

French Feuilletonistes.

To become a writer for the *feuilletons* of the Great Parisian dailies, is the height of the ambition of a French journalist. It is the most honorable, lucrative, and popular branch of writing for the public press in that country, and for the past fifty years not a *littérateur* has achieved greatness in France without having excelled as a writer in the *feuilleton*.

What would Sainte-Beuve have been but for the brilliant articles he wrote, when a mere youth, in the *Globe*, the organ of the Romancists? Victor Hugo graduated as an author by his stirring articles in the *Journal des Débats*. Lamartine was first heard of in the *feuilleton* of the *Gazette de France*. George Sand wrote the first *feuilleton* in *La Presse*, and she says she believes she never wrote any thing better. Alexandre Dumas declared often that he wished he had stuck to his earliest literary occupation, namely, *feuilleton* writing. The *feuilleton* has been, of late years, the invariable stepping-stone to the French Academy, and even to higher honors. But for his superb articles in the *feuilleton* of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the Duke de Broglie would never have been an academician, nor, it is safe to say, what he is now, the most influential minister in Marshal McMahon's cabinet. Even the Duke d'Aumale owes his seat in the Academy to clever *feuilleton* articles in the same periodical, and his nephew, the Count de Paris, the head of the Orleans family, has tried his pen, though unsuccessfully, in the same direction. Perhaps the prospects of Henry V. to ascend the throne of France would be better had he achieved triumphs in the slippery arena of the *feuilleton*. But they say he is too dull for that, and dulness is a crime which the French people never forgive.

At the present time Jules Janin is still what Henry Heine called him thirty years ago, "*Le Roi du Feuilleton*." It is safe to say that, without its Monday articles, the *Journal des Débats* would have ceased to exist long ago. It takes the wonderful old man, who is terribly afflicted with the gout, about one hour to throw off one of those inimitable, witty, and sparkling articles for which he receives the snug sum of one thousand francs. The *Independance Belge* pays him the same sum for a similar article.

Next to him ranks Victor de Saint-Paul, who, they say in Paris, makes and unmake the reputations of French actors. M. de Saint-Paul is a scion of an old legitimist family, and his talent is doubly admired, because he is known to be incorruptible.

Strangely enough, next to this aristocratic writer stands, as a *feuilletoniste*, a man who never knew his father and mother—a foundling, whom a poor hucksterwoman brought up—M. Alberie Second, whose real name is Jean Lefeuvre. M. Second is the most industrious journalist in Paris. He writes twenty thousand words every week, and he never pens an uninteresting line. What would the *Figaro* be without his graceful and versatile contributions?

Next come Messrs. About and Karr. About could easily oust Jules Janin from his commanding position would he but confine himself to *feuilleton* writing; but M. About, a rare thing among French journalists, prefers writing editorials, which he cannot do very well. Alphonse Karr is a white-haired old gentleman, who belongs to the past generation, but he still retains his *verve* as a *feuilletoniste*. His career as a *littérateur* has been a decidedly curious one. Many years ago, a quarrel, which he had with M. Bertin, of the *Journal des Débats*, caused Alphonse Karr to swear that he would not write a line for the press for twenty years. This singular vow he kept religiously, notwithstanding the most tempting offers made him constantly by anxious newspaper publishers. He retired to Nice, where he bought a villa and garden, and became a zealous horticulturist. In early spring he sent tens of thousands of bouquets to the Parisian flower-market. But the venture did not prove very profitable, and, when the twenty years had expired, Karr returned to Paris, and resumed *feuilleton* writing. The long pause he had made had not proved injurious to his brilliancy as a writer.

We cannot close this sketch without alluding to a man who would have never played a conspicuous rôle in the history of France but for his eminent success as a *feuilletoniste*. We speak of the unfortunate Henri Rochefort. His first appearance in journalism was as a *feuilleton* writer for the *Figaro*. His exceedingly witty but somewhat malicious articles aroused the ire of the Emperor Napoleon III. The proprietor of the *Figaro* was ordered by the Minister of the Interior to discharge Rochefort.

He had to obey; Rochefort became greatly exasperated against the emperor; hence *La Lanterne* and the rest.—*Wiener Presse*.

Where Our Emigrants Go.

From the report of the Emigration Commissioners for the year 1872 it appears that the number of emigrants who left the United Kingdom in that year was 295,213, which was the largest emigration since 1854, and exceeded the average of the seventeen years since that date by 109,971. These figures include foreigners, of whom there were 79,023 in 1872.

It is of interest to observe the destination of the 295,213 emigrants departing from the United Kingdom in 1872.

As many as 233,747, nearly four-fifths of the whole number, went to the United States—140,969 males and 92,778 females. There went to the Australian colonies 15,876—9,068 males and 6,808 females; to New Zealand 6,616, to Victoria 5,269, to Queensland 2,380, to New South Wales 1,102. To British North America, 32,205—20,092 males and 12,113 females; 29,984 to Ontario and Quebec, 2,043 to Nova Scotia. To the West Indies 2,231—1,518 males and 713 females. To India, 1841; Straits Settlements, 76; Central and South America, the large number of 6,411; to the Cape of Good Hope, 1,456; to Natal, 386; to China, 349; to Japan, 13; to Western Africa, St. Helena, and Madeira, 290; to Malta, 141; to the Falklands, 64; to Mexico, 63; to Mauritius, 56; to Eastern Africa, 7; to Aden, 1.

Of the 68,951 "general labourers," 62,494 went to the United States; of the 2,490 agricultural labourers, gardeners, &c., only 584 went to the United States, 286 to British North America, and as many as 1,350 to Australasia; of the 9,170 farmers, 7,562 went to the United States, as many as 1,215 to British North America, 334 to Australasia; of the 23,193 mechanics, 16,570 went to the United States and 6,454 to British North America; of the 5,569 miners and quarrymen, 4,977 went to the United States, 446 to Australasia, 68 to British North America; of the 299 coal-miners, 290 went to the United States; of the 1001 clerks, only 481 went to the United States, 215 to Australasia, 90 to British North America; of the 501 (male) domestic servants, 390 went to the United States, 42 to British North America, 40 to Australasia. Of the 13,838 female domestic and farm servants, 10,925 went to the United States, 643 to British North America, as many as 2,018 to Australasia; of the 1,470 gentlewomen and governesses no more than 811 went to the United States, 306 to British North America, 121 to Australasia.

Of the 118,190 emigrants whose native country was England 82,339 went to the United States, 16,691 to British North America, 11,611 to Australasia, 7,549 to other parts; of the 19,541 emigrants of Scotch nationality 12,691 went to the United States, 4,254 to British North America, 1,571 to Australasia, 1,025 to other parts; of the 72,763 emigrants of Irish nationality 67,752 went to the United States, 3,437 (the great majority embarking at Londonderry) to British North America, 2,066 to Australasia, 508 to other parts; of the 79,023 foreigners emigrating through the ports of this country 68,187 went to the United States, 7,805 to British North America, 610 to Australia, 2,471 to other parts. The nationality of the other emigrants, only a few in number, was not ascertained.

It seems from the immigration statistics of New-York that there has been a slight decrease in the number of immigrants arriving at that port during the present year, from Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The difference is, however, so small as scarcely to be worth consideration. In the first seven months of last year 185,673 immigrants arrived at New-York; and in the first seven months of 1873—namely, to the 1st Aug.—the numbers were 183,912, showing only a decrease of 1761 in the total number of arrivals. As usual, the two nations in Europe credited with the greatest amount of prosperity are those from which their children fly in the largest numbers. In the first seven months of 1872 the numbers of immigrants arriving in New-York from Great Britain and Prussia were as follow:—England 22,811, Scotland 6,637, Ireland 48,053, Isle of Man 116, Prussia 40,628. In the corresponding period of the present year the arrivals at New-York were—from England, 21,437, Scotland 5,744, Ireland 53,479, Isle of Man 119, Prussia 20,756. France, who, in spite of her troubles, has the happy knack of keeping her children at home, only contributed 1,354 to the list of emigrants during the first seven months of 1872, and 1,533 up to Aug. 1 of this year.—*The Illustrated London News*.