

OPEN AIR CONCERTS.

MUSIC EVERY SATURDAY EVENING AT THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB GROUNDS.

Announcement is made in another column that from after this date there will be music every Saturday afternoon at the grounds of the Louisiana Jockey Club...

A WELL EARNED COMPLIMENT.

It gives us great pleasure to announce to our readers that Meyerbeer's splendid masterpiece, "Robert le Diable," will be performed on Saturday next at the Opera House...

Brief as his stay among us has been, Mr. Momas has made hosts of friends, who thoroughly appreciate him both as a gentleman of unexceptionable character and an artist of the very highest order of merit...

Additional interest will be lent to the performance of Saturday next by the debut of a young lady from New Orleans in the role of Alice. Miss Helene Leroux, the young lady alluded to, is a pupil of those talented professors, the late Eugene Prevost and Mme. Cambiar...

This will unfortunately be the last occasion, perhaps for years, in which we shall be afforded the opportunity to hear Meyerbeer's masterpiece, and no true dilettanti should, therefore, fail to secure a seat.

The German Emperor.

William, Emperor of Germany, lives in a house of no great pretensions, which one would never think of calling a palace were it not the dwelling of a monarch. Some curious details of his home life have been recently published. On entering his study the Emperor approaches a window where is suspended an almanac for his particular use...

His Majesty next receives his doctor. The cook then appears with two or three different menus which the Emperor William studies with as much care as a report from Prince Bismarck. Not that the Emperor's repasts are very exquisite; on the contrary, the dinners which he used to give as prince royal are of legendary fame.

Macready was eighteen when he played Hamlet, at Newcastle, with Mrs. Siddons. He was somewhat embarrassed, but she complimented him, and after the engagement she said: "You are in the right way; but remember that I say: Study, study, study, and do not marry till you are thirty."

THE REGATTA YESTERDAY.

Bayou St. John Thronged with People.

Seven Thousand Present.

The Pelicans Victorious.

Although, comparatively speaking, the aquatic sport of rowing is new here, it has met with such a hearty reception, there can be no doubt but what it will henceforth be one of our institutions. If anything was needed to evidence this fact, the outpouring of our best citizens yesterday to witness the several contests offered by the St. John Rowing Club, on their third annual regatta, would amply prove it.

Early in the afternoon car after car, laden to their fullest capacity with the beauty and elite of our city, left Canal street bound for the Bayou St. John, the scene of the sports. The weather was somewhat warmer than we have had since spring set in, and it would appear May was donning her brightest attire in honor of the day. The sun rays came down with a directness and vigor which was not a little discouraging to ambitious rowers with short wind.

Long before the appointed hour, 4 o'clock, the banks of the bayou were thronged with expectant visitors, and the view from the bridge was one to excite the interest and pleasure of any beholder.

There were fully seven thousand present. The club-house, resplendent with its tasteful decorations, stood out against the rich green of the background in bold relief, and the fluttering of the parti-colored flags then displayed coupled with the swaying of the crowd, completed the exciting picture.

The club house of the St. Johns, as is well known, is a neat and artistic piece of architecture, and well adapted for the uses for which it was built. It was yesterday festooned with heavy evergreen decorations, which were rendered more conspicuous by the bright colors of hundred of Chinese lanterns which were to do duty after sunset.

When the preparations for the first race were completed the whole front of the clubhouse presented one variegated art study of loveliness and fashion. Dark eyed brunettes, in their excitement of anticipation, fluttered their fans with a nervous tremulousness, while their blonde companions, in an abiding faith in their several favorites, waged war with cargoes of gloves with their attending gallants.

The First Race. After a line had been extended across the bayou, the crowd became more compact, as all were on the qui vive for the approaching sport, and were watching for the start. This contest was in single scull outrigger boats; distance one mile, in heats, best two in three, and the championship of the club the honor.

The entries were: Messrs. R. G. Musgrove, Robert S. Day, R. H. Mitchell and B. Tremoulet, and the race was to be rowed in the two boats Witch and Fairy. Two contestants were to row in a heat and the winners of a heat to row in the third and deciding heat.

First Heat.—Messrs. Musgrove and Day in the Witch and Fairy, respectively rowed out to the starting point. At 4:21 P. M., the word was given. Musgrove took water first, getting somewhat of an advantage. Day being a little slow in getting off; Musgrove let out with all he knew how and in a forty-five stroke, led Day to the bridge a full length, although Day was pulling a fair, long, sweeping stroke. After passing the bridge, however, those on the bank saw that there were belows to mend in the Witch, as Day showed by his nervous motions that he had been somewhat over-ruled, and was then a beaten man.

In the long reach Musgrove continued to increase his lead, and when the half-mile buoy was near, Day; by injudicious steering drew in too close to the bank, his oar striking the reeds, he upset. Musgrove was now on his way home, which he reached a winner of the heat in 8:54.

During this contest, as in those following, a long line of carriages and horsemen followed the boats to the buoy, adding much to the excitement of the scene.

Second Heat.—This was for the same distance as the other, Messrs. R. H. Mitchell and B. Tremoulet being the competitors. Mitchell led at the start, rowing in good style, and at the bridge opened up two lengths. Tremoulet, by bad steering, touched the abutment of the bridge, causing him to lose some distance; but Mitchell, who was confident, rowed steadily on. On turning the buoy Mitchell was well in hand, while his opponent was evidently pushed for wind; and by a good turn on his part, and a poor one by Tremoulet, five lengths of daylight showed between them.

Coming home Mitchell waited for his follower and, under the string, played with his victim and came in a victor by half a length, in 9:24.

Third Heat.—In order to give Messrs. Musgrove and Mitchell a little rest, the deciding heat was postponed until after the pair-oared race had taken place. After that event was ended, Musgrove and Mitchell drew up under the string and the word was given. This was to decide the championship of the club, and both were nerved up for the contest.

At the start, both rowed a thirty-eight stroke to the minute, and Musgrove put on a spurt and drew away two lengths. Mitchell was not in the same style as when he rowed the second heat, and showed by his struggling that he was off. Musgrove kept steadily on with a neat twenty-seven stroke, and, after rounding the stake, made for the club-house, and landed a winner of the heat, race and championship, in 8:57, Mitchell laboring ten lengths behind.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Excitement at the Canal Bank. A Forger in Limbo.

It appears that the forgery fever has again broken out, and promises to be quite lively. Wednesday, at 11:35 o'clock, the paying teller of the Canal Bank recognized a man he has been on the look-out for some days past.

It appears this individual has been in the habit of presenting himself to commission merchants here and exhibiting warrants of De Soto parish and drafts of large dealers in Shreveport, make purchases and obtain a check in change, which check he would at some other store spend for what he wanted.

His last exploit was to get a check of \$101 from Jno. Phelps, which he paid over to Leon Godchaux, indorsing it as "H. Williams, steamer Exporter."

The trick was discovered and Officers Boylan and Manning nabbed him so soon as the paying teller recognized him. He was dropped from fright, and at present writing is in the president's room.

The man was taken to the Central Station where he refused to give his name. He was registered as J. D. Nelson alias John Williams alias Wm. Clark.

There was found upon him some two hundred dollars in currency, besides a letter purporting to be signed by Schmidt & Ziegler, New York, to Messrs. Weiss & Co., of Waterproof, La., ordering the delivery of 2 barrels of pork to J. D. Nelson, which had been shipped C. O. D.

On Wednesday Nelson went to the Canal Bank and presented a check for \$500, signed January & Co., and dated St. Joseph, La., April 21st. This check was paid, but the officers of the bank received a telegram from St. Joseph later in the day, cautioning them against cashing any of their checks.

Upon receipt of the telegram the paying teller told the detectives to be around the bank the next day, in case Nelson returned. Sure enough, he went to the bank and presented a check for \$400, asking for five dollar notes. The teller looked at him for a while and recognizing him as the same man who had been there on the previous day, turned to one of the gentlemen in the bank and said, "Why did you take those five dollar bundles away back there?"

Mr. Manning immediately entered and placed his hand upon Nelson's shoulder, when the forger either fainted or pretended to do so. As stated before, the prisoner when taken to the station refused to give his name, stating that he had friends in the city who would be induced to let him go, and the only way in which his right name could be ascertained was by examining his private papers and bills, which were all directed and made out to J. D. Nelson.

The man seems to be about thirty-two years of age, is rather prepossessing in his appearance, a man about six feet in height, with light hair, blue eyes and fair complexion, and from all that can be gleaned, is well connected and well to do in the world, owning a plantation at Waterproof, upon which he borrowed \$500 from Mr. John Clapp a short time ago.

Upon application to Mr. Clapp for the money, that gentleman wrote to the parish in which Nelson lived, and inquired of the clerk if the property was owned by Nelson, and upon receiving a reply that it did, and that it was also unencumbered, Mr. Clapp loaned the money to the man Nelson, and took as security a lien on the plantation.

From various statements, it appears that this man has for some time been buying goods of various kinds and giving his bogus checks in payment of the same. The check that was signed by John Phelps & Co. came through the Bank of America, and was negotiated by a friend of mine, whose name was given to me by a speculator presented a report to the Directory, making out that the celebrated church of Loretto contained \$10,000,000 worth in diamonds, etc. Barras and Carnot informed Bonaparte of the fact; but the young general refused to march on the place, because he would have to expose a corps of 10,000, and would probably find nothing even when he got there. At time he managed to seize on the church, and found that all the diamonds had been replaced by glass.

M. Valter also tells how the mother of the late French Emperor, the Queen Hortense, when she was leaving France after the invasion by the Allies, was stopped on the highroad by the Marquis de Marbreuil, who searched her carriage and took away twenty thousand pounds' worth of diamonds, which have never since been heard of. This story is all the more remarkable as there was a great fuss made about this Marquis de Marbreuil toward the close of the second empire. He had a lawsuit with his wife, and an outcry was raised against the marquis continuing a member of the Legion of Honor. It then came out that he was one of the Royalists who had aided the Prussians to pull down the statue of Napoleon from the top of the Column of Victory, and that while engaged in this act he had been awarded the Legion of Honor by the Emperor.

Steps have been taken to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury.

REPORTED DROWNING OF A TROUPE OF ACTORS.—The following appears in the Chicago Tribune as a special telegram from Des Moines, Iowa, dated April 26: "A letter received by parties in Lucas county, from E. Harden, who was a member of the troupe, states that the entire theatrical troupe of J. A. Sawtelle, well known to Chicago theater-goers, was drowned on Puget Sound, March 26, during a severe gale. They foolishly embarked in a small tugboat, the Ruby, for Port Madison, from Seattle. The mammoth tug Goliath had just been forced into the harbor by the severity of the gale. A large number of people stood on the dock watching the tug. She went out into the roaring sea, which was tossing like mad, and was engulfed in a few moments. The company consisted of Mr. Sawtelle, his wife and little 'Vivie,' Mrs. Benny Morgan Phelps, Miss Lizette Moran, Mr. Jerry Crowell and others."

Moonlight mechanics.—Burglars.

THE GREAT CONTEST.

The Case of Bayly & Pond vs. the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

Yesterday morning the United States Circuit Court room presented an appearance which made it evident to the most casual observer that some extraordinary lawsuit was before the court. The lobby was thronged with hundreds of our most prominent merchants, and the jury boxes jammed by the leading insurance men.

It has been years since so much interest has been taken in a case before our courts as was shown this morning by the attendance upon the opening of the suit of Bayly & Pond vs. the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, for \$100,000.

The array of legal talent, the high position of the parties, and the questions involved, have made the matter town talk. This morning was consumed in an attempt to secure a jury, but no progress was made, as the lawyers made many challenges for cause.

Hon. Randall Hunt, Hon. T. J. Semmes, Hon. Randall Gibson and Major J. E. Austin represent the insurance companies, and Messrs. Clark, Bayne & Renshaw, Kennard, Howe & Prentiss, and Gilmore & Sims, for Bayly & Pond.

After many had been rejected, the following named gentlemen were drawn from the panel to serve as jurors: J. C. Cobb, George P. Harrison, Edward Booth, Jr., Bailly-Blanchard, H. C. Colomb, T. W. Bothick, W. P. Converse, Jr., John U. Adams, W. G. Coyle, F. A. Haber, Lawrence Forme.

By consent of the Attorneys on either side, it was agreed that the case should be tried by the above number, it seeming almost impossible to obtain the twelfth juror. Mr. B. M. Pond was put on the stand as the first witness, the hour of 4 o'clock arriving, the court adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. T. W. Collins, the well-known stenographer, has been engaged by both parties in this suit to report the proceedings of this important case.

BRUTAL CONDUCT OF PAT'K MELIN, Warden of the Work-House.

At 8 o'clock Wednesday night a difficulty occurred at the corner of Locust and Perillat streets, in which Jane Kavanagh was assaulted and most brutally beaten by one Patrick Melin, Warden of the City Work-House. The poor creature was sent to the Charity Hospital, where her injuries were examined and it was discovered that her left arm and three ribs on the left side were broken. Besides these injuries her body was bruised in the most frightful manner. From reports of outside parties it appears that the difficulty originated from the woman going to the Work-House for food, when the brute, Patrick Melin, assaulted, beat and drove her away.

The fellow Melin succeeded in making his escape, and has not as yet been arrested. A reporter of the BULLETIN visited Mrs. Kavanagh at the Charity Hospital, where he found her suffering very much from the injuries inflicted by the man Melin. The following statement was elicited from the suffering woman:

I live opposite the Work House. The warden has been in the habit of allowing the prisoners to come outside of the gate and jeer at and insult the neighbors. Wednesday night a woman came outside of the Work House and insulted me grossly. I being alone with my children, immediately went to the warden and complained to him of the nuisance.

He not only used language of the most abusive nature, but told me that the people in the workhouse were as free as myself. I then said that I was not aware that prisoners had the privilege of coming out in the streets and insulting the neighbors, whereupon he caught me by my hair and threw me with violence against the fence.

Seeing that he was about to strike me with a large stick in his hand, I recovered myself and caught him in the shirt bosom, trying to ward the blow with my other hand, when he again caught me in the hair, and throwing me down, beat me unmercifully with the stick. I think it was a loaded cane.

Mr. Melin called at the BULLETIN office last evening and made the following statement: The woman in question, Jane Kavanagh, came to me that some one of the prisoners had insulted her. He inquired of several persons around if that were so; they all stated that it was not. He further states that she was intoxicated and that he ordered her away from the place, when she cursed him. He walked away and went to his own house near the prison; she followed him up and continued her abuse of him, and also applied her epithets to his wife.

Becoming incensed, he took her by the arm and pushed her away. She again returned, and when he attempted to push her away she caught him in the vest, and in his efforts to release himself he struck her with a small switch cane. He finally succeeded in releasing himself and then pushed her into the street, where she fell and had a drunken fit. He further avers that he did not evade arrest, and that the woman's injuries were not as serious as stated in the police report, as he had a certificate of her discharge from the Charity Hospital, which he exhibited to the reporter of the BULLETIN.

How HE RAISED AN ALARM.—The Utica Herald says that a thorough burglar on the top of the Balloon Block, in that city, Friday morning, hung a carpet over the fire-alarm telegraph wire, so that he could whip it more easily. Every time he struck the carpet the wire swung against the tin roofing of the building and "grounded" the circuit—just the same as he had turned the keys in the signal boxes. He gave three blows at a time, and as this is the signal for the first district of the Third Ward, the firemen got out with their apparatus. This use of the fire-alarm reminds us of the trouble caused by farmers in the haying season along turnpike lines, by tying the wires closely together with hay-ropes so that they could drive under them easily with their loads. When remonstrated with they replied that they didn't think they were doing anything wrong, as they supposed the messages slid along through the inside of the wires!

Pimples disappear by using Marsden's Zarsparilla.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

PAYMENT OF THE VIRGINIUS AWARD. WASHINGTON, May 6.—The State Department has advised that Spain has paid to Minister Cushing the entire Virginus award, thus closing this complication.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Major Ben: Perley Poore arrived from the city of Mexico last night, bringing dispatches from Minister Foster, which he has delivered to the Department of State. The Major says the opinion in Mexico was that the troubles on the border were produced by lawless men of both countries, and there was an earnest disposition on the part of the Mexican Government, in sympathy with our own, to suppress them; and further, that the troubles were not considered of such a serious character as to endanger the friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

McCREERY REPORTED NOMINATED GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Nothing heard from Kentucky yet, but a dispatch from Cincinnati says it is understood McCreery has been nominated for Governor.

POSTMASTER PARKER'S BOND. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Postmaster Parker filed his bond to-day. He has received his commission and leaves to-night. Ex-Congressman Smith leaves with him. Col. Parker's bond, for four hundred thousand dollars, is signed by his brother-in-law for one-half, his nephew for one-fourth, and the father-in-law of his daughter for the remaining fourth. Two Republican and one Democratic sureties.

MEETING OF MEMBERS OF THE LATE PANAMA SURVEYING EXPEDITION—PREPARING A REPORT. WASHINGTON, May 6.—Commander E. P. Lull, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, Lieut. E. D. Toussaint and J. F. Moser, Masters J. H. C. Coffin and H. L. Greene, and Daughtman J. B. Philip, who were attached to the late Panama Surveying Expedition for a slip canal across the Isthmus, met at the Navy Department for the purpose of making their computations, preparing maps, reports, etc. They will be engaged in the work two or three months, and upon its completion all the documents will be submitted to the commissioners consisting of Commodore Ammon, Gen. Humphreys, chief of the engineer corps, and Capt. Patterson, of the coast survey, appointed by the President to examine all the surveys, and decide as to which will be the most advantageous route for the canal.

This commission has already examined the Tehuantepec survey made by Capt. Shufeldt, the two Nicaragua surveys made by Commanders Hatfield and Lull, and the Darien survey made by Commander Selfridge and Lieut. Collins. The Panama survey was the last one made, and after the commission shall have examined it a report will be prepared and submitted to the Secretary as to the most desirable route.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, May 6.—The ship Francis P. Sage has arrived at Havre. She was on fire, but the flames were extinguished with but little damage to the cargo.

The bark Arica, from New Orleans for Havre, has been spoken in latitude 42, longitude 52, having been slightly damaged by the ice.

Late advices from Bombay state that cholera prevails in the city of Baroda. It has not yet appeared in the camp of the British troops.

LONDON, May 6.—The fifty per cent reduction on cable rates to North America, pleases the commercial community.

LONDON, May 6.—The Paris correspondent of the Times telegraphs that uneasiness prevails in well informed circles in Paris. The most serious minds believe that danger is impending; politicians abroad, as well as those claiming to be well informed at home, assert that peace or war depends on the approaching meeting of the Czar and German Emperor.

No one denies that a powerful party in Germany, comprising entire military elements, feels that the late treaty was too lenient; that the indemnity has already returned to French coffers, that the possession of Belfort by France is dangerous to Germany; that France is reorganizing rapidly enough and will soon be able to furnish a formidable army to any alliance with any other nations; that Germany is no richer than before the war; her finances and social organization cannot long support the expense of the present armament, and she cannot disarm in the face of France.

The military party in Germany are convinced that never was there a moment more propitious than the present to secure for their country a long era of prosperity and peace. War ought to be promptly undertaken. It is necessary to march on Paris and take up a position where a new peace can be signed which takes Belfort from France, limits her active army and exact ten milliards in twenty years.

Paris could be attacked if France refused to sign! All the powers have confined themselves to timid, friendly representation with regard to the Belgian notes, which only shows that to finish with France now is a duty to Germany and humanity. Europe will never be tranquil while the blunder of the treaty, which leaves France ready to revive and re-enter the struggle, is unrectified.

What may be promptly executed at an insignificant sacrifice would two years hence cost oceans of blood. Russia must be convinced of this necessity.

The Times' correspondent adds it would be untrue to say that these arguments are accepted even in Germany outside of a particular party. It would be equally untrue to say that these measures are destined to be realized. The diplomatic world, even in Germany, declares she can not fight against an enemy who declares for peace.

Honest Germans scout the suppositions. The Emperor has scruples, but the party of immediate action urge it as duty to sink all considerations in order to save the country. They insist that France be made to accept a reinsurance treaty, if she will not fight. Germany, in order to have the right to reproach France as the cause of uneasiness, must solemnly disclaim the above theories.

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