

ing to it was exchanged by Government for St. Helen's Island, opposite the city, that belonged to the Hon. Chas. Grant, and upon which military works have since been thrown up. The church is chiefly frequented by Irish Catholics, and the grounds are laid out into streets that are rapidly building upon." When the old French Parish Church was taken down in 1830 its cut-stone front was transferred to the Recollet Church, which continued to be used by the Irish Roman Catholic citizens, until they removed to St. Patrick's Church. In 1866 the old church was finally taken down, and shortly after the present Recollet House was erected on its site.

The Recollet House of the present day is so well-known to Montrealers that we hardly feel justified in saying anything of its merits. Ever since its opening under the management of the present proprietors, Messrs. Brown & Claggett, it has enjoyed the reputation of a first-class dry goods store. Just now, decked out in its holiday attire, the spacious interior wears a brilliant and most festive aspect. In the windows are charming ball dresses and dress materials, expressly imported from England, rich silks and airy laces, irresistible to the unwary fair one who lingers too long and whose thoughts are resting on the appearance she will make at the approaching ball to the Governor-General. But all is not show here. Within are goods too precious to be exposed to the vulgar gaze. Here are silks stiff enough to stand alone and costing—think of it, ye husbands!—seven dollars and a half a yard! Here are new dress silks in every variety of shade, from the brilliant Solferino to the delicate tea-rose and peach blossom. Here are laces two inches deep, worth thirteen dollars and a half a yard! Tiny lace collars, of most undeniable and exquisite point, which may be had for twenty-three dollars! Here are gloves, of every make and colour—18,000 dozens of pairs of them, stowed neatly away in their paste-board beds. Here are flowers, satins, muslins, ribbons, with any number of et ceteras. And here lastly, but far from least, are bevy of fair ladies and rosy damsels, with minds all intent upon the coming ball aforesaid.

#### MESSRS. SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.'s NEW STORE.

As a supplement to the view of the new store on St. James St., rented by this well known firm of jewellers, we reproduce in this issue an interior view of the store as arranged for the Christmas holidays. The gorgeous display in the shop windows has for the past few days had such an attraction for admiring passers by, that the pavement has been thronged literally "from morn till dewy eve." But what shall we say of the interior, where the visitor is dazzled by the magnificence which surrounds him, and the virtuoso, while contemplating the works of art—bronzes, faience, statuary, and other objets d'art—heaves a sigh of regret that his pocket is not as long and as well lined as the purse of Fortunatus. But sighs and regrets are alike in vain, and he is at least free to indulge in the pleasure of admiration, even when the luxury of possession is out of his reach. So with this optimist's consolation he sets to work, to look and to admire his fill. Along either side of a spacious apartment admirably adapted for the exhibition of works of art are ranged huge terra-cotta vases, on which are painted scenes from the Iliad and Odyssey—the death of Patroclus, the departure of Briseis, the return of Ulysses, &c., &c.; at intervals these are relieved by handsome bronzes, and clocks of every make, shape, and material known under the sun—in bronze, gilt, ormolu, malachite, black, white and grey marble—the last a new and very effective material. Plate there is too galore,—salvers, goblets, chalices, baskets, flagons—and in one corner, just beside the staircase, a small case where the visitor—being as we pre-suppose a man of taste and appreciation for the beautiful—lingers in rapt admiration of some lovely reproductions of the antique in oxidized silver. Upstairs are laid out hundreds of those pretty little knickknacks that are in such demand at Christmas-tide—busts and statuettes in Parian marble, book-slides, writing-books and desks, and by itself at one end of the room, a marvellous set of fruit dishes in majolica. Downstairs once more, where by this time the musical-boxes are in full play: through groves of clocks; past shining lakes of gold and silver watches, from the tiny lady's toy, the size of a twenty-cent piece, to the giant hunter, in massive gold case, stem-winder and repeater, striking hours and minutes, and which costs \$800; or the jewelled beauty in the face of which a tiny thermometer is let in. Ranks of costly rings and trinkets are there too—crosses which may be had for \$1,800, and pins of proportionate value, thickly clustered with diamonds. These all are here in endless variety, and almost endless profusion, dazzling the visitor, who after a thorough inspection finds himself utterly bewildered, doubtful whether he has not been dreaming a scene from the Arabian Nights, and recovering, takes his departure with a thoughtful comment after the style of the Cordelier Calatagrone, "Veramente, queste gioiellerie sono cosa stupenda." And he is not far from wrong either.

#### SEASONABLE NOTES.

A cold at Christmas! Is there anything more unpleasant and yet more uncommon? A shocking influenza and a rasping, hacking cough that make existence unendurable, and Christmas festivities a hollow mockery—these are afflictions under which thousands are labouring this bright winter weather. *Que faire?* Grin and bear it? Certainly not. Did you never hear of Dr. Nelaton, physician in ordinary to the ex-Emperor Napoleon?—Dr. Nelaton, stories of whose skill are current in every capital of Europe? Thanks to Dr. Nelaton there is hope for the sufferer by the horrors of influenza—hope! there is more than hope, there is an almost absolute certainty of cure. His lozenges are warranted to relieve croup in thirty minutes, to relieve colds, asthma, coughs, sore throat and hoarseness. They are pleasant to taste and speedy in their operation. There is nothing cheap or impure in their composition, and they are prepared by a new chemical process by which they acquire therapeutic properties hitherto unknown to medicine. The proprietors of this excellent remedy are Messrs. Lafond & Vernier, of 252 Notre Dame street, Montreal; and 57 St. John street, Quebec, where they may be obtained at wholesale or retail.

Those who experience any difficulty in selecting presents for their friends will do well to look in at T. Lafreca's, 302 Notre Dame street, who has a large collection of Parisian novelties and fancy goods of a kind seldom to be found in this country.

In choosing Christmas and New Year's gifts utility is the first thing to be borne in mind—ornament after. Where the two may be combined so much the better. Such are the goods now offered for sale by Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Bulmer, 375 Notre Dame street, who advertise a splendid stock of new cabinet goods, desks and dressing cases in a variety of ornamental woods, inkstands, purses, pocket-books, scrap-books and albums.

"A tobacco-pipe is the chimney of perpetual hospitality." So Phlegmaticus is made to say in the comedy played before King James I in 1621 by the Oxford Students, on which occasion His Most Sacred Majesty was wholly horrified and scandalized by the

praise lavished upon the divine weed, in spite of his arguments and malediction as duly set forth and published in his own royal "Counterblast to Tobacco." The Counterblast was on this occasion but little considered, however, for the darling student who represented Phlegmaticus, not satisfied with the impression produced upon the royal mind by the sentiment already mentioned, burst out into a roaring stave

"Tobacco's a musician,  
And in a pipe delighteth;  
It descends in a close,  
Through the organs of the nose,  
With a relish that inviteth.  
This makes me sing, So ho, so ho, boys,  
Ho, boys, sound I loudly  
Earth ne'er did breed  
Such a jovial weed,  
Whereof to boast so proudly.

"A jovial weed" truly, but not always as genuine as it might be, especially when administered in the form of cigars. If you want to get what Phlegmaticus calls "most meteorological tobacco, pure Indian, not a jot sophisticated," pay a visit to J. Samuel, opposite the Post Office, whose stock of choice cigars and tobacco are guaranteed to be as represented. A really good Havana is always to be had at this store, and the connoisseurs know it.

The Life Association of Scotland is widely known as one of the most respectable and trustworthy insurance offices afloat. During the third of a century that it has been in existence its course has been marked by uninterrupted success—well-deserved by honourable dealing and punctuality. To intending insurers it offers special inducements and privileges of which particulars will be found in our advertising columns. The Montreal branch of the Association is under the management of P. Wardlaw, Esq., who has been indefatigable in extending the business and to whose exertions are due the popularity and success it has attained in this country.

Those who were present at the various concerts and other musical entertainments given during the past few months in this city cannot fail to have remarked the superior excellence of the pianos used on such occasions. These instruments were in nearly every case supplied by the well-known New York and Boston Piano-forte Co., the Montreal branch of which is under the efficient management of Mr. Thos. A. Haines, whose warehouse on Notre Dame Street is a great rendezvous of the lovers of good music and of good musical instruments. Among the novelties now held for sale by this gentleman is the "Colibri," or Humming-Bird Piano, a charming little instrument for accompanying, with clear liquid tones that it is a real pleasure to listen to, and which when ladies are present never fail to elicit the enthusiastic encomium, "What a perfect love!" The "Bijou" is a card table and melodon combined. Mr. Haines is agent for the Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos; the Jewett & Co.; the Woods Organs; the Mathushek, and the Weber Pianos, of all of which he keeps a stock on hand.

MANSION HOUSE HOTEL, BALTIMORE, MD.,  
20th October, 1871.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS.—Dear Sir: I have just finished the tenth and last bottle of your estimable Syrup of the Hypophosphites. To its use I ascribe cessation of cough, of sharp pains in my back and chest, and of copious expectoration; also, return of appetite, buoyancy of spirits, increase of flesh and strength to perform my daily duties with a degree of pleasure unknown to me for a long time. The good I have experienced from it is beyond description, and I advise all persons afflicted with consumption not to delay a day in taking it. Feeling sure that were it not for your Hypophosphites, I would now be in my grave.

Yours truly,  
GEO. C. FOUT.

## Science and Mechanics.

### CANADIAN INVENTION AND INDUSTRY.

Inventive genius at the present day seems to be taxed to its utmost by the constant demands made upon it by every department of industry, and if we glance over the list of important inventions we are struck with astonishment, not only at the vast number and variety now in general use, but also at the nicety and perfection to which even the most complicated mechanism has been brought. Powerful labour-saving machines and implements for performing every class of work even with greater accuracy than can be done with human hands are everywhere springing into existence, and consequently we find every branch of agriculture, commerce, and the arts and sciences progressing with wonderful strides. But the hand of invention is not only busy in the construction of labour-saving machines, but also in devising articles of comfort and luxury, the little niceties which we gather about us to adorn our homes and make them pleasant and attractive. Canada may well claim her share in progressive industry and already has a record of which Canadians are justly proud. Here and there throughout her borders are springing up manufacturing, and busy hands and active brains are at work turning out articles of utility, thus building up the trade and commerce, and adding to the wealth and prosperity of the country. Here, within our midst, has recently sprung up a branch of manufacturing industry that is rapidly assuming vast dimensions and promises to soon rank among the first in the city. We refer to the manufacture of Wilson's Patent Adjustable Chair, a representation of which in different positions may be seen on page 413. The patent right of this chair was during the last summer acquired by the enterprising firm of Dr. N. A. Smith & Co., 241 St. James street, who have with commendable energy pushed forward the business until it now gives employment to a large number, and by means of agents and Express Companies is being extended over the entire Dominion, and even into the neighbouring States. The demand has become so great that additional facilities for manufacturing are already required, and we understand the firm have in contemplation measures that will enable them during the coming spring to meet the wants of the trade to its fullest extent. The chair itself is an ingenious piece of mechanism, and with its many changes and positions constitutes not only a beautiful and attractive article of furniture for the parlour, library, or chamber, but also one of rare utility as well as of luxurious ease and comfort. The framework is entirely of wrought iron, beautifully japanned and bronzed, and although at first sight may seem somewhat complicated, yet it is really so simple in its working that a child can adjust it with ease. In its first position it is an ordinary parlour chair, but can be immediately and without trouble changed into a variety of other positions from upright to reclining, even into a bed with mattress all complete, altogether constituting one of the most complete, convenient and comfortable articles for the use of invalids, or, in fact any person who desires an easy position that can well be imagined. Being an article of real worth we are not surprised at its success, and we apprehend it will find its way into every household, for people at the present day are not slow to find out the value of articles of merit, especially if calculated to administer in any way to their ease

and comfort. As a Canadian invention we are glad to see it brought out and appreciated, for it not only adds to the general industry and prosperity of the country, but it is also a credit to the genius and enterprize of our citizens who deserve that success which their energy and perseverance is winning for them.

## News of the Week.

THE DOMINION.—A Nova Scotian, Arthur Halliburton, Esq., son of the late Sam Slick, has received a Government appointment in India, with \$10,000 per annum. —The Ontario Prohibitory League intend to agitate for the Maine law, and have sent out a great number of petitions for signature for presentation to the House. —The wood merchants of Toronto are indignant against the narrow gauge railways for not fulfilling their contracts to bring in cordwood. —Two young men from Quebec, who had gone down into the interior for a few weeks sport, have been missing some time, and are supposed to be lost. —It is not probable that the Government will grant the bonus of a month's salary for which the public officials have recently made application. There is no doubt that the whole question of salaries must come up before the new Parliament. Mr Campbell stated as much as that in the Senate towards the close of the last session. —Messrs. Esson & Co. of Halifax, have received a telegram from their agents in London, announcing the death of the Hon. Wm. Garvie, Commissioner of Mines and Works, N. S., on Sunday the 15th inst., in the South of France. —A collision occurred last week in Halifax harbour between the ferry steamers *Lady Ogle* and *Micmac*, owing to the prevalence of heavy fog. The ladies' cabin of the former was crushed in, and other damage done. One lady was hurt considerably. —Another outrageous case of abuse of police authority is reported from Toronto. Clara Clark, a respectable young girl, was arrested on the complaint of a female named Burt, with whom she was living, on a charge of insanity. The only ground for this was that she refused to go to bed when ordered by Mrs. Burt. She was taken and placed in a filthy cell along with drunkards, and prostitutes for all night. In the morning she was brought before Ald. Baxter, who was very indignant, and severely censured the police for their want of discrimination. He discharged the girl, and advised her to bring an action for false imprisonment against Mrs. Burt. The policemen will likely be brought before the Commissioners. —Mr. David Laird, editor of the *Charlottetown Patriot*, and member of the House of Assembly for Queen's County, has been appointed member of the Council of Prince Edward's Island. —The advertisement of railway debentures, in the Halifax papers, coupled with the remark that the Island must soon enter the Dominion, have occasioned much comment in the Prince Edward Island press. The opposite papers charge the government with having authorized the insertion of the advertisements in that form. The government papers reply that the broker who held the debentures advertised them as he pleased.

UNITED STATES.—The second trial of Edward Stokes was brought in on the 18th inst., in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. —A smart shock of earthquake was felt last week at Portland, Washington Territory, Victoria, Vancouver's Island and at other points on the northern coast. There were three series of shocks; no damage resulted. —The Senate of Louisiana on 16th inst. adopted the following resolution: Whereas there is a conflict between the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana and an act of Congress relating to the election of United States Senators, and whereas a reasonable interpretation of the Congressional law justifies delay on the part of the General Assembly in the election of a United States Senator until the second day after the commencement of the next regular session. —It was therefore resolved by the Senate that it will not proceed to the election of a United States Senator before the second Tuesday after the organization of the regular session of the Legislature in July next. —Fifty-two shares of the capital stock of the *Tribune* Association, constituting a majority, have been sold to H. M. Orton. The parties going out, besides Mr. Sinclair and the representatives of the estates of the dead proprietor, was George Ripley, Whitlaw Reid, John Hay, Thomas N. Rooker, Philip Fitzpatrick, Patrick O'Rourke, and Dr. J. C. Ayer. Each of the old proprietors was earnestly requested to retain at least a part of his stock. Messrs. Reid and Hay refused. It is understood that eight shares are reserved for Schuyler Colfax, who is to be invited to assume the editorship. Mr. Reid was requested to remain but declined. The majority of the trustees who desired to continue the paper on the basis of Mr. Greeley's card with Mr. Reid at its head needed only eighteen shares to secure a clear majority. It is expected that ex-Governor Morgan, ex-Surveyor Connell, and others of that wing of the Republican party will unite with Mr. Orton in carrying the stock.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Fourteen of the ringleaders in the disorderly demonstration at the recent Fenian amnesty meeting have been sent to prison for various terms. —The London *Post* denies that Eliza Cook, the well-known writer, is dead, although a person bearing the same name and popularly supposed to be the authoress, died at Deptford, England. —A *World's* London special says Disraeli's health is greatly impaired. —There has been heavy snow in the north of England. In Yorkshire and Derbyshire the ground was covered to the depth of one foot, and railroad travel was obstructed. The rivers in that section are very much swollen. —Large tracts of land in Leicestershire have been inundated, and in Derbyshire snow fell to the depth of twelve inches. Telegraph lines in all directions were badly damaged. Telegraph communication with Liverpool, Leeds and Hull was interrupted. At Grimsby the gale increased to a hurricane, and many casualties are reported.

FRANCE.—The Duke de Grammont has written a letter refuting the testimony given by M. Thiers before the committee to inquire into the causes of the late war. The Duke de Grammont, who was Minister of Foreign Affairs at the beginning of the war, stated positively that the Emperor had the promise of assistance from Austria in case of hostilities with Prussia. —The river Seine continues to raise and at many places has overflowed its banks. —A Paris despatch to the *Times* says it is more than ever evident that a majority of the Assembly is in direct opposition to Mr. Thiers. One or the other must yield. The country supports Thiers.

GERMANY.—General Von Roon will act provisionally as President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, the Emperor having granted Bismarck's request to be relieved.

SPAIN.—The *Imparcial* says a ministerial crisis is near at hand. It is impossible to delay the reconstruction of the cabinet.

DENMARK.—The international convention to secure uniformity of coinage, has been signed by the governments of Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

AFRICA.—Sir Bartle Frere, who is now en route to Aden to join the British expedition for the suppression of the African slave trade, arrived at Alexandria on the 17th. He was met upon landing from the steamer, which brought him from Brindisi, by the British Consul General and a large number of officers of the Egyptian army, who gave him warm greeting. He proceeds from Alexandria to Cairo where he is to be the guest of the Khedive.