THE CALENDAR.

Principal articles of the Calendar for the year of our Lord, 1867 :—

	Gregorian or new Calendar.	Julian or old Calendar.
Golden Number	6	6
Epact	25	VI.
Solar Cycle	28	28
Roman Indiction	10	10
Dominical Letter	F	A

The year 1867 is the latter part of the 5627th and the beginning of the 5628th year since the creation of the world, according to the Jews. The year 5623 commences on the 30th Sept., 1867.

The year 1867 answers to the 6580th year of the Julian period, to the 2620th from the foundation of Rome, to the 2643rd year of the Olympiad, and to the year 7376-6 of the Byzantine era.

The year 1284 of the Mahommedan era commences on May 7, 1867, and the Ramadan (month of abstinence observed by the Turks) on the 7th Jan., and Dec. 27th, 1867.

THE MONTHS.

The year seems to have been divided into months before the Deluge, for we read in Genesis : "In the second month, the seventeenth day of the month." Our present months are lunar, with an additional eleven days to increase the lunar year of 354 days, to the common one of 365 days.

The names of the months are of Roman origin. January was called after Janus, the two-faced God, because it begins and may also be said to end the year. February is so named from Febro, to cleanse ; March, the third month, was formerly the first, and was dedicated to Mars ; April is derived from the verb Aprerire, "to open," buds and flowers then beginning to open ; May is said, by some antiquarians, to have been named by Romulus, in honor of the Majores or class of Senators who assisted him in the government of Rome ; June is likewise said to have been so named in honor of the Juniores, another class of Senators ; August, the next month, was named after Augustus ; September was formerly the seventh month, reckoning from March, and takes its name from Septem, seven ; October, November, December were named from octo, eight ; novem, nine ; and decem, ten, as they stood in that order in the old Roman calendar.

The Saxons used the following names to designate the months: January the Wolf month ; February the Springwort month, because young cabbages then began to sprout; March the Lengthening month ; April the Easter ; May the Three Milkings, as cows were milked three times a day ; June the Meadow month ; July the Hay month ; August the Barn ; September the Grist, and October the Wine month ; November the Windy, and December the Winter, and afterwards the Holy month, on account of the birth of our Saviour.

FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVERSARIES, &c.

New Year's Day*	January	1
Epiphany*	"	6
Septuagesima Sunday	February	17
St. David	March	1
Quinquagesima	"	3
Ash Wednesday	"	6
Quadragesima Sunday	"	10
St. Patrick	"	17
Annunciation*	"	25
Palm Sunday	April	14
Good Friday*	"	19
Easter Sunday	"	21
St. George	"	23
Low Sunday	"	28
Birth of Queen Victoria*	May	24
Rogation Sunday	"	26
Ascension Day*	"	30
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June	9
Trinity Sunday	"	16
Corpus Christi	"	20
Accession of Queen Victoria	"	20
St. John the Baptist	"	24
St. Peter & St. Paul*	"	29
St. Michael	September	29
All Saints Day*	November	1
Birth of the Prince of Wales	"	9
St. Andrew	"	30
1st Sunday in Advent	December	1
Conception of Virgin Mary*	"	8
St. Thomas	"	21
Christmas Day*	"	25

The feasts and anniversaries marked with an asterisk (*) are legal holidays in Lower Canada. Thanksgiving or Fast Days fixed by proclamation are also legal holidays in the Lower Province.

The only legal holidays observed in the Upper Province are New Year's Day, Christmas Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ash Wednesday, Queen's Birthday and any day set apart by proclamation

Mercury will be an evening star in March, July and October, and morning star in April, August and December.

Jupiter will be an evening star until the 3rd of Feb'y, morning star until the 27th of May and afterwards evening star for the rest of the year.

Saturn will be a morning star until the 12th February ; evening star until the 13th November and then morning star for the remainder of the year.

Mars will be a morning star all through the year.

Venus will be a morning star until the 25th September, and then an evening star for the rest of the year.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1867, there will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

1st. *An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, March 5th, visible at Greenwich*, commencing at seventeen minutes past eight, and ending fifty one minutes past ten in the morning. *It is invisible in British North America.*

2nd. *A Total Eclipse of the Sun, August 22th, invisible at Greenwich*, also invisible in British North America. Visible only in the Southern Hemisphere.

3rd. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 19th*, invisible at Greenwich. Visible in British North America.

4th. *A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, September 13th*, visible at Greenwich. Invisible in British North America.

A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, March 19th.

The first contact with the shadow occurs at 142° from the Northernmost point of the Moon's limb towards the East, and the last contact at 197° towards the West : in each case for *direct* image.

Magnitude of the Eclipse (Moon's diameter=1) 0.802. The following table shows the local mean Astronomical time for certain stations at which the several phases occur :

Phases.	*Toronto.*	*Montreal.*	*Quebec.*	*Fredericton.*	*Halifax.*	*Charlottetn*	*St. Jn's N.F*
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
First contact with Penumbra..	12 48	13 11	13 21	13 39	13 51	13 53	14 34
First contact with Shadow....	13 59	14 22	14 32	14 50	15 02	15 04	15 45
Middle of the Eclipse.....	15 31	15 54	16 04	16 22	16 34	16 36	17 17
Last contact with Shadow.....	17 01	17 27	17 37	17 55	18 07	18 09	18 50
Last contact with Penumbra..	18 15	18 38	18 48	19 06	19 18	19 20	20 01