

## OCEAN STEAMERS DUE AT CANADIAN PORTS.

"Scandinavian," (Allan), Quebec, from Liverpool, about July 13.  
 "Delta," (Temperley), " " " " 19.

## THE COMING WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 13.—*Fifth Sunday after Trinity.*  
 MONDAY, July 14.—Montreal: Decker Park Summer Meeting, Second Day.  
 TUESDAY, July 15.—Montreal: Pedestrian Tournament, Decker Park.  
 WEDNESDAY, July 16.—Montreal: South Eastern R. R. Co.'s Annual General Meeting; Decker Park Summer Meeting, Third Day. Quebec: S.S. "Neera," for Liverpool.  
 THURSDAY, July 17.—Montreal: Decker Park Summer Meeting, Fourth Day. Quebec: S.S. "Manitoban," for Glasgow, and S.S. "Nyanza," for London.  
 FRIDAY, July 18.—*St. Ethelburga.*  
 SATURDAY, July 19.—Quebec: S.S. "Polynesian," for Liverpool. Montreal: Decker Park Summer Meeting, Fifth and Last Day.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every subscriber served by mail will remark on the wrapper after his name figures indicating the month and year to which he is marked paid on our books. Thus, 7-73 means paid to 1st July, '73. 9-72 means that the subscriber has paid to 1st Sept., '72, and consequently owes us the current year's subscription, to Sept., '73. Subscribers owing current year, or arrears, will please remit at once. Subscriptions being henceforth strictly in advance, parties marked paid to some future date will please remit the next year's subscription before the date indicated on their wrapper.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Letters on business matters should be addressed to the Business Manager.

Communications intended for the Editor should be addressed to The Editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and marked "Communication."

Rejected contributions are not returned unless stamps for return postage have been forwarded.

## POSTAGE ON THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

Persons mailing copies of the *Canadian Illustrated News* to their friends in foreign parts will do well to take note of what is the proper postage payable thereon, inasmuch as papers addressed to Foreign Countries and British Colonies must, to secure their transmission, have their postage fully prepaid. If this is not done, they are not forwarded. The postage on newspapers to Foreign Countries in Europe is regulated by weight. They fall under what is termed "Book Post" regulations, wherein the element of weight operates. This, as is generally understood, is not the case as respects the transmission of newspapers within the Dominion, to the United States, to Great Britain or to her several Colonies. In these cases, no account is taken of the weight of newspapers forwarded through the mail. But, as already said, the case is different as respects papers for Foreign Countries of the existence of which distinction, however, the public generally do not seem to be fully aware, judging from the circumstance that newspapers are being constantly mailed insufficiently prepaid. Amongst such insufficiently paid papers, the *Canadian Illustrated News* is, we are informed, frequently found, our paper being a special favourite for transmission from Canada to places a-far off.

The rates then on newspapers for Foreign Countries in Europe are, it should be remembered, based on a scale of weight beginning "not exceeding 2 oz."—"from 2 to 4 oz."—"4 to 6 oz." and so on. Now a single copy of the *Canadian Illustrated News* exceeds 2 ounces, weighing indeed, with its wrapper, nearly 3 oz. It thus becomes subject to two rates of postage when mailed for countries in Europe. The proper postage, to be prepaid by stamp, is therefore now given for the following

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

Bavaria, Denmark, Frankfurt, Greece, Hanover, Hesse, Italy, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.—all 16 cents.  
 Belgium and Portugal.—12 cents.—and France, 8 cents.

## BRITISH COLONIES, (VIA ENGLAND.)

Cape of Good Hope, 4 cents; Ceylon, 6 cents; India, 6 cents; Malta, 4 cents.

## BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, (VIA THE UNITED STATES.)

Australian Colonies, 4 cents; Bermuda, 4 cents; Brazil, 4 cents; Cuba, 4 cents; Hong Kong, 4 cents; Japan, 4 cents; West Indies, (British), 6 cents.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1873.

An extra of the *Official Gazette*, published the day our last issue went to press, announced the following Cabinet appointments: the Hon. Mr. McDonald, Minister of Militia; the Hon. Mr. O'Connor, Postmaster-General; the Hon. Mr. Gibbs, Minister of Inland Revenue; and the Hon. Mr. Campbell, Minister of the Interior. The latter Department, it will be remembered, was constituted last session, and takes the place of that of the Secretary of State for the Provinces, and in some cases of that of the Secretary of State. The duties of the office extend over a wide field, and embrace matters of the highest importance, requiring the management of a man of tried ability and thorough business capacity. In this respect the new Minister is all that can be desired, and the only regret that can be felt must be at the loss sustained by the Post-office Department of a very efficient head. We doubt not, however, that under Mr. O'Connor's direction, the latter Department will in no way deteriorate in efficiency. The Minister of the Interior, according to the recent Act, has the control and management of the affairs of the North-West Territories, and is Superintendent-General of Indian affairs, managing the lands and property of the Indians throughout the Dominion. He also controls and manages all Crown lands, being the property of the Dominion, including Ordnance and Admiralty lands, and all other public lands not specially under the control of the Public Works Department,

or of that of Militia and Defence, (marine hospitals and light-houses, and lands attached thereto being also excepted). He further holds the position of the former Commissioner of Crown Lands as regards Ordnance and Admiralty lands transferred to the late Province of Canada, and lying in Ontario and Quebec, and to him are transferred all the duties given to the Secretary of State by the Dominion Lands Act of 1872. It is evident that the office of Minister of the Interior is no sinecure, and that the management of the Department will require much tact and attention. Fortunately Mr. Campbell has passed through training, and it is admitted on all hands that he is the right man in the right place.

The difference of opinion that prevails on the two sides of the line respecting the verdict of the jury in the Walworth case is worthy of remark. In the United States very general satisfaction is felt. The leading papers unanimously express their approbation at what they are pleased to term a revival from the reign of mawkish sentimentality. In this country the feeling is the very opposite. We look upon it as an atrocious miscarriage of justice that a deliberate murderer—for according to the evidence such young Walworth was shown to be—should be allowed to escape the fate that he so richly deserved. It was proved that the young man had threatened his father's life, that he had refused an invitation to visit Europe for a reason at which he merely hinted, but which is clear enough now, and that after making the appointment with his father he went armed to the rendezvous which terminated so fatally. And yet the New York press unite in congratulations on the verdict of murder in the second degree. According to the new law in New York State defining murder, the most explicit proof of premeditation and deliberation is necessary to justify murder in the first degree; and yet in the face of the evidence adduced, the jurymen, sworn to give a verdict according to that evidence, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree only. It is impossible for them to plead ignorance or mis-comprehension of the law, for the judge put the matter plainly before them. If young Walworth went from his home with the intention of killing his father, it was murder in the first degree; if the murder was committed on a sudden impulse, then it was murder in the second degree. What could be plainer, and what more natural, taking into consideration the gist of the evidence, than to expect a full conviction? It has been suggested by some tender-hearted but unhealthy-minded reasoners that the circumstances of the case should not be overlooked, the grave provocation, the continued insult and injury heaped by the dead man upon his wife. In fact, on the whole the parricide is held up for our admiration as a chivalrous young fellow who took the shortest way of avenging his mother's wrongs. That tribute of admiration, it is needless to say, we totally refuse. We prefer to look with un concealed horror and disgust upon the scoundrel who has imbrued his hands with his father's blood, and we can only regret that it has not been reserved for him to expiate his unnatural crime as he deserves. No one pretends to deny that the elder Walworth had led a wicked, worthless life, that he had treated his wife as only a ruffian would treat the woman he had sworn to love and to cherish. But this can never be admitted as an extenuation of the parricide's crime. If ever man deserved to suffer the extreme penalty of the law it is he. The sentence of imprisonment for life can only be regarded as a farce, the more so when we consider the many loopholes which the law of the State opens for the escape of the guilty. We cannot but believe that the verdict will tend to encourage injured individuals to take the law into their own hands. The result, in the present state of society in New York, will be fatal.

ANOTHER of the New York dailies has, in emulation of the *Herald*, embarked in a "journalistic enterprise" of no mean scope. In this instance, however, it is not a long established and powerful journal that has come forward in the cause of science, but the latest born. The *Daily Graphic*, a paper the success of which has astonished even the accustomed Gothamites, has taken up Professor Wise's scheme of a Transatlantic voyage by balloon; and with a readiness that is all the more surprising in view of the short period of existence the "only illustrated daily" has enjoyed, the directors have pledged themselves to assume all the pecuniary responsibilities of the undertaking. This astounding decision is the more praiseworthy as it is made without any flourish of trumpets. "We have lent our aid," says the editor of the *Graphic*, in announcing the determination of the directors, "in the interest of science and business, and the progress of mankind. The balloon will not be exhibited to make a sensation, but as soon as it is finished will take its flight. We have reason to believe that the public will not be disappointed or dissatisfied either with the method of the undertaking or the manner of its performance." If the success of the *Graphic* aeronautic expedition, we may venture to prophecy that neither the aeronauts nor the expectant public will have reason either for disappointment or dissatisfaction. The expenses of the undertaking are placed at \$10,000, but it seems hardly credible that such a sum can cover all the requirements of the expedition. Notwithstanding the many appeals Professor Wise has made to the public, only \$1,200 have been subscribed, but this, to-

gether with any further sums that may be promised, it is proposed should go to the Professor, "to reimburse him, in part at least, for the labour of a lifetime in cherishing this important public experiment." Such generosity as this is beyond all commendation, and we trust that the proprietors of the *Graphic* will be amply rewarded for the liberality and public spirit they have displayed in thus encouraging scientific research.

THE dastardly attack recently made by a party of Manitoban half-breeds on the Menonite delegation has not attracted nearly the attention that might have been expected, in view of the serious consequences that might have occurred to the cause of immigration. Indeed, it has, with one or two exceptions, been passed over in silence, or at most with a congratulatory remark that the conduct of the unruly half-breeds has not deterred the strangers from settling among us. It is not every day that we have a chance of welcoming to our shores a whole community of peaceful, law-abiding citizens, honest, industrious folk, possessed of a certain amount of means, and both able and willing to labour for the welfare of their adopted country. It is greatly to be regretted, therefore, that in a case of so much interest to all concerned in the well-being of the country, such a *casus omissus* should have occurred, and it is to be hoped that a severe example will be made of the offenders. It is time that the turbulent half-breeds were taught that the portion of the country which they happen to occupy is not intended for them alone, and that it is not for them to decide that they will not have "any more Canadians" amongst them. This "class emigration" cry is a pitiful dog-in-the-manger business at best, and the sooner the last is heard of it the better.

## Our Illustrations.

## DOMINION DAY AT ST. HELEN'S ISLAND

St. Helen's Island, which, as every one knows, lies opposite Montreal, is a military station and store, and, though one of the prettiest and most picturesque spots in the vicinity, has been tabooed to civilians, was on Dominion Day thrown open to the public for the second time, the occasion being the annual picnic of the St. Patrick's Society. Crowds of people availed themselves of the rare permission to visit the island, and the affair proved a complete success. A dampener was, however, cast on the enjoyment of the picnickers by the intelligence that a boy who was amusing himself on the water had been drowned by the capsizing of his boat.

## THE RIVER BERGEMOYNE

is a small stream that runs into the St. Lawrence about 20 miles below the Saguenay, on the north shore. It is noted for the beautiful scenery of its surroundings and the excellent salmon fishing it affords, and is, consequently, much frequented by artist and sportsman.

## LEFEVRE'S MANOR AND MILLS

This splendid estate is situated on the north-east bank of the River Maskinongé, about two leagues from its confluence with the St. Lawrence. It was originally the property of the Hon. Toussaint Pothier who settled here in 1811, when this part of the country was a veritable wilderness. After years of indefatigable labour he converted it into a valuable and beautiful property. About thirty years later on it passed into the hands of Samuel Gerrard, Esq., of Montreal, whose heirs sold it, in 1867, to the present proprietor, Michel Lefebvre, Esq. At that time the property consisted of the Fief Ste. Anne and the Seigneurie de Lanaudière, but the latter has since been disposed of. Great improvements have been made by Mr. Lefebvre, who has spent over \$25,000 upon the estate. In addition to the magnificent country seat, built by Mr. Pothier, with the surrounding grounds, the property consists of a large stone flour mill, 80 ft. front by 45 depth, sawing, woollen and carding mills, dye house, etc., etc., all producing a considerable income. We understand that it is the intention of the proprietor, who is about to go into business in Montreal, to dispose of the whole of the property. This is an excellent chance for a capitalist. The water privileges are all that could be desired, and there can be no doubt that within a few years the estate will become an important manufacturing centre.

## THE HAMILTON RIDING AND DRIVING PARK RACES

took place on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult., with great success. Indeed they are pronounced to have been the most successful races ever held in the Ambitious. The betting was not particularly brisk, but the arrangements were excellent, and gave perfect satisfaction to all present.

Saturday, the 28th ult., was gala day in Toronto on the occasion of the

## GRAND INTERNATIONAL REGATTA.

held under the auspices of the New Dominion Club. Mr. F. M. Bell Smith has sent us a couple of excellent sketches, which we reproduce,—one showing the single scull champion race, in which the first and second prizes were carried off by Pittsburg men; the other, the four-oared race, was won by the McKee Club of Pittsburg. Nearly all the races were won by Americans, but this was not sufficient to damp the pleasure of those who witnessed the regatta—the best, it is said, that ever took place at Toronto.

## The sketches of

## THE IMMIGRANT BREDS, QUERRO,

need no particular description. The subject is a seasonable one, and one which never loses its interest. It is our intention in future numbers to follow the immigrant's career, from the time he leaves England until his final settling down in this country, illustrating the text with suitable sketches.

## NEWS FROM A FAR COUNTRY.

This is a picture that at once tells its own tale. A young wife has received a letter from her sailor husband, recounting his perils and adventures, and describing the various strange lands he has visited. As she turns the globe before her she accompanies her loved one in spirit, shares his perils and his