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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Count Schouvaloff, who arrived in London several days ago from St. Petersburg, was presented to the Queen.

Information has been received here that the ship Chillingham Castle was wrecked while on a voyage from Shields for Malta and 26 persons drowned.

Seven persons were burned to death in a fire at Litchfield, yesterday.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a letter from the Duke de Grammont, announcing an early refutation of Count Von Buest's statements as to Austria's policy towards France at the beginning of the Franco-German war. The Duke says he will prove that Austria, after the declaration of war, promised France material support. She only required time to arm herself and find a pretext for hostilities with Prussia. The opportunity would be furnished in an ultimatum to Prussia demanding the observance of the stipulations of the Treaty of Prague. This would be refused, and Austria would then join France in an alliance offensive and defensive.

The ship *Anna Lassen* from Lille Sand-Norway, for New York, was run into and sunk. Three of the crew were drowned.

An American bark, name unknown, is ashore in the British channel, and is breaking up. All on board are supposed to be lost.

The funeral of the late ex-Emperor of France took place at Chiselhurst, on the morning of the 15th inst. Although 10 o'clock was the hour designated for the procession to move from the late residence of the Emperor, it was thirty minutes after that time when the hearse which was to convey the remains to the chapel drew up in front of the grand entrance of the mansion.

A deputation of Paris workmen who were to walk at the head of the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore *immortelles* in their coats, and carried wreaths of flowers in their hands. On both sides of the hearse were the Imperial Arms surmounted by the letter N. The great crowd, which steadily increased, surrounded the hearse,

and the funeral procession started for the chapel in the following order:

Standard bearer, with tri-color, borne on an ashén staff cut at the last moment before the cortege moved, the deputation of workmen from Paris, with uncovered heads, bearing their wreaths; the chapels of the family bearing aloft a golden crucifix. The hearse, drawn by eight horses with postillions, and the mourners, to the number of 800 in all, including the Prince Imperial who went uncovered.

Prince Joachim.

Prince Achille.

Prince Jerome Napoleon.

M. Rouher, and many distinguished Imperialists.

English noblemen, Paris priests, and others.

The Prince Imperial was very pale, and exhibited traces of the anguish he has undergone.

The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral.

The coffin was covered with *immortelles* and violets.

There was no funeral sermon at the chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sang a *Requiem* Mass over the remains. He was assisted by Father Goddard, the spiritual adviser of the late Emperor, and all the priests who were chaplains at the Tuilleries during the reign of Napoleon. M. Lutz, the organist of St. George's Cathedral, London, was present at the chapel with his choir, and concluded the musical portion of the services.

The remains were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel until the removal of the body to France for final interment.

The procession was very long, and the hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. All the carriages and pedestrians were drawn up three abreast across the roadway, and in that order proceeded to the chapel. The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned to the Chapel in the same carriage. They were cheered by the crowds through which they passed. At least thirty thousand

people gathered to witness the grand procession.

One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon, brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuilleries, which he strowed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy of the Chapel at Chiselhurst.

Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

During the session of the National Assembly at Versailles on the 14th, Belcastel moved the interpellation of the Government with regard to the resignation of Count Bourgoinge the French Ambassador to the Holy See. He insisted upon the continuation of the protectorate at the Vatican. The Minister of Justice explained the circumstance which caused the resignation of Count Bourgoinge. The explanation was regarded by the Right as satisfactory, and the matter dropped.

The Committee of Thirty sat to-day at Versailles. President Thiers was present. The report of the sub-committee was read. It proposes the adoption of the following decree by the Assembly:—Whereas The Assembly integrally reserves to itself the constituent power. It hereby decrees, 1st. The President of the Republic shall communicate, with the Assembly by message; nevertheless he may be heard after announcing by message his intention to speak. At the close of his speech the debate will be adjourned to a subsequent sitting in order that a vote shall not be taken when the President is in the Chamber. Second—The President shall promulgate all the laws declared urgent within three days after their passage, or demand a fresh debate thereon; and all laws not declared urgent he shall promulgate within one month of their passage, or may suspend the third reading of the same for one month. After the dissolution of the present Assembly, its powers shall devolve upon two Chambers. The report also recommended that the Committee of Thirty be instructed by the Assembly to prepare a law regulating the elections and prescribing the qualifications of electors, and laws defining powers of a second Chamber.