GAMBETTA.

Interesting Interview with the Radical Leader.

SUMNER, GRANT AND GREELEY.

Plan for a Republican Government of France.

Dieu ! Germany did not interfere during the Com-mune, when none of the money had been paid,

and he payments whatever; when their army was leaning against our very gates and a regiment of infantry could have saved the Tulicries. Then Germany could have interfered, in the name of civilization, if nothing better could be invoked. Why interfere now, when they will have four milliards

of French money in hand cash and impregnable guarantees for the remainder? No, monsieur.

say to you as I say to every one—the country will not be disturbed at all by a general election."

THE ASSEMBLY WILL DISSOLVE WHEN THIERS GOM-MANDS IT.

As much interest had been excited in French cir-

cles by the rumer, published in the London Times, that the Committee of Thirty would defer making a report upon the plan for a constitution until March, your correspondent asked M. Gambetta as to the truth of it. "That would be absurd," was

the response. "It would be absurd," was assembly and the country and would never be tol-erated."

"But," was your correspondent's observation

Thow are you to really accomplish dissolution? No one has the right to dissolve the Assembly but

the Assembly, and power never commits deliberate suicide. The Right is in the majority. Dissolution

would destroy the hopes of the Right; therefore it will not accept dissolution, for it would be to sign

"Oh, that difficulty," said the ex-Dictator with animation, scarcely waiting until your correspond-ent had stated his proposition, "that difficulty, be-lieve me, is more apparent than real. As it now looks all rests with M. Thiers. The day he makes

rived he can command a majority of the Assembly in favor of a general election. It is clear to my

sembly. The President has abandoned that con-

ception. M. Thiers has only to say, I cannot gov-

would attempt to govern the country in the event

of M. Thiers throwing up the Presidency; but that

is a foolish, idle boast. The monarchists could not govern France for a week, and they know it."

THE ARMY AND THE REPUBLIC.

Your correspondent suggested that there might be a combination to govern France, with MacMa-

ceived general acceptance and circulation, and was by many accepted as a solution of many of

betta was decided in his response—"Marshal Mac-Mahon," he said, "will never be persuaded to

skill in public affairs. He is a pure, simple soldier,

no more, no less, with all the drill of a sergeant

not occurred to you or to any outside of France.

Military men, especially those germinated by the Empire, and whose titles and dignities represent

power to take an initiative. They never take any

steps of their own accord: have no independent

pasis of action. They have been taught to obey.

They have no original ideas. It was because the army was blind and feeble and had no independent

progressive spirit; because it was animated by a

d'état was so easy. Every order that cuiminated

in the coup d'état came from the War Office. The

men who received these orders knew well that they were breaking the law; that they were bidden

to strike their awords into the very bosom of France—their country and their mother. But they obeyed the infimess order, and defended them-

onism in its third manifestation or forms tion, have no direct personal, moral courage; no

work is done. It is said that the m

its own death warrant."

Grand Awakening of the Peasantry.

Negative Influence of the Military Leaders.

FRANCE DISENCHANTED OF NAPOLEONISM.

Ne Fears of Disturbance on a Dissolution of the Assembly.

England and America as Friends of the Republic.

GAMBETTA STUDYING GERMAN.

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1873. Paris, Jan. 9, 1873.

Tour cerrespondent, having met M. Gambetta by appointment, began, with the interchange of courtesies, inepiries after the health of the great leader, and whether or not he had become weary with Assembly cares and troubles, national anxieties and speeches going into the night, with five or six hundred shouting men for audience, bawling forth encouragement or discouragement, and all France behind in silence and hope. "Oh, no," was the response. "I was not overcome or even was the response. "I was not overcome or even wearied by the Legislature. But, in fact, my work n the Assembly is a very small matter compared with my natural and ordinary duties," and as he what my natural and ordinary duties," and as he spoke he pointed with a half-pitying, half-despair-ing smile to a huge pile of letters which a secre-tary or man servant, or some such person, had brought in from the post and thrown on the table.

The conversation rambled on somewhat in a pur-osciess, idle way, as such conversations will do, even with great statesmen, when M. Gambetta

AMERICAN VIEWS ON PRANCE. "What do the American papers say about the crisis here? I suppose naturally they sympathize

Your correspondent responded that so far as the general press had expressed an opinion it was avorable to the Republic. Of course the institutions and traditions of the country compelled that. But as to deciding between fractions or factions, or shades of divisions in the Assembly—between ex-treme Right and extreme Leit—between black and te, and gray and mouse color, as a general g very few knew and fewer still cared. It reuired a clearer knowledge of the politics of France of another to expect any general sympathy between the American people and any party in the As-semply. They believed in the Republic and in M. Thiers as the head of the Republic. Your corre-spondent then made an allusion to the views Mr. spondent then made an allusion to the views Mr. Samner had expressed on France and his opinions of M. Gambetta himself.

The radical leader was gratified to bear that Mr. Summer had commended him. "Mr. Summer," he said, "could not have spoken more highly of me than I can speak of him. He impressed me as a very clever and able man. By the way, has he returned to political life yet ?"

Your correspondent answered in the affirmative, and made an allusion to the motion which Mr. Summer had made in the Senate in reference to striking from the army flags the names of the batto be curiously impressed with the Senator's suggestion. "That is truly a commendable, praiseworthy idea." Then, after a pause and almost We have no victories on our flags of a kind just now. I am afraid those gained by French soldlers over French people are more cherished now than the lessons which one would think must necessarily be learned from the German defeats. It is of the defeats we should think and have more their opinions may be. France is large enough for all Frenchmen. You have a better feeling in your

I was very much struck with the attendance of General Grant at the funeral of Mr. Greeley, and good feeling. In France political quarrels are the

leadliest of all their nature." Your correspondent, taking up the thread of thought which M. Gambetta thus threw out, asked whether, in the sudden death of M. Thiers—dying as Mr. Greeley died, for instance—men of all parties in France would not attend his funeral. "Probably," was the response, but in a half laughing way. "If I should die you would see few members of the Right in the train. M. Thiers cannot be called now the leader of a party, and his character BEPUBLICAN SKIES BRIGHT.

From this point the conversation drifted into a discussion of the political outlook, your correspondent asking M. Gambetta a question as to what he thought of the situation.

On this point the ex-dictator spoke with anima-ion and a clear, brightening eye—an earnestness ordering almost upon enthusiasm. "I can assure you," he said, so far as I can gather his words, " assure you, in all sincerity, Monsieur, and if allowed and you cared to follow me I could give you elaborate proof of my conviction, that looked brighter than it looks now. From all parts of France I have the most elaborate and ideas—their solid planting and growth. It is my duty to seek this information, and I know how true t is. In districts where republicanism never found not, in Vendee and in the Pyrence countries. where our enemies were always strong, we find friendship. More than all, the deputies of the Right, the monarchists and imperialists have been received very coldly by their electors. Many of the have told them home truths which ish them considerably.

This being the case your correspondent then asked M. Gambetta what, in his opinion, would be the effect of these popular manifestations upon the members of the Right, when the Assembly came neether after the recess. He said :- "It is mos perate, despairing effort to overthrow M.-ers, or rather to reduce him into the position of a mere limiter of the Right, depending upon them for power and compelled to do their will. This will be a great parliamentary battle. We are apt to have it about February. But it will be the last fort of the monarchists. They will be beaten as they have been beaten always, whenever they dared the issue, and we shall slowly, surely drift mean—should come about May. You see by May the Prussians will have been paid the fourth miltiard. But one more will remain, and for that abundant financial guarantees will be given. There can then be no further use for postponing

GERMANY AND FRANCE-THE ASSEMBLY MUST BE Your correspondent, calling to mind an opinion

GAMBERTA'S OPINION OF SUMMER.

that they acted as soldiers, whose duty was to obey orders. The point where a soldier is justified in disobeying orders is where he is commanded to violate and desecrate the law." "And as to General Ducrot ?" said your correed with interest and attention, and seemed "General Ducrot?" sald M. Gambetta, with an expressive gesture; "too much importance has been given to him. He is not dangerous, more esstrain him if necessary. General Chanzy is a better general than Ducrot and a far better republican bave no fear about any military pronuncia thought, and then, as if wishing to change the subject and shift into less personal and dangerous iness for fellow countrymen, no matter wha ground, said, abruptly, "Have you heard anything about the health of Napoleon ?"
NAPOLEON AND NAPOLEONISM.

Your correspondent gave M. Gambetta all the news that nad reached him from Chiseinurst, reciting the bulletin which told of the painful and serious operation which had been performed on His Majesty by the English physicians, for the cure of the stone. M. Gambetta listened with attention, and in response to an observation as to what would be the effect in France of the Emperor's death said, "It is hard to understand the exact effect upon France of the death of the Emperor Napoleo One immediate result would be to attract to the republican party many who are now Imperialists. You see there are many, a great many, very worthy people in France, who say, 'Well, after all, I have sworn fealty to Napoleon. I voted him in the king,' and so on, and however impossible the idea may appear to you and I, they think he will come again to power. His death would destroy this illusion, or sentiment, and in a material way would accordingly be a great gain to the republic.

That, at least, is the way it seems to me, although I have thought little about it, I must confess." "But there are many Napoleonists," added your orrespondent, "who regard this Napoleon as as encumbrance, with Sedan and other annoyance to crowd upon him and weigh him down, who see in the party far more than the personal well-being and triumph of the Emperor and who would prefer to have the Prince Imperial on the throne." "Oh!" said M. Gambetta, "they who really think the men who talk that way are a part of any party or large enough to have mention in political calculations are absurd. France will never submit to be governed by a baby (un moulard). The Prince Imperial is too young. No one knows anything about him. He has not been discussed as his father has been. We should have known better where he would lend us to-the misérable!" It is dimeult, without running the risk of being impertment, to give an idea of the intense and bitter energy, the sarcasm—which may have been anger, but most likely hatred—which darkened the speaker's face as he threw out the strong, untranslatable, but fluely expressive word-misérable. The sentence, and the thoughts wrapped up in it, passed like a strong emotion over Gambetta. For a few mo-ments he was silent, and welcomed as a relie, so it seemed, a question your correspondent ad-dressed to him about ordinary French politics. This question was:-"How are the petitions for

tion progressing ?"
THE AGITATION FOR DISSOLUTION. The response was instant and cheerful, and in his fashion:—"Most admirably! There are already over a mittion petitions. And as a fact of the very greatest importance with regard to these petitions let me say I note in the English journals—the Spectator notably and the Saturday Review in a lesser degree—have caught glimpses of what I am about to discover to you. There is an extraordinary change now taking place in France. The country who worked, not a citizen who thought. They rested upon the Empire as the only barrier be-tween themselves and ruin. They had no confdence in a republic, and cared very little about

expressed time and again in French journals and on the lips of prudent men, asked whether it would not be better, as a matter of policy and wisdom, to postpone any demonstration against the Assembly until the last franc of the indemnity had been paid and the last flerman soldier home. "No," said M. Gambetta, "and this is why toole pourquoi]:—The Prussians want their money. Their pole interest in French politics is a pecuniary one, and they know full well that they are much more likely to have their fifth milliard promptly if the country is quiet than if it is disturbed. Disturbed and uneasy it will be if the present Assembly is not dissolved in six months. German interference, about which so much is said, in a mere shadew, meant to alarm old men and affect the shares on the Bourse. Non intensely local. Each peasant cared only for his care and his commune. France was only an idea to him—something he believed in, in an uncertain way, as he would believe in the heavens and the sea. This local spirit, which made every man's commune his world and the nearest hill his horizon, so grew upon the pease—that it affected his patriotism. When the Prusa na came they were apathetic. When they began to overrun the fields and provinces they were silent and helpless, and would not strike a blow for the Fatherland. You cannot imagine, and I would be afraid attempt to describe to you, the helplet darkened, unambitious, unrepublican beli the average French peasant was und -previous at least to 1870. He had so But now all is changed. New influences have been sliently doing their work. The peasant has learned that the Republic does not mean destruction—that republicans are not enemies of the human race, and that the end of the world did not come with the end of Napoleon. The multiplied terrors of the priesthood lost their effect. The peasant saw that France could govern France. Official interference, which, when brought to such a growth and discipline as we saw under the an end. The peasants began to have in truth what they had in fancy—universal suffrage. They used the ballot-it was a privilege. Before it had been a word and a mockery. They elected their own municipal councillors and so on, really choosing men they knew and in whom they had con-fidence; men who would do their work as they desired, and not as was desired by the Empire or peasants voted in block-in a kind of electora drill—for government nominees and men in many cases whose faces they had never known. Now the new men, chosen under the operation of a free their lives, and they do their work more efficiently, and with a higher regard for the common welfare than the hireling stipendlaries of the "paternal rule" of the second empire. And this peasant sees how advantageous it is for him to exercise his electoral rights in governing his own well for him to exercise his rights in governing France."

THE PEASANTS ACCEPTING REPUBLICANISM. Your correspondent, who listened with deep attention to the earnest and often eloquent manner in which M. Gambetta advanced his views-speak ing as he did almost with the fire of an advocate, which in themselves were in the highest degree eloquent-asked whether the petitions in reference to the dissolution of the Assembly had been signed more generally in the communes or the cities and

"I was coming to that point," was the resp "These petitions, strange as it may seem, are much more generally signed in the rural communes Marseilles, Lyons, Paris and other republican and Communist centres. There is, however, one reason for this that may not occur to you. In the large towns labor is under the control of capital, and workmen are afraid to sign petitions. They have been cowed and terrified by the sanguinary exam-ple of the Commune. They have a terror of the old police, and think that their names may be copifrom the petitions by the police and remembered or used against them. So that the workmen in the large towns, where republicanism is fervent and all-enduring, and has survived disappointmen disaster and massacre, hesitate to ask what they earnestly seek, while the peasants, who until recently were as timid and coy in political affairs the dumb, driven cattle, are signing freely."

Cambetta, in his famous tour to the Savoy regions had seen any manifestations of republican reawakening among the peasants.

"I see," said the speaker, "that an English journal—the Specator, if I remember—has said that

my audiences were composed of peasants. That is too wide an assertion. I could not, to begin with, have many peasants for an audience in the towns; and I scarcely spoke but in the towns. At La Ferté-sous-Jonarre, which is in the heart of an im-portant agricultural district, there was an andience largely composed of peasants. I see that Count de Tocqueville, whom nobody will accuse of tion to the striking fact of the political reawakening of the peasant class. You may have seen his letter in the Republique Prançaise. By the way, what an absurd and disingentious outery has been made against me for one of my speeches in the South. I said at Grenoble that I saw a new secial aiming at political power. What I meant by that phrase, which the enemies of the Republic flashed as a firebrand in the Assembly, was precisely what Count de Tocqueville observed in his letter. What I said was the statement of a fact—a truism almost. I see it; others see it; and we regard it a one of the most significant of the political phe-nomena in France and a sure indication of the deep roots taken by the Republic.

THE NEW MILITARY LAW. "But," suggested your correspondent, "is there not some danger that the military obligatory service law will ulienate the peasants from the Re

M. Gambetta replied that "it would be wrong to pretend that the peasantry liked to have the sons taken away from their homes to serve in the army; "but," he added, "if the new law is handle properly, and I wish I had no fears on that point it would not unduly favor the rich at the expense of the poor. Practically, however, it is no change to the peasant. He has practically been compell to endure obligatory service. The conscription took his sons; he was too poor to buy them off and they were obliged to serve. Thus their only chance of escape was to draw a good number when the ten years' conscripts were ballotted for. As I said, th only danger with the new law is that there be dis crimination in layor of the rich against the poor. Once convince the peasant that the law is onest law, that all must serve alike-rich or poor. high or low-and there will be no objection to obligatory service. For remember always that we have such a passionate love of equality in France that the mere circumstance that those above them in rank and wealth and fortune are under th operations of the same law, will alone be sufficient to reconcile the peasant class to any hardship

PRANCE AND ENGLAND.

An allusion was here made to the treaty of com merce between France and England, which now excites no much attention in the commercial world. M. Gambetta said that it would be accepted by the Assembly. "Taere will be," he con tinued, "a majority of 100 votes in its favor, and the London Times and the Liberts are mistaken when they say otherwise. The Left has agreed to support it. And, after all, it is not so bad a treaty.
And, indeed, I should be inclined to vote for a much worse one, in order to restore commerci confidence between France and England and remove the uncertainties under which our own bus ness men labor. They are hindered in their enter-prises. They besitate to undertake anything new for fear that the treaty may fall through and the commerce of France suffer accordingly. There is a higher thought also. We want to be on cordial terms with England. That country, excepting Switzerland, is the only nation interrope that will really be friendly to a republic in France."

PREE GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

PREE GOVERNMENT IN AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

"Do you think," said your correspondent, "that there is any genuine, widespread love for republican institutions in Great Britain ?"

In England perhaps not. But in Great Britain outside of England, decidedly yes. Then the English have a government which, though monarchical in form, has all the essence and spirit of republicanism. Public opinion sways England largely. I do not know a country where public opinion can make itself more speedily, silently and irresistibly felt than in England; I do not even except the United States. It is evident to me that General Grant—newly elected as he is to the Presidency— Grant-newly elected as he is to the Presidency could, if he so chose, run counter to the national

will; to his own party and all parties, and so long as he avoided the technical dangers of impeachavoided the technical dangers of impeace by law, remain unmoved for four years. think the career of his predecessor, Mr. Johnson, showed that, and how much removed the Pres-idency was from the induence of public opinion whenever an obstinate President was in power But Mr. Gladstone would be overthrown by a bos tile vote in the House of Commons in a week if the nation so willed it."

GAMBETTA'S IDEAS OF A PRENCH CONSTITUTION This criticism upon the English constitution en-couraged your correspondent to ask M. Gambetts whether he himself had elaborated any scheme of constitutional government for France as the idea of the Left when it came to power.

if you have time I will give them to you."

Your correspondent added that he knew of nothing concerning France that would be more in-

tenesting to the American people.

"Well," he answered, "briefly these. Of course we must have a President. I will never consent to the government of France by a triple consulate or a directory or a general commission or anyth of that kind. There should be an executive be to France-a President, who should be elected fo

elected by direct universal sufrage, as hitherto, think there is a better plan than that for France We have seen national misfortune come from the suffrages of the people. I mean after 1848. In by the direct national vote, it was not so intended by the founders of the American constitution. They never foresaw, nor do I think they ever intended, that the electoral colleges abould have what we call in France a mandat imperatly forced upon them in the matter of choosing a President. The response was made to this criticism that is the United States political affairs were so much is the hands of parties-skilfully organized and obe were nominated in the conventions; that no ma receiving an election, would violate the pledge, and that they were voted for by the people upon the express ides that they would respect their

"But," said M. Gambetta, "they are puppets The election is the direct act of the nation. is the difference that in France the nation votes as one State, while the States so vote in America that a President might be elected by a majority of ele toral votes and a minority of popular votes, I think Lincoln was a minority President. Now I should avoid what seems to be a difficulty in the United States, and what was certainly a difficulty in France, in our 'universal suffrage,' as we called it, by having the National Assembly elect the President. I would have also a Grand Council of State, somewhat like the American Senate, and with similar functions. It would resemble the Grand Consell & East in Switzerland, except that it should not be chosen as there, by universal suffrage. One half of the members should b named by the Assembly and one haif by the President. I would make this council about as large as your Senate—eighty members in forty named by the Assembly, forty by the Execu tive. I would direct that no nominations be made from the Assembly. I think this council would ac as a great conservative, strengthening force, balance wheel as it were, acting as a check upon an Executive with despotic aspirations and a tive upon an angry and unreasonable Assembly This council should be the chief seat of power in France and its term of office should be longer than that of the Assembly. As for the Assembly I would lavor a general election every two years. I would not favor a partial election or any scheme of renewal. I would have the Ministers among th n the debates of the Lower House. They sh have an existence and a responsibility apar Whenever the House desired to interpellate the government or whenever the government wished to communicate with the Assembly delegates could sen by the Council of State to commi with the Assembly. But i would not allow Ministers to act as delegates. Furthermore, carrying out the idea the Americans preserve in appointments to the service, I would give this general council an authoritative voice in all great state appointments—ambassaders for instance the designation of generals to important com nands and so on. So it would come to have an is

fluence in the direction of foreign affairs and in the appointment of the judiciary." "You do not favor, then," said the correspond-

ent. "an elective judiciary ?"
"No," said M. Gambetta, with a quiet meaning smile, "nor am I encouraged to favor it by the resuits of an elective judiciary in America." Your correspondent explained that even in was no election of judges, and that with us it was an experiment, as many things were experimented mestion was asked as to how M. Gambetta would

arrange the National Assembly? A SMALLER ASSEMBLY NEEDED.

"The first thing to do with the Assembly," said M. Gambetta, "is to greatly decrease its members. world, and I am afraid enjoys the distinction of being the most turbulent. We do not require 750 members. The presence of so many gives oppor tunity to discord, intrigue and needless party divisions. We have too many parties and shade: of parties. So in planning a new and permanent republican constitution I would provide for an Assembly of about four hundred members. This would give us peace and quiet in many case where peace seems to be impossible now." Your correspondent referred to the mode of vot

mg, mentioning Paris as an instance, where the electors voted all in a heap for forty-three members so many candidates that few electors could know their real merit, and asked whether this would be changed in the proposed plan.
"Certainly," said M. Gambetta. "In Paris there

should be voting by arrondissement. I would provide that each arrondissement should be represented in proportion to its population, and not arbitrarily, as under the Empire. These arbitrary imperial divisions were not honest. They were means o influence votes. I would make representation fair, each member representing so many people, and have the term like that in America, for two years This would bring the Assembly close to France and give France the chance of expressing her will The misfortune of France has been and is now that the nation is antagonized by the legislative power, and there is no way out of the problem but by revo-lution. Tais danger would be increased by the scheme of partial elections and renewal, and that is why I am so bitterly opposed to it. Such scheme seems to absorb all the defects. An Asser biy must represent the country fairly it is not a National Assembly. Now, an Assembly really represents the average prevalent public opinion of France, then no election is necessary. But if an Assembly like the one now in session, as I regard it, does not represent the country, then of what use is partial election? The country could not speak by a partial election he result would be to swell the minority and bring out in more glowing colors the discrepancy be-tween the Assembly as it now exists and general public opinion. I counct think of an invention more absurd than this of partial election. It springs from an apprehension that is as baseless as a dream—that general elections would disturb the public peace in France." NO MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Your correspondent said that the impression made upon him by M. Gambetta was that he did not approve of the doctrine of Ministerial responsi-

is concerned. We are a peculiar people, and our faults of character—for each nation has its virtue and faults—make any Ministerial responsibility im-possible. It would lead to personal intrigues and strifes of the most deplorable character. Its forty years of existence in France shows that. It is not suited to our habits or our temperament. I am not discussing Ministerial responsibility as an abstract

litical principle; I only think it is not suited to France. What we want here is a strong executive. Incre can be no true government here with that on wanting-no government that can inspire respect abroad and preserve peace at home.

I am convinced that a constitution without this feature would be like a temple of sand. Now, a strong executive means. for Prance, stability, power, peace. This we want. France suffers more than any but a Frenchman would believe from these periodical strifes at Versailles. No nation, especially one so uneasy and sensitive as France, can exist in peace under the strain produced by a condition of affairs in which we may have a new President and a new

policy in twenty-four hours."

GAMBETTA AND THE COMMUNE. Your correspondent ventured to remind M. Gambetta of a prophecy made every day by his op onents to the effect that his advent to power, in he event of M. Thiers withdrawing, for instance,

"the Communists made war upon me in my day of power. During the war they had demonstrations and incipient rebellion at Marseilles and Lyons. But, in spite of the troubles that rested upon France, and made any administration of affairs difficult, the government controlled them easily enough. If the responsibility came again I should am detested by the Commune. I am well award of it, Were they in power they would shoot me. of it, were they in power they would shoot me.

I was in Spain during the Commune, and I am sure, had I returned, I should have been shot more eagerly and with more satisfaction than the Archbishop of Paris.

They have an absurd and astonishing theory that I am in some way a deserter from their cause. A I have said, as my speeches and every act of m public life show, I am a conservative. And yet reactionists regard me as an enemy of all society and order. When I said, for instance, that there quired political, not civil change, I enraged the mmunists. Now what I meant in that much discussed phrase was that with political reorgani zation in France all the rest would come naturally And yet the socialists hate me for saying this. I want order and peace, and have no fancy for disorder or chaos.

DUELS AND DUELLING. Some allusion being made to the topic of the day—the contemplated duel between Paul Cassagnac and M. Ranc, the editor of M. Gambetta's sagnac has been sneering at us in the Pays until Ranc finally told him he was little better than an use the rapier as well as himself. Cassagnac has taken the hint. He has not challenged Rane, who s a first class swordsman, and would overmaster Cassagnac at once. There is nothing more de plorable than this duelling system. But there is a lot of scoundrels here who make constant war upon society, and in the present state of public opinion the duel cannot be avoided."

"SANS ADIRU."

And so ended this conversation. Your correspondent asked pardon for having taken so much of the great leader's time. But he said, in the most cordial way, that he was always glad to see the representative of a journal whose fame was so world-spread as the HERALD; that he was especially glad to meet Americans and Englishmen. shaking hands he accompanied your correspondent to the door, saying "sans adieu," that peculiarly French phrase for "Come again soon."

As an item of interest it may be well to add that press himself in it if necessary. He is now hard at work studying German—a proof of his industry in that respect lying before the writer in the presence of a cumbersome German dictionary. M. Gambetts, you will remember, is a young man, and the time may come when a Minister of France will to his account to know the German tongue.

LARGE FIRE IN WILLIAMSBURG.

A Kerosene Factory Destroyed-Los

At a late hour last night a still exploded in Pratt's kerosene oil factory, foot of North Thirteenth street, Williamsburg, and a great confagration ensued. At midnight the extensive works were in a sheet of fisme. The loss will prebably amount to \$100,000. The Fire Department were unable to stay the havoc. Captain Woglom, of the Fifth precinct, with platoons from the Sixth and Seventh precincts, rendered efficient aid.

Part of the Plunder Recovered-Two Men Arrested-They are Brought Be-fore Judge Dowling and Held to An-

on the 22d of this month the store of John Sullivan, 54 and 56 Duane street, was entered by burgiars and \$4,000 worth of valuable shawls carried off. Since the burglary Captain Kennedy, of the Sixth precinct, has been at work night and day trying to find some clew to this mysterious occur rence. How such a large amount of bulky goods have been carried off puzzled the In his researches he has been partially successful. A portion of the stolen property was discovered in the possession of John Thomas, 203 Chrystie street. Officers Dolan and Caddeil, from information received, went to the house in Chrystie street and found Thomas in bed. They searched the premises and in a trunk at the head of the bed discovered some diteen shawis, which were subsequently identified by Mr. Sullivan and his clerk. Thomas Tuomey, as part of the property stolen. The officers arrested on Saturday afternoon William H. Thomas, John Thomas and Mary, his wife. They were arraigned before Judge Dowling at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. The woman was discharged, but the other two were held for examination at ten o'cleck this morning. tially successful. A portion of the

BURGLARY IN NEWARK.

Some time during Saturday night or yesterday morning the coat manufactory of Andrew Gockeler a German tailor, 37 Lincoln street, Newark, was entered by burgiars, and some forty coats, most of them entirely finished, carried off. The stolen coats are worth at least five hundred dollars. The burgiars effected an entrance through breaking a window pane near the latch and then easily pull-ing down the window. The policeman on the beat has been complained of by Mr. Gockeler. He had a large mastiff on the premises, but its bark was not heard, though a family reside over the factory.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT IN NEWARK.

About six o'clock last evening William Fogerty, resident of Morris and Essex Railroad avenue between High and Plane streets, was run over by runaway horse and sleigh, on the corner of Broad and Orange streets, and injured so severely that he is scarcely expected to recover. The runaway came from East Newark. Mr. Fogarty was re-moved in a conveyance to his home.

SUPPOSED ARSON.

A fire broke out last evening on the first floor o 663 Third avenue that caused a damage to the stock of \$500 and to the building of \$200. Henry Solomons, the proprietor of the place, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the premises. The Fire Marshal was notified by the police of the arrest.

STARBING APPRAY.

An Italian boy named Chauncey Leaver stubbed An Italian boy named Chauncey Leaver stabbed Richard Rely and another lad, whose name is unknown, last night in Baxter street. Rely was passing through Park street when he was attacked. The second boy is dangerously wounded in the breast. He was removed to the Park Hospital. Captain Kenedy, of the Sixth precinct, arrested Leaver and locked him up.

PROGRESS AT THE FIVE POINTS.

The Opening of a New Mission in Mulberry Street.
The Rev. Mr. E. M. Schulz has succeeded in open-

ing a new mission in the basement of No. 33 Mulberry street. It is epecially devoted to the poor Italian and French of the Sixth ward. The first meeting, which took place jesterday at ten o'clock, proved very successful. Addresses were made in Italian, French and English, and a free school will be opened on next wednesday.

"LABORANTES CUBANOS."

The New York Herald Thanked by the Cubans—Its Important Services Fully Recognised on Behalf of Cuban Liberty and the Abolition of Slavery.

'At a meeting last night of the Cuban Lab in Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, the following resolutions complimentary to the New York HERALD were unanimously adopted and passed with great enthusiasm, upon the proposition of Mr. Leandro Rodriguez, the former treasurer of the Laborantes :-

Laborantes:—

The association of the "Laborantes Cubanos," residing in New York, and on behalf of all the patriode Cubana resident in this country, and also of those so Bebly combating in Cuba for the noble cause of liberty and the abolition of sistery, hereby tender to the New York Hazalbits most profound gratitude for the noble task accomplished by that paper in publishing the truth with reference to the war in Cuba. The association also desire to express their thanks to the Hunalo's Special Commissioner, Mr. Ames o'Kelly, for exposing to the world, through the Hunalo's Okelly, for exposing to the world, through the Hunalo's Ckelly, for exposing to the world, through the Hunalo columns, the actual facts with reference to existing matters in Cuba, and particalizity as to the state of the Coban-Spanish context. The said correspondents have also given an able exposition as to the infamous colonial system of Spain in Cuba. The resplendent light shown to the world of late by the Hunalo in Cuban matters is productive of the greatest benefit to the Cuban case, and simulates all civilized nations to espouse our cause—how that the truth has been so clearly shown. No more encouraging news can possibly be given to our patriot irlends in Cuba than the news that the Hunalo in Cuba has aiready produced as immense amount of national agitation, and as materially helped the cause of struggling Cuba therefore be it.

Resolved, That we, as Cuban patriota, profer our has materially nelped to close therefore be it.

Resolved, That we, as Cuban patriots, profer our warmest and eternal thanks to the Naw Your Hanate and to its illustrious and brave correspondents, Henderson and O'Relly, who have so courageously risked their son and O'Relly, who have so courageously risked their world at large as to the actual state of affairs in Cuba.

The foregoing resolutions are approved by the Laborantes Cubanos, who hereby resolve also to send to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New YORK HERALD, a copy of the foregoing resolutions. February Charles C

A BOY'S ADVENTURES.

"Missing" Mystery Cleared Up-A Young Son of a Wealthy New York Merchant Runs Away from Home and On the 11th of last May a precoclous, bright-look-

ng youth, giving his name as William Kent, made application to a member of the Trenton police force for a night's lodging in the City Hall, stating that followed the vocation of a newsboy, and becoming tired of busy life, he wished to obtain some employment in Trenton, which brought him thither. The Marshal perceiving at once that the boy was possessed of more than ordinary attractions, conducted him into one of the back rooms of the building and there snugly lodged him for the night. On the next day, in response to the inquiries of the Marshai, the boy stated that his parents were dead, and that he had no relative living that he knew of; he never remembered seeing his mother, and had been under the protection of an old man in New York since his infantile days; that he had In New York since his infantile days; that he had left that city and came to Amboy, where he had procured employment for a short tim e; and them wended his way to Trenton. The Marshal took him home to his house, where he cared for him like a parent, and in a lew days succeeded in obtaining for him a situation in a woollen mill. While in this employment the boy had his foot seriously hurt, and, consequently, had to resign his situation. When able to be around again a gentleman who published a magazine in Trenton was applied to, and he engaged young Kent as his agent in solicting for subscribers, which position he occupied for about a month, when, through some misunderstanding, he and his employer dissolved business connection. After tais he entered

employer dissolved business connection. After this he entered

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH A NEWSBOY, and they commenced the business of newspaper carriers on an extensive scale, having monopolized all the routes of the local papers. This lasted for some time, when a dissolution of partnership took place, and Kent quit this industrious employment for the purpose of taking hold of one more dignified in line—that of studying law in one of the lawyers' offices in Trenton. Here matters did not run smoothly, for in a short time after being thus engaged he abruptly gave up this ambition and worked himself into the confidence of Colonel Halstead, of Trenton, who honored the body by appointing him his private secretary. The boy, it seems, was destined to changes and disappointments, for his engagement with the Colonel did not last long. Just on the eve of the meeting of the Legislature he resigned his secretaryship and went to look after the position of page in that body, which he did not succeed in obtaining. During a part of the time of these vicinsitudes he occupied a nicely furnished room on State street, which, by the dint of his hard industry and economy, he paid for out of his own pocket. In the meantime Mr. Lindley paid the closest attention to him, and through untiring perseverance ultimately found out that the body's stery of his circumstances before he came to Trenton was

he came to Trenton was ALL FICTION, and that his father and mother, brothers and sisters were living in New York. On getting acquainted with these facts Mr. Lindley proceeded to the latter city, and, after making diligent search, succeeded in finding the abode of the parents of the lots one, whose names, at the request of the Marshal, are withheld for the present. Their residence is on Seventy-fourth street, one or two doors from Madison street, one or two doors from Madison avenue, and is an imposing four story brown stone front house. The father is a wealthy lumber merchant and contractor, and is well known in the metropolis. When Mr. Lindley an-nounced the intelligence of the

known in the metropolis. When Mr. Lindley announced the intelligence of the DISCOVERY OF THE LOST OWS. It was the occasion of the most indescribable joy among the members of the most indescribable joy among the members of the family who had been so long held in painful suspense at the absence from the home circle of the beloved son and brother. It is needless to say that the Marshal was at once instructed to have him immediately conveyed to his home, and yesterday the distressed family was once more made happy at having im their midst one whom they believed but a short time since they would never cast their eyes om again. The father entertained the worthy official in a sumptuous manner and rewarded him for his trouble by tendering him a substantial present.

THE CAUSE OF THE BOY RUNNING AWAY from home was his mother forbidding him from making his appearance in public in the rôle of a lecturer, he having a great ambition for such a vocation, as was plainly illustrated during his career in Trenton. In the latter place he gave lectures at several Sunday school exhibitions. He is but fifee a years of age, and is a remarkably bright, intelligent looking youth for his years. He made many friends in Trenton during his stay.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

No previous season in the lecture field has been more brilliant than the present, and the interest of the public in new facts and ideas that have evolved from the rostrum seem in part to be the cause of the foundation which exists for the gram-bilings of impecunious dramatic managers. The programmes of the literary bureaux are still far programmes of the literary bureaux are still far from the point of winding up, and promise much more of legitimate entertainment and instruction. Miss Margaretta B. Moore, however, who had the intention of coming to New York this Winter, where she has often been assured of the kindest possible welcome. has been unhappily detained at her home in Albany by private circumstances, which have occasioned much disappointment to those who have heard of her so often through the Western press. Her dramatic readings given in private have often been counted by critics as finer than those of Mrs. Scott-Siddens, who appears to-night in costume in the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Mr. John B. Gough delivers to-night at Steinway Hall the concluding lecture of the Mercantile Library course. His subject is, "Will It Pay?" revised for this series.

Miss Emily Fatthfull will make a final appearance at Association Hall next Saturday alternoon.

Mark Twain will advocate his claims to the vacant throne of the Sandwich Islands at Steinway Hall, February 5.

Kemund Yates has this season lectured one hundred and four times.

NEWARK'S SATURDAY NIGHT SENSATION.

War Upon the Social Evil-A Sorry Scene

In Court.
All of the forty-six social sinners, male and lemale, who were captured by the police of Newark late on Saturday night in the dens of prostitution, as reported in yesterday's Henald, were arraigned as reported in yesterday's Henallo, were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday morning, and presented a spectacle more melancholy than amusing. The ten wretched females of the party ranged in ages from fifteen to apward of forty. The whole batch was discharged except the proprietresses of the "criths," Hrs. Margaret Klein, anias Boydelle, kept the place corner of Broome and Court streets, and "Miss" Hoffman the one in Eim street. Her children, four or five, were let in the house by the police. In the Klein place her daughter Eliza, a grown-up girl, was found leading a life of debauchery as bad as the most deprayed. She was discharged. Her mother and Miss Hoffman were held. Mary Snyder, whose husband is now in State Prison, and a few others were also held. The police describe some tunny incidents of the capture, such as the hiding of the young sports in barrels down in the cellar.

PIRE IN DARIEN, GA.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 26, 1873. A destructive fire at Darien, Ga., occurred last night in the Court House. The public records and other properties were burned.