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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The English news for the past week is unimportant. A large and destructive fire had occurred in London, on the 19th.

The European governments, while sympathizing with England in her efforts to suppress the Eastern slave trade, decline to join in active measures to that end.

Sir George Cartier is going to Torquay, in Devonshire, for the further improvement of his health.

Saturday the 9th inst., being the birthday of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, was celebrated with great enthusiasm; all business was suspended, and the day was observed as a general holiday.

It was also Lord Mayor's day, the procession with all its ancient quaintness being particularly brilliant on this occasion. At the subsequent banquet, all the Ministers except Mr. Gladstone were present.

The French National Assembly met on the 13th inst. The following important message was addressed to the members by the President of the French Provisional Government M. Thiers:

The message begins with thanks to God for the general prosperity of the country. Referring to the extraordinary success of the last loan asked by the Government, it says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. The half of the loan has been realized in three months. Germany has been paid 800,000,000 francs of war indemnity, and she will receive 200,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year, but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country, the frightful burthen it had to bear, and the establishment of the republic. All these things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country, might have resulted in an irreparable disaster, if order had not been maintained. Forceful appeal is made to the theoretical republicans not to

spare even excessive sacrifices, for order in their own interest, and events have given them the republic. The republic exists as the legal government. An attempt at any different form of the government would lead to most terrible revolution. The President deprecated a formal proclamation of the republic by the assembly. The better policy would be to impress on institutions our country's features of conservative republicanism. The republic must be conservative, otherwise it cannot exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation. After frightening others it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer travelling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy; the slightest fault is sufficient to wreck the republic. France is orderly and strong in spirit and in confidence with foreign powers who desire above all a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself, may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly is left the initiative of the constitutional measures. The decisive moment has arrived for the work. The President promises deference, co-operation and devotion. The President concludes by invoking God to bless the work of the Assembly, and render complete and durable a consummation which had not been attainable since the commencement of the century.

The message was well received by the Left, to whom it gives great satisfaction.

M. DeKerdela (Conservative) moved the appointment of a committee to draw up a reply.

The motion was agreed to by a small majority.

It is thought that the President's message will lead to an early dissolution of the Assembly.

A brisk slave trade is said to be going on between Tripoli and Constantinople.

Count Chambord has been waited upon by fifty members of the right.

Satirical articles on the water supply, which appeared in the *Levant Herald*, have led to its suspension for two months.

The reported interview between Thiers and Gambetta is denied.

M. Thiers has been requested to arbitrate in a colonial question, the nature of which is not stated, between England and Portugal.

Thirty-eight workmen lost their lives by a fire damp explosion in a coal mine at Moceaux, Department of Seine and Loire.

The Prussian Diet has been reopened. Various important measures are promised.

Cholera morbus has appeared at Dresden. Three fatal cases. It is said to have come from Pesh.

Generals Ampudia and Mendueria, commanding the Royal forces in Cuba, have been recalled to Spain.

The King and Queen of Saxony celebrated their golden wedding yesterday.

Spain still presents a very unsettled aspect. Carlist plots are frequent, and there is no predicating what the consequences will be.

It is said that the Spanish Government propose to allow cipher telegrams addressed to foreign countries to pass over lines in Spain.

It is proposed to abolish compulsory service in the Spanish navy.

The abolition of slavery in Spanish dominions is part of the programme of the Republican members of the Cortes.

The Spanish Government has appointed General Balerict Captain General of Catalonia.

A fire broke out in Boston on the evening of the 9th inst. and raged with fury for three days, burning over eighty-three acres of the most populous and busy part of the city. The loss is roughly estimated at over \$100,000,000. The commercial men of the city will be the principal sufferers; the fire was not finally subdued till the morning of the 12th inst.

It is said the London (England) Insurance Companies are the sufferers by this fire to the amount of \$25,000,000.

In the event of a reconstruction of General Grant's Cabinet, it is rumoured that an effort will be made to have the colored element represented.