The Herald.

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THE HERALD
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EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
From the Office of KANE & Co.,
54 GERMAIN STREET,
AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, Post-paid, or delivered in any part of the City or Town of Portland.

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dec15

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(Next door to A. Sinclair's)
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A FIRST-CLASS assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, SLIPPERS, RUBBERS, &c., which will be sold at
Lowest Prices for Cash.
Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest style.
VAUGHAN & DONOVAN.
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
Coaches furnished for Weddings, Funerals, &c., at the very shortest notice.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. mar24ly

ENGLISH HARD HATS.

Just Received per S. S. "Manitoban," and "Nova Scotian," a choice lot of
HARD FELT HATS,
suitable for Men and Boys wear. These will be found excellent value.
—ALSO—
SCOTCH KNITTED CAPS, Deep Crowns;
HEAVY WOOL, in plain and stitched;
GLENGARIES CAPS, in great variety;
FUR and FELT HATS, suitable for all ages;
In addition to the above we are showing a splendid lot of FUR CAPS, MUFFS and TIES. Heavy Cloth and Imitation of FUR CAPS, in numerous patterns.
SILK DRESS HATS and MERINOS, made to order at short notice.
Purchasers will save money by calling at
BARDSLEY BROS.,
22 Charlotte Street, and
Corner Brussels and Richmond Streets.
oct20

The Empire Dining Saloon,
GERMAIN ST., Opposite City Market
R. J. PATTERSON, Proprietor.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
The very best of Oysters always on hand
☞ SOUPS OF ALL KINDS served every day. ☜

WM. DOHERTY & Co.
CUSTOM TAILORS,
Corner of Main St., Portland,
AND PARADISE ROW.
SAINT JOHN, N. B.
FIRST CLASS FIT
And workmanship guaranteed. A full stock of
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
☞ Ladies' Sacques A Specialty ☜

DOMINION
Dining Rooms and Exchange,
OLD ST. JOHN HOTEL LOT,
CHARLOTTE STREET.
ARE NOW OPEN
Meals at all Hours. Dinner 35 cents, served from 12 to 2. Patronage solicited.
☞ Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. COURTENAY,
aug25 Proprietor.

P. KEENAN,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
(Successor to the late J. Crear.)
has removed from Germain street, to the Shanty on the
SOUTH SIDE OF THE FOUNTAIN,
centre of King Square, where he will be found prepared to give the best satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage. sept15

JOHN McGOURTY,
City Contractor,
COR. OF ELLIOT ROW & PITT ST.,
ST. JOHN, N B.
A slate will be kept at J. C. Ferguson's, King Square, and orders left will be promptly attended to.

100 Articles worth $30
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS with expenses paid on receipt of only ONE DOLLAR. This may seem strange but it is true nevertheless. Fire and hard times have compelled me to sell, and as there are only a few lots on hand you had better secure them immediately. Address
G. G. COREY,
283 Brussels street, St. John, N. B.

BLANKETS! COMFORTABLES!
Clearing out at Reduced Prices.
We will sell the balance of our Stock of BLANKETS and COMFORTABLES at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES:

$2.75 BLANKETS for $2.00;	$5.00 BLANKETS for $4.25;
3.40 BLANKETS for 2.70;	6.00 BLANKETS for 5.00;
7.00 BLANKETS for 6.00;	8.50 BLANKETS for 7.20;
10.25 BLANKETS for 9.00;	12.00 BLANKETS for 10.40;

50 COMFORTABLES for $1.50 each—regular price $2.00;
60 " " 2.50 each—regular price 3.00.
McCAFFERTY & DALY,
Corner of King and Germain Sts.

NEW
Dry Goods Store.
MISSION BUILDING,
PORTLAND BRIDGE,
—OF—
CHRISTMAS SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
The subscriber offers the following goods at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
150 PIECES FANCY DRESS GOODS, 8c. to 25c.
100 " BLACK ALPACAS and LUSTRES, 12½ to 30c.
50 Pieces BLACK BRIGANTINE and PERSIAN CORDS;
25 " Colored and Black MERINOS, from 50c.;
50 doz. MEN'S RIBBED UNDERCLOTHING, Shirts and Drawers, from 45c. to $1.00 each;
25 doz. Scotch LAMB'S WOOL UNDERCLOTHING, ribbed and plain Shirts and Drawers, $1 to $2.00 each.
20 doz. MEN'S CARDIGAN JACKETS, $1 to $2.;
Men's Kid Gloves, lined and unlined; Ladies' Kid Gloves, lined and unlined; Ladies' Corsets, Ladies Wool Squares, Scarfs, Wool Vests; 50 pieces LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS, Matalasse, Moscow Beaver, President, Ulster Cloth, Nap Cloth, etc.; 100 pairs each Common, Medium and Witney Blankets; 100 pairs White Twilled Blankets, Colored Blankets; White and Colored Flannels, Fancy Flannels, Tweed do.; English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds; Household Goods, Sheetings, Towels and Towelling, Napkins, Table Cloths, etc.
MICHAEL WALSH,
Late McCullough & Walsh.
dec22

25 KING SQUARE.
WOOL SQUARES, CLOUDS and BREAKFAST SHAWLS, in great variety, new, fresh and beautiful, at lowest cash prices;
WOOL and PAISLEY SHAWLS very cheap, at 25 KING SQUARE;
GREY and WHITE BLANKETS at bottom prices, at 25 KING SQUARE;
300 pieces DRESS WINCIES very cheap, at 25 KING SQUARE;
70 " DRESS MATERIALS, in all the leading shades, at 20 cents per yard, undoubtedly the best value ever shown in the city, at 25 KING SQUARE;
20 " BLACK CRAPE CLOTHS very much reduced, at 25 KING SQUARE;
300 " HEAVY WOOL TWEED for Youths', Boys' and Men's wear, at astonishingly low prices, at 25 KING SQUARE;
500 " PRINTED COTTONS and CAMBRICS clearing out at cost prices, at 25 KING SQUARE;
1000 " GREY and WHITE COTTONS commencing at 6 cents per yard, at 25 KING SQUARE;
The largest stock of CLOTHS in the city are selling off at less than Wholesale prices, at 25 KING SQUARE.
☞ Every purchaser should call and see our Stock before placing their orders elsewhere, as we sell genuine goods at lowest rates, at 25 KING SQUARE.
P. J. QUINN, 25 KING SQUARE.

CHINA TEA STORE,
24 BRUSSELS ST,
The finest assortment of
TEAS, COFFEES AND SPICES,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
GIVE US A CALL.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
I RESPECTFULLY wish to announce to my friends and the Public generally that I have on hand a large and well assorted stock of MEN'S and BOYS', Coarse, Calf and Kip Boots.
Men's and Boys' Shoes,
BALMORAL and CONGRESS BOOTS; Ladies', Misses and Children's
BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS,
and Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Felt Overshoes and Rubbers,
PLAIN and FANCY.
The above mentioned goods will be sold at very low prices for CASH.
Custom work and Repairing executed on the premises with despatch.
Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to my late husband while in business, I would solicit a continuance of the same.
MRS. J. DONOVAN,
Main street, Portland,
dec26 (McKeever's Building).

Portland Hat & Cap Store.
JOHN D. HARRIS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF HATS AND CAPS
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE LONG WHARF,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, N. B.
N. B. SILK, CLOTH and SEALSKIN HATS made to order at the shortest notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
REPAIRING carefully attended to. june2.

A QUANTITY OF PAPER BAGS,
WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.

U. S. PIANO CO.
$290.
YOU ask WHY we can sell First-Class 7 1-3 Octave Rosewood Piano for $290. Our answer is, that it costs less than $300 to make any $600 Piano sold through Agents all of whom make 100 per cent. profit. We have no Agents, but sell DIRECT to Familiest Factory price, and warrant five years. We Send our Pianos everywhere for trial, and require no payment unless they are found satisfactory. Send for Illustrated Circular, which gives full particulars, and contains the names of over 1500 Bankers, Merchants and Families that are using our Pianos in every State of the Union. Please state where you saw his notice.
ADDRESS:
U. S. PIANO COMPANY,
810 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The following interesting sketch of the life of John Boyle O'Reilly, which we take from the **Boston** *Times*, will no doubt be read with interest by our many readers:—

John Boyle O'Reilly is one of the most remarkable figures in the entire journalistic ilk of Boston. He was born at Dowth Castle, County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844. His father, William David O'Reilly, was a distinguished mathematician and scholar, and was for thirty-five years master of the Netterville Institution, Dowth Castle, a British charitable institution [illegible] attached [illegible] year [illegible] Irish [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] of France on the [illegible] Belle Isle fortress.

He received a liberal education which he improved to the most perfect self-culture. When a mere boy, he developed a taste for the newspaper profession, and became apprenticed with the office type and printer's ink in his native place. As a typo, he worked at the case in Dublin and various English cities. He had early mastered the art of short-hand writing, and varied his work as a compositor with reporting. When the Irish revolutionary movement of 1863 began, young O'Reilly was a compositor on one of the Irish-English dailies. It was at this point that his people thought proper to bid him to take a trip to Sydney, Botany Bay, instead his whole course of proceedings was favorable. He concealed his duties as a member of the Irish Royal regiment to the Irish cause, and was in the ranks, sworn into the Fenian organization, among the soldiers. He subsequently obtained a lieutenant and joined the Tenth Hussars, known in the historic name of "The Prince of Wales's own," and at once set to work to propagate Fenian principles among his comrades. He succeeded so well that he became one of the first victims of the informer's skill.

He was tried in the summer of [illegible] sentenced to penal servitude [illegible] this sentence was afterwards changed to twenty years' [illegible] During the [illegible] he was [illegible] convicted prisoners in England, working on the chain gang, with all the accompanying humiliations of felonious treatment. In November, 1867, he sailed for the penal settlement in West Australia, one of Britain's many Siberias, as one of a lot of two hundred and forty convicted prisoners. On board this vessel, crowded with doomed men, he again discovered his love for the pen, which with hatred certainly augmented for him the sacred. In company with one of his fellow-sufferers he issued a weekly paper which bore the unique name of "The Wild Goose," and published seven numbers of this curious journal while the ship reached the Antipodes, early in January of 1868. On the landing he was put to work as a member of a gang of roadmakers, and endured all the hardships of convict life until the 18th of February, 1869, when the wheel of his fortune took another, and for him lucky, shift. In that [illegible] contrived to obtain a boat for such the family [illegible] friends, and in company with one other [illegible] there he had a narrow escape from death by starvation, but just in the nick of time, when death was literally staring him in the face, he was picked up by Captain David R. Gifford, of the whaler "Gazelle," belonging to the port of New Bedford and bound to the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Gifford treated the daring fugitive with great hospitality, and on landing him at the Cape of Good Hope advanced him $100 to assist him on his way to America, whither he had now decided to go. Taking passage at the Cape for England, he found himself in October, 1869, once more on English soil, under very risky circumstances. Leaving Liverpool at once, he reached Philadelphia on the 18th of November, 1869, in the sailing ship "Bombay," having prudently avoided taking passage on one of the great steamships, all of which are vigorously watched as they leave the other side for fugitives from the law. On this soil a new career was read for him, but not until he had undergone some hard struggles. He made for New York, and arrived there without money, knew not a soul in the city, and his wardrobe save the rough suit which had served him in his adventurous voyaging across the two oceans. He applied, without success, to the New York newspaper editors for employment as a shorthand writer. He eventually managed to find a market for his sketch and some poems, the proceeds whereof enabled him to purchase more presentable apparel. He then procured Cooper's gymnasium for a month, and developed an address to the Irish National Land League, but this effort were enough to support him in his continual quest for work. On the 21st of January, 1870, he entered Boston, with a small capital, and about thirty dollars in pocket. Again he was, for a time, unable to join the great procession of workers, and was glad, for a while, to obtain a small situation in the office of one of the large steamship lines. In May of that year the Fenians organized their raid on Canada, and John Boyle O'Reilly got his first chance to show his powers as a journalist in the capacity of a correspondent, from the Canadian border, of the "Pilot." For a short time after the capture of O'Neil he led the Irish forces, and narrowly escaped capture. His letters to the "Pilot" displayed remarkable talent, and soon after his return to Boston he became the editor of the paper. His direction of the policy he promptly published a section of the paper. If the paper first in that line had luck, he has since lifted it into fame and made it the success it is. As a poet he is well known. Mr. O'Reilly's poetry is much admired, and many of his productions will, no doubt, take a place in the best collections of American poetry. As a prose writer he is equally well known. His prose writings are marked by a vigorous style, and are pervaded with a spirit of manly independence, and a love of liberty and humanity. Mr. O'Reilly's prose writings have been collected and published in a volume entitled "Statesmen and Patriots," and contain some of the best specimens of English prose to be found in the literature of the world. A few years ago Mr. O'Reilly became the proprietor of the Boston "Pilot." A more economical career for the paper set in. Within seven rapid years he has served the cause as a private Dragoon, marched up the Australian roads as a convict, and held the editorial chair, as a reporter, as a sub-editor, as proprietor, and finally emerged as the editor and owner of a large and prosperous Catholic newspaper.

Among the minor causes to which the depression of business in this country and the consequent distress are attributed is the existing protective tariff of duties on imported merchandise. A petition to Congress for its revision, drawn up for the New York Free Trade Club and others that see fit to join with it, sets forth in forcible language some of the evils ascribed to the protective policy. It is shown that the materials used in various lines of manufacture are taxed as from 25 to 125 per cent. on their value, which has the effect of raising the price of manufactured articles to an enormous extent for consumers, and consequently restricting their ability to buy, limiting the market for such articles at home, and making it impossible to produce them for exportation, and therefore crushing the business into the narrowest and most unprofitable limits. The result is not only disastrous to those engaged in these lines of manufactures and burdensome to the people who have to use their products, but it prevents the [illegible] from with other countries which would accrue if they were not cut off from producing for foreign markets. As a consequence the trade with Canada, Mexico and the South American republics, in whose markets we ought to have peculiar advantages, is absorbed by European countries. It is further shown that the effects of this policy are most severely felt by the laboring classes, who suffer from the increased cost of living and the restriction upon the industries upon which they depend for employment. It bears heavily upon agricultural interests, whose products have no share in protection, while every item that enters into their expenses is increased. Furthermore, the revenues of the country suffer with everything else, and the income from taxation is smaller than it would be under a less oppressive system. The case in favor of reform in the tariff, having in view the relief of those engaged in manufactures, the raw material of which is inordinately taxed, the lessening of the cost of manufactured articles generally and the development of foreign trade by removing obstacles which are now insuperable, is certainly very strong, and the only chance for a rational difference of opinion is as to the extent and direction of there form.—*Boston Globe.*

IRISH NEWS.

Mr. James Pain, the eminent architect, died at Limerick on Dec. 13th, at the very advanced age of 98 years.

A Police-constable, named James Kelly, stationed at Kill-o-the-Grange, committed suicide, on Dec. 16th, by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. The man lingered for some hours.

The Very Rev. James Maher, D. D., has left Rome for Ireland, where he will take up his residence, and cease the duties of Vice-Rector of the Irish College. He will be succeeded by the Rev. Father Eagan. He himself is the successor of Dr. Moran, now Bishop of Ossory.

On Dec. 15th, in the chapel at Cloyne, a farmer named John McInerney was noticed to drop suddenly to the ground when about to stand up at the Gospel of the Mass. The Rev. Daniel Corbett, P. P., was officiating at the time immediately left the altar and had time to pronounce the last blessing, when the man expired.

A manganaed John Foran, over sixty years of age, was brutally murdered at Feakle, on Dec. 17th. The body of the murdered man was found on the roadside at the village of Farrington, the skull being completely battered with stones. The deceased was formerly bailiff over the lands of Mrs. Andrew Finwright. Patrick Slattery, a returned American, is in custody on suspicion of being the murderer.

At the Assizes, on December 15, Walter Mealey, aged 25 years, and John Brett, aged 24 years, were indicted for the murder of Jas. Brett, brother of the last named prisoner, at Cruit, near Castlecomer, on the 2nd of Sept. last, and found guilty of manslaughter. The prisoner Brett, addressing Judge Keogh, said his heart was broken about his brother, and he appealed to him for mercy. He was drunk on the occasion he committed the act. No one could tell what he had suffered since he came to prison, but his heart had become affected, and he was now under medical treatment. Justice Keogh, said the sentence would be a very slight one, considering what he carried namely, twelve months' imprisonment with hard labor. Mealey, who had not used the knife, and with whom a distinction would be made, would be sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labor.

FASHION NOTES.

Reversible velvets are now manufactured.

Pompadour lace is used for trimming evening dresses.

Small metal cuirasses are worn with some French ball dresses.

Feather embroidery on tulle is the latest way of using plumage.

Patti has a new gown that is half cloth of gold and half ruby velvet.

Amethyst shoe-buckles is a Parisian caprice that is pretty and coquettish.

Jennie June thinks that we have furry fashions rather than fashions in fur nowadays.

Colored stockings checked in two colors with clocks embroidered in a light tint are fashionable.

Low-heeled English shoes made of kid and embroidered in white silk on the toe are worn in Paris.

India shawls are much worn in Paris, being, indeed, the only wrap that looks with the princess dress.

Yellow straw and pearl-colored gloves are out of favor in Paris, only white being thought suitable for full dress.

White cloth is fashionable for children's dresses and is no more expensive than blue or gray, as it cleans well, only turning to ivory white in the process.

French ladies now carry screen fans of rice paper or silk hidden in an fancy bird which dangles from the wrist by a chain and is supposed to recall the days of hawking.

Costly imported bonnets are of kid, in all shades of gray and ecru, light and pinkish chocolate and real brown. The ribbons used on such bonnets are almost always of satin.

It is stated that Worth is trying to bring the "Mary Stuart" mull into favor again.

After all the charges raised on hoopskirts and pedomanes, all the stubborn fight for tomes, the princess dress has won the day. Nearly all the handsome toilets prepared for New Year and for the gayeties which are to be crowded into the interval between this date and Lent, have the princess dress, sweeping in stately simplicity from throat to heel—the princess as we first made its acquaintance, and the regal robe heavy with plaitings, with riches and with uplings the back a mass of intricate drapery and the front a marvel of needle-work. Even when very rich materials are used less elaborate trimming is employed. So many princess dresses have the two breadths at the back of one material, the side fronts and sleeves of another, a straight robing down the front to match the back and a flounce on the side breadths about nine inches deep the headings top and bottom two inches wide, and the rest divided into three shirrings. These shirrings, running, or ruchings, as the dressmakers call them, are now all the rage. To be effective, such a dress requires should be of brocade and satin or heavy silk, or silk and velvet, or velvet and brocade. For evening dresses the "baby front," i. e., puffed or embroidered like the front of a baby's robe, is greatly the fashion, while the back of the bodice not unfrequently is a long-pointed stay, laced from top to bottom, the rest of the dress being strictly princesse.

M. McLEOD, 65 CHARLOTTE STREET, keeps a fine assortment of Tobacconists' Fancy Goods, Virginia and Canadian Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Havana Cigars, etc. His "Queen" Cigars, "three for a quarter," are the genuine article. Virginia Shag and Gold Leaf Smoking Tobaccos a specialty.

USEFUL DOMESTIC RECIPES.

To preserve flowers in water, mix a little carbonate of soda in the water, and it will keep the flowers a fortnight.

To cure a swelling from a bruise, foment it for half an hour, morning and evening, with cloths dipped in vinegar and water as hot as you can bear it.

To make a paste for cleansing metals take one part of oxalic acid and six of rotten-stone, and mix with equal parts of train oil and spirits of turpentine to a paste. The oxalic acid is poisonous.

STEAMED PUDDING.—Two cups of milk, half a cupful of molasses, two-thirds of a cupful of chopped pork, one teaspoonful of soda, three cupfuls of flour. Steam two or three hours, and eat with a sweet sauce.

PUDDING SAUCE.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one egg, the yolk and white beaten separately, flavor to suit the taste, heat all together, and add one tablespoonful of hot water just before serving.

Persons who are troubled with boils may remove them thus: Apply to them a plaster of flour and honey. Or a plaster of Venice turpentine. Or of soft soap and moist sugar, equally mixed. Or a plaster of roasted onions.

When the voice is lost, as is sometimes the case from the effects of cold, a simple remedy is furnished by beating up the white of one egg, adding to it the juice of one lemon, and sweetening with white sugar to the taste. Take a teaspoonful from time to time.

RICE CUCKNARS.—Take half a pound of the best rice; cook until thoroughly done; turn into cups; when cold place on a dish, and serve with milk, a little granulated sugar, some grated nutmeg, and a tablespoonful of any kind of jelly or preserved fruits, such as blackberries.

WEAFORD BISCUITS.—Rub four ounces of butter into eight ounces of flour and six ounces of lump sugar, the yelk of two eggs, the white of one, and a tablespoonful of brandy; roll the paste thin, and cut with a thin cutter; egg over the tops of each with remaining white, and sift on white sugar; bake in a warm oven.

An efficacious method for removing dandruff from the head is the following:—Put one ounce of flowers of sulphur into one quart of water; agitate often for several hours, then pour off the clear liquid, and saturate the head with it every morning. This does not produce the extreme dryness sometimes occasioned by the continued use of borax.

Warts may be removed by rubbing them night and morning, with moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such mark as follows their dispersion with lunar caustic. Or another way; Take a small piece of potash, let it stand in the open air until it slacks, then thicken it to a paste with pulverized gum arabic, which prevents it from spreading where it is not wanted. Apply this to the affected spot.

CREAM RICE.—Wash two tablespoonfuls of rice, and add to it a half a cup of white sugar, a teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, some of salt, and one quart of milk. Set in the oven to bake, stirring often. When the rice is dissolved, as very soft, remove any brown specks that may be on the top, and add in briskly half a teacup of corn-starch, dissolved in half a cup of cold water. It will thicken instantly. It can be made the consistency of custard by placing it back in the oven for one moment. Serve with wine jelly.

A large quantity of the free gas which exists in rhubarb, gooseberries, currants, and other fruits, may be judiciously corrected by the use of a small quantity of carbonate of soda, without in the least affecting their flavor, so long as too much soda is not added. To an ordinary sized pie or pudding as much soda may be added as will cover a twenty-five cent piece, or even twice such a quantity if the fruit is very sour. If this little hint is attended to, many a stomach-ache will be prevented, and a large quantity of sugar saved.

STEAK AND OYSTERS.—Take one pound of best rump steak, without any fat; put in an oval dish a dozen and a half oysters (taking care to remove the hard part and the beard), with the liquor from the oysters to cover them; put the steak on them, cover the top of the steak with two onions cut in the Chinesepossible manner; put another dish inverted over the steak, then put a paste round the edge of both dishes, and put this into a gentle oven for an hour. Reverse the dishes for five minutes, then take off the dish which was originally on the top, and serve.

VEAL CAKE.—This is a very tasty dish for supper or breakfast, and uses up any cold veal which you may not care to mince. Take away the brown outside of your cold roast veal, and cut the white meat into thin slices. Have also a few thin slices of cold ham and two hard-boiled eggs, which also slice, and two dessert spoonfuls of finely chopped parsley. Take an earthenware mould and lay veal, ham, eggs and parsley in alternate layers, with a little pepper between each, and a sprinkling of lemon on the veal. When the mould seems full, fill up with strong stock and bake for half an hour. Turn out when cold. If a proper shape be not at hand, the veal cake looks very pretty made in a pie-dish.

SLIGHTLY MIXED.—At an entertainment, not long ago, at which the audience was not particularly large, the manager rose and remarked, "I thank you for your attendance this evening, and although poor in quality the quantity is good." There was an outburst of laughter which filled the hall, and the audience passed out amid the apologies of the speaker, who said, "Try as hard as he could, the horse would get before the cart sometimes." Then there was another laugh.

William the Third not an Orangeman.

There was an extensive celebration of the 187th anniversary of the battle of the Boyne by the Orangemen of Ireland. They should change their name, for there was nothing in the ideas or the conduct of William the Third, King of England, and Prince of Orange Nassau, that is expressed by their designation. He was a Protestant, but he was not a bigot, and he was the very reverse of a persecutor. Could he have had his way the Catholics among his subjects would have stood on the same footing with Protestants; and those infamous laws that were enacted after the Revolution of 1688 for the oppression of the native Irish never would have disgraced humanity. William was so far from being a bigoted enemy of Catholics that he often was in alliance with great Catholics potentates, and thousands of Catholics were among the soldiers who served under him at Namur, Steinkirk, and Landen. One of his allies was Charles the Second, King of the Spains and the Indies, and head of the senior branch of the House of Hapsburg, a line noted for unbroken attachment to the old faith. Another was the Emperor Leopold the First, head of the junior branch of the Hapsburg family, and a Catholic of the extremest views. A Third was the Elector of Bavaria, chief of the Wittelsbachs, historical champions of Catholicism. A fourth was the Duke of Savoy; and even Pope Innocent the Eleventh himself sympathized with William in the last war he waged against the Catholic Louis the Fourteenth of France. At one time "the Catholic" Spanish King invited William to assume the office of governing the Low Countries, which formed part of the King's dominions. These facts do not show that the Catholics of William's time regarded him as being a bitter foe of themselves and their religion. He was, indeed, though a Calvinist and Predestinarian, one of the most liberal-minded of men, and far in advance of his age on the grand question of toleration; and his Dutch designation embodies the very idea of religious freedom. Yet this very Dutch designation of his has been used to obtain a name by the Orangemen, who are bigotry incarnate! A more whimsical piece of perversion never was known—and it never was known until long after William had left the world; for the Orange Order dates only back to 1795, and William died in 1702. Had an attempt been made to found that fraternity in his time, he would have forbidden to it the use of that title of which he was more proud than he was of his royal English title; and were he living now he would be the very last of men to enter an Orange Lodge, or in any way to encurage Orangeism, as that word is at present understood. Were the advocates of despotism to form a brotherhood, and take their corporate name from John Hampden, they could not be guilty of a worse perversion of truth than are the men who give to a bigoted brotherhood a name derived from that most glories of all titles—the Prince of Orange.—*Boston Traveller.*

SELECTIONS FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

A distinguished writer has just now been lost to the Catholic cause in this country in the person of Mr. T. W. M. Marshall, formerly vicar of Swallowcliffe, in Wiltshire. A lengthened illness terminated, peacefully and most happily, on Friday, the 14th inst., the last rites of the Church affording, at the close of this earnest life, the full measure of their consolation. It was as far back as 1840 that Mr. Marshall graduated at Cambridge. While he was acting as Vicar in Wilts he began writing his "Notes on the Episcopal Polity of the Catholic Church," a wonderfully learned work for so young a man to have penned. He literally contrived, through his study of the Fathers, while producing it, to read himself and write himself into a complete acceptance of Catholicism. It was, if we remember rightly, in 1845 that the ex-Vicar of Swallowcliffe was received into the Holy Catholic and Roman church in Lord Arundel's private chapel at Wardour. Subsequently to this he was appointed one of her Majesty's inspectors of schools, and while most ably and energetically discharging his duties and responsibilities of that onerous office he wrote his exhaustive and, in many respects, amazing work on the "Christian Missions." Where he contrived to accumulate his immense array of facts and statistics must always remain to us a mystery little less than bewildering. We never think of the book without a mingled sense of admiration and astonishment. Besides the works already named, Mr. Marshall was the author of two other remarkable volumes, one entitled "My Clerical Friends," and the other "Protestant Journalism." For many years past the deceased has contributed to various newspapers and periodicals, both Catholic and non-Catholic, his fine Roman hand being often recognizable under the thin veil of the anonymous. Some time back he had received a signal token of the Papal approval in his capacity as a Catholic journalist and a thoroughly skilled man of letters, his Holiness Pope Pius IX, having appointed him a Knight of S. Gregory.

A REMARKABLE CONVERSION.—The name of David Urquhart, who died last summer, was well known in the diplomatic world. He had lived in Turkey, studied it, and written of it in a work entitled "Turkey and Her Resources." He had served Lord Palmerston, but withdrew from his service because the Russian tendencies of the Premier were too great for Mr. Urquhart. During late years he conducted a journal and contributed to others. His mind was of a Catholic tendency, yet he died out of the Church. Now, however, his widow, her two sons, and two daughters have just been received into the Church. On the 8th of December, Feast of the Immaculate Conception, at Friburg, in Switzerland, the illustrious lady with her family solemnly abjured Protestantism and received, first Catholic, Baptism, then the Sacrament of Confirmation, in the private chapel of the Bishop of Friburg, Mgr. Marilley. General Castella was godfather for one of the boys, and a noble lady of Friburg godmother for one of the daughters.