

Hon. Mr. Bowell moved some resolutions amending the Customs Act. The first was to remedy a deficit in making allowances on invoices of goods which had been damaged while crossing into the country by rail. The law at present only made an allowance on goods coming by water; and it also provided a better mode of these damages. It was also proposed to provide for the better valuation of goods. The oath to be only administered by the Collector, Sub-Collector, Surveyor and Chief Clerk. The final adjudication which was now in the hands of the Collector, to be taken from him, and the evidence referred to the Commissioner of Customs, the Collector to be given power in case of goods having fallen in value, to reduce the invoice price. A penalty to be inflicted on any official who allowed goods to pass from any of the warehouses or from the custody of the authorities without the duties having been paid. This amendment would prevent the constructive bonding by which a large amount of revenue had been lost. Any whole package to be allowed to be taken out of the warehouse and exported if desired. There were several other amendments which were passed through committee and a bill introduced.

The House went into Committee of Supply. On the item for the conversion of the Government workshops into Supreme Court buildings, Mr. Langevin said it was proposed to arrange a picture gallery in the workshops when transformed of pictures bequeathed to Dominion. The present Supreme Court would be used as an addition to the library, and the Judges' rooms open for the accommodation of members. Hon. Mr. Blake hoped they would be kept for the use of members, and not given to officials.

The Railway Committee have been occupied all the week with the Ontario and Quebec Railway.

The Banking and Commerce Committee have reported the two Credit Foncier Bills with amendments; and most of the clauses of the Credit Foncier Company of the Dominion of Canada Bill have been passed.

The Immigration Committee had two sittings during the week, at one of which it appeared from the evidence of the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture that 118,000,000 copies of publications were issued during the year at a cost of about \$25,000. The exodus question was also still further discussed.

In the Public Accounts Committee, Colonel Dennis was called upon to explain the publication of a speech of Mr. Plumb by the Department of the Interior. Col. Dennis said he thought the statistics given in it were of great value and importance in advertising the North-West, and got 5,000 copies of the speech from the publisher of the *Herald* for \$125.

On Friday, Mr. Anglin found fault with the Government for the distribution of the Irish relief vote. But the answer of Sir John was perfect. The Government did act promptly and wisely and were guided by the best and most responsible advice. Some measures, but not of public importance, were advanced a stage.

MR. CARLYLE ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

The following highly characteristic letter, which appears for the first time in a Scottish newspaper, published on the 8th ult., was sent by the late Thomas Carlyle to a medical student who was a prominent supporter of his candidature for the Lord Rectorship of Edinburgh, in reply to a request for his opinion on the woman question in general, and especially in regard to the entrance of women into the medical profession. It is dated, 5 Chyne Row, Chelsea, 9 Feb., 1871. DEAR SIR.—It is with reluctance that I write anything to you on the subject of female emancipation, which is now rising to such a height, and I do it only on the strict condition that whatever I say shall be private, and nothing of it gets into newspapers. The truth is the topic for five and twenty years past, especially for the last three or four, has been a mere sorrow to me, one of the most afflicting proofs of the miserable anarchy that prevails in human society, and I have avoided thinking of it except when fairly compelled. What little has become clear to me on it I shall now endeavour to tell you. In the first place, then, I have never doubted but the true and noble function of a woman in this world, was, is, and forever will be, that of being a wife and helpmate to a worthy man, and discharging well the duties that devolve on her in consequence as mother of children, and mistress of the household duties—high, noble, silently important as any that can fall to a human creature—duties which, if well discharged, constitute woman in a soft, beautiful, and almost sacred way the queen of the world, and which by her natural faculties, graces, strengths, and weaknesses are every day indicated as specially hers. The true destiny of a woman therefore is to wed a man she can love and esteem, and to lead noiselessly under his protection with all the wisdom, grace, and heroism that is in her, the life presented in consequence. It seems indubitable that if a woman miss this destiny, or have renounced it, she has every right before God and man to take up whatever honest employment she can find open to her in the world. Probably there are several or many employments, now exclusively in the hands of men, for which women might be more or less fit—printing, tailoring, weaving, clerking, &c. That medicine is intrinsically not unfit for them is proved from the fact that in much more sound and earnest ages than ours, before the medical

profession rose into being, they were virtually the physicians and surgeons, as well as sick nurses, all that the world had. Their form of intellect, their sympathy, their wonderful acuteness of observation, &c., seem to indicate in them peculiar qualities for dealing with disease, and evidently in certain departments (that of female disease) they have peculiar opportunities of being useful. My answer to your question then may be that two things are not doubtful to me in this matter:—

1. That women—any woman who deliberately so determines—have a right to study medicine, and that it might be profitable and serviceable to have facilities, or at least possibilities offered them for so doing.

But 2. That for obvious reasons female students of medicine ought to have, if possible, female teachers, or else an extremely select kind of men; and in particular, that to have young women present among young men in anatomical classes, clinical lectures, or generally studying medicine in concert is an incongruity of the first magnitude, and shocking to think of to every pure and modest mind. That is all I have to say, and I send it to you under the condition above mentioned, as a friend for the use of friends.

Yours sincerely,

T. CARLYLE

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

MR. BLACK'S last novel (1) which most of us have caught passing glimpses of in more than one periodical, has just been re-published in book form. The leading incidents cluster around the members of a certain Secret Society, and the plot, like all of Mr. Black's, is cleverly worked out. Of course there is a lady in the business, who as the daughter of the arch conspirator entices her lover into its toils, and ultimately saves him from the consequences of her father's treachery, an act on her part which nearly costs her father his life, a sufficiently "strong" incident for any drama. However it may be some relief to our readers to know that the father too is saved by the self-sacrifice of a humble adorer of the heroine's. For the rest, we recommend lovers of a genuine novel to read it for themselves. It is well worth the trouble, even if it is a little blood-curdling for the nineteenth century reader.

DR. MARTIN'S Essays on China and the Chinese which have appeared from time to time during the last twenty years are conveniently collected into one volume in the book before us. (2) With the appendix they present an exhaustive study of the condition of China with respect mainly to education and religion. From his position Dr. Martin has been permitted probably a closer insight into Chinese manners and customs than any other European, and is enabled moreover to speak of the language itself as one who has mastered its supreme difficulties and can appreciate those beauties of style the possession of which many more superficial students have denied it. Especially interesting in these days of competitive examinations, and discussions as to their value, is the accurate description of the Educational system, the great competitive system of the world, in which the whole training of boys from the first is directed towards one end, the obtaining a place in the great competitions of the Empire. The rigid course of study under which the intellectual faculties are forced, to the absolute neglect and even repression of the mental powers, is graphically described, and may be said to be the foundation of the intense conservatism of the Empire. "The land of uniformity," says Dr. Martin. "All processes in arts and letters are as much fixed by universal custom as is the cut of their garments or the mode of wearing their hair. The students all tread the path trodden by their ancestors of a thousand years ago, nor has it grown smoother by the attrition of many feet." In truth the system of the Chinese is as different from our own as can be well conceived, and its results are seen in the absolute ignorance of the educated Chinese mandarin of all or most of what we require from a boy in the fourth or fifth book. But we should be wrong if on that account we were to despise his education. His absolute ignorance of geography or modern history is only equalled by his extraordinary intellectual powers and actual culture according to his own standard.

"In knowledge, according to our standard, he is a child; in intellectual force, a giant. A veteran athlete, the victor of a thousand conflicts, his memory is prodigious, his apprehension quick, and his taste in literary matters exquisite."

We have quoted thus much to show that to a careful study of his subject Dr. Martin brings a matured judgment and a power of analysis which enables him to present his readers with a critical view of the condition of the Empire which may be honestly recommended to all students of this wonderful people.

We have received an *Edition de Luxe* of the Illustrated Catalogue of the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, on toned paper, and adorned with numerous plates and photographs, from the press of J. B. Lippincott. Apparently

(1) "Sunrise," by William Black. 1881. New York, Harper & Bros.; Montreal, Dawson Bros.
(2) The Chinese, their Education, Philosophy and Letters, by W. A. P. Martin, D.D., LL.D., President of the Tungwen College, Peking. 1881. New York, Harper & Bros.; Montreal, Dawson Bros.

locomotive purchasers have aesthetic tastes which must be cultivated by producers.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.—The *North American Review* contains several noteworthy articles on current topics of the day. The question of how far Biblical instruction is to be retained in the Public Schools, and in what manner, is ably discussed by Bishop Coxe, and from Capt. Eads we have a practical account of the proposed ship railway, which we illustrated some time since in *News*. The difficulties which have been forced upon the South by the Negro Suffrage are the theme of a sympathetic article by Judge Chalmers, while Mrs. Philbrick and John Fiske are also represented, the latter as the exposé of Mr. Joseph Cook's charlatanism.

The most important article in the *March Atlantic* is the "Story of a Great Monopoly," by H. D. Lloyd, which gives an account of the origin and growth of "The Standard Oil Company," revealing the steps by which, from insignificant beginnings, a power has been grasped which is able to purchase legislatures and courts, and seems almost equal to defying the authority of the government. Mr. Grant Allen, who is well known as an English writer on philosophical subjects, contributes an article on "The Genesis of Genius" in reply to an article by Mr. William James on "Great Men, Great Thoughts, and their Environment" which appeared in the *Atlantic* for October. Richard Grant White continues his series of papers on English life and manners, and the Contributor's club is unusually full of readable chat.

Lippincott's Magazine contains several interesting articles, notably that on "The Diamond-Mines of South Africa," by E. B. Biggar, which brings down the history of these remarkable discoveries to a recent date, and depicts, with the aid of illustrations, the present mode of working the mines, the aspect of the settlements, and the mixed character of the population. "Moose-Hunting," by "Canuck," also illustrated, is a vivacious account of the sport as practised in Nova Scotia. "My China Boys," by Fanny Stevenson, is not only very amusing, but presents some types of Chinese character not familiar to more casual observers. Phebe D. Natt gives an account of "The Paris Art Schools" which must interest many readers. Dr. Charles W. Dulles discusses the "Physical Uses of Pain," and Charles Burr Todd describes "The American Newgate," an underground prison in Connecticut, once famous, but now known only to the local antiquary. Several short stories and the serial "Lilith" conclude the number.

Scribner contains its usual budget of good things. The engravings illustrative of "In London with Dickens" are delightfully suggestive of quaint nooks and corners of the metropolis; and this department is even more noticeable for the never before engraved portraits of Charles and Mary Lamb. A second paper by Mrs. Oakey on "Recollections of American Society" is as pleasantly written as its predecessor, and Theodore Thomas' musical article also deserves special attention. For the rest "A Fair Barbarian," Schuyler's "Peter the Great" and "Glimpses of Parisian Art" are continued, and the last concluded in this number.

The most striking things in the *March St. Nicholas* are Mrs. Oliphant's admirable paper giving the touching story of "Lady Jane Grey" (to be followed in April by the companion article on "Mary Queen of Scots"); an illustrated account of two sturdy Icelandic boys and their desperate "Encounter with a Polar Bear"; "Mary Jane Describes Herself," an illustrated autobiography of a Sunday-school scholar; an incident of Adeline Patti's childhood, when travelling in the United States, in 1854, with Ole Ball and Maurice Strakosch; and the four serials, Rossiter Johnson's story of "Phaeton Rogers," Dr. Oswald's "Adventures in Nature's Wonderland"; Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists," and the anonymous "Mystery in a Mansion: a Story of an S. S." There are more than fifty illustrations, a page of music, and an Anglo-Chinese story for the boys and girls to interpret.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OUR cartoon this week deals with the municipal elections in Montreal. Our readers will be aware that the scale was turned by the Irish vote in favour of Beaudry, and with this slight cue the illustration will tell its own story.

THE war between Chili and Peru has been the subject of so much discussion for the past few months, that, at its conclusion, a few illustrations from the victors' country may interest our readers. The national museum is built in the grounds attached to the agricultural college, at Santiago. The building is the one that was erected expressly for the exposition held in 1875. Not only the native ranches, but the dwellings of the wealthy classes, are built one story in height, and occupy considerable ground area. Earthquakes are of such frequent occurrence, that tall structures of stone or brick would be both dangerous and very expensive. The half-breed descendants of the Spaniard and the Indian find the life of a *huaco*, on horseback, the most agreeable, either in the open country or the suburbs of the leading cities.

The farms of Chili are usually very large, frequently comprising several thousand acres. The *haciendados*, as a rule, reside in the cities, leaving their plantations under the care of a *capataz*, or overseer. Smaller estates are called *chacarras haciendas*, and also *haciendas*; and the small farms are known as *quintos*. The bridge of Cal-

i-cante crosses the river Mapocha, and unites Santiago's centre with the suburbs of the Recoleta and Estarupa. It was built in the time of the Spaniards, and is so massive in its construction, and was so costly, that Queen Isabella once inquired if it was being built of silver dollars set on edge.

Of late years the Chilians have been more active in commercial, industrial and educational matters than the Peruvians; and to this enterprise is doubtless due the wonderful prosperity of the country even during an expensive war as shown above.

The sketches from Red River Territory are in continuation of the British Columbian items which have pleased our subscribers so much. The artist has drawn a comparison between the old and new modes of sleigh driving, rather to the disadvantage of the old as far as "style" is concerned. Another page too gives a humorous sketch of the dangers attendant on indiscriminate bathing in the far West.

THE most remarkable feature of the recent fire at Nordheimer's Hall was the appearance of the building after the fire had been extinguished. The night and morning were unusually cold, and the water thrown by the firemen upon the walls and pillars crystallized upon them, covering the ruins with an icy fringe most beautiful to see. From the balcony hung suspended three rows of this beautiful fringe, and the wreck of the scenery, the piano and all the other fittings were festooned with ice. The firemen must have had a rather rough time of it. The thermometer was 20 degrees below zero, and they worked excellently regardless of the cold. Said one of the men of No. 2 station, "when I came down from the Skinner ladder, I was enclothed in such a coating of ice that I could not reach a glass of brandy to my mouth, and you may be pretty sure I tried very hard."

THE illustrations of the grand Carnival at the Victoria Skating Rink, which took place on Friday, the 15th ult., have been somewhat delayed, in order to obtain the assistance kindly offered by Messrs. Notman and Sandham, of their photographs of costumes, etc. The page now presented contains over eighty figures representing nearly all the most noticeable among the costumes worn, though we have decided to suppress the mention of any in particular by name. The carnival was probably the most successful affair of the kind ever seen in Montreal. Nearly 800 skaters in costumes of every shade and colour glided over the ice, while the side of the rink and the galleries were crammed with spectators to the number of nearly 4,000. No pains were spared in the decorations of the Rink, the most noticeable among which was the beautiful ice temple which rose about the fountain in the centre. Four pillars of solid ice, 14 feet high, supported a light wooden roof, and the effect of the lights upon the transparent columns and the splashing water within was very beautiful. The Rink was lighted by two electric lights which made the scene literally as bright as day. We hardly realized how bright until they were lowered for a short time during the illumination of the fountain itself, when the ordinary gaslights which were all we had to depend on, seemed to emit scarcely one-half of the usual splendour.

As a pendant to this scene we present a copy of Dalbono's picture of the Carnival at Naples, the quaint humours of which have become quite historical.

AN ARREST OF STUDENTS AT MOSCOW.—There was a serious disturbance amongst the students at Moscow, arising from the expulsion of four of their number from the University for making a disturbance in the lecture-room while Professor Sernoff was demonstrating. Thereupon four hundred and sixteen students held a meeting, and despatched a deputation to the Rector, requesting an interview to state their grievances. This was refused, and the students then assembled in the courtyard of the University. The Chief of Police, who had been despatched by the Governor, Prince D'gorukoff, next appeared upon the scene and ordered them to disperse. This they declined to do until the desired interview was granted, whereupon they were surrounded by a detachment of police and gendarmes, and marched through the streets under a strong guard to the convict prison outside the town. Intense excitement was aroused by such a remarkable procession of prisoners and their guards, which traversed nearly the entire length of the city. The students, however, were not kept in duress vile for any length of time, as next day all but six were released.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Company of whom I spoke a few weeks since have returned to Montreal after a short tour in the Province. They seem to have readily grown in public favour, the best possible test of their excellence, and on the two nights on which I was present this week I noticed a very fair sprinkling of English people, while the house on both occasions was well filled before the curtain rose, and with an orderly and respectable audience. *Madame de la Seigliere* was well put on on Monday and Thursday and Tuesday was what our friends call a *soirée de gala*: a sort of *pot-pourri* of comedy, opera bouffe and concert in which I did not think the company showed to as much advantage as in the ordinary comedy dramas in which they have before appeared. I am bound to say, however, that my opinion was by no means shared by the audience who applauded MM. Claude and Dudley to the echo. MUSTICUS.