

CARLISLE'S RESTAURANT, NOTRE DAME STREET.

Montreal, in common with all principal commercial centres on our western continent, has long been distinguished for the variety, not to mention excellence, of her houses of entertainment. Travellers arriving in the city are at no loss. Hotels of every grade, from the substantial St. Lawrence Hall with its traditional \$2.50 per diem—in tourist time \$3—to the cheap and unpretentious *cafés* of Craig Street and the suburbs, meet the eye at once and offer the stranger alike in general good accommodation and "an unreserved value for money paid." Nor in first-class saloons is our city behind. Not a few of these, the lesser and more domestic resorts—the popular medium, so to speak, between the hotel and the family board, and at once so indispensable in every business community—have attracted wide attention from visitors even from the United States and Europe. The fittings, internal design, management, and *régime* in general, have been noticed and made subject of favourable comment. Prominent among such, we may indicate the "Terrapin," a restaurant whose name is so well known throughout Canada that mention would be superfluous, had we not lately given an engraving of the same in our columns.

The present Terrapin has just been refitted and opened by the late proprietor, Mr. Joseph Carlisle, after the fire which, in August last, destroyed the old building and materially damaged the Messrs. Melver's fur and Sharpley's glass stores on either side adjoining. After the fire Mr. Carlisle, who had sustained a sweeping loss of almost his entire costly fittings, furniture, &c., the insurance being but a trifle, went to work, and together with encouragement of friends and ingrained energy of purpose, soon righted matters. The new building was ready for occupation within five months; and in January last was opened under auspices and appearance far surpassing its predecessor.

We need not enlarge further than to say that the building is spacious, the rooms light, cheerful and airy, while the fittings are in correct keeping with the design. The entrance flat, which comprises bar, public lunch-room, with several private ones partitioned apart—is 110 feet deep by 30 wide. The floor of encaustic tile, counters of oak and walnut, elaborately carved, rich gilt mirrors, and general finish bespeak at once taste and affluent comfort. This room will seat from 60 to 80 persons. Ascending the oak stair-case the upper dining-room is entered, which is 90 x 25; supper-room adjoining. This dining-room is very spacious, seating 150 to 200 persons, while the lofty ceiling and entire *contour* is inviting and correct. Taken altogether the establishment will vie with any of its best contemporaries in New York, and will amply repay a transient visit.

The Messrs. Carlisle,—for there are several brothers in the business,—have, or had till lately, establishments all bearing the one name, in Toronto, St. Catharines, and several other principal towns of Canada; and had always by their urbanity and other qualities attracted the patronage for which the "Terrapin" has become distinguished.

FIVE O'CLOCK TEAS.

(From the Queen.)

This is essentially the month of afternoon tea-parties, and too much cannot be said in praise of these sociable and enjoyable meetings when the witching hour of five becomes the pleasantest in the whole twenty-four. In fact, we have often asked ourselves what would become of the *beau monde* of London without the institution from "four till seven." Out-door amusements are out of the question; there is no pleasure in driving about in gas-lit streets, or in inhaling a damp fog, so the beautiful denizens of Mayfair and Belgravia, Tyburnia and "Kensingtonia," if we may coin the word, return to their snug palaces or bijou houses, as the case may be, and exchange their driving costumes for what is now termed a "tea dress," the most charming and becoming of reception dresses.

There are several varieties of afternoon teas—the stately and formal "at home," generally given by elderly ladies; "cherry tea," given by young and pretty women, whose husbands are addicted to whist-playing at their clubs before dinner, and which is the most popular thing of the day. The smartest men and women are to be found at these gatherings; there is a freemasonry about them; it does not require much forethought as to where you will find your particular friends. Everything that is to be heard worth hearing is discussed at these re-unions, and we can certify from experience that both hostess and guests are most pleasing and ready to be pleased at this twilight hour. Our province is with this latter section of society. We received four invitations to 5 o'clock teas last week, and put in an appearance at two of them. One young, fair hostess received us in the prettiest little drawing-rooms in the world. Low chairs of every conceivable shape were invitingly arranged about the rooms, which were aglow with the fire-light and soft-shaded lamps. Our hostess wore a tea dress of bright *eau de Nil poulx de soir*, long train, and a *poulx de soir* petticoat of pale pink coral. It was beautifully trimmed at the sides of the front breadth with Valenciennes lace; the body cut *en cœur*, and trimmed with ruching of the coral silk, finished with a bow of the same above the waist, and a frill of lace in lieu of a sash; the sleeves trimmed in the same manner, with falling lace cuffs. A pale coral ribbon was tied in the hair.

The tea equipages were arranged and brought in by the servants on two very low Sutherland tables; the services of very pretty harlequin china were placed on silver waiters, and with pretty pink and white china kettles, now so much used, containing hot water. After tea had been duly appreciated, we had some very good singing, and more conversation for an hour or so. There were about eight ladies present, and gentlemen were in the majority—two to every lady. One young mother was accompanied by her little son and daughter. The young gentleman wore black velvet knickerbockers, seal-skin coat and cap, with long boots reaching half-way up the leg; the little lady wore a costume of plaid poplin, with narrow flounces edged with green velvet, and sash of the same, a little velvet jacket trimmed with swandown, and muff to match, a tiny, grey felt hat, trimmed with green feathers and velvet.

Amongst the costumes worn by the ladies, one of the handsomest was of black velvet, with narrow black satin flounces placed on the skirt at intervals; the body and basque of black velvet, as also the panier, which was worn very full and long; the whole was elaborately trimmed with beaver fur. A tiny black bonnet with white flowers completed this costume. Another very lovely costume was a grey cashmere petticoat,

floated and edged with grey velvet, and trimmed with chin-chilla fur; a muff of the same, and bonnet of ponceau velvet, which colour is now so fashionable.

Another costume was of bright marone velvet, the skirt trimmed with bands of satin of the same colour. The tunic was worn rather long, vandyked at the edge, and trimmed with band and folds of satin. A short, tight-fitting jacket of dark blue cloth, and trimmed with fur, was worn with this costume, and a white straw bonnet, trimmed with the same colour as the dress.

Another very effective costume was of violet velvet, the panier trimmed with dog-skin fur. A short jacket was worn with this, similarly trimmed.

MISCELLANEA.

PUMPING OFF HIDES.—A new machine for taking off the hides of dead cattle will shortly be tried at Buenos Ayres. The operation is short, sharp, and decisive, requiring only a minute for each hide. Cold air is forced by a pump between the flesh and the hide, and the thing is done. The process ought to be an improvement on the old hacking and scraping system.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE FROM RENFORTH.—James Renforth, the champion of England, has issued a challenge proposing to match his four-oared crew to row any four in the world the following races, viz.: a four-oared race, a pair-oared race, and a sculler's race, for from £200 to £500 a side, the race or races to take place eight weeks after the first deposit is made. It is said that the following persons will compose the crew: John Bright (bow), Robert Chambers (forward amidstships), Harry Kelly (aft amidstships), and James Renforth (stroke).

It is curious that the nearest cognate substance to the pearl is bezoar, a concretion of a deep olive green colour found in the stomachs of goats, dogs, cows, and especially of camels; the bezoar used to be a valued talisman. The Chinese have for centuries carried on a well-organized system of manufacturing pearls. The invention was made early in the 13th century, and they still honour the inventor with a temple and acts of ceremonial worship. The French pearls, which excel all others in the beauty of their imitation, are manufactured in the first instance out of the scales of tiny white fish which abound in the small tributaries of the Seine and Marne; it takes from seventeen to eighteen thousand fish to make one pound of the famous "*essence d'orient*."

In a recent article upon the trade in human hair, it is stated that a patent has recently been taken out for converting goat's hair into hair for ladies' use; and the experiment is so successful as to render it almost impossible to distinguish the real article from the imitation. This will be good news, not only to the dealers in hair, who might apprehend the exhaustion of their supply, but also to the ladies who depend upon art to compensate the deficiencies of nature. The same article states that in 1868 over 22,000 pounds of hair were imported into Great Britain, representing the clip of about 45,000 women. Much of this is obtained from the large communities of sisterhoods scattered throughout France and Belgium.

MR. WHALLEY AND THE "CAPTAIN."—It is not generally known, but such is the fact, that Mr. Whalley has lately escaped a terrible misfortune. When Her Majesty's ship "Captain" was being commissioned, Mr. Whalley expressed a desire that a son of his should join her as a midshipman, and as the hon. member gives the Government a consistent support (except, of course, upon the "No Popery" question), the First Lord of the Admiralty was happy to oblige him, and his son was in due time directed to join the ship. Mr. Whalley, who is an old yachtsman, accompanied the youth to Plymouth, and narrowly examined the ship. The conclusion at which he arrived was that she was top-heavy, and would upset in a big sea and a gale of wind. He then positively declined to allow his son to join her, and told the commander that he would take all the consequences of such refusal upon himself. Had it not been for this circumstance his son would inevitably have shared the fate of the 500 brave fellows who went down in the "Captain."

STEREOSCOPE.—The Abbé Morgue took the instrument to Arago, and tried to interest him in it; but Arago unluckily had a defect of vision that made him see double, so that in looking into the stereoscope he saw only a medley of four pictures. The Abbé then went to Savart, but he was quite as incapable of appreciating the thing, for he had but one eye. Becquerel was next visited, but he was nearly blind, and consequently cared but little for the new optical toy. The Abbé, not discouraged, called next upon Pouillet, of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers. He was a good deal interested in the description of the apparatus, but unfortunately he squinted, and could therefore see nothing in it but a blurred mixture of images. Lastly Blot was tried, but Blot was an earnest advocate of the corpuscular theory of light, and until he could be assured that the new contrivance did not contradict that theory he would not see anything in it. Under the circumstances, the wonder is that the stereoscope ever got fairly into France.—*American Journal of Chemistry.*

Who first said that we were "a nation of shopkeepers?" Not Napoleon, to whom—as to Talleyrand and, among ourselves, to Sydney Smith—a multitude of effective phrases are attributed, which he perhaps may have uttered, but certainly did not invent. Lord Granville said the other night in the House of Lords that the author of the phrase in question was "a great military genius, whose fall was accelerated by his extravagant profusion of blood and treasure;" but if his lordship will go back some eighty years, and turn to the report of the celebrated debate on the "armament against Russia," he will find Sir Philip Francis taunting England with her addiction to commerce, and describing the English nation as "a nation of stock-jobbers, a nation of three per cents." Whether it is better to be a nation of stock-jobbers or a nation of shopkeepers we will leave others to determine; but it is at least satisfactory to know that the reproach, such as it is, against commercial England proceeds in the first instance from an Englishman, and that it was employed not as a final condemnation, but as a goad by which to urge a particular course of action. Napoleon may have believed that England was a nation of shopkeepers, as he may have believed that "if you scratched the Russian you would find the Tartar," but neither of these sayings originated with him. The proverb on the subject of Russia scratching (undoubtedly a dangerous operation) belongs to the Prince de Ligne.

CHESS.

Another game in the late Telegraphic Match.
QUEEN'S IRREGULAR OPENING.

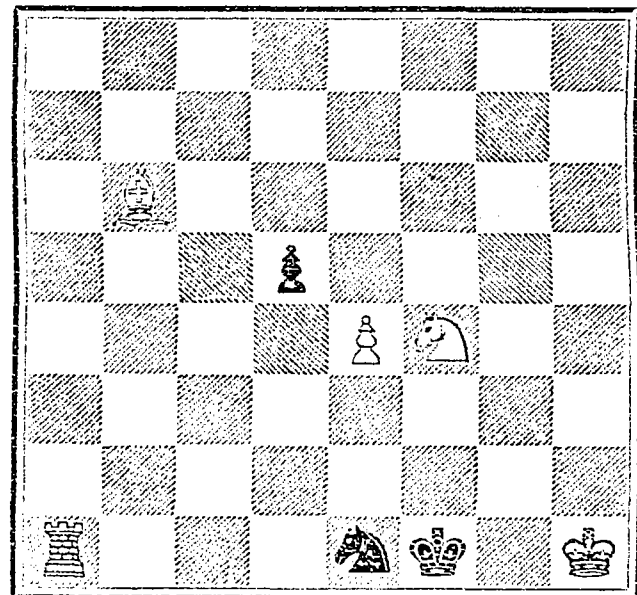
White.	Black.
Prof. W. Hlicks, Montreal.	Mr. J. White, Quebec.
1. P. to Q. 4th.	P. to Q. 4th.
2. P. to K. B. 4th.	P. to K. B. 4th.
3. P. to K. 3rd.	P. to K. 8rd.
4. K. Kt. to B. 3rd.	B. to Q. 3rd.
5. K. B. to Q. 3rd.	K. Kt. to B. 3rd.
6. Castles.	Castles.
7. P. to Q. B. 4th.	P. to Q. B. 4th.
8. Q. Kt. to B. 3rd.	Q. Kt. to B. 3rd.
9. P. takes Q. P.	K. P. takes P.
10. Q. Kt. to K. 2nd.	K. takes P.
11. Q. Kt. takes P.	Kt. takes Kt.
12. Kt. takes Kt.	Kt. to K. 5th.
13. Kt. to K. B. 3rd.	Kt. to K. B. 3rd.
14. P. to Q. R. 3rd.	B. to Q. B. 4th.
15. P. to Q. Kt. 4th.	B. to Kt. 3rd.
16. Kt. to K. 5th.	Q. B. to K. 3rd.
17. Q. to K. 2nd.	Q. to Q. 3rd.
18. B. to Q. Kt. 2nd.	Q. to Q. 2nd.
19. Kt. to K. B. 3rd.	B. takes B.
20. B. to Q. 4th.	B. takes B.
21. Kt. takes B.	Q. to K. 3rd.
22. B. takes B. P.	R. takes Kt.
23. Kt. takes B.	R. to Q. B. 6th.
24. Q. takes Kt.	Q. to K. 5th.
25. Q. to K. 2nd.	R. to K. 6th.
26. R. to K. B. 3rd.	K. R. to B. sq.
27. Q. to K. sq.	R. to Q. 6th.
28. Q. to Q. B. sq.	Q. to K. B. 4th. (a.)
29. Q. to Q. B. sq.	K. R. to Q. B. sq.
30. Q. to Q. Kt. 2nd (b.)	R. takes R. ch.
31. Q. R. to Q. B. sq.	Q. to Q. 2nd.
32. Q. takes R.	Q. to Q. B. 3rd.
33. R. to K. B. sq.	R. to Q. B. 6th.
34. P. to Q. R. 4th.	K. to B. 2nd.
35. Q. to Q. 2nd.	K. to K. 3rd.
36. R. to Q. sq.	R. takes R. ch.
37. Q. to Q. 4th.	Q. to Q. Kt. 3rd.
38. P. to Q. Kt. 5th.	Q. to Q. sq.
39. Q. takes R.	K. to B. 2nd.
40. K. to B. 2nd.	K. to Kt. sq.
41. Q. to K. Kt. 4th. ch.	P. to R. sq.
42. Q. to B. 5th. ch.	K. to K. 3rd.
43. Q. to K. 6th. ch.	Ka to R. 2nd.
44. K. to B. 3rd.	Q. to Q. 2nd.
45. P. to K. 5th.	P. to K. Kt. 3rd.
46. P. to K. Kt. 3rd.	P. takes P.
47. P. to K. Kt. 4th.	
48. P. to K. B. 5th.	
49. Q. takes P. ch. and wins.	

(a.) An error which costs a game which has been well opened and contested up to this point; and is a notable example of the truth of the maxim in chess, that it is highly dangerous to attempt the winning of games, which, from their nature, should be drawn. It must have been evident to the Quebec player that 30. P. to Q. 5th. &c., would have ensured for him a draw; over-anxious, apparently, to prosecute another promising line of play, he imprudently abandons a good position, and his opponent retains his extra pawn, which eventually wins.

(b.) This, and the succeeding move, are very well played; and, foregoing exchanges, completely paralyse the contemplated attack.

PROBLEM No. 28

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

CHARADES, &c.

ANSWER TO CHARADE No. 6.

Ottawa.

Thus—O. in Bold. T. in Tongue. T. in Peat. A. in Tart.
W. in Borrow. A. in Water.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 7.

Little Red Riding Hood.

Thus :—Gold Ore. Tile. Rhine. Hide. Dirt. Drone. Loire.

SOLUTION TO CHARADE No. 8.

Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba.

Thus :—Iron Ink. Hand. Snow. Queen. Truro. Bismark
Rhine. Howe. Cravat. Cato. Cab. Bear.

AN UNLUCKY COINCIDENCE.—Dean Ramsay "remembers in the parish church of Fettercairn, though it must be sixty years ago, a custom, still lingering in some parts of the country, of the precursor reading out each single line before it was sung by the congregation. This practice gave rise to a somewhat unlucky introduction of a line from the first Psalm. In most churches in Scotland the communion tables are placed in the centre of the church. After sermon and prayer, the seats round these tables are occupied by the communicants while a psalm is being sung. One communion Sunday, the precursor observed the noble family of Eglantine approaching the tables, and likely to be kept out by those pressed in before them. Being very zealous for their accommodation, he called out to an individual whom he considered to be the principal obstacle in the clearing passage, 'Come back, Jock, and let in the noble family of Eglantine,' and then turning to his psalm-book, he took up his duty, and went on to read the line 'Nor stand in the sinners' way.'"