

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at 25 Beaver Hall, Montreal, by THOS. D. KING, from the 1st to the 11th inst.

	Mean Temp. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Max. Temp. of day.	Min. Temp. previous night.	Mean Rel. Hum. 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.	Mean height of Bar.	Gen. Direction of Wind.	State of Weather.
April 1	38.1	47.0	33.0	73	29.88	W.	Fine.
2	37.7	41.5	34.5	73	29.75	S.	Fine.
3	36.9	46.0	33.0	76	29.90	Vari.	Cloudy.
4	36.8	42.0	32.0	73	30.11	Vari.	Fine.
5							
6	36.7	39.0	34.0	99	29.87	E. & N.	Rain. Thunder.
7	37.0	41.0	33.5	82	29.80		Cloudy.
8	38.4	4.0	33.	86	29.78	N. W.	Rain.
9	31.5	38.2	33.5	87	29.64	N. E.	Rain.
10	37.2	41.0	34.0	85	29.90	W.	Cloudy.
11	43.3	52.0	35.5	72	29.92	Vari.	Clear.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY.
APRIL 25, 1873.

SUNDAY, April 20.	— <i>Lea Naud</i> Cartier sailed for St. Malo, 1531. Prince Eugene died, 1758.
MONDAY, " 21.	—Atelard died, 1442. Racine died, 1699. Bishop Heber born, 1780.
TUESDAY, " 22.	—Fuchling born, 1507. Kant born, 1724. De Jassou died, 1755. Malesherbes executed, 1794.
WEDNESDAY, " 23.	—St. George, M. Scalliger born, 1451. Shakespeare died, 1616. Noakes died, 1823. Wordsworth died, 1850.
THURSDAY, " 24.	—Defoe died, 1731. Beaumarchais died, 1799.
FRIDAY, " 25.	—St. Mark, E. & M. Tasso died, 1535. Cromwell born, 1599. Sir M. I. Brunei born, 1769. Cooper died, 1850.
SATURDAY, " 26.	—Vasellan killed, 1531. David Hume born, 1711. Uhland born, 1787. Niebuhr died, 1835. Riots in Montreal. Parliament House burnt, 1842.

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.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1873.

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.

THE "ATLANTIC" DISASTER.

THE enquiry into the causes of the lamentable misfortune to the steamer "Atlantic" is still in progress at Halifax. The evidence, as is usual in such cases, is somewhat conflicting, the officers being anxious to clear themselves of blame; and the passengers and some of the crew throwing the onus of the disaster on the incompetency and neglect of duty of the captain and other officers. As the enquiry is still in progress it would be premature to pass judgment on the officers as yet; but some facts as to the management of the company have been elicited which will bear comment. It may be remembered that at the time of the accident the Liverpool agent of the White Star Line telegraphed the New York agent that he could not understand why Captain Williams should have to put into Halifax for coals, as the "Atlantic" had on board when leaving Liverpool nearly two hundred tons more than

she usually took. Now it appears, from the evidence, that she only had a supply for thirteen days, and that when Captain Williams decided to put into Halifax he was not only short of coal, but of provisions also, there not being sufficient salt meat left to feed the steerage passengers for two days. Under these circumstances the captain was certainly justified in putting into Halifax instead of continuing the longer voyage to New York; but what must we say to the parsimony of the company which will send a vessel containing 952 souls across the Atlantic with only thirteen days provisions and coals, when it is well-known that fourteen days is a short winter passage, and that much faster steamers than the White Star Line have been taking seventeen and eighteen days to cross this year. The captain may, perhaps, be somewhat to blame for the disaster; but the prime cause was, undoubtedly, the meanness of the company in not giving him sufficient supplies for his voyage; and their conduct seems to have been highly reprehensible, if not criminal. Steamship and railroad companies have heavy responsibilities resting on them, the proper precautions for saving the lives of those entrusted to their care; and when disaster comes it is not enough to shuffle the blame upon the shoulders of the captain of the vessel, or the engineer of the train. The best workman in the world cannot work without tools, and the most experienced seaman ever known cannot cross the Atlantic without coals or provision. As to Captain Williams' conduct in going to bed when he knew he was near a dangerous coast, we say nothing at present; but of the culpability of the company in compelling him to go near that coast—when he had no business to go—there can be no doubt.

In one of our illustrations of the manoeuvres of the "B" Battery of Artillery at Quebec, it will be noticed that the antiquated gun the Canadian gunners are mounting so skillfully, bears the old Royal cypher G. R.—George Rex. In these days of rifled ordnance old gas pipes would be about as effective weapons, as the armament left by the British Government to defend their flag and ours. Notwithstanding the loyal talk at Ottawa, it appears from the English papers, that the Canadian Government in September last, wished to decline the gift from England of an armament of rifled guns. This gift was one of the stipulated articles of Canadian Confederation. We presume the Ottawa Government has taken to heart the lessons launched at Canada by the thunderer of Printing House Square, and wishes to make believe, that Canada, the typical maiden our poetic Governor-General found admiring herself in the mirror of her translucent lakes, was no other than Pallas, brought back into being, and armed *cap a pied* from the brain of the London Jove! We fail to see either the armour or the wisdom of Minerva, in selling for something less substantial than a mess of pottage the birth right of a young nation, i. e., its possible power of self-defence, its *raison d'être* among the peoples of the world. Why refuse the tangible gift of guns, coupled as it is, with a guaranteed loan for building detached forts to keep an enemy beyond bombarding distance of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of the Dominion, for the sake of an extra guarantee for our Pacific Railroad, have we not given enough—our fisheries, our boundaries, the claims for Fenian raids, &c. Is Canadian credit so low that it requires this *Nomine Romani umbra*. Give us guns, possibly the best "Pacific Guarantee."

QUEEN'S HALL.—We are pleased to notice that the University Literary Society have secured the services of Mr. J. M. Bellet, to give three readings at the Queen's Hall, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 23rd, 25th, and 26th inst. Mr. Bellet has for years borne the reputation of being one of the best elocutionists England has ever produced; and his readings in the States and this country have fully maintained his reputation. The first evening will be devoted to readings from Shakespeare, Thackeray, Longfellow, Tom Hood, &c., including Hood's world renowned "Bridge of Sighs," in which Mr. Bellet is acknowledged to stand without a rival.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO.—At a Convocation held on the 10th inst., the following degrees were conferred:

D. C. L.—James A. Miller, Barrister, St. Catharines.
M. B.—Alexander McLeod, Dingwall University Gold Medallist; Henry Howitt, Faculty Gold Medallist; William Blake, Faculty Silver Medallist; Cornelius East, Wilson W. Bredin, Charles Stuart Murray, Charles F. Patten, Alexander McLaren, David W. Mitchell, and Thomas Millman, of Manitoba.

M. D.—Richard Ardagh Calighen and Walter Lambert.
Certificates of Honour.—In the final examination, Mr. Cornelius East; in the primary examination, D. B. Fraser, D. Fraser, William Lowry, and William J. Gracey.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, MONTREAL.—The second special Annual Convocation of the Medical Faculty was held at Lennoxville on the 4th inst. The following students successfully passed their examination in Botany: William Edgar Coquille, Montreal; Joseph Lawrence Palmer, Montreal; William M. Hunter, Cornwall, Ont.

The following passed the Primary Examination, which includes Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine and Botany: George F. Slack, Montreal; George B. Shaw, Ottawa, Ont.; Frederick Charles Lawrence, Richmond, Q.; Robert Costigan, Montreal; G. Upton Peltier, St. Guillaume, Q.; Robert Fred. Godfrey, Montreal; William H. Hunter, Cornwall, Ont.

The following gentlemen passed their Final Examination,

consisting of Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence, Pathology and Hygiene: George F. Slack, M.R.C.S., Montreal; George B. Shaw, Ottawa, Ont.; Frederick Charles Lawrence, Richmond, Q.; Robert Fred. Godfrey, Montreal; Godfroi Dubuc, Chambly, Q.; William McDonnell, Montreal; Gaspard Upton Peltier, St. Guillaume, Q.; Isaac Fontaine, St. Barnabé, Q.

The Faculty Prize for the best Primary Examination was awarded to George B. Shaw, of Ottawa. The Faculty Prize for the best Final Examination was also awarded to George B. Shaw, of Ottawa.

The following gentlemen are entitled to honourable mention in the Final Examination, viz.: Frederick Charles Lawrence, Robert Frederick Godfrey, and Godfroi Dubuc. The prize for the best Dissector in the Senior Class was awarded to Robert Frederick Godfrey. In the Junior Class, first prize to William Edgar Coquille, and the second to Joseph L. Palmer. In the Class of Physiology, the Professor's Prize for the best Written Answers to Written Questions, in the Senior Class, was divided between George B. Shaw and Robert Costigan. In the Junior Class there was not any competition.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

MONDAY, April 6.—During the early part of the session the House was occupied with a question of privilege, Mr. Dorian calling attention to the fact that Mr. Tassé, editor of the *Courrier d'Outouais*, and also a servant of the House, had in his paper commented in improper terms upon some of the members. After recess Mr. Tassé was called to the Bar of the House and subjected to an examination. Finally it was agreed that the Speaker should be allowed to deal with the offender. An important debate took place upon a motion by Mr. Jones for the appointment of a committee to consider the agricultural interests of the Dominion. Several members supported the mover in favour of protecting agriculturists, and the House finally adjourned without closing the debate.

It was agreed on Tuesday, after some conversation, that the House should adjourn for the Easter holidays from Thursday until Tuesday. A motion offered by the Hon. Mr. Tupper for a committee to provide for the inspection of gas and gas metres was carried. Sir John A. Macdonald then proceeded to move the resolution of which he had given notice asking for a committee to investigate the charges which had been made against the Government by Mr. Huntington in connection with the Pacific Railway matter. He explained that the motion of the hon. member for Shefford had been accepted by the Government and the House as a motion of want of confidence and had been treated as such. But in order to allow the Opposition an opportunity to prove the charges against the Government, he had decided to call for a committee to investigate the matter. Mr. Mackenzie denied that the previous motion was put forth as one of want of confidence, but in case a committee had been appointed, and a report made adverse to the Government, then, of course, the result would have shown want of confidence. It was finally carried that a committee should be appointed by the House, and the following members were chosen by ballot:—Messrs. Blanchet, Blake, Dorian, McDonald, (Pictou), and J. H. Cameron. The House then went into committee on the resolutions respecting Customs duties in Manitoba. The resolutions, amended so as to extend to the 12th of May the time for bringing the Canadian tariff in operation in the Province, and prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors into the North-West Territory, were finally adopted. After passing some items of Supply the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.—Mr. Tilley stated, in answer to Mr. Chisholm that the Government did not intend bringing in a prohibitory liquor law. The time until recess was mainly taken up with conversation respecting the Welland and Baie Verte Canals. Mr. Mills brought up his motion for an elective Senate, but was cut short at six. After recess the House took up Mr. Tremblay's motion for the second reading of the Bailot Bill, which was carried after a lengthy discussion by a vote of 73 to 55—the announcement of the result being received with loud cheering from the Opposition benches.

On taking his seat on Thursday the Speaker read a letter from the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, submitting a memorial from that body setting forth that 359 petitions had been presented to the Legislature, from upwards of 29,000 inhabitants of the Province, praying for the passage of a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, and from 39 municipal bodies for the same purpose; that it had been ruled by the Speaker of the Legislature that the House had not the power to grant the prayer of the petitioners; that it was the opinion of the Assembly that the Act would be beneficial, and they, therefore, prayed the passage of the Act by the Parliament of the Dominion. But little business of any interest was transacted. A resolution for the negotiation of a naturalization treaty between Great Britain and Germany was adopted. A debate followed on a resolution against the practice of members appearing as counsel before committees in controverted election cases, which was finally referred to the Committee on Privileges. A motion for the return of the revenue derived from postage on newspapers was carried, on the explanation of the mover that his object was to ascertain the amount of revenue that was derived from this source, and if it was small he thought it would be to the interest of the public to abolish it; but if the revenue derived from this source was large there might be an objection to abolishing it altogether, but he hoped the postage would be reduced. Mr. Pope's registration bill was advanced a stage. Several items were passed in Committee of Supply. Under that of \$37,000 for meteorological observations, Mr. Mitchell explained that with the \$10,000 voted last year a very fair progress had been made in the introduction of a system of meteorological observations. Of course, by this increased grant he did not hope to obtain anything like as complete a system as was to be found in the United States, where between three or four hundred thousand dollars were annually expended for this purpose, or in the United Kingdom, where the service was principally voluntary, being performed for the most part by benevolent and scientific individuals. He explained that it was intended to extend the system of observation from British Columbia on the one hand to the Straits of Belle-Ile on the other hand, and to utilize the services of those lighthouse keepers along the coasts whose intelligence was sufficient to enable them to take the necessary observation. Under the item of \$327,210 for immigration, Hon. Mr. Pope explained that during the past year there had been an increase of immigration into the country of 10,000, and those who had announced their intention of settling in the country was