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## NOTICE.

### THE LATE HON. JOHN YOUNG.

The portrait of the late Mr. Young which we publish is from the well-known studio of Notman & Sandham, of this city. It does not represent Mr. Young as we have been used to see him in our streets, full of strength and health, but as he appeared shortly before he was confined to his house by the disease which ended his days. As the last portrait of Mr. Young, it is very faithful.

### EDWARDSBURG ILLUSTRATED.

We call the attention of our readers to the double-page picture of Edwardsburg, which is another instalment of the series undertaken by us to illustrate all the principal towns and villages of the Dominion, with their manufactures and other resources. The work will be found well done. Next week we shall have a first page devoted to Prescott.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, April 20th, 1878.

### THE TREATY OF PEACE.

The following is the text of the Treaty of Peace between the Porte and Russians, as published in the official journal of St. Petersburg, on the 21st ult. As this very momentous document is destined to become historic—abrogating the Treaty of Paris and practically blotting European Turkey out of existence, and as on its modification or enforcement will hinge exclusively the fortunes of war for the next two or three months, our readers may be pleased to have the document complete.

"Article 1. Montenegro is declared independent, and receives Gatzko, Roshni, and Niksic—in exchange for Podgoritz and Zabljah. The navigation of the Boyana shall be regulated by a European Commission.

"Article 2. The relations of Montenegro with the Porte shall be made the object of a subsequent agreement, the differences between them being referred to the arbitration of Austria and Russia.

"Article 3. Servia becomes independent and obtains Nisch, the Valley of the Drina, and Little Zvornik.

"Article 4. Until the conclusion of the treaty determining the future relations between Servia and the Porte, the Servians shall be treated in Europe and in Turkey agreeably to the rights and usages of international law. The Servians shall evacuate the territory still remaining part of Turkey. The Mohammedan population to retain possession of their movable property; and a Turko-Servian Commission shall be appointed to decide, within two years, all questions relative to their landed and other real property; and, further, to decide, within three years, those questions connected with the alienation of the property of the State or of the Church (*Vakouf*).

"Article 5. Roumania becomes independent. She shall assess her right to an indemnity, which shall be the subject of arrangement between the two parties. Roumanian subjects in Turkey shall have the same rights as those of other Powers.

"Article 6. Bulgaria will form an autonomous tributary Principality, with a Christian government, and a national mi-

litia. The definitive frontier of Bulgaria is to be marked out by a Turco-Russian Commission, previous to the evacuation of Roumelia. A map is affixed to the text of the treaty. This frontier is to extend from Vranja to Kastoria, by the Karadagh, the Karadrina, and the heights of Grammos, to the confluence of the Moglenitza and of the Vardar to the west of Salonica, as far as the middle of the Lake of Beschik and of the Strouma River, and will extend along the sea coast to the Gulf of Kavala, Bourongord, and the chain of the Tchaltepe as far as the Rhodope mountains. It will then traverse the Ardabra mountains, and, leaving on one side Adrianople, will abut by Soulek on the Black Sea. It will then be further prolonged to Hakim Tabia, and thence to Mangalia, and, continuing by the border of the Sandjak of Fouldja, will reach the Danube at Rassova.

"Article 7. The Prince shall be elected freely by the population, the election being confirmed by the Sultan and accepted by the Powers. No member of any of the dynasties of the Great Powers shall be eligible for election. The National Assembly shall be convoked at Tirnova or at Philippopolis, in order to draw up the new Constitution (agreeably to the precedent of the Danubian Principalities in 1830), before the election of the Prince, and under the surveillance of a Russian, and in presence of a Turkish Commissioner. For the space of two years the installation of a new Government shall be confided to a Russian Commissioner. At the termination of one year, Plenipotentiaries of the other provinces may take part in this task, if it shall be deemed necessary. In case of a vacancy occurring, the Bulgarian Prince shall be elected according to rules set forth in the Treaty. The Turks, Greeks, and Wallachians shall take part in the election, an organic provision being made to secure their rights.

"Article 8. The Turkish army shall evacuate Bulgaria. All the fortresses must be razed, and this at the expense of the communes. Until a home militia is formed—that is to say, during two years—Bulgaria shall be occupied by the Russians, who will leave there six divisions of infantry and two divisions of cavalry—in all 50,000 men at the most—who shall be maintained at the expense of Bulgaria. The Porte will dispose of the material of war in the fortresses of the Danube, of Schuula, and of Varna. The Russian troops of occupation will communicate with Russia by Roumania, Varna, and Bourgas.

"Article 9. The tribute shall be established on the basis of the average revenue of Bulgaria, by means of an understanding between Turkey, Russia, and the other Powers. Bulgaria is to take upon herself the obligations of Turkey with regard to the railway company between Rostchuk and Varna, an agreement on this subject having been concluded between the Porte, Bulgaria, and the Company. Further measures will be subsequently decided on respecting the other lines.

"Article 10. The Porte shall have the right to construct a military road for the transport of its troops and material of war through the provinces situated on the further side of Bulgaria. The questions relative to postal and telegraphic communications shall be determined by a special Commission.

"Article 11. The Mussulmans, even if they have left Bulgaria, shall retain possession of their several properties. Commissioners shall be appointed to decide the various questions respecting these rights. After the lapse of two years any properties which have not been claimed shall be sold, and the produce devoted to the widows and orphans of the war. Bulgarians in Turkey will be subject to the Ottoman laws.

"Article 12. The fortresses on the Danube are to be razed; it is forbidden to construct fortifications on the Danube or to place ships of war on that river. Only vessels belonging to the customs and the police are to be allowed to navigate it.

The privileges of the International Commission of the Danube are to remain in force.

"Article 13. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the reforms that were decided on at the first sitting of the Conference of Constantinople are to be immediately carried out, and that with the assent of Russia and Austria.

"Article 14. The taxes in arrear will not be claimed from the inhabitants. Future imposts will be employed until March 1, 1880, in compensating the refugees.

"Article 15. In Crete the ordinances of 1868 shall be applied in the strictest possible manner. A similar organization shall be established in Epirus and Thessaly, and in other parts of Turkey in Europe. A special commission shall determine the details of this organization. These details shall be submitted to the examination of the Porte, who will consult with Russia before putting into execution these new ordinances.

"Article 16. Armenia shall obtain reforms according to the wants of the respective localities, and shall be protected against the Kurds and Circassians.

"Article 17. An amnesty full and entire shall be accorded.

"Article 18. The Porte will seriously entertain the opinion of the Commissioners of the mediating Powers concerning the possession of the town of Klistour, and will execute the work of fixing the Turco-Persian frontier.

"Article 19. The indemnity to be paid is fixed at 1,110 millions of roubles, of which 900 millions will be for the expenses of the war, 400 millions for the injury inflicted on Commerce, 100 millions for the insurrection in the Caucasus, 10 millions to indemnify the Russian residents and to cover the expenses of the reorganization of Turkey. The population and the territories ceded to Russia shall be regarded as equivalent to 1,100 millions of roubles; the payment of the other 100 millions shall be afterwards regulated.

"Article 20. Considering the embarrassed financial situation of the Ottoman Empire, and agreeably to the wish expressed by the SULTAN, the Emperor of Russia consents that the indemnity may be paid by the cession of the Sandjak of Toulcha (which may be exchanged for Bessarabia), Ardahan, Kars, Batoum, and Bayazid, as the Soghani Dagh.

"Article 21. The Porte engages favourably to consider the claims still pending on the part of Russian subjects. The inhabitants of the ceded countries will be able to sell their goods and leave the country.

"Article 22. The Russian Embassy and Consulates shall afford protection to Russian pilgrims and monks, and their property in Turkey. The privileges of the monks of Mount Athos shall be maintained.

"Article 23. The treaties and conventions are re-established.

"Article 24. The Straits shall remain open both in time of war and in time of peace to the merchant navies of neutral Powers. The Porte must not hereafter establish a paper blockade (*un blocus fictif*) in the Black Sea.

"Article 25. The evacuation of the Turkish territory in Europe by the Russian troops shall take place within three months after the signing of a definite peace. Portions shall embark from the Black Sea Ports, from the Sea of Marmora, and from Trebizond. The evacuation of Asia shall take place in six months.

"Article 26. The Russians shall administer the Ottoman territory until the departure of the troops.

"Article 27. The Porte undertakes not to molest the Ottoman subjects who have entered into relations with the Russian troops.

"Article 28. The liberation of the prisoners shall take place after the application of the treaty. Respective commissioners shall effect the exchange at Odessa and Sebastopol. The Porte shall pay in 18

instalments, within the space of six years, the cost of maintaining the prisoners.

"Article 29. The ratification shall take place, at latest, within 15 days. The official conclusion of peace is reserved. Nevertheless, these preliminaries shall be binding in any case on Russia and Turkey from the date of ratification."

### HONOUR TO OUR HISTORIC MEN.

A few weeks ago we published two full pages giving the public the first illustrations of the new Parliamentary buildings which are being erected in Quebec. In connection with this fine work there was a full description of its decorations, a special feature of which were a number of statues representing the principal men whose names are associated with the principal historic events of the Province. While we made no objection to the selection made, we took occasion to express our surprise that the memorials to General Murray and Lord Dorchester were entirely omitted, and expressed the hope that this omission would be supplied. Our views found favour in several quarters at the time, and latterly the *Montreal Times*, of Toronto, took occasion of our article and illustrations to advance the claims of no less a man than the first Intendant TALON. It says:—

A late number of the *Canadian Illustrated News* gives a very creditable illustration of the proposed new Parliamentary buildings for the Province of Quebec, to be erected on the cricket field, outside the St. Louis Gate of the historical capital. The buildings, if completed in accordance with the design, will form a stately pile, of the Renaissance character. Among the statues of important personages which are intended to grace the principal facade, beginning appropriately with Jacques Cartier and ending with Lord Elgin and Dufferin, we find those of four military heroes and four of early Jesuits, as also Champlain and Maisonneuve, the respective founders of Quebec and Montreal. But we miss any memorial figure of Talon, the Intendant or "King's Agent" of 1670, that busy man in black who controlled, under Colbert, the great and paternal minister of Louis XIV., the finances, the royal bounties, the public works, and in all the administration of the Province, that was not military and not ecclesiastical. He laboured zealously for the infant colony of New France two hundred years ago—although, to be sure, the colony was even then governed too much—and combatted the pretensions and opposed the powers granted to the great "Company of the West" which at that time was throttling the country. Talon promoted ship-building; directed searches for minerals and discovered iron and copper; encouraged arts and manufactures and began a trade between Canada and the West Indies; likewise the seal and porpoise fishery and the taking of cod fish. More than this, he essayed the opening of a road across the country to Acadia, and as Parkman has it, prepared the way for the remarkable series of explorations which resulted in the discovery of the Great West. The journal we have quoted points out that, in the choosing of subjects for statues, Murray and Guy Carleton have been ignored. We think that when room could be found in Quebec's Pantheon for Olier, the founder of the Sulpician friars, Brebeuf, a Jesuit martyr, and Sagard, another church dignitary, representation should not be denied to the mercantile and industrial interests of New France, as they were typified by Jean Baptiste Talon, the worthy lieutenant of Governor Remy de Courcelles."

Messrs. Cooke and Co., of Ludgate-circus, in anticipation of the Paris Exhibition, have made arrangements for opening in that gay metropolis a boarding-house especially for the convenience of those who travel under their auspices. It will accommodate nearly a hundred persons, and adjoining it will be sleeping accommodation for 200 other visitors. This boarding-house is situated in one of the most beautiful and best-known districts of Paris, close to the Bois de Boulogne Railway-station.