

however, restored him to his seat; and at the next election which followed, the first under Confederation, in 1867, he was returned to the House of Commons by a majority of more than two to one.

In November, 1854, Mr. Tilley was appointed a member of the Executive Council with the office of Provincial Secretary. At the session of 1855 he introduced what was popularly known at the time as a "Maine Liquor law" bill. It was a most stringent measure, prohibiting the importation, manufacture and traffic in intoxicating liquors, within the Province. As an enthusiastic teetotaler and a firm believer in the suppression by the legislature of all opportunity for doing wrong in a direction which he regarded with especial abhorrence, he advocated this bill with great zeal; and so far as the Legislature was concerned with equal success, for the bill was passed by a large majority. But the New Brunswickers had no appetite for such coercive legislation; they refused to accept temperance enforced by Act of Parliament; though willing to recognize the power of the Government to punish vice, they did not precisely see that it could create virtue, so the hubbub to which the attempts, mostly futile, to enforce the act gave rise, induced the Government to advise a dissolution the following year, when Mr. Tilley was defeated, and the new Legislature repealed the Act. This is the only experience of a thorough uncompromising anti-liquor law in a British Province, and its warmest promoters had to confess that it was a failure. Next year, however, another dissolution took place, parties being too evenly balanced to make legislation possible. Mr. Tilley was then returned, and came into office with his friends, taking his old portfolio as Provincial Secretary. This was in 1857, and he continued to hold the same office until March 1865, having been leader of the Government for the previous four years. Among the measures of this Government may be mentioned the introduction of the ballot and extension of the franchise; besides a general system of aid to railways under which much progress has been made in railway extension throughout New Brunswick. In March 1865 Mr. Tilley's Government fell on the Union question and Messrs. Smith & Anglin held the reins for a brief space; but the following year, a dissolution of the Legislature having again taken place, the cause of Union was triumphant at the polls and Mr. Tilley with his friends returned to power. The legislation which followed was mainly directed to a reduction of the Provincial Legislative machinery to adapt to the lesser duties imposed upon the Local Governments under the Union Act.

In addition to Mr. Tilley's excursions to England and to Canada on Intercolonial and other matters before the Union question came up, he also attended the Charlottetown and Quebec conventions in 1854, and was one of the New Brunswick Delegates at the Colonial Conference held in London in 1866-67, when the British North America Act was agreed to. It has been said that New Brunswick secured peculiar and exceptional advantages in the terms of Union; but it must be supposed that good reasons were shewn for the concessions made. At all events, when the delegates returned, and when the Union Act came into effect, Mr. Tilley was sworn into the Privy Council, appointed Minister of Customs, and, by command of Her Majesty, decorated with the order of the Companionship of the Bath; and when the general election took place a couple of months afterwards, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Union party elect some twelve out of the fifteen representatives appointed to New Brunswick. Succeeding legislation on the tariff, and other matters chiefly of a fiscal character, have considerably cooled the ardour of several of these Confederates; but Mr. Tilley has boldly vindicated the necessity of the Government policy, and made several effective speeches shewing the real bearing of the imposts upon the altered circumstances of the country. He also made a stout, though an ineffectual fight against the North Shore route for the Intercolonial railway; but Imperial, Canadian, and Provincial interests were too powerful, in spite of the many recruits he made for his cause in the west. This matter was settled just as another matter was settled a long time before—according to the first intention of the Imperial Government. When the scheme of re-uniting Upper and Lower Canada was broached in Imperial circles, it was then pointed out that Bytown (Ottawa) was the proper site for the future capital; and more than twenty years ago, when the Intercolonial railway was surveyed, it was then unmistakably declared that the northern was the proper route. To fight against recorded decisions in such high quarters when one believes he has a good cause is perfectly legitimate; but to secure success in the face of the cogent reasons which must be presumed to have first determined them is a feat that has yet to be performed. Mr. Tilley has, therefore, little reason to regret his discomfiture beyond the consciousness that he was unable to bend the general policy of the country to the service of local and purely sectional interests. As a departmental administrator he is able, painstaking, and industrious; his department is a laborious one, for, besides the routine administration of one of the largest branches of the public service, he has to take his share in the work and deliberations of the Treasury Board, of which, *ex officio*, he is a member. In Parliament the same words might almost be applied to Mr. Tilley as have already been used in describing his colleague, whose portrait also appears in this number. Questions of a sectional or Provincial character occasionally call him up in explanation or defence; but as a rule, he strictly limits himself to questions before the House; and upon these he seldom enters unless connected in some way with the branches of the public service under his immediate control. Indeed, as to temperament, manner, and close application to business, Messrs. Tilley and Langevin may fairly be placed side by side; and both give promise of yet having a long, honourable, and useful public career before them.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby notified that all local canvassers for subscriptions to the *Canadian Illustrated News* are duly provided with a written authorization from the undersigned, or his general agent, Mr. A. P. MORIN. No payments to unauthorized canvassers will be recognized at this office.

GEO. E. DESBARATS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS OFFICE,
319 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, }

PRESENTATION PLATE.

In the Press and will shortly be distributed to all paid-up Subscribers for one year to the

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It will be printed on a large sheet of fine plate paper, the exact size of the Engraving being 14 by 19 inches, and care will be taken to make it in every respect as attractive and artistic as the original. All parties subscribing to the *News*, and paying for one year, any time before the first of July next, will be entitled to a copy of this magnificent Plate, the value of which may be inferred from the fact that the Engraving, of which it is a *facsimile*, sells in New York at ten dollars per copy.

Montreal, 26th March, 1870.

CALENDAR FOR WEEK ENDING MAY 28, 1870.

SUNDAY,	May 22.— <i>Rogation Sunday</i> . Institution of the Order of Baronets, 1625. John Wilson Administrator, 1816.
MONDAY,	" 23.—Savonarola burnt, 1498. Francis attempted to shoot the Queen, 1842. Albert Smith died, 1860.
TUESDAY,	" 24.—Queen Victoria born, 1819.
WEDNESDAY,	" 25.—First R. C. priests settled in Canada, 1615. Princess Helena born, 1846.
THURSDAY,	" 26.— <i>Ascension Day</i> . Venerable Bede died, 735.
FRIDAY,	" 27.— <i>Ven. Bede</i> . Dante born, 1265. Battle of Fort George, 1813.
SATURDAY,	" 28.—Birth of Pitt, 1759. Sir Humphrey Davy died, 1829. Great fire at Quebec (1,500 houses burnt), 1845.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1870

HAVING already glanced at the temper of the public mind, on affairs of State, as it was manifested during the closing days of the session, a brief review of the actual work done by the Legislature may not be without interest, as shewing that in spite of the disappointments in some particulars wherein, perhaps, too much had been hoped for, there has still been substantial progress made in the public business. The Supreme Court bill and the new election law both go over for another session. The delay in the former may be some cause for regret, as questions will very likely arise wherein the intervention of such a Court would be found of great advantage; but with respect to a new election law, there is little pressing need for it. Though desirable that the law should be uniform throughout the Dominion, it appears that in this matter, as in that of the rate of interest, diversity of Provincial laws or customs may safely be tolerated so long as the people more immediately concerned are satisfied. New Brunswick would not have been pleased to have been deprived of the ballot; Ottawa and Quebec would certainly not have been satisfied to accept it; and so of other Provincial discrepancies, which it was intended to have abolished. The Election bill can well wait for another session, especially as there is no great probability of a general election until the summer of 1872. The discussions which took place upon both these bills were not entirely lost, as they served to show the state of feeling concerning them. There were other matters brought before the Legislature, the discussion of which was of the utmost importance, though the decision arrived at was a negative one. Prominent among these was the question of our trade relations with the United States, and the right of Canada to assume the treaty-making power independent of Great Britain. The debate to which the motion of the Hon. Mr. Huntington and the amendment of Sir A. T. Galt gave rise, was one of more than ordinary importance. It demonstrated conclusively that the idea of Canadian independence had no hold on the public mind—that the few who favoured it, did so rather as a vague possibility in the indefinite future than as a living issue of to-day; it also proved that Canadians were not disposed to enter into commercial arrangements with foreign nations which might prove detrimental to the trade between Canada and the rest of the Empire; and finally that, with respect to the treaty-making power, Canada already enjoyed every privilege consistent with the maintenance of the Imperial connection and every privilege which she desired to possess. It is necessary, betimes, that these theoretical questions which men of active temperament are so often ready to spring upon public attention as a remedy for evils having their origin in other than political causes, should be fully discussed

and their demerits exposed; for then they cease to divert consideration from more practical and more easily attainable measures.

The number of bills passed during the Session—fifty-eight—is not very great, judging from past experience. But the local Legislatures now relieve parliament of a large amount of private legislation; and the public will rather look to quality than quantity when determining the value of the labours of the session. The three leading measures of the session—that relating to Banking and Currency; the Tariff; and the North-West Territories—have already been pretty fully discussed, and two of them at least have had the merit of generally fulfilling the public expectation. The *Habeas Corpus* Suspension Act has been condemned as a needless precaution; but the error, if error there was in passing it, was surely on the right side. No Government will undertake the responsibility of arming itself with such exceptional powers except to escape the still greater responsibility of putting the peace of the country in peril.

The commercial interests of the country have been cared for in a great many ways. In addition to certain Acts passed at the instance of private members, there is an Act respecting the coasting trade; an Act to amend the Act respecting fishing by foreign vessels; an Act to provide means for improving the harbours and channels at certain points in the Provinces of the Dominion, &c., &c.; all pointing to renewed activity in the Public Works and Marine and Fisheries departments for the promotion of the general interests of trade. Some important private enterprises have also been newly chartered or resanctioned. The Hon. John Young has got a charter for the Caughnawaga Canal, the construction of which is expected to be pushed forward without delay. The Grand Trunk Railway Company is empowered to proceed with its bridge between Fort Erie and Buffalo; another Company is authorized to tunnel the river between Detroit and Windsor; the charter of the Canada Central Railway Company has been extended; the New Brunswick and Quebec Railway Company has been incorporated, and several other charters have been granted for important undertakings, some of which, it is true, may never be realised, but still the agitation for these improvements shows conclusively that there is a spirit of enterprise abroad in the country. Even the new features of the tariff, to some one of which almost everybody has an objection, were introduced in the interest of certain branches of trade or native industry; so that questions of a practical character have received a very large share of attention, even if they have not always reached the most desirable solution.

One of the peculiarities of the session has arisen from the excited state of feeling out of doors, on the North West troubles. The House of Commons is exceedingly sensitive to popular pressure; and though on this question the peaceful turn which affairs took at Fort Garry, and the measures concerted between the Imperial and Canadian Governments for the establishment of legitimate authority in the Territory, tended to calm the popular feeling, there is still a degree of uncertainty as to the manner in which the expedition may be received, that has, as it were, placed the public mind in suspense, and if any untoward event of a serious nature should unfortunately happen, there will be an outburst of indignation throughout the country, that may tend to the disturbance of some existing political alliances. These alliances have been severely strained during the past session because of the delicate nature of the questions which became the themes of warm debate or angry declamation outside, and which had to be dealt with in the cool spirit of enlightened statesmanship by the Government. Should, as is earnestly hoped by all parties in Canada, the military expedition accomplish its mission by restoring order without bloodshed, then unquestionably the public will endorse, by as large a majority as did the Legislature, the Manitoba bill and the general policy relating to the North-West.

Mr. GEORGE E. DESBARATS has resigned the office of Queen's Printer, deeming its retention incompatible with the publication of his two journals, as impartial commentators on passing events and independent exponents of public opinion. The management of the *Canadian Illustrated News* and *L'Opinion Publique* will be a sufficient tax upon his time and energies, without the distraction of official duties, and to forwarding these two enterprises he has resolved to devote his attention. Though his resignation was sent in some time ago we have not heard that a successor has yet been appointed; but the names of several parties, well qualified for the duties, have been mentioned in connection with the office.

Mr. Wake, in the Anthropological Society of London, has lately read a paper suggesting that the original seat of human civilization was probably the island of Madagascar.