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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 27th, 1875.

### THE NORTH WEST GOVERNMENT.

We think there can be no objection to the scheme, proposed by the Ottawa Government, of giving the great Northwest Territory, outside of Manitoba, a regular machinery of Administration. It is true that this wild Lone Land is as yet only sparsely inhabited, and that all the settlements are distant from each other, but perhaps from the latter of these facts arises the necessity of such protection as established Government can alone furnish. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, within a very few years, the Fertile Belt will count its thousands of immigrants and that all along the line of the proposed Pacific Railway, towns and villages will spring up.

The Territory which is thus to be organized extends from the Province of Manitoba to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Fort Pelly three hundred miles from Fort Garry, will probably be its Capital. It is already a garrison of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The new Administration of the Northwest will consist of a Lieutenant-Governor and of a Council of five members appointed by the Governor-General. Of these five members, the three Stipendiary Magistrates of the Territory will be *ex-officio* members of the Council, and the other two will be selected from the principal Indian Agents, or other residents. Whenever, within an area of a thousand square miles, there is a population of one thousand souls, they are to have a representation of one member in the Council, and when the number has increased to two thousand, they will be entitled to a second member. As soon as there are twenty-one members, the Council will become a Legislative Assembly, and then probably will be entitled to some representation at Ottawa, as are the American Territories at Washington.

The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor will be \$7,000 a year, and that of the Magistrates, \$3,000, and that of the members of the Council \$1,900, and the Clerk of the Council will receive \$1,800. The laws governing the Territory will be consolidated. Every householder who has resided twelve months in the Territory will have a right to vote for a representative in the Council, within his electoral district. Laws are enacted for the appointment of local public officers, the registration of land, the administration of justice, the protection of married women, and the absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquors. A special clause of the Act is added guaranteeing to minorities the privilege of separate or denominational schools, should they choose to establish such.

### A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

At the annual dinner of the Association of the University of Trinity College, the question of a Provincial University, or the consolidation of existing Universities of the Province into one on the model of Oxford or Cambridge, was the chief topic of conversation and discussion, and from a little pamphlet which we have received, purporting to be a report of the meeting, it would seem that the opinion was unanimous in favor of the scheme. Hon. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, the Chancellor of Trinity, was perhaps the only speaker who suggested a doubt, but that referred rather to the feasibility, than to the desirability of the idea. He rehearsed the events which called Trinity College into existence, and the reasons which might still present an obstacle, so far as this College was concerned, to the consummation of a union. Trinity College was founded with an object which should be dear to the heart of every true member of the Church. Any scheme of union which might endanger the fulfilment of its mission could not be countenanced for a moment. Trinity College had endeavored faithfully to carry out the purposes of its founder. He trusted that, through great difficulty and discouragement, it had, to a large extent, succeeded. If it were possible to extend its sphere of usefulness by entering into a union such as had been referred to—if such a union could be shewn to be practicable, he thought that Trinity College would not hold aloof. He feared, however, that the advocates of the project would be met by many difficulties—difficulties which might prove insurmountable. Laudable as the idea was—simple as it seemed in theory—he had too much reason to fear that attempts to carry it into practical effect would result in failure.

The other speakers, however, among whom were Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, and Mr. MOSS, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University, showed themselves more sanguine, and we believe their hope of union is shared throughout Ontario.

We learn further from the pamphlet before us that old Trinity enjoys an enviable prosperity. Its funds are in good order and well looked after. Its roll of graduates numbers some four hundred, in almost every career and profession, all of whom have reflected credit on their *Alma Mater*. In addition to a staff in Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry, equal numerically to that of University College, it has a Medical department with twelve professors, and outnumbering in students most Medical Schools in the Dominion. It has built at Port Hope an establishment twice as large as Trinity itself—a thoroughly efficient public school, with more than one hundred boarders.

### THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

After the sunshine comes the storm, after the excitement succeeds the reaction. For the last month or two, our advices from Spain contained glowing accounts of the accession of ALFONSO XII to the throne of his fathers; his triumphant entry into Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid; his visit to the army of the North; the victorious advance of that army, and the anticipated collapse of the Carlist cause. To the general reader, indeed, it did seem for a while that the fratricidal war was about to close at last, and that Spain was on the eve of returning to a period of needed rest, under the mild sway of her youthful king. But the events of the past few weeks have belied these expectations. Our latest intelligence informs us of a serious check to the Alfonsist army, and of grave complications in the capital itself. ALFONSO himself is said to be discouraged, and his eldest sister, the COUNTESS OF GIRGENTI, has hastened to Madrid to revive his drooping spirits.

The Government troops did certainly reap an advantage in relieving the blockaded city of Pamplona, and driving the Carlists from their strong position around

the capital of Navarre. But emboldened by success, they allowed themselves to be surprised at Larca, and thus lost the ground which they had gained. If the success at Pamplona had been followed up in a soldierly manner, DON CARLOS might, by this time, have been forced into his last entrenchments, but as it is, the moral effect of that victory has been lost, and the Alfonsist cause is again apparently as weak as it was early in January. The King was obliged to return to Madrid, a change of commanding officers had to be made, which is always a source of disaffection, and a new conscription of 65,000 men had to be levied. The consequence is that military operations are for a time suspended, and ALFONSO has lost the initial prestige which an active and triumphant campaign against the Carlists would infallibly have given to his accession.

But the young King has had civil difficulties to encounter in his own capital as well. Acting under the advice of his Ministers, he has thought it necessary to order the banishment of SENOR ZORRILLA. This gentleman, though a Progresista, was one of the supporters of King AMADEO, and a Minister during the greater part of his reign. During the existence of the Republic, he kept aloof from public affairs, but on the accession of ALFONSO, he endeavored to form an opposition club made up of Progresista and Republican adherents. How far he had succeeded in this, and to what extent he had committed himself in hostility to the new monarchy, we have no means of knowing, but it seems unfortunate that he should have been proceeded against in so summary and arbitrary a fashion, in the absence of any overt act. The banishment of ZORRILLA looks very much like a betrayal of weakness on the part of the Government, and can possibly do it no good.

Altogether the situation in Spain is not cheering. The only ray of hope that we see is the fact of the recognition of ALFONSO by the principal governments of Europe. Even the Pope has spoken in favor of his godson, and mildly advised DON CARLOS to abandon the contest. This circumstance may have the good effect of securing a loan for the country, without which it will be almost impossible to carry on the war, or even to pursue the regular work of administration. If the Minister of the young King, CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, could rise to the heights of real statesmanship, ruling with a firm hand, on the one hand, and infusing a bold spirit of initiative into his generals, on the other hand, there might be a further chance of amelioration in the state of Spain. But so far, he seems to have followed the old ruts of routine, and we have really no assurance of any change for the better in the affairs of the Peninsula.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S Bill "respecting the Civil Service of Canada," has passed through committee of the whole. It is a measure which excites a good deal of interest at Ottawa, as well among members of Parliament as the members of the Civil Service. This is natural, in that its main object is to deal with salaries. It provides for a permanent increase, but in other respects it does not materially alter either the classification or the regulations governing the Civil Service. It is well known that for two years past officers of the Civil Service at Ottawa have been paid a *bonus* equal to 15 per cent. on their salaries, with the exception of the Deputies, whose salaries were, contemporaneously with the *bonus*, permanently raised from \$2,600 to \$3,200 per annum. This increase took place at the time when the salaries of Ministers and Judges were also raised, in consequence of the gradual increase of cost of living making fixed salaries of less relative value than formerly. The present Ministry appear to have determined, in place of continuing to pay the 15 per cent. *bonus* that they will make, by Act of Parliament, a permanent increase to that extent. This

is what the Bill in substance does, and it is just to the officers of the Civil Service. The position which the Ministry have assumed is also much better than that of continuing a system of *bonuses*. The Service is divided into Deputy Heads, Chief Clerks, and Clerks. Clerks shall be divided into three classes: first, second, and third. The salary of a Third Class Clerk shall be five hundred dollars for the first year's service, with an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum until his salary is seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. He shall not be eligible for promotion into the Second Class until after four years service. Second Class Clerks shall be subdivided into Junior Second Class Clerks and Senior Second Class. A Junior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may have an increase of fifty dollars per annum until his salary is one thousand dollars. He shall not be eligible for promotion into the Senior Second Class until after four years service in the Junior Second Class. A Senior Second Class Clerk's salary shall be twelve hundred dollars for the first year, with an annual increase of fifty dollars until it reaches sixteen hundred. He shall be eligible for promotion to first class at any period of his service in the second class. A First-Class Clerk's salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, increased in the same manner as the others until it reaches two thousand dollars. He shall be eligible for promotion at any period of his service in the First Class. Chief Clerks shall be of two grades. A Chief Clerk of the second grade shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars for his first year's service, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is two thousand four hundred dollars per annum. A Chief Clerk of the first grade shall receive a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars for his first year's service, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum. Deputy Heads of Departments shall be appointed by commission under the Great Seal, and shall be respectively the Deputy Heads of the departments therein named. The Deputy Head of each department shall have the general control of the business of the department, and such other powers and duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council; and in the absence of the Minister, and during such absence, may suspend from his duties any officer, clerk or servant of the department who refuses or neglects to obey his directions as such deputy. A Deputy Head shall receive a salary of three thousand two hundred dollars, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is three thousand six hundred dollars per annum. No appointment shall be made of any person who is then under the age of eighteen years or over the age of twenty-five years, subject to the following exception: A person over the age of twenty-five years may be appointed to any office or clerkship upon the application and report of the head of the department, and if the person appointed is over the age of forty years, a report of the appointment and the reasons thereof shall be submitted to Parliament at its then next session. The Head of a Department having nominated a person for any clerkship, his permanent appointment shall not take place until he has been for three months on probation; but after he has been permanently appointed, the time he has been on probation shall count in determining the annual increase to which he would be entitled from length of service. No additional first-class clerkship or chief clerkship shall be created except by special vote in the estimates. The Head of a Department shall have the power to promote any person already in the service to any vacancy which may occur in his Department, provided that the person is eligible for such promotion. If for any special reasons it shall be advisable to appoint or promote a Clerk to any class or to any salary within a class, otherwise than is provided for in