

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 3RD, 1873.

SUNDAY, April 27.	—Second Sunday after Easter. Gibbon born, 1737. Toronto captured, 1813. James Bruce died, 1794.
MONDAY, " 28.	—Battle of Sillery, 1760. Mutiny of the Bounty, 1789.
TUESDAY, " 29.	—Admiral Ruyter died, 1676. Abbé de St. Pierre died, 1743.
WEDNESDAY, " 30.	—Chevalier Bayard killed, 1524. Farquhar, the dramatist, died, 1707. Montgomery died, 1854. Admiral Fitzroy died, 1865.
THURSDAY, May 1.	—St. Philip and James, App. Lilly born, 1602. Varban born, 1631. Addison born, 1672. Dryden died, 1709. The Duke of Wellington born, 1729. Prince Arthur born, 1850.
FRIDAY, " 2.	—Leonardo da Vinci died, 1519. Camden born, 1531. Robert Hall born, 1764. William Beckford died, 1844. Meyerbeer died, 1864.
SATURDAY, " 3.	—Invention of the Cross. Machiavelli born, 1469. Dean Prideaux born, 1648. Ketzee born, 1761. Psalmazar died, 1793. Thomas Hood died, 1845.

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.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Both in England and in the United States it is the invariable rule that newspapers—and especially illustrated newspapers—shall be paid for strictly in advance. It is only a matter for wonder that so excellent an arrangement has not been adopted before this by Canadian newspaper proprietors. It has frequently been proposed, but nothing has really come of the proposal. Now, however, it is our intention to inaugurate the movement. In future the News will be sent only to those who have paid their subscriptions in advance. The barren honour of non-paying subscribers we do not care at all about. Our establishment is a very large one, as large as any in the country, our staff of writers, artists, and agents very numerous, the expense of publishing a paper like this is, as may be imagined, enormous, and it would be preposterous to suppose that we can furnish the product of money, time, brains and talent without any return. The system we propose to adopt will be as follows:—Subscriptions payable strictly in advance. Each subscriber will find on the label bearing his address two figures indicating the time when his subscription expires. We use only two figures because each subscription dates, in our books, from the first day of the month in which it is received. Thus, for instance, 7-73 will indicate that the subscription is paid to the first of July next; 12-73 to the first of December next; 1-74 to the first of January next, and so on. When the subscription expires, on the date indicated by the label, unless it is at once renewed the paper will be discontinued.

With regard to our delinquent subscribers we are compelled much against our will to have recourse to measures to which we have great repugnance, but which they have themselves rendered necessary. We must request them to accept this notice as final. We have already been put to too great expense and loss of time in collecting the numberless small amounts due. All unpaid accounts will, therefore, be put at once into our solicitors' hands for collection.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1873.

The inquiry into the causes which led to the wreck of the "Atlantic" was brought to an end on Friday last, when the Collector delivered his decision. He finds that the conduct of Captain Williams in the management of the ship during the twelve or fourteen hours preceding the disaster was "gravely at variance with what it ought to have been," so much so, in fact, as would have justified him in cancelling the captain's certificate as extra master; but in consideration of his praiseworthy and energetic efforts to save life after the ship struck, he would be satisfied with imposing the mitigated penalty of a two years' suspension of the certificate. A severe censure is also passed on Mr. Brown, the fourth officer, whose certificate is also suspended for the brief term of three months. This decision has given very general satisfaction, though in some quarters complaints are made that Captain Williams' punishment is hardly heavy enough. In this opinion we confess we are unable to share. No doubt his negligence was great, and deserved a heavy punishment, yet we cannot help regarding the punishment inflicted ample, the more so when we bear in mind the fact that the remorse which will haunt the unfortunate man for the rest of his days will be so overwhelming as to make his life a cruel burden. This alone is retribution as great as his worst enemy could wish him. He has already shown himself to be a man of deep feeling, and no one, we are compelled to think, understands better than he himself does, the greatness of the responsibility that lies at his door. As to the mere sentence, it is in every way as severe as could be desired. The two years' suspension is virtually equivalent to a perpetual suspension, for it will be admitted that Captain Williams, with the brand of the Collector's de-

cision upon him, will find it difficult to obtain any responsible position. The remainder of his life will be an existence of expiation—of expiation harder than many more culpable men than he have gone through. In the face of these facts one cannot help extending pity towards him, guilty as he has undoubtedly been. In one direction the decision does appear to us to be most deplorably incomplete. In the telegraphed report—the only one we have received up to the date of writing—no mention is made of the Company whose negligence, in supplying the "Atlantic" with insufficient fuel, was the primary cause of the disaster. In this matter, however, it is consoling to think that the criminality will bring its own punishment. People will think twice before patronizing a line, the chief recommendation of which is speed without regard to safety.

The Laurium Mines dispute, of which we gave our readers the full history in a former number, appears to have been at last satisfactorily arranged. Not very long ago the matter had assumed a very serious aspect. M. Deligiorgis, the Minister whose obstinacy was a very fruitful source of trouble, had caused much discontent among the people by the line of action he insisted upon being followed, and fears were entertained of an open rupture with France and Italy. His relations with the representatives of the Foreign Powers were anything but friendly. The French and Italian envoys had broken off all correspondence with the Premier except on purely official matters, and the German and Austrian envoys were all on very cool terms with him. The latest intelligence, however, points to a settlement as having been effected. A Vienna correspondent writes as follows to the *Eastern Budget*:—"The question of the Laurium mines is settled at last. It is believed that the Syngros Company, of Constantinople, which has purchased the mines, has in fact done so for the Greek Government; but be this as it may, it is certain that France and Italy declare themselves perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. There can be no doubt that this speedy conclusion of the matter is mainly due to the energetic action of the Powers at Athens. Russia alone has shown a certain lukewarmness in her representations to the Greek Government on the subject, and an article from Athens, in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, even taxed the Government here with having unduly put itself forward in its endeavours to bring about a solution. But the truth is, that the Vienna Cabinet was invited by the other Powers to interfere, and it could hardly, under such circumstances, have confined itself to general phrases as Russia did. Anyhow, Austria's policy is justified by the result, and Russia herself would probably have been more active in the matter if she had not feared still further to increase the hostility with which she is regarded by the Greeks on account of her conduct in the Bulgarian Church question."

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

The House reassembled after its Easter recess on Tuesday, the 15th inst. After some preliminary business, Mr. Tilley's resolution amending the Civil Service Act—the effect of which he explained would be to tax the country for one-half of the amount required for superannuation and to relieve officers who had served for thirty-five years from paying superannuation fees—was passed through committee and a bill founded thereon read a first time. Mr. Tupper brought up his resolution respecting the inspection of gas meters, which caused some debate respecting the jurisdiction of the House. Finally the resolution was passed through committee and a bill read a first time. The remainder of the day's session was passed in committee of supply.

Wednesday's session was a short one, and was taken up with business of no particular interest. The House adjourned at six to allow of members attending the vice-regal ball.

On Thursday several new bills were introduced, among them one by the Minister of Agriculture to amend the Patent Act of 1872. He explained that he did not propose to make any change in the principle of the law, but merely to remedy certain defects which he had found in its working. In the first place he proposed to have the patent forms printed upon strong paper, and he proposed to have the blanks printed instead of written; also to modify the form somewhat, and as a good deal of difficulty had been met with in getting the English judges to attest the affidavits, to provide that the affidavits might be attested before the chief officers or mayors of cities. A great part of the afternoon session and the whole of the evening were occupied in discussing a question of privilege brought forward by Mr. McDonald, of Pictou, with regard to charges of a slanderous character which had been made against the Ministerial supporters by Mr. Anglin, as the editor of the *St. John, N.B., Freeman*, and Mr. McDonald offered a resolution declaring that Mr. Anglin, who was a member of that House, had been guilty of a very grave and libellous offense. A lengthy discussion followed, several amendments being offered, and finally the motion carried by 32 to 66.

On Friday, after routine business, Mr. J. H. Cameron, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire into the Pacific Railway charges, introduced a bill to examine witnesses under oath; but he doubted the power of Parliament to pass such a Bill. A general discussion ensued, and the Premier invited the serious attention of the legal talent of the House to the point raised. His own opinion was, that the House had no power to pass such a Bill. It was finally settled that the matter should be more fully considered when the Bill was brought up for a third reading. Several bills were advanced a stage, providing for local works, including the ship channel in Lake St. Peter, and the channel improvement between Montreal and Quebec. Hon. Mr. Tilley's bill for the appointment of an Insurance Inspector was read a first time; and the bill confirming the contract with Sir Hugh Allan for carrying the ocean mails was advanced a stage.

Notes and Queries.

All Communications intended for this Column must be addressed to the Editor, and endorsed "Notes and Queries."

23. "VIDET ET ERUBUIT." &c.—Sir,—I cannot supply the name of the author of that exquisite line "Vidit et Erubuit," &c., but as familiar with it for more than fifty years past allow me to correct the quotation given in your issue of 12th inst. The line should read, "Vidit et Erubuit *conscia* lymphæ Deum," not "*puella*," as you print it. The second syllable of "*puella*" being long would make a false verse, while "*conscia*" is the right quantity and gives the true meter, and compares favourably as to elegance of diction, at least in the opinion of your obedient servant,

PENTAMETER.

In answer to Querstor I would quote the following paragraph from a book in my possession:

"Dryden when a boy at Westminster school was put with others to write a copy of verses on the miracle of the conversion of water into wine. Being a great truant he had not time to compose his verses; and when brought up he had only made one verse in Latin and two of English:—

"Vidit et erubuit lymphæ pudica Deum!"

"The modest water, awed by power divine,
Beheld its God and blushed itself to wine."

Which so pleased the master that, instead of being angry, he said it was a presage of future greatness, and gave the youth a crown on this occasion."

R. D. M.

"LYMPHÆ PUDICÆ DEUM VIDIT ET ERUBUIT."—The translation of this verse from Crasshaw is generally ascribed to Dryden and not to Hebes. Robert Crasshaw's English poems, consisting of "Steps to the Temple," "The Delights of the Muses," and his "Carmen Deo Nostro" appeared in 1646. His Latin poems, comprising a few in Greek, are entitled "Piemata Latina" and "Epigrammata Sacra." They contain the above well-known verse relating to the miracle of changing water into wine.

"H. D."

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Sanitarian* is the title of a new candidate for popular favour. Its object is sufficiently indicated by the title. In the prospectus the editor states that the purpose of this publication is to so present the results of the various inquiries which have been, and which may hereafter be made for the preservation of health and the expectations of human life, as to make them most advantageous to the public and to the medical profession. "The practical questions of State Medicine," he continues: "the health of armies and navies, marine hygiene, quarantine, civic cleanliness, water supply, drainage, and sewerage. Sanitary architecture, light, space, warming, and ventilation. Climate and domestic epidemics, endemic, and hereditary diseases. Occupation, exercise and habits, food and beverages, in all varieties of quality and quantity. In short, whatever thing, condition or circumstance is in rapport with, or antagonistic to, the most perfect culture of mind and body will be considered legitimate matter for the *Sanitarian* to discuss, advocate, condemn or reject at the *Lord of Health*." So far as the first number goes this programme is very satisfactorily carried out. The object of the *Sanitarian* is an exceedingly laudable one, and we trust it will meet the generous support of all thoughtful people.

In the *Pen Monthly* the papers on Luther and on the conquest of Spain by the Arab-Moors are continued, both growing in interest as they proceed. An article on the Philosophy of Penal Legislation will repay perusal, and that entitled "What Shall Philadelphia do for its Paupers" contains many hints worth treasuring.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLAM'S CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. The Student's Series. New York: Harper & Bros. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 12mo. pp. 747. Cloth \$2.00.

This is a book that will rejoice many a poor student's heart. Hitherto Hallam's works have been published at a very high price, and the Messrs. Harper deserve great credit for their enterprise in producing them at a figure which places them within the reach of those whose purses are not long in proportion to their literary appetite. The present volume is a reproduction, in very nearly the same form, of the well-known Dr. Smith series, published by Murray, of Albemarle Street, London. It is well and correctly printed and neatly bound in black cloth.

BACKLOG STUDIES. By Charles Dudley Warner, author of "Saunterings," "My Summer in a Garden," &c. With twenty-one illustrations by Augustus Hoppin. Boston: Osgood & Co. Montreal: Dawson Bros. 12mo. Cloth gilt. pp. 281. \$2.00.

It has already more than once been our agreeable task to speak of Mr. Warner's works, and it was therefore with much pleasurable anticipation that we took up "Backlog Studies." The perusal of the book has fully justified our expectations. Those who have read "My Summer in a Garden" will need no recommendation of its sister volume; those who have not done so have decidedly missed a most enjoyable treat, and before beginning the "Backlog Studies" will do well to go through its predecessor. The latter is essentially a summer book, as the present volume is a thoroughly winter book, but both possess otherwise the same features—the same crispness, the same happy rambling style of discourse, and the same freedom from anything like heaviness and prosiness. For individuality, thought, and quaint humour, Mr. Warner's sketches are unrivalled by anything we have read—excepting always Dr. Holmes' works. Part of these "Studies" appeared some time ago in the *Atlantic Monthly*, where they attracted great attention and received much favourable comment. This volume contains the whole set complete, and is certainly one of the most charming books of the season.