

WOOD ENGRAVING!

WE HAVE SECURED THE SERVICES OF A
FIRST-CLASS WOOD ENGRAVER
IN CONNECTION WITH OUR
JOB PRINTING BUSINESS

And will be happy to execute orders for any description of

WOOD ENGRAVING

At Moderate Rates, and in the highest style of the Art.

T. & R. WHITE,
MONTREAL.

BRITISH AMERICA

FIRE AND MARINE

Assurance Company.

Incorporated 1833.

ASSETS, \$1,000,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance effected at Current
Rates, and Claims promptly settled at

MONTREAL BRANCH OFFICE.

M. H. GAULT, Manager,
164 St. James St.

1878.

Great International Route



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

1,389 Miles under one Management.

MAIL AND EXPRESS ROUTE

BETWEEN THE EASTERN AND WESTERN STATES.

The Cheapest and Best Route to all Points East and West.

Close Connections made with all Connecting Lines, and Through Tickets issued to all important Points.

ACCELERATION OF SPEED on the EXPRESS TRAINS.

NEW CARS on all the EXPRESS TRAINS.

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING and DRAWING ROOM CARS are now run on the GRAND TRUNK LINE.

For San Francisco, Sacramento, Salt Lake City, Omaha, and intermediate places on the Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk is the most Direct Route.

Splendid Palace Sleeping Cars are now run between Chicago and Sarnia without Change.

From Passengers holding Through Tickets, American Money is received at Par for Sleeping Berths and Refreshments.

Be sure and ask for TICKETS via the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

THE
GAZETTE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1878

BEING THE SECOND AFTER BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR.

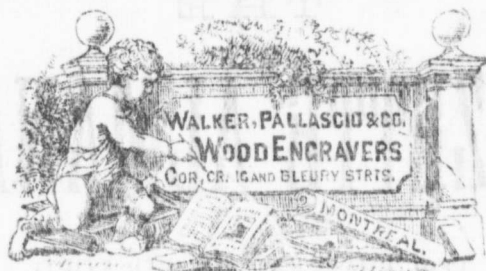
Calculated and arranged so as to practically
serve for all parts of the Provinces of
Quebec and Ontario.

Presented with the Compliments of the Publisher to
Subscribers of

"THE GAZETTE."

MONTREAL:

T. & R. WHITE, GAZETTE PRINTING HOUSE.



WALKER, PALLASCIO & CO.

DESIGNERS

AND

Engravers on Wood,

CORNER

CRAIG & BLEURY STREETS

MONTREAL.

Entrance on Bleury Street.

CALENDAR.

Calendar, Anniversaries, Festivals, Fetes
d'obligation, &c., for 1878.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR.

Golden Number.....	17	Dominical Letter.....	F
Epact	26	Julian Period.....	6591
Solar Cycle.....	11	Jewish Year.....	5639
Roman Indiction.....	6	Mohammedan Year...	1295

The year 1878 is the latter part of the 5638th and the beginning of the 5639th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5639 of the Jewish Era commences on September 28, 1878.

The year 1878 answer to the 6591st of the Julian Period; to the 2629th from the foundation of Rome; to the 264th of the Olympiads; and to the year 7086-7 of the Byzantine Era.

The year 1295 of the Mohammedan Era commences on January 5, 1878, and 1296 on December 26, 1878; and Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on August 29, 1878.

The Chinese civil year is lunar, and consists of twelve months, of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately. The Japanese divide the year into twelve months, corresponding to the twelve signs of the zodiac. The months, however, vary in length, and are regulated by the religious Emperor. The Mohammedans reckon from July 15 or 16, the date of Mohammed's flight. Their months are lunar, and consist of thirty and twenty-nine days alternately, with a day added eleven times in a cycle of thirty years.

FESTIVALS.

MOVABLE FESTIVALS.

Those marked * are Fetes d'Obligation in the Province of Quebec, and those marked † are Bank Holidays in the Province of Ontario.

† CircumcisionJan. 1 * Epiphany..... " 6 Septuagesima Su.....Feb. 17 St. David..... March 1 Shrove Tuesday..... " 5 † Ash Wednesday..... " 6 St. Patrick..... " 17 * Annunciation..... " 25 Palm Sunday.....April 14 † Good Friday..... " 19 † Easter Monday..... " 22 St. George..... " 23 Low Sunday..... " 23 † Queen's Birthday.... May 24 Rogation Sunday.... " 26	* Ascension Day.....May 30 Whitsunday..... June 9 Trinity Sunday..... " 16 * Corpus Christi..... " 20 Accession Q. Victoria " 20 St. John the Baptist. " 24 * St. Peter & St. Paul. " 29 Michaelmas Day....Sept. 29 * All Saints Day.....Nov. 1 Prince of W. B'thd'y. " 9 St. Andrew..... " 30 Advent Sunday.....Dec. 1 Conception of V. Mary " 8 St. Thomas..... " 21 † Christmas Day..... " 25
---	--

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE, MONTREAL.

(CATHEDRAL NOTRE DAME.)

Latitude.....45° 31' 00" North.

Longitude.....73° 34' 15" West.

West, or difference in time, from Greenwich, 4h. 54m. 17s.

DIFFERENCE IN TIME OF THE CHIEF CITIES AND TOWNS IN CANADA.

St. John, Nfld., faster than Montreal.....	1h. 23m. 27s.
Halifax, N.S., " " ".....	39m. 57s.
Fredericton, " " ".....	27m. 42s.
Quebec, " " ".....	9m. 27s.
Brockville, slower " " ".....	8m. 33s.
Ottawa " " ".....	8m. 38s.
Kingston " " ".....	11m. 48s.
Belleville " " ".....	14m. 23s.
Toronto " " ".....	23m. 13s.
Hamilton " " ".....	25m. 13s.
Stratford " " ".....	29m. 42s.
Port Sarnia " " ".....	35m. 33s.

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

The following Table is constructed upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the Sun and Moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and, confirmed by the experience of many years' actual observation, will, without trouble, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the Moon's entrance to any of her Quarters, and that so near the truth, that in very few instances will it be found to fail.

NEW OR FULL MOON. AND FIRST & LAST QUARTER.	SUMMER.	WINTER.
HOURS OF CHANGE.	PROBABLE WEATHER.	PROBABLE WEATHER.
12 at Noon to 2 P.M.	Very Rainy.....	Snow and Rain.
2 P.M. to 4 "	Changeable.....	Fair and Mild.
4 " to 6 "	Fair.....	Fair.
6 " to 8 "	Fair, if wind N. W.	Fair and Frosty, if wind N.E.
8 " to 10 "	Rain, if wind S. W.	Rain and Snow, if wind S.W.
10 " to Midnight.	Fair.....	Fair and Frosty.
Midnight to 2 A.M.	Fair.....	Hard Frost, unless wind S.
2 A.M. to 4 "	Cold, with showers.....	Snow and Stormy.
4 " to 6 "	Rain.....	Do do
6 " to 8 "	Wind and Rain.....	Stormy weather.
8 " to 10 "	Changeable.....	Cold Rain, if wind W. ; Snow, if E.
10 " to Noon.	Frequent showers.....	Cold, with high winds.

N. B.—Although this Table is ascribed to the celebrated Herschel, that has been positively disapproved and denied by Sir John Herschel, and there is no authority for it whatever, except the popular desire to foster it upon some great name.

WEATHER TABLE.

ECLIPSES.

ECLIPSES IN 1878.

In the year 1878 there will be four Eclipses—two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

- I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, Feb. 1. Invisible in Canada.
- II. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Feb. 16, 17. Visible.
- III. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, July 29. Visible.
- IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, Aug. 12. Visible.

SEASONS.

Spring begins...Sun's entrance in. ♈. March 20. 7h. 4m. p.m.
Summer begins..Sun's entrance in. ☊. June 21. 3h. 10m. p.m.
Autumn begins..Sun's entrance in. ♎. Sept. 22. 5h. 48m. a.m.
Winter begins-.Sun's entrance in. ♏. Dec. 21. 11h. 42m. a.m.

APPEARANCES OF THE PLANETS.

VENUS an Evening Star till February 29; a Morning Star till December 5; afterwards an Evening Star.

MARS an Evening Star till September 18; afterwards a Morning Star.

JUPITER an Evening Star till January 5; a Morning Star till July 24; afterwards an Evening Star.

SATURN an Evening Star till March 13; a Morning Star till June 23; afterwards an Evening Star.

Grand Lottery of the Sacred Heart.

4,000 PRIZES

Amounting to \$272,782.00.

1 Gold Prize of.....	\$10 000.00
1 " "	2 000.00
1 " "	1 000.00
Several Gold Prizes am'ting to	650.00
500 Building Lots, av'rage value	500.00

"Designed to help the foundation of three great works: the Lottery of the Sacred Heart deserves the generous benevolence of the Public.

"Having ascertained that it is properly and effectually managed, we do not hesitate to bless it, as our worthy predecessor has done, &c., &c.

"The Agents and Members of the Committee will now, with renewed vigor, continue their generous efforts for the sale of tickets, and the day of drawing of prizes will be appointed as soon as possible, and duly published.

"(Signed) + EDOUARD CHS., Bishop of Montreal"

"BISHOP'S PALACE, 27th Oct., 1877.

All tickets will bear the signature of F. X. Lanthier, President; of Ben. Clement, Sec.-Treas. of the Committee of Management, and the Autograph Signature of F. X. Cochue, Manager, and the Grand Seal of the Lottery; all others are counterfeits, and the holders of fraudulent tickets will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law provided to that effect.

SINGLE TICKETS,.....\$1.00

ELEVEN " for..... 10.00

to be had personally, or by mail, on application to the Manager.

F. X. COCHUE,

Box 2034 Montreal Post Office.

THE WEATHER.

—:0:—

The following weather predictions or probabilities are not the prophecies of one desirous to consort with those "Scientists" who oraculously prognosticate. They are neither visionary nor altogether empirical, but are chiefly founded upon the doctrine of recurring meteorological periods, and based upon past most faithful and unremitting, though not very extended, observations. From such we are led to judge, to a limited extent, of the future, as to when we may expect a crisis or a change; and in some degree to anticipate the nature of the weather at or about a given period. The degree of anticipation afforded in our weather predictions, may, in some instances, be acceptable, and a little forewarning may be useful. The argument in their favour will rest more upon the actual state and condition of the seasons predicted than the physical theory upon which they are founded. It cannot be said that the theory adopted is incapable of error, because it is evident to every observer how wide is the departure between the absolute weather and the weather predicted, despite the sedulous devotion of the observer to his instruments. For the fire and hail; snow and vapours; stormy wind *fulfil His word.* We have not had in Montreal or in Canada a perfect system of methodical and simultaneous observations, so that we may be able to know, at any given instant, the state of the atmosphere in the different regions or areas. We have not any perfect data upon which we can rely for reducing to principle and order the multitude of beautiful and wonderful phenomena by which the wisdom and benevolence of the Supreme Deity regulate the course of times and seasons, robes the globe with verdure and fruitfulness, and adapts it to minister to the wants and contribute to the felicity of the innumerable tribes of animated existence. Our data is imperfect, and our predictions may, possibly, be the same; nevertheless, we have intruded upon our readers the result of our researches in the periodic law of atmospheric changes.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

JANUARY.—The prevailing wind will be N.E. The snow-fall comparatively light, as rain may be expected towards the latter portion of the month—the mean temperature of the month

CANADA METAL WORKS!

OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY:

577 CRAIG STREET.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters,

ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS,

BRASS & IRON FINISHERS

BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

MANUFACTURERS OF

All kinds of Coppersmiths' Work,

FOR

BREWERIES, TANNERIES & STEAMBOATS

Steam Guages Repaired and Tested.

MATTINSON, YOUNG & CO.,

MONTREAL.

JAMES MATTINSON. ANDREW YOUNG. JAMES MATTINSON, Jr.

several degrees above that of the preceding January. The cold term may be expected from the 11th to the 17th. Aurora Borealis occasionally. No heavy snow storms.

FEBRUARY.—The prevailing wind will be W. The snow-fall intermittent; very little rain—the middle portion of the month very cold. Thermometer rarely above 32° (freezing point of water.) Unsettled weather in the early part of the month; high winds about the 10th.

MARCH.—The prevailing wind will be W. by N. Very little snow after the 12th. Rain from 16th to 20th. A few zero nights at beginning of the month. Thermometer rapidly rising towards the end. Monthly mean temperature above the average. Range of temperature about 60 degrees.

APRIL.—The prevailing wind will be W.N.W. Early part of the month fine clear weather and comparatively mild—no heavy rain-fall, most rain between the 18th and 23rd, probably accompanied with snow. Prospects of an early Spring and the ice shoving in the River St. Lawrence on or before St. George's Day, when the bullfrogs will begin their singing and the swallows their flight northwards.

MAY.—The prevailing wind will be N. E. by E. The month generally wet, more particularly from the 18th to the 25th, temperature during the month above the average. No frosts after the 10th; high winds about the 13th to 16th. Shad will make their appearance at end of month.

JUNE.—The prevailing wind will be N.E. by E. Low Barometer. Heavy fall of rain during month, probable rise in the tributary streams of the St. Lawrence. Thunder storms about the 8th to 12th. The beginning of the month hot and clear—wet weather 8th to 15th and 20th to 23rd. Latter part of month fine, clear, and warm.

JULY.—The prevailing wind will be S. E., the month generally rainy—thunderstorms about the 3rd to 6th; temperature above the average, reaching beyond 90°. Fine clear weather from about the 18th to 23rd and from 26th to 30th.

AUGUST.—The prevailing wind will be S. E. by E. The early and latter portions of the month rainy, the former accompanied by thunder—rain heavier about the 20th or 24th. Low range of barometer but not very high winds.

SEPTEMBER. The prevailing wind will be S. W. Rain will prevail; the latter and middle portions of the month clear, tolerably high range of temperature.

OCTOBER.—The prevailing wind will be W. S. W. Rain about the 8th to 11th, followed by bright clear weather till the 20th, afterwards occasional rain and fog, clearing towards the latter portion of the month. Barometer generally low accompanied by strong breezes.

NOVEMBER.—The prevailing wind will be W. Rain in the beginning of month. Clear weather from the 7th to the 18th. Snow about the 26th to 30th—temperature cold.

DECEMBER.—Prevailing wind will be N. E.—slight rain. Snow about middle and end of month, temperature towards the end of month reaching to zero. Cold Christmas.

MAJOR & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

WIRE CLOTH—BRASS, IRON & COPPER

Wire Goods (of every description)

WINDOW GUARDS,

RIDDLES & SIEVES,

Wrought Iron Bedsteads & Cots

(EQUAL TO BEST ENGLISH)

SPRING MATTRASSES,

FENCING & GATES (in great variety)

GALVANIZING AND TINNING.

Mills :

COTE ST. PAUL.

Office & Sample Room :

716 CRAIG STREET,

MONTREAL.

HISTORY

OF THE

TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

This war arose out of an insurrection which took place in the summer of 1875, in Herzegovina, a province in the eyalet of Bosnia. At its beginning, and for a long time after, the outbreak was looked upon as an ordinary evidence of ill will against the Turkish Government, but as it progressed, it became plain that the insurgents were largely helped and urged on by outside influence, pre-eminently that of Russia. The Turkish Government, feeling that the insurrection arose largely from these external causes, requested England, and other powers, to send a Commission into Herzegovina to enquire into the reasons of revolt, but this Commission proved a failure, because the representatives of Europe, could give the inhabitants no assurance that their complaints would be remedied. After this, Austria interfered with a like want of success, and then came a proposition, styled the "Berlin Memorandum," the result of a meeting held in Berlin on the 14th of May, 1876, by the representatives of Germany, Russia, and Austria. This Memorandum practically made Turkey a ward of European Chancery, and England refused to sign it on the grounds that if it were enforced by the united Powers of Europe, it would plunge Turkey at once into war. While these outside arrangements were progressing, the Porte or Government of Turkey was endeavouring to crush the insurrection, and in so doing terrible atrocities were committed by the Bashi-bazouks, the Asiatic troopers of the Sultan, and public feeling turned strongly against the Turkish Government. In July, 1876, the Prince of

SAVE YOUR LIVES!

USE PURE BEDDING.

TOWNSHEND'S

PATENT

Spring, Wool ^{AND} Hair Mattresses

FEATHER BEDS

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS.

Machine-Made Paillasses

Beds, Mattresses, Bed Clothes, Curtains,
Carpets and Wearing Apparel

PURIFIED BY PATENT PROCESS

39 BONAVENTURE STREET.

Servia, and the Hospodar of Montenegro, declared war against Turkey, and in so doing aided materially the Herzegovinian revolt: and Mr. Gladstone, late Premier of England, availing himself of the increased trouble, laid himself out to assail the British Government for its policy of non-interference with the affairs of Turkey, and published a pamphlet on the "Bulgarian Horrors," in which he urged, that the British Government should at once throw in its influence with other nations, and exclude the Turks, from all administrative power in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Bulgaria. How far Mr. Gladstone's efforts influenced the government, it would be hard to say, but in the month of November, 1876, England proposed an armistice of six weeks between Turkey and Servia, in order that a conference of powers might be held to settle some terms of peace.

The Conference was opened at Constantinople, on the 11th Dec., Great Britain, Russia, Austria, France, Germany and Italy, being represented at it, through their leading politicians; the Marquis of Salisbury being the representative of Great Britain.

England went into this Conference, not as a preliminary step to force, but as a means of peaceful persuasion, in order that it might restore peace between Turkey and Servia, obtain a better form of government for the Turkish Provinces, and avert war between Russia and Turkey, as the Czar had stated on the 10th of Nov'r, that unless he could obtain a real improvement of the position of the Christians in the East, by peaceful means, he would act independently, and that he was sure the whole of Russia, would respond to his summons, and aid him in his policy.

Having thus sketched in rough outline the leading events which occurred up to January, 1877, we will continue our record under the head of each month, by no means guaranteeing faithful dates, as our information has, often times, been derived from the dubious source of conflicting telegrams.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS

and you will receive (free) by return
mail a specimen copy of

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

The Best and Cheapest Weekly
Newspaper published.

56-COLUMNS-56

of reading matter every week, for a
year, for

ONE DOLLAR

Address

T. & R. WHITE, Montreal.

JANUARY—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
JANUARY	2	New Moon.....	9.18 p.m.	9.09 p.m.	8.46 p.m.
	11	First Quarter...	2.01 a.m.	1.52 a.m.	1.29 a.m.
	18	Full Moon.....	7.25 a.m.	7.16 a.m.	6.53 a.m.
	24	Last Quarter....	11.04 p.m.	10.55 p.m.	10.32 p.m.

DAYS.	W.	M	EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
				S. Rise	S. Set.
Tu		1	Festival of the Circumcision.		
W		2	General Wolfe born.....	1727	
Th		3	George Monk, Duke of Albemarle, died.....	1670	
F		4	Introd'n of Silk Manufact. into Europe.....	536	7.41 4.30
S		5	Edward the Confessor died.....	1066	
Su		6	<i>EPIPHANY (old Christmas Day).</i>		
M		7	Allan Ramsay, the Scottish poet, died.....	1737	
Tu		8	John Baskerville, famous printer, died.....	1775	
W		9	Earl St. Vincent, (Admiral Jarvis) born.....	1734	
Th		10	Archibishop Laud beheaded.....	1645	
F		11	First Lottery in England.....	1569	7.39 4.36
S		12	Lavater died.....	1801	
Su		13	<i>First Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		
M		14	Madame de Sevigné died.....	1696	
Tu		15	Talma, French tragedian, born.....	1763	
W		16	Edmund Spenser, poet, died.....	1589	
Th		17	Mozart, musician, born.....	1756	
F		18	Festival of St. Peter's Chair at Rome.		7.36 4.37
S		19	James Watt, mechanical engineer, born.....	1736	
Su		20	<i>Second Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		
M		21	St. AGNES.—Death of Louis XVI.		
Tu		22	Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, born.....	1561	
W		23	William Pitt, died.....	1806	
Th		24	Frederick the Great born.....	1712	
F		25	St. PAUL'S DAY—Robert Burns born.....	1574	7.81 4.58
S		26	Dr. Jenner, vaccinator, died.....	1823	
Su		27	<i>Third Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		
M		28	W. H. Prescott, historian, died.....	1859	
Tu		29	George III. died at Windsor.....	1820	
W		30	King Charles I. beheaded.		
Th		31	Ben Jonson born.....	1574	

J. G. PARKS
PHOTOGRAPHER

AND PUBLISHER OF

Stereoscopic and other Views

LANTERN SLIDES, &c.

SIX FIRST PRIZES were awarded to Mr. Parks at the last Provincial Exhibition.

Mr. Parks has the old negatives taken by Mr. Inglis on St. James Street.

Mr. Parks has a good portrait of the late T. L. Hackett, murdered in Montreal on the Twelfth of July, on which he has secured a copyright. Price, card, 15 cents each, or \$1.50 per dozen, by mail free; Cabinet, 30 cents, or \$3.00 per dozen.

Mr. Parks has a large assortment of Stereoscopic and large Photographic Views, Lantern Slides, &c. Liberal discount to the trade.

Catalogue sent free.

Give him a call if you need something in the photographic line.

J. G. PARKS,
195¹/₂ St. James Street,
MONTREAL.

JANUARY.

The Peace Council met in Constantinople, and after several meetings and interviews with the representative of the Turkish Government, the Marquis of Salisbury, on the 15th of January, laid the final peace proposals before the Porte. In this document, the Powers of Europe proposed, that for five years following the date of the Council, the appointment of the Governors of the Provinces should be subject to the approval of the Powers, and that an International Commission of Supervision, composed of Europeans and Turks, should be established. On the 19th of January, the proposals of the Council were laid before the Turkish Parliament, and were unanimously rejected by the Christian and Turkish representatives, on the grounds, that Turkey, as a nation, would allow no foreign occupation, and that she would be guided by her own discretion, and regard, for the public opinion of modern civilization, in any reformation she might institute. The Conference broke up on the 20th, and the Marquis of Salisbury left Constantinople on the 21st. On the 27th, Turkey took affairs into her own hands, and made proposals to Servia, and Montenegro, to secure peace by direct negotiations. These negotiations were at once entered into, and the month closed with every prospect of peace being attained.

FEBRUARY—28 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
FEBRY.	1	New Moon.....	3.32 p.m.	3.23 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
	9	First Quarter...	8.31 p.m.	8.22 p.m.	7.59 p.m.
	16	Full Moon.....	6.31 p.m.	6.22 p.m.	5.59 p.m.
	23	Last Quarter..	10.27 a.m.	10.18 a.m.	9.55 a.m.

DAYS.		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.		
W.	M.		S. Rise.	S. Set.	
F	1	St. BRIDGET (Patroness of Ireland).....	523		
F	2	Feast of the Purification (Candle Mass)			
Su	3	<i>Fourth Sunday after Epiphany.</i>			
M	4	Robert Blair, poet, died.....	1746	7.18	5.09
Tu	5	The Battle of Plassey, India.....	1757		
W	6	Charles II. King of England, died.....	1685		
Th	7	(Charles Dickens, novelist, born.....)	1812		
F	8	Samuel Butler (<i>Hudibras</i>) born.....	1612		
S	9	Daniel Bernouilli, mathematician, born..	1700		
Su	10	<i>Fifth Sunday after Epiphany.</i>			
M	11	William Shenstone, poet, died.....	1763	7.10	5.17
Tu	12	Lady Jane Grey, beheaded.....	1555		
W	13	Marquis de Talleyrand, born.....	1754		
Th	14	ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.			
F	15	Galileo, astronomer, born.....	1544		
S	16	Dr. Kane, Arctic explorer, died.....	1857		
Su	17	<i>Septuagesima Sunday.</i>			
M	18	Charles Lamb, essayist, born.....	1775	6.59	5.20
Tu	19	Sir Roderick Murchison, geologist, born..	1792		
W	20	Joseph Hume, a true reformer, died.....	1855		
Th	21	Rev. Robert Hall, died.....	1831		
F	22	Sydney Smith, died.....	1845		
S	23	Sir Joshua Reynolds, died.....	1792		
Su	24	<i>Sexagesima Sunday (St. MATTHIAS DAY)</i>			
M	25	Sir Christopher Wren died.....	1723	6.47	5.40
Tu	26	John Philip Kemble died.....	1823		
W	27	Henry W. Longfellow, poet, born.....	1807		
Th	28	Montaigne, essayist, born.....	1533		

THE ONLY TYPE FOUNDRY IN BRITISH AMERICA.

Dominion Type-Foundry Co.'y
(LIMITED).

DIRECTORS:

President, ALEXANDER MURRAY,
Vice-President, RICHARD WHITE,
ALEX. BUNTIN | JAMES SIMPSON | HON. THOS. RYAN
D. J. REFS | WM. J. McDONELL | C. T. PALSGRAVE
JOHN WHITE, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

TYPES

And Printers' Materials of every Description,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Agents for the JOHNSON TYPE FOUNDRY, GEO. BRUCE'S
SON & Co., JAMES CONNER SONS, FARMER, LITTLE
& Co., PAGE WOOD TYPE COMPANY,

AND FOR

CYLINDER & JOB PRESSES,
OF THE BEST MAKE.

The LATEST NOVELTIES in the Typographic Art from the
leading American Foundries.
SPECIMEN BOOK sent by Mail to all Printers wishing to
make orders.

F. W. A. OSBORNE,

Manager.

MEMORANDA.

London & Globe Printing Co. Ltd.

Printed

London

THE LONDON & GLOBE PRINTING CO. LTD.
PRINTERS, 15, ABchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

THE LONDON & GLOBE PRINTING CO. LTD.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

MONTREAL AND TORONTO

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

CYLLINDER & JOB PRESS

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

W. A. OSBORN

FEBRUARY.

The negotiations between Serbia and Turkey, were carried on during greater part of this month, and after various difficulties were disposed of, peace was established, on the understanding, that Serbia should not allow the existence of secret societies, or any violation of Turkish territory, and that the Turkish flag, should be hoisted jointly, with the Servian, on all fortresses. The negotiations with Montenegro were not so successful, the latter asking for, and obtaining, a prolonged armistice, to take the peace proposals into consideration. On the 6th February, Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, was dismissed and banished, either through intrigue, or suspicion of plotting against the Sultan, in order to procure his own nomination. Edham Pasha was appointed in his stead, and the whole Turkish ministry re-organized. Notwithstanding the prospects of a permanent peace being brought about with Serbia and Montenegro, through the efforts of the Turkish Government, the Czar of Russia proceeded to place his army on a war footing, and on the 11th of February, sixty thousand men were placed under orders, to be in readiness at any moment to proceed to Kischeneff, a military position on the boundary between Russia and Turkey.

MARCH—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
MARCH.	3	New Moon.....	10.32 a.m.	10.23 a.m.	10.00 a.m.
	11	First Quarter...	10.57 a.m.	11.06 a.m.	10.43 a.m.
	18	Full Moon.....	4.03 a.m.	4.12 a.m.	3.49 a.m.
	24	Last Quarter....	Midnight.	11.55 p.m.	11.32 p.m.

DAYS.	EVENTS, &c.		MEAN OF WEEK.		
					W.
					S. Rise ¹ S. Set
F	1	ST. DAVID'S DAY.			
S	2	John Wesley, founder of Methodism, died. 1791			
Su	3	<i>Quinquagesima Sunday.</i>			
M	4	Saladin, the famous Sultan, died. 1193	6.32	5.51	
Tu	5	SHROVE TUESDAY (Fasten's E'en.)			
W	6	ASH WEDNESDAY (First day of Lent).			
Th	7	Admiral Lord Collingwood died. 1810			
F	8	King William III. of England died. 1702			
S	9	William Cobbett, political writer, born. ... 1762			
Su	10	<i>First Sunday in Lent (P. of Wales marriage).</i>			
M	11	First Daily Paper in England. 1702	6.20	6.00	
Tu	12	St. GREGORY THE GREAT died. 1604			
W	13	Nicolas Boileau, poet, died. 1711			
Th	14	Reform Bill, England, first reading. 1831			
F	15	Julius Caesar assassinated. B.C. 44			
S	16	Richard Burbage, tragedian, died. 1618-19			
Su	17	<i>Second Sunday in Lent (St. Patrick's Day.)</i>			
M	18	Lawrence Sterne (<i>Tristram Shandy</i>) died. 1768	6.05	6.11	
Tu	19	Duke of Roxburghe, bibliophile, died. ... 1804			
W	20	Sir Isaac Newton, died. 1727			
Th	21	St. BENEDICT'S DAY. 543			
F	22	Goethe, German poet, died. 1832			
S	23	Weber, German composer, died. 1829			
					6.20
Su	24	<i>Third Sunday in Lent.</i>			
M	25	ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN MARY.	5.51		
Tu	26	Sir John Vanbrugh, architect, died. 1726			
W	27	James I, King of England, died. 1625			
Th	28	Sir Ralph Abercrombie killed. 1801			
F	29	Raphael, great painter, born. 1483			
S	30	Sir Henry Wotton, born. 1548			
Su	31	<i>Fourth Sunday in Lent (Mid-Lent).</i>			

CANADA PAPER COMPANY

(LIMITED)

(LATE ANGUS, LOGAN & Co.)

PAPER MAKERS AND STATIONERS.

SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA for the CELEBRATED
Gray's Ferry Printing and Lithographic Ink.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES:

374, 376 and 378 ST. PAUL STREET,

WINDSOR MILLS.

MONTREAL.

SHERBROOKE MILLS.

CHS. ALEXANDER,

(Established 1842)

WHOLESALE

CONFECTIONER

387, 389 & 391

NOTRE DAME STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

Candied, Orange, Lemon & Citron Peels

MONTREAL.

MARCH.

The events of this month did much to hasten on the war. On the 11th, Count Shouvaloff brought a note to Lord Derby, proposing that the European Powers and the Porte, should sign a protocol pledging reforms within the Turkish Empire; on the 15th, the English Cabinet met to discuss the protocol, and returned it to Russia with certain modifications, and on the 31st it was signed by the Powers, and forwarded to the Porte. This protocol, invited Turkey to place her army on a peace footing, and stated, that the Powers would watch carefully, whether the necessary reforms were carried out, and that if they were disappointed, in the conduct of Turkey, they would adopt such means as seemed best, to secure the well-being of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. Russia, in signing the protocol, declared, that if peace with Montenegro were concluded, and that the Porte placed its army on a peace footing, the Emperor would be willing to treat with a special envoy from Turkey, on the subject of the reduction of the Russian Army. England in signing declared, that her signature would go for nothing unless there were reciprocal disarmament on the part of Russia and Turkey. The protocol, signed by the Powers, was forwarded to the Porte on the 31st. During the month, the negotiations with Montenegro, were carried on by Turkey, but no permanent terms could be arrived at—Montenegro demanding the surrender of Niesle, and other towns, which Turkey refused.

APRIL—30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
APRIL.	2	New Moon.....	4.29 a.m.	4.20 a.m.	3.57 a.m.
	9	First Quarter...	10.09 p.m.	10.00 p.m.	9.37 p.m.
	16	Full Moon.....	1.12 p.m.	1.03 p.m.	0.40 p.m.
	23	Last Quarter....	3.30 p.m.	3.39 p.m.	3.16 p.m.

DAYS		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
W.	M.		S. Rise	S. Set.
M	1	ALL FOOL'S DAY.		
Tu	2	Fleet Prison in London abolished.....1844		
W	3	Richard II. of England, born.....1366		
Th	4	Oliver Goldsmith died.....1774	5.33	6.32
F	5	Danton guillotined.....1794		
S	6	Richard I. (Cœur-de-Lion) died.....1199		
SU	7	<i>Fifth Sunday in Lent.</i>		
M	8	Lorenzo de Medicis died.....1492		
Tu	9	Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, died.....1626		
W	10	William Hazlitt, critic, born.....1773		
Th	11	ST. LEO THE GREAT.....461	5.21	6.40
F	12	Seneca, the Roman philosopher, died....65		
S	13	Handel, musical composer, died.....1759		
SU	14	<i>Palm Sunday.</i>		
M	15	Domenichino, painter, died.....1641		
Tu	16	Battle of Culloden.....1746		
W	17	Benjamin Franklin died.....1790		
Th	18	Abernethy, celebrated physician, died...1831	5.10	6.40
F	19	GOOD FRIDAY.		
S	20	Lord Byron died.....1824		
SU	21	<i>Easter Sunday.</i>		
M	22	Henry Fielding, novelist, born.....1707		
Tu	23	ST. GEORGE'S DAY—Shakspeare born....1564		
W	24	Daniel Defoe died.....1731		
Th	25	ST. MARK'S DAY,—Evangelist.....86	4.58	6.58
F	26	David Hume, historian, born.....1711		
S	27	Edward Gibbon, historian, born.....1737		
SU	28	<i>Low Sunday.</i>		
M	29	Cleveland, the loyalist poet, died.....1659		
Tu	30	James Montgomery, poet, died.....1864		

THE
DAILY GAZETTE
MONTREAL.

Has a circulation more than double that
of any other Morning Newspaper
published in the Province.

The Shipping News,
The Daily Financial Reviews,
AND THE
REPORTS OF THE MARKETS

of all kinds are made up with GREAT CARE
and are in every respect reliable.

No Merchant, Banker or other Business Man can
afford to be without "THE GAZETTE."

DAILY, per annum - - \$6.00

Address,

T. & R. WHITE, Montreal.

MEMORANDA.

DAILY GAZETTE

MONTREAL

Has a circulation more than double that
of any other Morning Newspaper
published in the Province.

The Shipping News.

The Daily Financial Review.

AND THE

REPORTS OF THE MARINE

of all Ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence
and the St. Lawrence River.

The Montreal Standard
and the Montreal Daily News.

DAILY RECEIPTS - \$50.00

T. & A. WHITE, Montreal.

to
is
to
b
R
u
t
i
t
a
r
t
t
t

APRIL.

On the reception of the Protocol by Turkey, the Porte at once published a clear and decisive statement of its views. It stated, that it was endeavouring to bring about peace with Montenegro; that it was prepared to carry out all needful reforms,—but that it would not reduce its army to a peace footing until Russia was prepared to carry out a like policy. It rejected as uncalled for and undignified, the idea of sending a special envoy to Russia to sue for disarmament, and it repudiated the further idea, that foreign agents, or representatives, had any authority to interfere in the affairs of Turkey. It reminded the Powers, that the Treaty of Paris promised Turkey a policy of non-intervention, and it called on them to preserve the Spirit of that Treaty. The result of this document was instant preparation for war on the part of Russia. On the 23rd, the Czar arrived at Kisheneff, a frontier town, where the troops were concentrated; on the 24th, the Russian Embassy left Constantinople, and on the 25th, the Porte received the Russian Ultimatum, stating, that Russia found it necessary to proceed single-handed to war, in order to meet the wishes of Europe. The events in connection with the war followed very rapidly from this date.

27th.—The Czar published a Manifesto ordering his troops to cross the frontier, and on the same day, 50,000 Russians crossed the Pruth.

“ Russian army in Asia, crossed frontier of Asiatic-Turkey at Alexandropole.

29th.—Bloody engagement at Batoum (Asia); Russians defeated.

30th.—Russian-European Army advanced to Galatz. 350,000 on march to the Danube, and 125,000 men moving against Kars in Asia.

MAY—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
MAY.	1	New Moon.....	8.08 p.m.	7.59 p.m.	7.36 p.m.
	9	First Quarter...	5.47 a.m.	5.38 a.m.	5.15 a.m.
	16	Full Moon.....	9.46 p.m.	9.37 p.m.	9.14 p.m.
	23	Last Quarter...	8.56 a.m.	8.47 a.m.	8.24 a.m.
	31	New Moon.....	9.02 a.m.	8.53 a.m.	8.30 a.m.

DAYS.		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
W.	M.		S. Rise	S. Set.
W	1	ST. PHILIP AND ST. JAMES THE LESS.		
Th	2	ST. ATHANASIUS.		
F	3	Discovery of the Holy Cross.		
S	4	Sultan Tippoo Sahib, killed.....	1799	4.45 7.10
Su	5	<i>Second Sunday after Easter.</i>		
M	6	Cornelius Jansen, died.....	1688	
Tu	7	St. John of Beverley.....	721	
W	8	Bishop Hough, of Worcester, died.....	1743	
Th	9	Schiller, German poet, died.....	1805	
F	10	La Bruyere, author, died.....	1696	
S	11	Madame Recamier, died.....	1819	4.34 7.13
Su	12	<i>Third Sunday after Easter.</i>		
M	13	Barneveldt, statesman, beheaded.....	1619	
Tu	14	Henry Grattan, died.....	1820	
W	15	Edmund Kean, tragedian, died.....	1833	
Th	16	Rapin, historian, died.....	1725	
F	17	Catherine I. of Russia, died.....	1727	
S	18	Perrault, author of "Tom Thumb," died.....	1703	4.24 7.28
Su	19	<i>Fourth Sunday after Easter.</i>		
M	20	Christopher Columbus, died.....	1506	
Tu	21	Maria Edgeworth, novelist, died.....	1849	
W	22	Constantine the Great, died.....	327	
Th	23	Richard Lalor Sheil, died.....	1851	
F	24	BIRTH OF QUEEN VICTORIA.....	1819	
S	25	Archdeacon Paley, died.....	1805	4.19 7.35
Su	26	<i>Fifth Sunday after Easter—ROGATION.</i>		
M	27	John Calvin, died.....	1544	
Tu	28	Thomas Moore, Irish poet, born.....	1780	
W	29	Restoration of Monarchy in England.....	1660	
Th	30	ASCENSION DAY.—Holy Thursday.		
F	31	Joseph Grimaldi, died.....	1837	

79 COLLEGE STREET.

L. DENEAU

(Late of FARRAR & DENEAU)

DEALERS IN

STONE, EARTHEN AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,

Crockery & Glass Ware,

PLAIN & FANCY FLOWER POTS

RUSTIC STUMPS, GARDEN URNS,

Plain, Rustic & Fancy Hanging Vases

Fergeries & Fancy Window Flower Boxes,

WATER FILTERS,

Drain Pipes, Fire Bricks, &c.

Earthen Flower Pots furnished at wholesale to Florists,
Gardeners and Private Houses.

All Goods delivered free of Charge.

Orders solicited and promptly filled at moderate prices.

MEMORANDA

79 CO. STREET

L. B. PHILLIPS

STONE BATH AND BATHING MACHINE

PLAINS FANCY FLOWER POT

PLAINS, HUSTON & JACOBY BATHING MACHINE

WATER BOTTLES

Brain Tonic, Live Bacteria, etc.

Other articles and articles of interest to patients

and friends of the hospital

MAY.

1st.—Proclamation by Queen of England, stating that she was determined to observe a strict neutrality.

" 15,000 Russians advanced to Ibrail (Europe).

" Battle before Kars. Turks under Mukhtar Pasha beaten by Russians under Melikoff.

11th.—Russians attempt to cross the River Danube (Europe) at Reni; repulsed with great Russian loss.

13th.—Battle at Batoum (Asia), resulting in complete rout of the Russians. Bashi-bazouks fought splendidly.

" Russians concentrating near Gougevo (Europe).

15th.—Turks, under Hassan Pasha, drove the Russians out of Sukum Kaleh (Asia).

17th.—Turks fortifying the passes of the Balkan Mountains (Europe).

19th.—Ardahan (Asia) captured by Russians.

" Another Battle at Sukum Kaleh (Asia); Turks defeated.

21st.—Outer lines of Kars (Asia) attacked by Russians, but bravely defended, and Russians finally repulsed.

25th.—Russians bombarded forts before Kars. The Turks replied vigorously.

28th.—Turks beaten at Muchaster, near Batoum (Asia).

29th.—Russians attacked Turkish position at Batoum (Asia), but repulsed with great slaughter.

JUNE—30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
JUNE	7	<i>First Quarter</i>	11.09 a.m.	11.00 a.m.	10.37 a.m.
	14	Full Moon.....	7.06 a.m.	6.57 a.m.	4.34 a.m.
	22	<i>Last Quarter</i>	2.39 a.m.	2.21 a.m.	1.58 a.m.
	29	New Moon.....	7.45 p.m.	7.36 p.m.	7.13 p.m.

DAYS.		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
W	M		S. Rise	S. Set.
S	1	Sir David Wilkie, died.....	1841	
Su	2	<i>Sunday after Ascension Day.</i>		
M	3	William Harvey, died.....	1657	
Tu	4	George III. of Great Britain, born.....	1738	4.13 7.43
W	5	Weber musical composer, died.....	1826	
Th	6	Jeremy Bentham, died.....	1832	
F	7	Robert Bruce, King of Scots, died.....	1329	
S	8	Douglas Jerrold, died.....	1857	
Sc	9	<i>Whit Sunday.</i>		
M	10	Prince James, the Pretender, born.....	1688	
Tu	11	ST. BARNABAS' DAY.		4.11 7.47
W	12	Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, died.....	1842	
Th	13	St. Anthony of Padua.....	1231	
F	14	Battle of Marengo.....	1800	
S	15	Wat Tyler, insurgent, slain.....	1381	
Su	16	<i>Trinity Sunday.</i>		
M	17	Battle of Bunker Hill.....	1775	
Tu	18	Battle of Waterloo.....	1815	4.11 7.51
W	19	James I. of England.....	1566	
Th	20	CORPUS CHRISTI.—Accession of Q. Vict.....	1837	
F	21	VICTORIA proclaimed Queen of England.....	1837	
S	22	Nicolas Machiavelli, died.....	1527	
Sc	23	<i>First Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	24	ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.—Midsummer Day.		
Tu	25	Foundation of the Order of the Garter.....	1348	4.12 7.52
W	26	Gilbert White, Selborne, died.....	1793	
Th	27	Louis XII. of France, <i>the Just</i> , born.....	1462	
F	28	Charles Mathews, comedian, died.....	1835	
S	29	ST. PETER THE APOSTLE.		
Sc	30	<i>Second Sunday after Trinity.</i>		

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMP'Y

MONTREAL.

A. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P. - - President

HENRY LYE, - - - Secretary

CHAS. D. HANSON, - - Chief Inspector

J. R. HEA, D.C.L., Inspector Maritime Provinces

H. ST. GEO. TWINING, Agent, HALIFAX, N.S.

F. S. SHARPE, General Agent, St. John, N.B.

J. S. DESBRISAY, G. Ag't, Charlottetown, P.E.I.

EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION.

Fire Insurance Only.

BUSINESS CAREFULLY SELECTED.

FIRE RISKS AT ADEQUATE RATES.

MEMORANDA.

INSURANCE COMPANY

MEMORANDUM

A. W. DUNN, President

W. J. ...

CHAS. D. ...

A. H. ...

...

...

...

...

...

...

...

JUNE.

6th.—Turks defeated on Southern frontier of Montenegro by the Montenegrins, who fought with great bravery.

8th.—Continuation of fighting between Turks and Montenegrins: the latter still successful.

12th.—After fifty-four hours fighting, the Montenegrins suffered a crushing defeat.

13th.—Montenegrins in full retreat.

17th.—Russian attack on Kars (Asia); lasted for three days. The Turks fought bravely and repulsed the Russians.

“ Turks reported to have been beaten by the Montenegrins at Spuz.

22nd.—Russians preparing to cross the Danube (Europe) and invade Turkish territory.

23rd.—Eleven thousand Russians crossed the Danube (Europe) at Galatz and Ibrail, uninjured.

25th.—Russians crossing Danube at several points.

26th.—Crossing still continued at Sistova. The Russians occupied Hirsova, evacuated by the Turks.

29th.—Bombardment of Rutschuk (Europe). Heavy fighting at Tchamdjari (Asia). The Turks routed the Russians with a loss of 2,000 killed and 4,000 wounded.

30th.—Nikopolis (Europe) bombarded; Turks hold it under a tremendous fire. Terrible fighting at Sistova (Europe); Turks resisting bravely.

JULY—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
JULY.	6	First Quarter . . .	3.35 p.m.	3.26 p.m.	3.03 p.m.
	13	Full Moon	6.09 p.m.	6.00 p.m.	5.37 p.m.
	21	Last Quarter	7.30 p.m.	7.21 p.m.	6.58 p.m.
	29	New Moon	4.55 a.m.	4.46 a.m.	4.23 a.m.

DAYS.		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
W.	D.		S. Rise	S. Set
M	1	First Steamboat on the Thames, Eng.	1801	
Tu	2	VISITATION OF THE VIRGIN MARY.		
W	3	Henry Grattan, born.	1750	
Th	4	Declaration of Independence U. S.	1776	
F	5	Mrs. Siddons, Tragic Actress, born.	1755	4.17 7.51
S	6	Granville Sharp, Philanthropist, died	1813	
Su	7	<i>Third Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	8	Edmund Burke, died.	1797	
Tu	9	General Braddock killed at Du Quesne	1755	
W	10	Popes Benedict VII. & VIII. died	983-1024	
Th	11	Charles Macklin, Comedian, died.	1797	4.22 7.48
F	12	Horace Smith, novelist, died	1849	
S	13	John Lingard, historian, died	1851	
Su	14	<i>Fourth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	15	ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.		
Tu	16	Beranger, lyrical poet, died.	1857	
W	17	Charles VII. of France crown'd at Rheims	1429	
Th	18	Petrarch, died.	1374	4.28 7.44
F	19	Battle of Halidon Hill, near Berwick	1333	
S	20	John Sterling, poet and essayist, born	1806	
Su	21	<i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	22	Battle of Shrewsbury—death of Hotspur 1402		
Tu	23	Mug-House Riots, London	1716	
W	24	First Iron Tramway in England	1801	
Th	25	ST. JAMES THE GREAT, the Apostle.		4.35 7.37
F	26	ST. ANNE'S DAY.		
S	27	Dalton, eminent chemist, died	1844	
Su	28	<i>Sixth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	29	William Wilberforce, died.	1833	
Tu	30	William Penn (Pennsylvania), died	1718	
W	31	St. Ignatius of Loyala, died.	1556	

THE
DeCASTRO-SYRUP COMPANY

SUPPLIES THE

WHOLESALE TRADE ONLY

AT

88 KING STREET

MONTREAL.

P. F. WOODCOCK

Portrait Painter

STUDIO

181 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

ESTIMATES BY MAIL.

MEMORANDA.

DOUGLASS & COMPANY
WESTERN TRADE ONLY
60 KING STREET
P. R. WOODCOCK
101 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL
W. F. LITTLE & CO. LTD.

JULY.

- 1st.—The Russians, defying the rights of humanity, and without any military necessity, completely destroyed the town of Rutchuk (Europe), sparing neither mosques, churches, hospitals, or public buildings. The Turks hold out in the wrecked town.
- “ Turks holding their ground at Sistova (Europe) and inflicting great loss on Russians.
- 2nd.—Russians occupied Tirnova after a nine hours' battle.
- 3rd.—The British fleet entered Besika Bay. 150 guns; 8,000 men.
- 5th.—On 1st July, the Garrison of Kars (Asia) made a sortie, routed the Russians, and re-opened communication with Mukhtar Pasha.
- “ Battle at Beila (Europe); Russians defeated.
- “ Sulieman Pasha marching towards the Danube from Salonica.
- 7th.—Russian cavalry reached Plevna and Loftcha (Europe), the heads of two important Balkan passes.
- “ Mukhtar Pasha advanced his army close to Kars (Asia).
- 8th.—Communication completed between Mukhtar Pasha and Kars (Asia.) The Russians have fallen back.
- 10th.—Garrison of Kars reinforced. Russians retreating on Kerukdara.
- 11th.—The siege of Kars (Asia) practically raised.
- 13th.—Mukhtar Pasha entered Kars (Asia). Russian headquarters 8 miles to North-East.
- “ Siege of Niesies by Montenegrins—rumoured.
- 14th.—Nikopolis (Europe) taken by Russians.
- 16th.—Russians withdrawn from siege of Kars (Asia). Mukhtar Pasha entrenched 8 miles south of city; supplies flowing in.
- “ Russian column under General Gourko advancing to Shipka Pass in Balkan Mountains (Europe). Raouf Pasha at Gateway of the hills, on other side of the lesser Balkans. Terrible atrocities committed by Russians on Turkish fugitives.
- 17th.—The Tribes in Caucasus rise against the Russians (Asia).
- “ Battle at Febditch (Europe). Turks drove Russians back into Balkans, with heavy loss. The fighting was hand to hand, and the flight of the Russians precipitate.
- 18th.—Raouf Pasha encamped at Selno, on the defensive, waiting the arrival of Sulieman Pasha.
- 19th.—Osman Pasha appointed Generalissimo of Turkish Army.
- 20th.—Battle at Plevna (Europe) between Osman Pasha and the Russians; the latter defeated.
- 24th.—Bombardment of Rutchuk re-commenced.
- 25th.—The outlying forts of Niesies taken by Montenegrins (Europe)
- 30th.—Great battle at Plevna, lasting the whole day. The Turks under Osman Pasha were at first driven from their position, but before night they had regained and repulsed the Russians at every point.

AUGUST—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
AUGUST	4	<i>First Quarter</i> ..	8.34 p.m.	8.25 p.m.	8.02 p.m.
	12	<i>Full Moon</i>	7.31 a.m.	7.22 a.m.	6.59 a.m.
	20	<i>Last Quarter</i> ...	11.22 a.m.	11.13 a.m.	10.50 a.m.
	27	<i>New Moon</i>	1.14 p.m.	1.05 p.m.	12.52 p.m.

DAYS.	W. M	EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
			S. Rise	S. Set.
Th	1	LAMMAS DAY.		
F	2	Lord Herbert of Lea, died.....1861		
S	3	Bishop Jeremy Taylor, died.....1667		
Su	4	<i>Seventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>	4.48	7.24
M	5	Lord Howe, naval hero, died.....1799		
Tu	6	Ben Jonson, died.....1637		
W	7	Queen Caroline (George IV.) died.....1821		
Th	8	George Canning, died.....1827		
F	9	Izaak Walton, born.....1593		
S	10	John Wilson Croker, died.....1857		
Su	11	<i>Eighth Sunday after Trinity.</i>	4.55	7.14
M	12	George Stevenson, engineer, died.....1848		
Tu	13	Earthquake in Scotland.....1816		
W	14	George Combe, phrenologist, died.....1858		
Th	15	Napoleon Bonaparte, born.....1769		
F	16	Eugene Aram, executed.....1759		
S	17	Frederick the Great, of Prussia, died.....1786		
Su	18	<i>Ninth Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5.04	7.02
M	19	Honoré de Balzac, French novelist, died.1850		
Tu	20	St. BERNARD (the last of the Fathers) died..1153		
W	21	Lady Mary Montague, died.....1762		
Th	22	Warren Hastings, died.....1818		
F	23	William Wallace, executed.....1305		
S	24	St. BARTHELOMEW'S DAY.		
Su	25	<i>Tenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>	5.14	6.48
M	26	Louis Philippe of France, died.....1850		
Tu	27	Landing of Caesar in Britain.....[B.C. 55		
W	28	Sr. AUGUSTINE, died.....430		
Th	29	Loss of the Royal George.....1782		
F	30	Sir John Ross, Arctic explorer, died.....1856		
S	31	John Bunyan, died.....1688		

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW !

THE GAZETTEERS

With Indexed Maps (printed in colors) of

Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

By an ingenious arrangement, never before adopted in the Dominion, the finest and most accurate County Maps of the Provinces yet engraved, are each indexed so plainly that Railroads, Rivers, Lakes, Islands, Counties, Cities, Towns and Villages can be found with as much certainty as a word can be found in a Dictionary.

PERSONS ONCE SEEING THESE MAPS WILL USE NO OTHER.

Each Province is published separately, in pocket form, and is complete in itself.

PRICE.—Either Province, (N.S., N.E. & P.E.I. in one) Bound in Cloth 75 Cts.

T. & R. WHITE, Publishers, MONTREAL.

MEMORANDA.

THE GAZETTE

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT

COURT

...

...

...

...

...

...

T. & R. WHITE, PRINTERS, MONTREAL.

AUGUST.

- 1st.—Total rout of the Russians before victorious army of Osman Pasha, with loss of 5,000 men.
- 6th.—Suliman Pasha reached Kasanlik, South of the Shipka Pass.
- 7th.—Suliman Pasha captured Kasanlik and drove General Gourko back into the Balkan Pass.
- “ Russians concentrating in great force on Lom River, to West of Plevna.
- 8th.—Russians attacked Lavatz—garrison reinforced from Plevna, and Russians defeated.
- 9th.—Suliman Pasha took possession of the Feridich Pass.
- 18th.—The Russians attacked Mukhtar Pasha's army (Asia) along the whole line. The battle lasted from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. The Russians retreated pursued by the Turks.
- 19th.—Montenegrins carried last outwork of Niesies. Turks hastening to relieve the besieged.
- 21st.—Forty battalions, under Suliman Pasha, attacked the Shipka Pass and were repulsed.
- 23rd.—The Turks assaulted Shipka Pass. Every onslaught repulsed, but the Turks determined to press on.
- 25th.—Russians defeated at Kizilhepe (Asia) by Mukhtar Pasha.
- 26th.—Suliman Pasha captured the two principal Russian works in the Shipka Pass.
- 27th.—Russian reinforcements sent to Shipka. Turkish attack still proceeding.
- 28th.—Suliman Pasha captured nearly all the Russian positions after a battle lasting from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.
- 30th.—Battle along the line of the River Lom. Mehemet Ali Pasha commanded the Turks in person, attacking the Russians at three points. The fighting lasting nine hours. The Russians retreated in disorder, pursued by the Turks.
- 31st.—Osman Pasha strongly reinforced at Plevna.

During this month the Sultan made repeated complaints, of the terrible barbarities, perpetrated by the Russians, on Turkish fugitives.

SEPTEMBER—30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
SEPTEM.	3	First Quarter	3.49 a.m.	3.31 a.m.	3.08 a.m.
	10	Full Moon	11.04 p.m.	10.55 p.m.	10.32 p.m.
	19	Last Quarter	1.45 a.m.	1.36 a.m.	1.13 a.m.
	25	New Moon	9.25 p.m.	9.16 p.m.	8.53 p.m.

DAYS.		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
W.	M		S. Eisc.	S. Set
Su	1	<i>Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	2	Great Fire in London.	1666	
Tu	3	Oliver Cromwell, died.	1658	
W	4	TRANSLATION OF ST. CUTHBERT.		5.27 6.30
Th	5	John Home, author of <i>Douglas</i> , died.	1808	
F	6	Stratford Jubilee in Honor of Shakspeare. 1769		
S	7	Queen Elizabeth of England, born.	1533	
Su	8	<i>Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	9	Battle of Flodden.	1513	
Tu	10	William the Conqueror, died.	1087	
W	11	The taking of Drogheda.	1649	5.36 6.16
Th	12	Lord Metelf, died.	1846	
F	13	Montaigne, French essayist, died.	1592	
S	14	EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS.		
Su	15	<i>Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	16	St CYPRIAN.	258	
Tu	17	Cardinal Bellarmin, died.	1621	
W	18	Landing of George I. in England.	1714	5.43 6.00
Th	19	The battle of Poitiers.	1356	
F	20	Owen Glendower, "Welch patriot," died. 1415		
S	21	St. MATTHEW'S DAY.		
Su	22	<i>Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	23	Bishop Jewel, died.	1571	
Tu	24	Lord Hardinge, Governor of India, died. 1856		
W	25	Richard Porson, Greek scholar, died.	1808	5.52 5.49
Th	26	Marquis Wellesley, died.	1842	
F	27	St. VINCENT DE PAUL, died.	1660	
S	28	Masillon, French preacher, died.	1742	
Su	29	<i>Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.—St. M. HAEL.</i>		
M	30	Richard II. renounced the Crown of Eng. 1359		

Canada Truss Factory

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

F. GROSS

Surgical Instrument Maker

688 & 690 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Artificial Limbs made to order. India Rubber Goods of every description. Catalogues sent on application.

THE GAZETTE

BOOK AND JOB

Steam Printing House

MONTREAL.

Special attention given to Railroad, Steamboat and Commercial Printing. Local and Coupon Tickets a specialty.

T. & R. WHITE.

MEMORANDA.

SEPTEMBER.

- 2nd.—Osman Pasha defeated the Russians at Plichad, near Plevna. Carrying three redoubts by assault.
- 3rd.—Turks repulsed at Plevna along the whole line with great loss.
- 5th.—Turks attacked by the Russians at Lovatz. The Turks retreated in great disorder and after great loss of men.
- 7th.—Defeat of the Russians on the Lom. The battle lasted nine hours.
- 8th.—Niesies surrendered to Montenegrins.
- 9th.—Russian force before Plevna, 80,000 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, 250 guns. General attack on Plevna expected.
- 10th.—Plevna bombarded by Russians. Heavy cannonading all night and morning. The Turks poured out an awful fire from the redoubt of Grivica. Russians, under Scobeloff, attacked one of the redoubts but beaten back.
- 11th.—Central redoubt taken by the Russians, and the Grivica.
- 14th.—The Turks attacked Skobeloff six times, and recaptured the central redoubt taken on the 11th.
- 15th.—Osman Pasha attacked the Russians below Plevna, and routed them.
- 16th.—Turks endeavored to recapture the Grivica redoubt, but were repulsed.
- 17th.—Capture of Fort Nicholas, the key of the Russian position in the Shipka Pass, by Sulieman Pasha. After holding it six hours obliged to retire.
- 20th.—Blockade and bombardment of Plevna continues.
- 21st.—No fighting in Shipka Pass. All quiet.
- 22nd.—Mehemet Ali attacked the Russian position beyond the Banica Lom. The Russians maintained their position. Turks renewed bombardment of Shipka Pass.
- 23rd.—Plevna reinforced by 20 battalions of infantry, 2 batteries of artillery, 2,000 cavalry, food and ammunition.
- 27th.—Montenegrins successful at Gorouska.
- 28th.—Snow began to fall in the Shipka Pass and foot of the Balkans.
- 30th.—Sulieman Pasha fortifying his camp in the Shipka Pass intending to winter in it. Heavy rains and cold weather.

OCTOBER—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
OCTOBER	2	<i>First Quarter</i> ...	2.15 p.m.	2.06 p.m.	1.43 p.m.
	10	Full Moon.....	4.19 p.m.	4.00 p.m.	3.37 p.m.
	18	<i>Last Quarter</i> ...	2.24 p.m.	2.15 p.m.	1.52 p.m.
	25	New Moon.....	6.13 a.m.	5.04 a.m.	5.41 a.m.

DAYS.	EVENTS, &c.		MEAN OF WEEK.		
			W.	M.	S. Rise
Tr	1	FESTIVAL OF THE ROSARY.			
W	2	Dr. CHANNING, died	1842		
Th	3	Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, born.	1555		
F	4	St. FRANCIS OF ASSISI, died	1226	6.03	5.35
S	5	Phillip III., the Bold, of France, died ...	1285		
Su	6	<i>Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
M	7	Edgar Allan Poe, died.	1849		
Tu	8	Rienzi, assassinated.	1354		
W	9	St. DENIS of France, died	272		
Th	10	Father Mathew, born	1790		
F	11	Ulrich Zwingli, Swiss Reformer, died. ...	1531	6.14	5.20
S	12	Discovery of America by Columbus	1492		
Su	13	<i>Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
M	14	Battle of Hastings, England.....	1066		
Tu	15	Letitia Landon, (L. E. L.) died	1838		
W	16	Marie Antoinette, guillotined.	1793		
Th	17	Sir Philip Sidney, died	1586		
F	18	St. LUKE THE EVANGELIST.		6.23	5.08
S	19	Dean Swift, died.	1745		
Su	20	<i>Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
M	21	Tobias Smollett, died.	1771		
Tu	22	Revocation of the Edict of Nantes	1685		
W	23	Francis, Lord Jeffrey, born	1773		
Tu	24	Daniel Webster, died.	1852		
F	25	St. CRISPIN'S DAY.		6.32	4.57
S	26	Dr. Philip Doddridge, died.	1751		
Su	27	<i>Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.</i>			
M	28	John Locke, philosopher, died.	1704		
Tu	29	Sir Walter Raleigh, beheaded	1618		
W	30	Richard Brinsley Sheridan, born	1751		
Th	31	ALL HALLOW'S EVE, OR HALLOWEEN.			

THE
WEEKLY GAZETTE

ONLY

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

 SEND FOR A SPECIMEN COPY. 

ADDRESS,

T. & R. WHITE,

Montreal.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA

DATE

TO

FROM

SUBJECT

REMARKS

OCTOBER.

- 2nd.—Mukhtar Pasha (Asia) attacked by eight Russian battalions at Nechgoran, near Kars. Russians repulsed after five hours' fighting.
- 2nd.—Reouf Pasha appointed commander of the army of the Balkans at Shipka; and Sulieman Pasha commander of the army of the Danube, *vice* Mehemet Ali, recalled.
- " General attack on Mukhtar Pasha's whole line (Asia). Russians repulsed with heavy loss.
- 4th.—Sulieman Pasha, and Reouf Pasha, assumed their new commands.
- 7th.—Russian forces abandoned their positions parallel with the Turkish lines. Mukhtar Pasha claims a fresh victory.
- " Sulieman Pasha took command of the army of the Lom.
- 10th.—Mukhtar Pasha evacuated Kiziltepe, chiefly on account of his loss of men on the 2nd and 3rd.
- 11th.—Battle at Aladja Dagh (Asia), lasting from mid-day until six. Losses heavy on both sides.
- " Terrible mortality in Russo-Roumanian army from cold, &c.; 14,000 in twenty days.
- 13th.—Military operations at Shipka suspended on account of the weather.
- 15th.—Russians gained a great victory over Mukhtar Pasha in his position at Aladja Dagh. After two hours' terrible fighting the Turks fled in the direction of Kars.
- 17th.—The defeat of the Turks confirmed. The army of Mukhtar seriously disorganized.
- " Bombardment of Plevna re-commenced.
- 18th.—The Russian force at Ardahan, kept in check by Mukhtar's position, free to act against Kars.
- 19th.—Russians moved on Kars.
- " Large reinforcements left Erzeroum last night for Mukhtar Pasha.

NOVEMBER—30 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
NOVEMBER	1	First Quarter...	5.05 a.m.	4.56 a.m.	4.33 a.m.
	9	Full Moon.....	9.48 a.m.	9.39 a.m.	9.16 a.m.
	17	Last Quarter...	1.13 a.m.	1.04 a.m.	0.41 a.m.
	23	New Moon.....	4.25 p.m.	4.16 p.m.	3.53 p.m.
	31	First Quarter...	11.52 p.m.	11.43 p.m.	11.20 p.m.

DAYS.	w. m	EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
			S. Rise	S. Set
F	1	THE FESTIVAL OF ALL SAINTS.		
S	2	ALL SOUL'S DAY.		
Su	3	<i>Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	4	Admiral Benbow, died.....	1702	
Tu	5	William of Orange landed in Torbay.....	1688	6.44 4.45
W	6	Princess Charlotte of England, died.....	1817	
Th	7	John Kyrle, <i>The Man of Ross</i> , died.....	1724	
F	8	John Milton, died.....	1674	
S	9	Birth of Prince of Wales.....	1841	
Su	10	<i>Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	11	ST. MARTIN'S DAY.—MARTINMAS.	6.55	4.34
Tu	12	Charles Kemble, died.....	1894	
W	13	Show of falling stars at Niagara.....	1833	
Th	14	Leibnitz, died.....	1716	
F	15	William Cowper, poet, born.....	1731	
S	16	St. Margaret, Queen of Scotland, died.....	1093	
Su	17	<i>Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.</i>		
M	18	Cardinal Pole, died.....	1558	
Tu	19	Charles I., of England, born.....	1600	7.05 4.26
W	20	Thomas Chatterton, poet, born.....	1752	
Th	21	James Hogg, Ettrick Shepher, died.....	1835	
F	22	ST. CECILIA'S DAY.		
S	23	Thomas Tallis, musical composer, died.....	1585	
Su	24	<i>Sunday next before Advent.</i>		
M	25	ST. CATHARINE'S DAY.	7.16	4.20
Tu	26	Marshal Soult, died.....	1850	
W	27	Great Storm in England.....	1704	
Th	28	Washington Irving, died.....	1839	
F	29	Cardinal Walsey, died.....	1530	
S	30	ST. ANDREW'S DAY.		

THE

Veterinary Department

—IN THE—

WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is under the exclusive control of

PROF. D. M^CEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

The distinguished Veterinary Surgeon.

THE

MILITARY COLUMN

—IN THE—

WEEKLY GAZETTE

SHOULD BE READ BY

ALL VOLUNTEERS.

MEMORANDA.

Veterinary Department

PROF. D. MEECHAM, F.R.C.V.S.

MILITARY COLUMN

ALL VOLUNTEERS

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

MOLDAVIA AND WALLACHIA

Form a kingdom practically independent of Turkey, and ruled over by a native Hospodar. In the sixteenth century, both these principalities placed themselves under the protection of Turkey, but in 1802 they gained their independence through the interference of Russia. Russian influence is very strong in these principalities, the army being chiefly officered by Russians; and the state religion, being in connection with the Greek Church. The Sultan retains the privilege of appointing the Hospodar, but the appointment is a mere form, as it is always made, through Russian influence. In fact, these Danubian principalities, should not form part of the map of Turkey at all. They should be colored as independent states; or if the map maker wished to link their fortunes to a greater power, he should write across them in large letters "RUSSIA."

SERVIA.

Much the same might be said of Servia, nominally a province of Turkey, but really an independent state. In 1459 the Seres were thoroughly subjugated by the Turks, but in 1801 and 1815 they revolted, and finally, by the aid of Russia, they became independent, under the rule of a hereditary prince. The Sultan receives an annual tribute from the Servians, and his troops hold fortified positions within Servian territory, but in all other matters Servia is free from Turkish control. It is governed by a national parliament modelled after that of Austria, and the Greek Church is the established religion. Servia, then, should be marked on the map as independent; and if the map maker wished to print across it the name of its patron, he might write in broad characters once again, "RUSSIA."

DECEMBER—31 Days.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

		Quebec.	Montreal.	Toronto.	
DECEN.	9	Full Moon.....	3.04 a.m.	2.55 a.m.	2.32 a.m.
	16	First Quarter	10.28 a.m.	10.00 a.m.	9.46 a.m.
	23	New Moon.....	4.39 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	4.07 a.m.
	30	First Quarter...	9.12 p.m.	9.03 p.m.	8.40 p.m.

DAYS.		EVENTS, &c.	MEAN OF WEEK.	
W.	M.		S. Ho.	S. St.
Su	1	<i>First Sunday in Advent.</i>		
M	2	St. Francois Xavier, died.....	1552	
Tu	3	Flaxman, sculptor, died.....	1826	
W	4	Bishop Butler (<i>Analogy</i>), died.....	1839	7.24
Th	5	Mozart, died.....	1792	4.17
F	6	St. NICHOLAS' DAY.....	342	
S	7	Marshal Ney, shot.....	1815	
Su	8	<i>Second Sunday in Advent.</i>		
M	9	Sir Anthony Vandyeck, painter, died.....	1641	
Tu	10	General Sir W. Fenwick Williams, born.....	1800	
W	11	Charles XII., of Sweden, killed.....	1718	7.31
Th	12	Brunei, engineer Thames tunnel, died.....	1849	4.16
F	13	Anniversary of the Council of Trent.....	1545	
S	14	George Washington, died.....	1799	
Su	15	<i>Third Sunday in Advent.</i>		
M	16	Wilhelm Grimm, <i>Fairy Tales</i> , died.....	1859	
Tu	17	Maria Louisa, Emp. of the French, died.....	1847	
W	18	Samuel Rogers, poet, died.....	1855	7.37
Th	19	J. M. W. Turner, painter, died.....	1851	4.18
F	20	Ignatius, Bishop of Rome, martyred.....	107	
S	21	St. THOMAS' DAY.		
Su	22	<i>Fourth Sunday in Advent.</i>		
M	23	Michael Drayton, poet, died.....	1631	
Tu	24	Hugh Miller, geologist, died.....	1856	
W	25	CHRISTMAS DAY.		7.20
Th	26	St. STEPHEN'S DAY.		4.22
F	27	St. JOHN THE EVANGELIST'S DAY.		
S	28	INNOCENTS' DAY.		
Su	29	<i>First Sunday after Christmas.</i>		
M	30	Roger Ascham, died.....	1568	
Tu	31	John Wycliffe, died.....	1384	

THE
MARKET REPORTS

—IN THE—

Weekly Gazette

—ARE—

VERY FULL AND RELIABLE.

TO THE FARMER

—THE—

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN

—IN THE—

WEEKLY GAZETTE

IS WORTH MORE THAN

Ten Times the Cost of the Paper.

MEMORANDA.

MARKET REPORTS

Weekly Reports

VERY FULL AND RELIABLE

TO THE MARKET

AGRICULTURAL COLUMN

WEEKLY MARKET

The Times the best of the Paper

BOSNIA

7

Since 1522, has been under Turkish rule, but Austrian and Russian intrigue, coupled with a deadly hatred of the Turk, has made the Bosnians the most unruly of subjects. Again and again they have risen in rebellion, and up to the last outbreak, they have been kept in control, solely by threats, or force of arms. Bosnia, therefore, cannot be called a stronghold of Turkish power, neither can it be called independent: but the map maker might color it as "dangerous," and write across it as characteristic of outside influence, "AUSTRIA and RUSSIA."

HERZEGOVINA

Has been annexed to Turkey since 1697, but no government could possess deadlier enemies as resident under its flag. The Herzegovinians are brave and warlike, and from creed, race and history, are the natural opponents of Turkish rule.

MONTENEGRO,

Though recognizing the sovereignty of Turkey, is really a free state, ruled by its own Hospodar. Attracted by ties of race and religion to Russia, the principality is more Russian than some parts of the Czar's dominions. The habits and customs of the people are Russian, the houses are built after the common Russian model, and the Czar is revered with a feeling that almost amounts to religious worship.

BULGARIA.

The same may be said of Bulgaria. In the large fortified towns where Turkish soldiers and officials are plenty, Turkish rule appears, and really is powerful; but in the wide-spreading country regions inhabited by the native Bulgarian, hatred of Turkey and love of Russia are the two great national characteristics.

ALBANIA AND ROUMELIA

Are the two richest principalities of Turkey, and in both of them the Sultan rules over a loyal people. The Albanians are mainly Mohammedans in creed, and like most converts are devoted to their religion, and consequently form the best soldiers of the Turkish army.

THE TURK.

From the fall of the Byzantine Empire, in 1453, to the death of Solyman the Great, in 1566, Constantinople was the capital of a resistless Asiatic nation. During these years the foreign Turk had conquered his brother tribes in the east, had laid siege to Vienna, the capital of Austria, had swept through Germany, had captured the richest portions of Europe, whilst his triumphant fleets on the Mediterranean, ravaged and desolated the coasts of Italy, Spain and Africa.

All the great nations of the world, east, west and south of Constantinople, trembled at the very name of the Turk, who seemed blessed with imperishable gifts of military success, and whose fame in war could only be exceeded by widespread tales of his terrible ferocity. From the year 1566, the power of Turkey began to decline in Europe, the great Christian nations of the earth having banded together, first to keep it in check, and then to weaken it. Defeat followed defeat, and repeated defeats brought loss of territory and power, until at the close of the Crimean war, in 1856, Turkey in Europe consisted of the practically independent principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, Servia and Montenegro, the undoubtedly disloyal Bosnia and Bulgaria, and the rich principalities of Albania and Rumelia. Comparing it, in 1853, with its tremendous power in 1566, the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, went not far astray, when he styled Turkey "the sick man of Europe."

Now, who was this Turk that so changed the map of Christian Europe, and the fate of Christian nations?

Mr. McGahan in his charming work "Campaigning on the Oxus," gives his readers a portrait of a Khirgis, or Turk Cossack of the

Steppes, and a single glance at that portrait, gives us all the information we require, as to the origin of the Turk. This Khirgis, is a somewhat brawny Chinaman, dressed up in furs. The same sleepy eyes, the same long lank hair, the same high cheek bones, the same standing out ears. The Turk belongs to that great Mongolian family which comprises the Chinese, Tartars of all kinds, Siamese, Japanese, Esquimaux, Lapps and Finns, that great wandering family of the human race, which founded the Median Empire two thousand four hundred years before Christ, and the Chinese Empire possibly three thousand five hundred.

Turkish tradition begins in a business-like way, with an old patriarch called Turk, who is said to have pitched the first tent on the grassy slopes of the Altai mountains, north of China, and who was the father of the race, just as Abraham was the father of the Faithful. From the loins of old Turk, went forth a family: which branched out into various tribes, the most prominent, being the Oghuze's, ruling over the country lying between the river Oxus and the western bounds of China. In due time the Oghuzes were conquered by another branch of the family called the Seljuks, the founders of a second Tartar Turkish Empire, extending from China into Asia Minor. Towards the end of the thirteenth century, however, the power of the Seljuks began to decline, and in 1307, the Seljukian dominions were conquered by Ghensis Khan, the chief of another Mongol horde, who established, perhaps, the largest empire of the world, stretching from the sea-board of China on the Pacific Ocean, to the frontiers of Germany. On the fall of the Seljukian monarchy the kingdom was divided into nine States, governed by princes of the Seljuks, as representatives of Ghensis Khan their conqueror.

On the partition of the Seljuk Empire, a tribe belonging to the old Oghuze branch of the family, numbering some 50,000 men, struck their tents, and after varied migrations entered Armenia,

and placed themselves under the protection of the Seljuk Sultan of Koniah, the modern name of Iconium, the capital of Lycaonia. The Sultan of Koniah gave them a large tract of territory farther west, on the condition that they should aid in defending his borders against the Byzantine Greeks, and before long, these eastern Turks conquered Galatia and Bythinia, and thus brought the Turkish borders close to the Dardannelles and Bospherus.

This Turkish tribe was called the Turk Osmanlis, and it was this tribe that in after years captured Constantinople, and crushed out the Byzantine Empire, it was this tribe that annihilated the armies of France and Hungary on the plains of Nikipoli, that swept over Germany and Italy, that flaunted the Crescent before the gates of Vienna, and that, to-day, rules in Europe over the Ottoman Empire. Oghuze and Seljuk have passed away and Osmanlis rule in their stead.

"Turkey is a sick man"—says a certain class of political philanthropists in England, "he is down on his bed—choke him." But altho' Turkey is a sick man, it is by no means a foolish sick man, and this choking process is much more easily recommended than accomplished. Turkey knows that it is weak and requires strong medicine, and during the last twenty years, it has partaken largely of steel drops and iron tonics. Since the Crimean war it has stepped out of its conservative shell, trained its army and navy, according to western usages, and availed itself largely of European military science. It is admitted that in this war, the Turks are far better armed than the Russians, and a late writer states that the Tophana at Constantinople, filled with Krupp, Armstrong, and Frazer cannon, with Martini-Henry rifles, and enormous stores of shot and shell, gives practical evidence, that for years back, Turkey has been carefully preparing for defence in all matters of armament and munitions. Added to these military precautions, Turkey has had the sense to see, that it was never defeated for lack of brave

soldiers, but through the cowardice or ignorance of its generals, and with a wisdom worthy of admiration, it has placed its fleet under the command of Hobart Pasha, an able Englishman; and has given many posts of honor and importance to others of the same nation.

But the sick man, like other sick men who possess a life annuity, which aids in supporting others, knows well that there are a great many people, who do not want him to die, and who will do their very best to support and maintain his life. About the year 1702, when strategy, rather than warfare, became characteristic of European nations, and when diplomacy began to establish that European system which developed what is called "the balance of power," Turkey became an important element in preserving that balance, and has remained an important element ever since. Suppose the sick man dies, or is choked out of the world by the iron grip of the Czar, who will get his farm? Russia? No. Austria and England would never allow that. Well, perhaps Austria and England might get it. No. Russia and Germany will never allow that. Well, why not do the next best thing to please Russia—divide it up amongst the boys, young Bosnia, and Servia, and Bulgaria, young Albania and Rumelia, and the baby Montenegro? Why not make them wards of European Chancery, and place a receiver over the property till they come of age? All right, in theory—but, who will be the receiver? Russia? No. England and others will never allow that. Well, England and Germany, or England and Austria? No. Russia and others will not allow that. Well, why would not these five great nations divide the farm, and each of them take a portion, and thus preserve the peace of Europe? Because at least two of the European nations, would want the South East corner of the lot, with the farm-house and barns on it, and two cannot have it. Russia has already stated officially, through the Emperor Nicholas, that if

England thinks of establishing herself at Constantinople, Russia will not allow it, and England has proved clearly, in the Crimean War, that she will spend her last pound, and fight her last man and let him die in the last ditch, before she will allow Russia to have it. Twenty-three years ago, Lord John Russell stated, "that the peace of Turkey meant the peace of Europe, and that the independence of Turkey, meant the independence of Germany, and of all European nations," and no one believes that political statement more thoroughly than the sick man himself. "I will face and fight Russia," argues the Turk "for my own interests," but, if Russia crosses the Balkans and camps outside of Constantinople, then, England "will face and fight her for her own interests."

Russia in Constantinople argues the Turk, means Russia in Asia Minor, and Russia in Asia Minor, means Russia owner of the Euphratean Valley, and Russia in the Euphratean Valley, means Russia on the direct road to British India, and "England will never allow that" argues the Turk. How far he is right in this statement, time alone will prove; but it is probable, that he like others, can tell how the wind blows through watching straws, and that the presence in Besika Bay of an English fleet of twenty-four vessels, with one hundred and fifty guns, and manned by seven thousand British sailors, is undoubtedly one of those peculiar straws, that move for Turkey, from a propitious quarter.

DOCTOR JAMES.



THE "GAZETTE"

GALLERY OF GREATNESS

—:—

VICTORIA I., *Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India.*—Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III., was born 24th May, 1819. Ascended the throne at death of her uncle, William IV., on 20th June, 1837. Was married to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha on 10th February, 1840. Widowed on 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty's children are—

Princess Royal Victoria, Crown Princess of Prussia, born 21st November, 1840.

Albert-Edward, Prince of Wales, born 9th November, 1841.

Princess Alice, born 25th April, 1843.

Prince Alfred, born 6th August, 1844.

Princess Helena, born 25th May, 1846.

Princess Lousia, born 18 March, 1848.

Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born 1st May, 1850.

Prince Leopold, born 7th April, 1853.

Princess Beatrice, born 14th April, 1857.

Queen Victoria has proved an able Queen, a spotless woman, a true wife and mother, and a noble example to every subject under her rule.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI, *Earl of Beaconsfield*.—Born in London, 1805. The son of Isaac Disraeli, a well-known English author of Hebrew descent. Commenced life as apprentice to a solicitor, but changed the pen legal for the pen literary, and gained an early and widespread reputation as a novel writer. Made three unsuccessful attempts to enter Parliament, but was finally elected in 1837 as one of the Conservative members for Maidstone. In 1852 appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer under the Derby Ministry, and on its resignation appeared as leader of the Conservative Opposition. In 1858 he resumed the office of Chancellor under the second Derby Administration, and, on its defeat, worked as Conservative leader for seven years in Opposition. In July, 1866, he again took office under Lord Derby as Chancellor of the Exchequer, succeeded Lord Derby as Premier in 1868, but resigned in the December of that year. For the six following years he led the Opposition against the Gladstone Government, and returned to office as Prime Minister in 1874. During the summer of 1876 Her Majesty raised him to the Peerage, as the Earl of Beaconsfield, a title which he had refused in 1868. Mr. Disraeli is an evidence of the fact, that without a university education, a man may rise from a lowly position to the highest office in the State. He is also an evidence of that versatility of genius, which during this century, has developed itself amongst Englishmen.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE WILLIAM EWART GLADSTONE.—Son of a successful West India merchant, was born December 29, 1809, educated at Eton, and Oxford University. Entered Parliament in 1832 as ultra-Conservative, and held the offices of the Under Secretary of the State

for the Colonies, Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, and Colonial Secretary under the Peel Government. In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Coalition Government of Lord Aberdeen, and from that date to the present, both in Opposition and as leader of the House of Commons, has been the advocate of Liberal, if not Radical principles. Since the resignation of the Gladstone Ministry in 1874, Mr. Gladstone has retired from the routine of public life, but his pen and voice have been busy in the sensational departments of religion and politics. As a public speaker, Mr. Gladstone has few equals, and in his marvellous change of political sentiment he stands almost alone. He is the author of *Homer and the Homeric Age*, *Juventus Mundi*, and *The State in its Relations with the Church*. The latter work when read in the light of the act disestablishing the Irish Church, passed in the year 1869, gives a fair idea of the characteristic inconsistency of this remarkable politician.

EARL OF DERBY.—Born July 21, 1826. Educated at Rugby and Cambridge. Entered Parliament in December, 1848. Acted with Conservative ministries at different periods as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Secretary of the Colonies, President of the India Board, and Secretary of the State for Foreign Affairs. Entered House of Lords on death of his father in April, 1869. Lord Derby is a sound, sensible speaker, and a careful, painstaking politician, and has no doubt a distinguished career before him.

JOHN BRIGHT.—Born at Greenbank, Lancashire, 16th November, 1811. Elected member for Durham, July 1843, for Manchester in 1847, and for Birmingham in 1857.

Mr. Bright commenced life as a Radical of the extreme school, but time and experience have tended to mould him into a useful politician. He accepted office as President of the Board of Trade under the Gladstone Ministry in 1858, and proved himself one of the most conservative elements in that radical assembly of rulers. Mr. Bright is the best representative of plain Saxon eloquence, that has ever spoken in the House of Commons.

ABDUL HAMID II., *Sultan of Turkey*.—Nephew of the late Sultan Abdul Aziz, and brother of Murad V., who was deposed on plea of insanity after a short reign of three months. Abdul Hamid was born September 22, 1842, and until the year 1867 lived that life of isolation so common to the members of the Royal family of Turkey. In 1867, however, he visited England with his uncle, where he imbibed a taste for Western habits and customs, which he has since cultivated in his own country. He is a favorite with the ulemas, or Musselman clergy, and has the reputation of being a faithful husband, and father, after the manner and customs of English life.

WILLIAM I., *Emperor of Germany*.—Born 27th March, 1797, elected Regent of Prussia October, 1858, and ascended the throne 2nd January, 1861. The Royal career of William has been dedicated to the three following objects:—1st. The supremacy of the Crown. 2nd. The humiliation of Austria. 3rd. The confederation of Germany. When William came to the throne he proceeded at once, in face of every possible opposition, to raise the army of Prussia to an equality with the great powers of Europe, and to accomplish this, he dissolved chamber after chamber, and ruled the country with a rod of iron. The dispute, however, about Denmark, and the bloody

war between Prussia and Austria, so aroused German feeling in favor of the King's policy, that he became suddenly the most popular monarch that ever sat on the throne of Prussia; and after the brilliant victories of Gravelotte, and Sedan, he was proclaimed Emperor of Germany by the unanimous voice of the German nation. Thus, through the force of his unconquerable will, and within ten years, he asserted the absolute power of the throne, humiliated Austria, and welded in one great Protestant empire, the scattered states of Germany. In all these objects he was aided materially by Prince Von Bismark, the present Chancellor of the German Empire. The Emperor of Germany has a Soldierlike appearance, and is, physically and literally, "every inch a king."

PRINCE VON BISMARCK SHOENHAUSEN. — BORN 1813. Educated at Gottingen, Berlin and Greifswald. Studied for the legal profession. He entered the German Diet in 1847, a deadly foe of Austria and an extreme Royalist. His views naturally brought him under notice of the King, and before long he became the right hand and adviser of Royalty. His political career has been chiefly marked by a dogged determination to carry out the will of the King, by perfect contempt for public opinion, and by a far-sightedness, which only requires time to bring down on him showers of applause. He is a German in heart and soul, and appeared at just the right moment to gain popularity; but it is a great question, whether his chief traits of character, if put into action by other men, at other times, might not blast rather than build a reputation.

PIUS IX., *Pope of Rome*. — BORN 13th May, 1792. Elected to the Papal Chair, 1846. Pope Pius commenced his

career with a sincere desire to bring the people and the Papal Government into happy relations, but his unusually Liberal views, instead of being met in a conciliatory spirit by the extreme Liberals of Italy, only made them demand concessions of the most radical nature. The refusal of Pope Pius to carry out the wishes of the people, led to an insurrection; a republic was proclaimed at Rome in 1848, and the pope fled to Gaeta, a sea-port city on the Roman frontier. In 1849 the French Government entered into the Roman complications on the part of the Pope, and after besieging Rome, dissolved the Republic, re-established the Papal Government, and left a French army in occupation of the city. The withdrawal of the French troops and the war for the consolidation of Italy, however, reduced Pope Pius to the position of a ecclesiastical sovereign; and since Rome has been declared the capital of the Kingdom of Italy, he has remained within the bounds of the Vatican, a voluntary prisoner. During his pontificate he promulgated one important article of Roman faith—the doctrine of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary (1854); and he presided at the Council of Bishops in 1869, which proclaimed to the Roman Church, that the Pope is infallible, when, on a subject of faith or morals, he issues a decree *ex-cathedra* to the Faithful.

VICTOR-EMMANUEL II., *King of Italy*.—Son of the renowned Charles-Albert; born 14th March, 1820. When Victor came to the throne of Sardinia, by abdication of his father, he determined to assert his independence of the Papacy and (through the unification of Italy) to restrain the power of Austria. Wisely aided by Count Cavour, and lifted high in public estimation by his chivalrous

Crimean campaign, he entered into alliance with France against Austria, and, after a series of brilliant victories, asserted the independence of the Sardinian kingdom. At the close of this war, Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Romagna, voluntarily annexed themselves to Sardinia; and after accepting the sovereignty of the Two Sicilies, Victor was proclaimed King of Italy in 1861. In 1866 he entered into alliance with Prussia and invaded Venetia, and in 1870, made Rome the capital of his kingdom and the seat of his court. All through his struggles for Italian independence he has been nobly aided by Gen. Garibaldi, although it can hardly be said, that he treated that renowned patriot with the generous gratitude that he richly deserved.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY.—Born in England 1825. Mr. Huxley commenced life as a medical man, but giving play to his tastes for natural history, he worked on as a naturalist until he obtained some of the highest honors that science and education could bestow upon him. He is a voluminous writer, and has done much to popularize those branches of science which he has made a life-long study. Mr. Huxley is a Radical in religion, and has used his scientific reputation, to injure the cause of Conservative Christianity. He belongs to that school of thought, which dares to deny everything, and provides nothing—the Locust school, which eats up all, and leaves a barren waste behind.

DARWIN, CHARLES.—A well-known naturalist; born in England in 1809. Mr. Darwin, after publishing many works of undoubted power, startled the reading world in 1859, by the publication of his work, *The Origin of Species*

by means of Natural Selection. In this, Mr. Darwin contends that every existing species of life grew out of some less perfect species existing before it; and in after works he claims that this natural law of development, working in the *Simiador*, or Ape family, resulted in the creation of Man. So bold a theory gave rise to a great deal of scientific and religious controversy, and not a few leading scientific minds embraced the theory. Mr. Darwin is an exquisite writer, and when his views come in opposition with long-revered opinions, he ever writes in a reverential form. His theory, however, when brought to the test of geology, appears so unfounded, that it seems strange that so great a mind, should ever have broached it.

DROLL EPITAPHS.

SOME OF THE QUAINT CHURCHYARD LITERATURE OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

Our worthy forefathers were possessed of a peculiar kind of grim humor blended with simplicity, if we may judge from the sepulchral oddities which are to be found scattered over England in old churchyards. Many of the epitaphs in the country churchyards of England have reference to the professions of the departed, and they are often expressed in exceedingly droll terms. For example: the following commemorates the sturdy fellow who kept the turnpike at Worcester, and demanded toll of George III. when His Majesty was going on a visit to Bishop Hurd:

On Wednesday last old Robert Sleath,
Passed through the turnpike gate of Death.
To him would Death no toll abate,
Who stopped the King at Wor'ster gate.

This is on an innkeeper at Barnwell, near Cambridge :

Man's life is like a *winter's* day :
Some only *breakfast* and away ;
Others to *dinner* stay and are *full fed* ;
The oldest man but *supps* and *goes to bed*.
Long is his life who fingers out the day ;
Who goes the soonest has the least to *pay*,
Death is a *waiter* ; some few *run on tick*.
And some, alas ! must *pay the bill* to Nick !
Though I owed much, I hope *long trust is given*,
And truly mean to pay all debts in heaven.

This is on an undertaker :

Here lieth Robin Masters--faith, 'twas hard
To take away our honest Robin's breath ;
Yet surely Robin was full well prepared--
Robin was always looking out for death.

In Walton churchyard, near Liverpool, is the following,
on George Miles, blacksmith, who died in 1719 :

My sledge and hammer lye ree-lined,
My bellows also lost their wind,
My fire 's extinet, my forge decayed,
My vice i' the dust my friends have laid,
My coals are spent, my iron 's gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

And this is on a collier :

Here lies the collier, John of Nashes,
By whom death nothing gained, he swore :
Fer, living, he was dust and ashes,
And being dead, he is no more.

In Stepney churchyard, London, is the following quaint epitaph on Captain John Dunch, who died in 1697 :

Though Borcas' blasts and Neptune's waves
Have tossed me to and fro,
In spite of both, by God's decree,
I anchor here below,
Where I do now at anchor ride
With many of our fleet ;
Yet once again I must set sail,
Our Admiral, Christ, to meet.

This is on a noted juggler :

Death came to see thy tricks, and cut in twain
Thy thread—why did'st not make it whole again ?

This on Little Stephen, a famous Suffolk fiddler :

Stephen and Time are now both even ;
Stephen beat time ; now Time's beat Stephen.

On a notorious miser :

Here lyeth Father Sparges,
Who died to save charges.

On a lawyer named Strange :

Here lies an honest lawyer—that's Strange.

And this is on an old woman who kept a pottery shop at Chester :

Peneth this stone lies old Katherine Gray,
Changed from a busy life to lifeless *clay* ;
By *earth* and *clay* she got her self,
But now is turned to earth herself.
Ye weeping friends, let me advise,
Abate your grief and dry your eyes ;
For what avails a flood of tears ?
Who knows but in a run of years,
In some tall pitcher of broad pan,
She in her shop may be again ?

In the village churchyard in Norfolk is this laconic record :

Here lies James Bunn,
Shot by a gun.

Perhaps the most curious laconic epitaph is that in the New Church, Amsterdam ;

Effen nyt—

Flemish words, meaning *exactly*. These words are inscribed on an ancient monument of whitish marble, on which there is also sculptured a pair of slippers. The story runs that a gentleman who was tolerably wealthy, and loved above all things good living, conceived the notion that he would only live a certain number of years, and desirous to leave none of his wealth unenjoyed, he made a nice calculation of his fortune, which he so apportioned every year he was to live (according to his own notion) as to last exactly the same time with his life. Curiously enough, it so happened that his calculations did not deceive him, for he died exactly at the time he had previously reckoned, and had then so far exhausted his estate that, after paying his debts, there was nothing left but a pair of slippers. His relatives buried him, and caused the slippers to be carved on his tomb, with the laconic epitaph, *exactly*.

Here lies the man Richard,
And Mary his wife ;
Their surnames was Pritchard,
They lived without strife ;
And the reason was plain—
They abounded in riches,
They no care had nor pain,
And the wife wore the breeches.

This is on a Mr. Bywater :

Here lie the remains of his relative's bride,
Bywater he lived, and by water he died ;
Though by water he fell, yet by water he'll rise,
By water baptismal attaining the skies.

On a marine officer :

Here lies, retired from busy scenes,
A first lieutenant of marines,
Who lately lived in peace and plenty
On bord the ship the Atalanta ;
Now stripped of all his warlike show,
And laid in box of elm below,
Confined to earth in narrow borders,
He rises not till further orders.

In the churchyard of Linton is the following inscription,
designed, no doubt, "to teach the rustic moralist to die" :

Remember, man, that passeth by,
As thou is now, so once was I ;
And as I is so must thou be ;
Prepare thyself to follow me.

Underneath some irreverent wag wrote :

To follow you is not my intent,
Unless I know which way you went.

THE RAIN-FALL.

—:—:—

There is much misapprehension among many as to the determination of the rain-fall; in order for the better understanding of the subject the following may be useful:—

By an inch of rain is meant such a fall of water as would cover the ground to that depth, supposing that it all remained on the surface, none percolating, running off or evaporating. The rain falling in the rain gauge, say either 5 or 9 inches in diameter, is obviously equal to that falling on any equal area of the surrounding ground. Now, suppose that one inch of rain were to fall on a field whose area was equal to ten acres, and it all remained on the surface, none percolating, running off or evaporating, it would if drained off or collected, amount to 1,010 tons, or 226,230 gallons. Again, taking the mean annual rain-fall on the Island of Montreal to be equal to the mean annual rain fall at Toronto, viz., 31.5 inches, we should get during the year on a field of ten acres, 31,815 tons or 7,126,245 gallons; now, how such a quantity of water flows off the ground ought to be of the utmost importance to engineers, more particularly those interested in the water supply of a city like Montreal.

The facts developed by the rain gauge have the most multiplied and remarkable practical as well as theoretical relations. They concern physical geology, agriculture, climate and public health, and are the most indispensable data to the hydraulic engineer engaged in the water supply of cities, or in great works of drainage or of irrigation. It is a branch of observation that ought to be pursued at very many points; and it is only by the collection of immense masses of such observations, that the average or general rain fall for any large district can be obtained, or the limits known, above or below which the oscillation of this average may reach in a series of years. What is wanted is a staff of observers connected with our different Railways, Boards of public works, water works, harbour commissioners, Boards of health, agricultural associations, et cetera.

One fact is established, that a tenth of an inch of rain yields 10 tons, or 2,262 gallons of water per acre, and there is another fact which ought to be recorded, that there are probably not ten rain

gauges in practical use in the Province of Quebec, from Gaspé to Ottawa, although there is published testimony in abundance as to the great utility of rain-fall investigations.

Every intelligent person must be aware that the rainfall is an essential particular in the climate of a continent, of a kingdom, of a province, or of a district of a country: and until its seasonal and mean amount is known for any region, the meteorology or the science of the weather is necessarily defective and incomplete. Ignorance of what affects so powerfully the health and comfort of populations, the fertility of the soil, the purity and temperature of the atmosphere, the prosecution of the many acts of life, the operations of engineering, more particularly the construction of new railways, can be remedied and removed only by careful and prolonged observations made simultaneously at many points. Results thus separately obtained must be combined and elaborated into system before they can yield that harvest of benefit to mankind which a sound weather wisdom is so well calculated to afford. We commend these few remarks to the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Education, and the Minister of Public Works of the Province of Quebec.

The rain fall of the Province of Quebec has not engaged the attention of the Local Government, it has not thought anything about the importance of the subject. The expense of acquiring the necessary knowledge need not be very great. If every Curé or Minister of a Parish, or even one in every county, were supplied with rain gauges, and would undertake the rain-registration, it would be a public boon. The flooding of large tracts of land by excessive rains might in many instances be arrested if the rain fall of the district were studied, and the outlets for the superabundant water made adequate for its removal. We all know how malarious diseases follow in the wake of rain floods, and how frequently they leave an indelible stamp upon the *physique* of their victims.

The Church has considered the subject of rain, and has recommended a prayer to be offered up in time of drought for "moderate rain and showers," seemingly afraid lest her prayers be answered by a "plague of rain and water."

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

—:0:—

The Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway.

Among the many improvements which our Public Works have added to the trade facilities of this Province of late years, few have a more important bearing upon the Province of Quebec than the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway. The road commences at Hochelaga Station, and, passing westward, a station at Mile-End affords facilities to Montreal passengers. Going on, it passes St. Laurent, and crosses the river over a magnificent iron bridge of the Clark Reeves patent—one of which also spans the river, further on, at Ste. Rose. The next station reached is Ste. Thérèse, a thriving town, through which the road runs for a mile or two—a branch here intersecting it, the Laurentian Railway, which connects St. Jérôme with the main line. Having passed on, touching at St. Augustin, Ste. Scholastique, and St. Hermas, we arrive at Lachute, a very prettily situated town, with a perfect garden surrounding it. Thence the road passes on to Rivière Rouge, where a substantial bridge spans a pretty stream, whose waters dash on, and having cut through high, wooded banks, form a kenyon, almost hiding the river from view by the heavy woods and shrubbery on its high banks. Leaving the delights of this place, Pointe du Chêne, Papineauville, North Nation Mills, Thurso, and Buckingham are approached,—and after touching East Templeton, Gatin-au Point, and other stations, Hull is reached, whence Ottawa passengers disembark. The road continues to Belmont, and its terminus is at Aylmer.

Few roads on this continent are better constructed than is this road, which, contracted for and built by Mr. D. MacDonald, the well-known contractor, and

under the inspection of Mr. Peterson, Government Engineer, has been furnished in a manner creditable to the Province.

One has in a trip over this road all the elements the traveller loves. In the vicinity of Ste. Rose, the scenery is of that quiet, subdued type which the water stretches and meadow land combine, with light shrubbery, in weaving into a landscape that defies description. And further on, the road, at Lachute and westward, passes through a more grand type of Nature's handiwork. Altogether, the road is certain to prove a great accommodation to the travelling public, while no one will question the fact that the trade of the country must be greatly accelerated by the opening up of the territory through which the road runs.

The road has been running for some time under the management of Mr. Duncan MacDonald, and much satisfaction is expressed by those who have had occasion to travel over it, the short distance which it places between Montreal and the Capital, being subject for general congratulation.

For the information of those whose pleasure or business renders a journey over this road desirable, we submit the following table, showing the time fixed for the departure of the regular trains from Hochelaga:

	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Express.</i>
For Hull and intermediate points.....	7.00 a.m.	4.00 p.m.
For St. Jerome.....	4.30 p.m.	
Returning--		
Leave Hull.....	6.45 a.m.	3.30 p.m.
Leave St. Jerome.....	8.00 a.m.	

With thoughtfulness characteristic of the management arrangements have been made at Ottawa to convey passengers to and from Hull Depot for 25c., and business centres of Ottawa are thus within ten or fifteen minutes' drive.



Province of Quebec.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

New Organization of the Agencies.

LIST OF CROWN LANDS AND TIMBER AGENCIES, WITH THEIR DESIGNATIONS, THE NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF THE AGENTS, AND THE QUANTITY OF LAND DISPOSABLE IN EACH AGENCY ON THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

No. 1.—THE COULONGE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the county of Pontiac. E. Heath, Esq., Clarendon, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 498,565.

No. 2.—THE GATINEAU AGENCY comprises all that part of the county of Ottawa situated to the west of the Rivière du Lièvre, except the part of the township of Buckingham on the same side of said river. Robert Farley, Esq., Hull, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 505,994.

No. 3.—THE PETITE NATION AGENCY comprises the township of Buckingham, all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the county of Ottawa situated to the east of the Rivière du Lièvre and the county of Argenteuil. J. A. Cameron, Esq., Jr., Thurso, agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 288,872.—C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 47,500.—A. D. Filion, Esq., Grenville, agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 167,149.

No. 4.—THE MAGOG AGENCY comprises all the townships of the counties of Huntington, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Shefford; the townships of Brompton and Melbourne, in the county of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton and Grantham, in the county of Drummond; Acton and the augmentation of Upton, in the county of Bagot; and Oxford, in the county of Sherbrooke. O. B. Kemp, Esq., Waterloo, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 10,005.

No. 5.—THE ST. FRANCIS AGENCY comprises all the townships in the county of Compton; the township of Ascot, in the county of Sherbrooke; the townships of Stokes, Windsor, Ship-ton and Cleveland, in the county of Richmond; Dudswell and Weedon, in the county of Wolfe; and Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn, in the county of Dorchester. Chas. Patton, Esq., Robinson, acting agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 302,393.

No. 6.—THE ARTHABASKA AGENCY comprises all the townships in the county of Arthabaska; the townships of Wolfestown, North Ham, South Ham, Wotton, St. Camille, Gerthby and Stratford, in the county of Wolfe; Halifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Nelson, in the county of Megantic; Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, in the county of Drummond; and Aston and the parts of Wendover, Maddington, and Blandford, in the county of Nicolet. A. Gagnon, Esq., Arthabaska, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 212,034.

No. 7.—THE CHAUDIERE AGENCY comprises all the townships in the counties of Beauce and Dorchester, except Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn; the townships of Coleraine, Thelford and Broughton, in the county of Megantic, and that part of the township of Buckland in the county of Bellechasse. P. A. Pronlx, Esq., P.L.S., St. Francois, Beauce, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 514,218. A reserve of 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski and Bonaventure Agencies has been made in favour of the Société Générale Forestière de France.

No. 8.—THE MONTMAGNY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse, except that part of the township of Buckland in the county of Bellechasse. Eng. Renaud, Esq., Montmagny, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 590,731.

No. 9.—THE GRANDVILLE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouata. C. T. Dubé, Esq., Rivière du Loup (en bas) agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 638,582.

No. 10.—THE RIMOUSKI AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the county of Rimouski. J. B. Lepage, Esq., Rimouski, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 564,815. A reserve of 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski and Bonaventure agencies has been made in favor of the Société Générale Forestière de France.

No. 11.—THE GASPE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the county of Gaspé. H. W. Amnett, Gaspé Basin, agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 106,808.—Louis Roy, Esq., Cap Chat, agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 87,570.

No. 12.—THE BONAVENTURE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the county of Bonaventure. J. J. Rionel, Esq., New Carlisle, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 454,393.

No. 13.—THE SAGUENAY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix. George Duberger, Esq., Murray Bay, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 122,633.

No. 14.—THE LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the county of Chicoutimi. J. O. Tremblay, Esq., Chicoutimi, agent, and Israel Dumais, Esq., Roberville, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 516,296.

No. 15.—THE ST. CHARLES AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Portneuf, as far as the rear line of the timber limits south of the River Batiscan. L. Z. Rousseau, Esq., Quebec, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 169,591.

No. 16.—THE ST. MAURICE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, except that part of the township of Peterborough in the said county of Maskinongé; also the unsurveyed lands in the counties of Portneuf and Quebec north of the rear line of the timber limits south of the River Batiscan. Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 149,463.

No. 17.—THE ASSOMPTION AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, with part of the township of Peterborough, in the county of Maskinongé. J. B. Delfausse, Esq., Joliette, agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 245,825.—C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, agent. Number of acres disposable in 1877, 153,167.

THE SPECIAL CROWN TIMBER AGENCY under the direction of A. J. Russell, Esq., residing at Ottawa, comprises the county of Pontiac and part of the county of Ottawa.

THE SPECIAL CROWN TIMBER AGENCY under the direction of C. E. Belle, Esq., of Montreal, comprises the counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Argenteuil and part of Ottawa.



Province of Quebec.

PARLIAMENT HOUSE,

Quebec, 1st January, 1878.

All applications for Private Bills properly within the range of the powers of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, according to the Provisions of the Act of British North America, 1867, whether for the construction of a Bridge, a Railway, a Turnpike road or Telegraph line, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like works; the granting of a right of ferry; the construction of works for supplying gas or water; the incorporation of any particular profession or trade, or of any Joint Stock Company, the incorporation of a city, town, village or other municipality; the levying of any local assessment; the division of any County for purposes other than that of representation in Parliament, or of any township; the removal of the site of any County, town or of any local Offices; the regulation of any Common; the survey of any township, line or concession, or otherwise for granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the

community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act—shall require a notice clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, to be published as follows, viz. :

A notice inserted in the *Official Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and one in the French language, in the district affected, or in both languages, if there be but one paper; or if there be no paper published therein, then (in both languages) in the *Official Gazette*, and in a paper published in an adjoining district.

Such notice shall be continued in each case for a period of at least thirty days during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding session and the consideration of the petition.

Before any petition praying for leave to bring in a private bill for the erection of a toll-bridge, is presented to the House, the person or persons intending to petition for such bill, shall upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding rule, also, at the same time and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts or vessels, and mentioning also whether they intend to erect a drawbridge or nor, and the dimensions of the same.

BOUCHER DE BOUCHERVILLE,

Clerk, Legislative Council.

G. M. MUIR,

Clerk, Legislative Assembly.

"THE LEGAL NEWS."

PROSPECTUS.

It is proposed, in the first week of January, 1878, to commence the publication of a Weekly Journal, to be styled "THE LEGAL NEWS," devoted to the interests and requirements of the legal and mercantile community of Canada.

THE LEGAL NEWS will comprise Sixteen Pages weekly, Double Column, Royal 8vo., forming a volume of about Eight Hundred Pages yearly.

Among the matters contained in THE LEGAL NEWS will be the following :

Condensed report of interesting and important decisions rendered by the Courts of the various Provinces. Cases affecting Banks and Insurance Companies, and the winding up of insolvent estates will be carefully noted. This department will receive the special attention of the Editor. As the frequency of issue will enable the notes to be printed within a short time after the judgments are rendered, it is believed that this feature of the work will be appreciated by the members of the profession [and others interested in the decisions of the tribunals.

Articles and Communications on legal subjects ;

Notes of leading decisions in England, France and the United States ;

Selections from English and Foreign law journals;

Notices of new publications;

And generally, a *resumé* of matters of special interest to the legal and business community.

THE LEGAL NEWS will aim to present in a convenient form information required by the profession, which at present can be obtained only by considerable expenditure of time and labor.

A copious index will be issued at the end of the year, thus facilitating reference to the matters contained in the journal.

The support of the members of the Profession is respectfully invited on behalf of a publication intended to meet their special requirements, and to aid them in their professional labors.

Communications relating to subjects suited to the work will be gratefully welcomed.

THE LEGAL NEWS will be under the editorial management of Mr. James Kirby, LL.D., D.C.L., Advocate, who formerly conducted the Lower Canada *Law Journal*.

The Subscription to THE LEGAL NEWS is Four Dollars per annum, payable strictly in advance.

Cards not exceeding Ten lines may be inserted at Twenty dollars per annum. Legal and other advertisements, 10 cents per line first insertion, 5 cents each subsequent insertion.

Address communications and matters intended for insertion to

EDITOR,

Legal News,

MONTREAL.

Subscriptions, Advertisements, and other business matters to

T. & R. WHITE,

Publishers.

DESIGNING
AND
WOOD ENGRAVING.

BOOK ILLUSTRATIONS, MACHINERY, ARCHITECTURAL
WORK, LABELS.

CHROMO-HYLOGRAPHY,

Or Wood Engraving in Colors.

Machinery, Stoves, Pianos, Melodeons, Agricultural Implements, Store Fronts, Views, Manufactories, Hotels, Streets, from photographs or sketches. Labels for Manufacturers & Druggists. Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Ornamental Work, Borders, Shipping and Show Cards, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS WITH
THE PROMPTNESS THE PRESS
DEMANDS.

James L. Wiseman
626 CRAIG STREET,
MONTREAL.

Electrotyping, Stereotyping & Cigar Brands at shortest notice.

AT THE OFFICE OF THE
PUBLISHER OF THE
JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

OF

"THE GAZETTE"

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

NEWEST STYLES OF TYPE

FROM

The Leading Manufacturers

And is Prepared to Execute Every
Description of

JOB PRINTING

In the Latest Style of the Art.

Orders of every kind, whether personal or by mail or telegraph, are attended to with PUNCTUALITY, and promptly delivered on completion.

T. & R. WHITE.

J. EMERY CODERRE, M. D.
OVER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

EXPECTORATING SYRUP

Of Dr. J. Emery Coderre, Prof. Materia Med. & Therapeutics.

Dr. J. Emery Coderre's Expectorating Syrup is prepared under his direction, and with the approbation of the Professors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, Medical Faculty of Victoria University. For the last twenty-five years the Expectorant Syrup has been administered with the greatest success in Coughs, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Affections of the Lung, Hooping-Cough, Croup,—in the latter case it is necessary to take first an emetic, &c.

INFANTS' SYRUP, PREPARED BY DR. CODERRE.

"**The Infants' Syrup**" is prepared with the approbation of the Professors of the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, Medical Faculty of Victoria College. This Syrup can be given, in all confidence, to Infants, in cases such as Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Inability to Sleep, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. EMERY CODERRE'S TONIC ELIXIR.

The Tonic Elixir is prepared under the immediate direction of *Dr. J. Emery Coderre*, and has been administered with the greatest success for more than 20 years, in diseases requiring the use of Tonics. Its use can be continued without any inconvenience, in complaints such as Chlorosis, or Green Sickness; Leucorrhœa, or Whites; Dysmenorrhœa, or difficult courses; Anæmia, or thinness of the blood; General Debility, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Scrofula, Ringworm, and other Diseases of the Skin, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATES.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after carefully examining the composition of the Expectorant Syrup of *J. Emery-Coderre, M.D.*, certify that it is prepared with medical substances suitable for the treatment of diseases requiring the use of expectorants.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the **INFANT'S SYRUP**, certify that it is prepared with proper medical substances for the treatment of Infants' Complaints, such as Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Painful Dentition, Coughs, Colds, &c.

We, the undersigned Physicians, after having examined the composition of the **TONIC ELIXIR**, as above, certify that it is prepared with medical substances for the treatment of diseases requiring the combined use of tonic and alterant agents.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D., *President, Professor of Midwifery & of Women's and Children's Complaints.*

P. A. C. MUNRO, M.D., *Professor of Surgery.*

P. BEAUBIEN, M.D., *Prof. of Theory & Practice of Medicine.*

J. G. BBAUD, M.D., *Professor of Anatomy.*

HECTOR PELTIER, M.D., *Professor of Institutes of Medicine.*

THOS. D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, M.D., *Prof. of Chem. & Phar.*

J. P. ROTTOT, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Botany.

FOR SALE AT THE PRINCIPAL DRUGGISTS.

The Medical Profession may obtain from Dr. Coderre all information required on the nature and administration of these Remedies at 292 LaSalle Street, Montreal.