

Monday, April 14, 1872.

General Fremont and the French Swindle.

General Fremont, as the President or recognized agent of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railway, had given France for funds with which to carry forward the enterprise. The bonds which he carried with him were called first mortgage bonds, and were issued by the United States Government, the conditions on which they had been granted and which had never been fulfilled being passed over in silence. Indeed it was absolutely certain that the signature on the bonds was guaranteed by the United States, and the French materials would be admitted free. The railway was to be辟ated from Memphis to San Diego, and other lines already met, and was to pass through Texas and New Mexico and to terminate at San Diego, in California. Of this railway an infinitesimally small number of miles had been built, and still we are almost afraid to say, we take our account from the French report. On these false pretences no less than twenty millions of francs (about four million of dollars) were drawn from the savings of the French people, and it is known that between two and three million were actually received in this country and in France by the conspirators. The matter was stirred in France in a manner unprecedented; but the ranks of the persons concerned, we are sorry to say, favorable representations proceeding from our legation at Paris delayed its inception. The war and the disturbed state of the country have also tended to defer the course of justice. The chief assistant of General Fremont in this gigantic swindle was his brother-in-law, the Baron de Gudmunt-Boulleau, a general in this city. His rank and standing gave him great weight and influence, especially in obtaining the sanction of the Bourse through allowing the bonds to be quoted among honest stocks.

The first measure taken was to stir up the ironmasters and others engaged in metallurgical industries, by representations of the immense demand that the market could create for their products, which otherwise would go to enrich Germany. Some of these establishments memorialized the ministry to allow the quotation of the bonds on the exchange. The minister, the minister nor the Bourse consented till M. Gaudin-Boulleau came to the rescue, and by his representations carried the point. The pre-arguments he used had not been before known, but they doubtless were the false statements that the land-grants were absolute, instead of conditional, on the completion of the road; that the material was to be supplied by the United States; and that French material for the road would be admitted duty free. There is also evidence to show that bribery and corruption were used to procure the consent of the authorities of the Bourse. At least it appears that sums of money amounting to between three and four hundred thousand francs were demanded and received by one Prostot, a Jew, agent of Gen. Fremont, "pour enterrer le secret," or, as Mr. Oaks' Amicus wrote, "I am sure that he would do more good." It was not until the bonds were admitted to the Stock Exchange in this city, certified to by a secretary of the Exchange who never existed and by a notary public who was dead. This point gained, the bonds were put into the market. The price was subsidized and came to the help of the swindlers, and plans were published, and every financial and even patriotic motive put in play. Thus no less an amount than 205,470 francs of bonds were placed, of which more than 100,000 francs were paid. Two payments of interest were made, amounting to about 1,200,000 francs, and between two and three millions went to French contractors. Six millions and a half, namely, 6,400,112 francs, were received into the hands of General Fremont, of which no trace has been discovered. The balance, amounting to 9,454,747 francs, remained in France as the share of the booty of Mr. Le Baron Gaudin-Boulleau and his accessories.

Justice in a moderate degree has overtaken them at last. The swindlers were tried and condemned after several days and developing new and fresh phases of villainy. Gen. Fremont prudently remained in this country, and was condemned to five years imprisonment. The trial was a long and halid period of imprisonment meted out to them, of which we have not yet heard the particulars. They will have to "serve their debt" but the chief conspirator will escape by keeping out of the distance. It seems to us that the sentence, if it be simple imprisonment, is very light in view of the offense. Penal servitude—stravas forces were not so severe an expiation for such an offence. What gallantry has turned all the ear for justice to a lesser one! There is no sadder example than that of Gen. Fremont of utter ruin among the many that have followed him to the bottom. For who stood ready to fight? "How doth sleep a pit from what height fallen?" The world has not been altogether astonished at this catastrophe. It has been foreseen and prophesied that such a malice as none the less lamentable. How we believed in him sixteen years ago! How the best hearts in the nation were gathered up in him! The pathfinder, the champion of the cause of freedom, is gone; then; now a convicted swindler evading a merited punishment by flight! We believe a reverse of just this kind is without a parallel in history. May it not fall of his son.—N. Y. Independent.

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