creating a second Chamber of Assembly, has led to a complete rupture between the parties of the right and right centre.

The Spanish Republic is a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false policy in France, and is sorry he did not re-establish Napoleon or some other monarch, and accept the payment of a slight indemnity, rather than let things take their course. He regrets the Spanish Republic as a consequence of the French Republic, and is uncertain where this desire for Republic will stop.

Excitement is increasing, particularly among the working men. There is an apprehension of barricades appearing, and the red Republicans are urging extreme measures.

The Carlists, in their operations and intrigues, are very active, and the army is dissatisfied. Washington's birthday reception by the American Minister, created a Republican demonstration.

The reactionists are extravagant in their expressions of hostility to the American Minister, whom they regard as officiously active in Spanish politics.

Gen. Cordoba, Minister of War, persists in his determination to resign his position in the Cabinet.

The Radical and Republican Deputies in the National Assembly, at separate meetings held last night, resolved to appoint a committee, consisting of twenty persons each, who are also to appoint sub-committees to report a plan for the settlement of the ministerial crisis.

It is now probable that the Assembly will not be dissolved.

The ministerial crisis has terminated by the election to-day of the following government by the National Assembly: Figueras, for President of the Council, received 231 votes; Castelar, Minister of States, 237; N. Salmeron, Minister of the Interior, 225; Acosta, Minister of War, 149; Oreiro, Minister of Marine, 176; Tetuan, Minister of Finance, 169; Chao, Minister of Public Works, 172; Serna, Minister of Colonies, 173. After the newly elected ministers had taken their seats, Senor Figueras addressed the Assembly. He declared that there would be no change whatever in the programme of the government.