A DARING JOURNALIST.

Another Lamentable Excitement in Paris

A Paris correspondent gives the following account of the persecution to which Henri de Rochefort, the brilliant young journalist, is subjected by the Government. The action of Napoleon and his miserable agents is simply infamous, and cannot fail to enlist for Rochefort the sympathies of the French people:

On going to a bookstore for my *Lanterne*, on Tuesday, I was informed that I could not have it, as all the copies of that day's issue which had been sent to the Place Bonaparte had been seized by the Police. The excitement occasioned by this proceeding was very great, and I never saw anything like the anxiety manifested to procure a copy—of the condemned number. I felt satisfied with stopping the sale of it, the *Sergens de Police* proceeded to the extreme of arresting passengers in the street, and forcibly depriving them of their copies, which were easily recognizable by their red covers. In several instances a violent resistance was offered to this arbitrary proceeding, but it only led to the transfer of a substitute to the nearest Station-house. All this, of course, only inflamed the general curiosity, and the copies which had been sold before the seizure were actively circulated from hand to hand, and in this way I got sight of one of them.

Your readers will naturally be desirous of learning the condition in which Rochefort is, has so excited the susceptibilities of the Government. I will give them to you in as brief a form as possible:

"I make no difficulty in avowing," says M. Rochefort, in commenting on the many kind confidences to the public, "that I am a regular imbecile. Thus I sleep like a top, and I walked into it. No one knew better than I did, however, how little difficult this Government is to be choice of weapons. But we are bound to render justice even to those who do not resort to it, others, and I must acknowledge that the blow was a success.

"To descend to particulars; a mission was given to two agents of Police to state in print that I was the illegitimate offspring of a woman of the town. Nor only did I make no reply, but I had difficulty in resisting a strong inclination to laugh, however, when they stated that I was merely a bastard, and that the name I bear would at least belong to me. I opposed the same silence, followed by a shrug of the shoulders. The authorities naturally became impatient at my silence, and I happened that this calumny, on the exasperation of which they reckoned, gave me no sign of existence. The two agents now declared, with the authority conferred by the ornamented with an eye in the centre, that I had been sentenced for swindling, and that at two different periods, I had undergone the equanimity and continued to regard the symbolic emblem with a tranquil look. What did they then do? They proceeded to exhume my mother, my poor, dear mother, who died years ago, and accusing that on a hatred to her son her memory would, under a manifest protection of authority, be contaminated by infuriated drunkards. As an illicit manœuvre, is there not sufficient in it to cause astonishment even in the manors of Vidocq? Well, the manufacturer of the lies, encouraged by the complacency of the tribunals, has placed on sale productions of a quality still more rare. My daughter, who is not yet of the age of 16, and whom I had succeeded in rearing through the early struggles of a student and artist life was, I learned, to be made wretched by a libel which these scorpions were on the point of publishing, and whose infamous tone proposed to send to her at her school, the address of which they knew.

"It is here that my *rôle* of imbecile commences. I desired to stay any cost this scandal. I hastened to the establishment of the printer who had the libel on his press. I tried to make my adversaries see that as he had knowingly and willingly made himself the accomplice of a base vomiture of the infamy of the supporters of the French people.

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"He laughed in my face and refused it to me. I struck him, and so it happens that I, the defamed by proxy in my name, in the persons of my mother and my daughter, I have allowed myself to be four months' imprisonment. The game is played.

"Four days previously M. Albert Wolf, outraged by the same agents and in the same manner, obtained against his defamers a condemnation to one fine and one fine and damages. From all this it is clear that when a man dragged through the dirt for three consecutive months appeals to the tribunals, they allow him a fraud of indemnity. When he does not apply to them, they sentence him to four months' imprisonment."

I give the above in M. Rochefort's own words, for it states the case exactly, as between him and the Government. In the records of political persecution there never was anything more abominable than the manner in which it has been attempted to affix to his person the voice of a powerful opponent.

The assassins of Boulogne have thus assailed him had no other motive for their attacks than the miserable pay which they derive for their calumnies. They succeeded in their object of bringing this intrepid writer within the clutches of the law, but in so doing they have only rendered themselves notorious and have brought it upon their employers. The vindicatory passages quoted above are not, however, those which contain the sting that has led to the seizure of the *Lanterne*. After stating that his journal never had so large a sale for the number which contained the *communique* which the Government had compelled him to insert, M. Rochefort says that he was half inclined to reinsert it in the succeeding one.

"I abandoned this idea," he adds, "only because I did not wish to disquiet the well-known modesty of the Government, which, in a journal entitled the *Moniteur*, daily declares that it is the object of the admiration of Europe, whether civilized or otherwise. That is a splendid success for the Minister of the Interior. I do not exactly know how it address to him my request, but now that I am able to satisfy myself as to the degree in which he is one of the public, I think it would be good enough to send me from time to time some varied extracts from the history of his life, with details regarding his sojourn at college, the number of the masses that he has heard, his first steps in the world, and his relations with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. I do not go so far as to prescribe him on the list, heretofore almost entirely virgin, of my *collaborateurs*. And, after all, who knows, in the future? You believe that a power is made of wrought iron, and you suddenly find that it is only of cast metal. This evening you have fireworks, illuminations, acclamations and promises of eternal devotion; to-morrow nothing is left of all this, except, perhaps, a stout *flacre*, which conveys the sovereign to Ostend, where he secretly takes the steamer for England. Let M. Pinard reflect on these facts. He has not to do with an ungrateful man, and who ever may be the political *détrenchement* which awaits him, he will always be sure of receiving at my hands free soda a line and a four-pound loaf every Friday."

M. Rochefort then proceeds to ridicule the approaching fête of the 15th of August, and referring to an assertion of M. Gregory Ganesco that the famous letter of the 19th of January was the result of a consultation between the Chief of the State and Messieurs de la Valette and Rouher, he says:

"The two latter declared that with the system of suppression applied during the last fifteen years, the reign of the Prince Imperial became an improbability bordering on the impossible. Struck by this double application, the Emperor decided on establishing liberty in its *menables*. (furniture) and what *meubles*? A sideboard in walnut, a couple of chairs and a water jug. This abolition of the preliminary authorization, this right of reunion, which, as you has only benefited the *Sergens de Ville*, we owe to a child of twelve years old, who at that time was only ten. And if instead of a boy Prince Imperial, but a girl, we would still be plunged in the darkness of suppression after a couple of warnings. I have occasionally heard a song entitled *C'est pour l'Enfant*. I should never have thought that this *refrain* would one day have had an influence on the fortunes of my country. It is the *Verre d'eau* of Scribe, or *Petites causes et grands effets*. It is true that if the causes be small, the only great effects of the new law on the Press are to be found in the condemnation of M. Henri Ferry and M. Delecluse to enormous fines, and as formidable months of imprisonment."

M. Rochefort then ridicules the letter reported to have been written by the Emperor to the Marquis de Caux, and in which it is stated that the bridegroom could not bear the title of Equerry to His Majesty as long as Madame de Caux remained on the stage.

"What has become of that famous phrase, he asks, "which declares that the present constitution is based on the principles of 89? Are they going to re-establish cestes? I am willing to admit that the Sovereign of a nation, were it even as *cascadeuse* as France, may establish a difference between women of light and decent behavior, but the honorableness and exemplary conduct of Madame Patti being of public notoriety, it is therefore not to the woman, but her profession of dramatic artist that applies the distinction made in Imperial letter reflects on her husband.

"This is a fact of the highest gravity, for under a Government which ostensibly qualifies itself as Democratic, an entire class of society is reproached in the person of this charming young girl who represents it so worthily. It cannot be denied that the Louis Quatorze style of the purest kind. Were are you, Lafeuillade?

"Nevertheless, people feel themselves so strong and of an origin so profoundly aristocratic, they should at least take no consequences of this sybarit disdain, and since they raise their esteem to zero, it would, perhaps, be good taste to refine their voices, pose that Napoleon III. were again to consult the country, and that instead of soliciting those eight millions of suffrages, of which there has been so much question in the last four years, there was wanting to enable him to arrive at an absolute majority a single vote, if you believed that he would carry with a feverish eagerness the vote of an actor, which would be necessary to complete the number exacted by the law? There was, on the marriage of Mlle. Patti, an excellent opportunity to do justice to the memory of one of its most distinguished members to a profession formerly looked down upon, and to affirm thus the equality of all citizens, provided they are honest and recommendable. But it appears to be of a *gentilhommerie* inspiration to declare that a singer is not a woman like others, and that because she has produced the worst possible impression upon all accepting myself, who have welcomed this blunder with a lively satisfaction, for nothing is so sweet as to see one's adversaries floundering in the mire of stupidity.

The entire winds up with a reference to M. Delesvaux, President of the Sixth Chamber, and an ingenious application of the Proverb, drawn by Macaulay, of Judge Jeffreys, of infamous memory. M. Rochefort naively adds:

"I should like to believe that this sinister sketch will never apply to a French magistrate; but in any case what writer of our country would dare to allow to be seen by our judge him in his turn with this independence and inclining? As to the citizens of every class who utter such bitter complaints in the letters which they send me of the moral prostration of four months' imprisonment in itself, let them take courage. France has already lived, I will not say the Empire, because no one would believe me, but as low, or nearly so. Nevertheless, our country—which, says the poet, is a book which will last longer than our Constitutions.

"Meurs en ces ardentes lettres
A la hauteur des bouts ignifiantes des chutes
—has not its muscles so used that it cannot rise on its legs. In the meantime, let us remember that story of Arion, and that engraving representing the robbers upon their knees" The Dolphin upon hence before a beautiful young actress was still more natural than before a poet of forty. The enemy was changed into a protective escort, that did not leave the pretty traveler until she was conducted by the protection of French Guards. The Court of Bonaparte, just forming at that time, loved to loiter about the corridors of the theatres and operas. One night Georges who had just got through performing the part of Hermione, was surprised by her "femme de chambre," informing her that the Chamberlain of the first Consul desired to see her.

The world says his mission was to tell the pretty artiste that the first Consul was ready to receive her at St. Cloud. Be this as it may, it is certain that her friendship with Napoleon subsisted long after that day, and although (as she said afterward) he left her to become a Sovereign, she always remained the greatest admirer of the artist.

Napoleon left Paris to conquer the world. Georges remained at the Theatre Français. So the year 1806 had come, when one evening, on which she had to appear in one of her bravura parts, the news spread that she had disappeared.

The Emperor of Russia, thinking that the Theatre Francais could well afford to spare one artiste, had, by imperial command, sent Georges to go to Petersburg, as a revenge for the battles lost at Austerlitz, Eylau and Friedland. The Prefect of Police of the Czar, Monsieur de Nariskin, had prepared for her a splendid apartment, which had succeeded in escaping a tragedy. Mademoiselle Raucourt saw her act, was surprised, and demanded to take her to Paris. The parents gave their permission, and the master and pupil took their departure, accompanied by the mother of the latter.

She took lessons for eighteen months, during which time she lived in a poor inn, situated in the "Cloître des Petits Champs," bearing the name of "Hotel de Perse." Raucourt was known to hate the male sex, and no one but her mother dared to accompany the pupil in her daily wanderings to her teacher. In 1802 Mademoiselle Georges made her first appearance. Her teacher sat in one of the small private boxes, and frequently called to her, "courage Georgy," (that was the name she had given her.) The *debutante* pleased well. She played the part of "Clytemnestre" three times in succession with unbounded success, and the men were enraptured by her beauty.

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Mademoiselle Georges and Napoleon.

(Translated for the Cincinnati Gazette from the Semaine des Familles.)

A few days ago they buried at Paris the remains of one of the greatest tragedienes, who had once played a brilliant part in France, during the most brilliant epoch of her fatherland. A contemporary and friend of Talma, she received an appointment as "professeur" on quitting the stage, sulficing to keep her respectably, but she, who had been used to spend millions on diamonds, did not know how to economize with twenty thousand francs a year, and so she died poor at an age of more than eighty years.

Let us look back to the period of her glory, to her youth! She was of German parentage, although she never cared for the land of her ancestors. The French papers always had much to talk about her. Dumas and others always spoke of her triumphs, and the same remarks were guided by their judgment. Dumas has written a book, which in the year 1860, Mademoiselle Raucourt, who had been the leading lady at the "Theatre Français," gave some performances in the provinces. Although the Government was pretty much inclined to favor the artist in her art, and had authorized Raucourt to bring to Paris any promising pupil that she might come across, where such a one could have a yearly income of one thousand two hundred francs.

Mademoiselle Raucourt really found a pretty girl at Amiens, who looked fifteen, although she was not more than thirteen. She was of splendid form, resembling the statue of Mile. She was the daughter of a German actress, Georges Weymer. The girl had a talent for

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

FOR CAPE MAY via WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.
From Foot of Market Street,
(UPPER FERRY.)
Commencing Saturday, July 18th, 1868.
TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA
FOR CAPE MAY.
8:00 A. M. Cape May Express, daily at 12:30 (noon).
8:00 A. M. Accommodation, daily except Sundays, at 4:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express Freight, daily except Sunday.
TRAINS LEAVE CAPE MAY FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:30 A. M. Morning Mail, daily at 10:00 A. M.
7:30 A. M. Express, daily at 2:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Express, daily at 6:30 P. M.
Passengers for Cape May will take the 8:00 A. M. train from Philadelphia, except on Saturday, when they will take the 4:00 P. M. train.
Cape May Point will be reached by the Express Train at 3:30 A. M., and City Hotel at 3:45 A. M.
Excursion Tickets to Cape May, Ocean City and Sea Isle City, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Cape May, Ocean City and Sea Isle City, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday