

Gambetta has issued a circular to Prefects, saying the situation of the army is good.

The New York *World's* Tours special of the 5th says the direction of the army of the Loire has taken is supposed to be Gien. In the engagement of the 3rd, at Patay, 20,000 French held their ground against 60,000 Prussians, but they were cut to pieces by the shells of the enemy. The German artillery was served with fearful and overwhelming effect. The Papal Zouaves fought with superhuman bravery, but nearly all were killed.

The Government appeals to the French people to still maintain their resistance, which is certain finally to end in triumph. The army of the Loire is still 200,000 strong. During another month 800,000 Frenchmen will be in arms. Paris may fall; the campaign has changed in character, and is fast becoming a detached warfare of armed manœuvring in the open country. France herself is unconquerable.

The total losses of the Germans since the 25th ult. exceeds 6,500 killed and wounded. The army of the Loire, which is said to have lost 10,000 men, prisoners, 77 guns, 7 mitrailleurs, and 4 gunboats at Orleans, was marching up the left bank of the river to effect a junction with the army of the east, 60,000 strong, with the view of demonstrating against Fontainebleau.

It is said the object of General Manteufel's operations against Rouen is to push forward a column to Havre in order to obtain supplies by sea.

On Tuesday Brussels was agitated with rumors that Prussia was seriously contemplating the annexation of the Duchy of Luxembourg, upon these grounds: first, that the acquisition of Lorraine would be strategically useless without the Duchy; secondly, that Lord Stanley had declared in 1867 that the guarantee of neutrality would not involve the necessity of England going to war to maintain neutrality; and thirdly, Prussia believes England will not oppose the annexation. Prussian agents, it is said, have sounded the inhabitants, and find a majority opposed to annexation.

The Italian Parliament was opened at Florence on Monday. The King, in his speech, declared that with Rome as the capital, the edifice commenced by Charles Albert being crowned, and the freedom of Italy completed, and it was the task of the chambers to make her great and happy. On referring to the Pope, he said it was the duty of the nation to secure to the Supreme Pontiff the free exercise of his religious offices, and the maintenance of his relations with the catholic world. He deprecates the war between Prussia and France, and expresses his anxiety to effect peace between them.

A despatch was received at Berlin from King William, dated at Versailles on Monday, announcing that Orleans had been re-occupied by the Germans. The third army corps took nine cannon and one mitrailleuse.

The despatch also says that the eighth corps of the first army beat the French in several conflicts north east of Rouen on Sunday, taking prisoners and war material.

President Grant's message had attracted considerable attention in London, especially that part alluding to the Fisheries question. England, it is said, will certainly not stand by Canada, except there is the clearest evidence she has right on her side, and the statutes enacted by the Dominion are severely condemned. This report came by way of New York.

On Monday Gortschakoff despatched notes to the Governments of Austria, Italy and Turkey, similar to the one sent to England some days before, the general tenor of them being that Russia's demands in relation to the Black Sea were essential to the maintenance of the peace of Europe.

REVIEWS.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a little volume entitled "The United States Patent Law," W. A. Mun & Co., solicitors of Patents, No. 47 Park Row, New York, which we would advise such of our readers whose genius are of the inventive order, to obtain.

The speech of Butler on the Alabama claims has had this wonderful effect—it has united the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, in denouncing its author. The character of the man is so well known in the United States, and the diabolical intent with which he would stir up strife is so thoroughly understood, that in the whole wide Republic there is not one journal of influence that does not execrate the policy he would inaugurate. The Cincinnati *Daily Gazette*, one of the leading organs of the great west, and Republican in politics, takes up the speech and tears it into fragments. It says, amongst other things:—

"To begin he would cut ourselves off from the market Great Britain affords for our products, which would reduce every farmer's receipts not less than one-third. He would also cut off the imports of British goods, annihilate our revenue from customs, raise the prices of such goods and of all corresponding American goods double. How long would it take to get satisfaction at that rate? Could we not procure satisfaction more summarily and just as rationally by committing suicide? It might be a nice policy for Lowell to have the prices of coarse manufactures doubled by cutting off imports, and the price of agricultural products reduced one-half by cutting off the British market; but how would it suit the producers of the great agricultural staples? If Butler's method could be put in practice, it would be as rational as the hari kari. But how is Butler going to cut off Great Britain from our grain and cotton, when we allow their shipment to all the other markets of the world?"

If Butler were not appealing to blind villany; if he were not complimenting the American people and the Administration by supposing that a touch upon the instincts of scoundrelism would excite an enthusiasm that would submerge all questions of practi-

cability, he would not pretend to be ignorant of the important fact in American history, that an embargo on our commerce with Great Britain, as a means of injuring her, has been thoroughly tried, and that the effect was disastrous to the American people without inflicting any perceptible injury on Great Britain. And so it would be again. And we will do General Butler the justice to refuse to believe that he desires any non-intercourse act unless he shall first have made a large purchase of British and similar American goods, and have sold largely short of American products and bonds.

"Butler says it would be a war upon the ocean, and not a costly one. How are we to carry it on upon the ocean! Great Britain can sweep the seas of our navy and merchant shipping without increasing her regular navy expenses. Shall we attempt to build a navy? That means an outlay of two hundred millions a year, without any hope of raising one that can cope with the British navy. Or are we to please ourselves with anticipations of privateering? With our coast blockaded by a British fleet, privateering would be an extra hazardous business; but if it were profitable how many would participate in the profits for which the whole country is to suffer the calamities and costs of war? The resources of hari kari and of a new party and of a return to Democracy are open to General Butler; but the Republican party has no need of suicide, nor for proclaiming that it has no further honest mission, and can only live by rascality and its country's ruin."

The press despatches from Europe to New York during the last four weeks numbered about 100,000 words. Here is a man sitting in a darkened room at Heart's Content. The ocean cable terminates here. A fine wire attached thereto is made to surround two small cores of soft iron. As the electric wave, produced by a few pieces of copper and zinc at Valentia, passes through the wire, these cores become magnetic enough to move the slightest object. A looking glass half an inch in diameter, is fixed on a bar of iron one-tenth of an inch square and half an inch long. On this tiny glass a lamp is made to glare so that its light is reflected on a tablet on the wall. The language of the cable is denoted by the shifting of this reflected light from side to side. Letter by letter is thus expressed by this fitting idiom in utter silence on the wall. There is no record made by the machine except as the patient watcher calls out to a comrade the translated flashes as they come, and which he records. It seems a miracle of patience. There is something of awe creeps over us as we see the evidence of a human touch three thousand miles away swaying that line of light, by such a delicate process as this.

A letter in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* notices the difficulties under which the Government of Lorraine by the Germans is being carried on. A police commissioner who has 30 villages under his control, has to make a daily circuit of 15 or 20 miles, and can go nowhere without an escort of Uhlans.

REMITTANCES

Received on subscription to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday the 10th inst.:—

WATFORD.—Ensign Wm. G. Willoughby, \$2.
LONDON.—Major F. B. Leys, \$2; Major Walker, \$2.
NEW HAMBURG.—Major R. Campbell, \$1.