

which had been interrupted, but the women told his wife that if he came again they would leave their doors ajar and deluge him with boiling hot water when he attempted to nail up a process, and she told him, and then he thought that it would be better to leave the matter stand as it was. Then Boycott was terribly mad, for he could not get a process served for love or money. But a happy thought struck him, and he wrote to the English newspapers saying that his fences were pulled down and destroyed, and that he was otherwise persecuted because he was a Protestant. A nice Protestant Boycott was a man who could not speak half-a-dozen words without swearing. Boycott had a number of rules for the management of his estates. His laborers were being continually fined for several trifling things, such as being two or three minutes late, although they worked 12 hours a day, leaving a gate open behind them, etc., until their wages would be reduced from \$2.25 per week to an average of \$1.75. (Continued.) In reference to Boycott's fences being pulled down, he (Redpath) had passed by his estate, the day after the complaint had been made and found the fences and gates all right, (applause) and twelve constables gounding the property. But the people were exasperated by his treatment of them, and when his wife next went down to the village to make purchases she could find no one willing to sell her anything. Boycotting thus begun. The landlords, however, had welcomed the religious cry with fervor, for in it they thought they saw a way to fight the Land League. So they brought down fifty Orange lofers from Ulster, and the British Government had to protect them with 1,000 soldiers. And how had Boycott welcomed his saviors? Well, as the people refused to sell anything for either the soldiers or Orangemen he was enabled to sell them the potatoes they were digging at fourpence a stone. (Laughter and applause.) It cost the Government \$50,000 to dig a few acres of potatoes, and, therefore, it was a matter for serious calculation how much it would cost to gather the crops belonging to enemies of the Land League throughout the country. (Cheers.) He would tell them how the name "Boycotting" originated. The social ostracism to which Boycott had been subjected seemed to answer the purposes of the people so well that it was resolved to adopt it generally. He had consulted with Father John in regard to a name for the new plan, for the word "ostracism" did not express the full meaning and was not otherwise considered suitable. "If you will suggest a name," said he (Redpath) to Father John, "I will put it into everybody's mouth and make it known throughout the world." Then Father John after thinking deeply for a few moments, suddenly brightened up and said that he thought the name "Boycott," besides making its owner famous or infamous, would be a perfectly fitting word, and so the name was adopted (cheers).

What had the Land League done for Ireland? What had it achieved in the interests of a mistreated people. The Land League was the grandest movement in the history of Ireland, for the unity and patriotism of its purpose and for the strength and intelligence of its organization. It had reduced the rents to Griffith's valuation, and had thereby saved millions to the robbed peasants—and this he looked upon as the greatest victory ever obtained since the days of Catholic Emancipation. (Applause.) It had kept thousands of the poor and destitute Irish from falling victims to forced starvation and going down to untimely graves. It had taught the Irish tenants that they had other interests to look after than those of the landlords, and that they were no longer at the will of that tyrannical class. (Cheers.) It had made the laws which might be favorable to and protect the tenant, but which were never made to work through the overbearing influence of landlordism; it had made these laws live letters. It had restrained the people of Ireland; it had kept them within the legal and constitutional limits of action. The great London daily, the Times, a most infamous sheet, and us had, if not worse, than the N.Y. Herald, (hisce and groans) in its dealings with the Irish people had said that there were two Governments in Ireland, and that that of her Majesty was scarcely recognized. Yes, the Land League was the Government of the land, for it had greater power and exercised a more salutary influence than the English Government; and what was more, it was the greatest conservative power in the British Empire, for the object of the patriot Davitt (here three cheers were given for Davitt) in founding this movement was to preserve the land to the people, and to have Ireland for the Irish. (Immense and enthusiastic cheering.) The Land League had finally roused the spirit of the nation; it had roused the manhood of Ireland such as it never had been since 700 years. It was a manhood awake to its rights, and bent on liberty and justice. It was a manhood, self-contained, cool, courageous and defiant. (Great applause.) Now, who were, and what were, the leaders of this great national agitation? He was an American abolitionist himself; he had worked to free the slaves; he had been in constant communication and contact with the greatest defenders of justice and humanity of the day; they all knew such men as Lyod Garrison and Wendell Phillips, whose sincerity in the cause of freedom no one ever doubted, and whose love for mankind was universal. Well, these men were now equalled by the leaders of the Irish people, who were working in a similar cause and were animated with a similar spirit. Farnell, Davitt, Dillon, Sullivan, and their associates would be as true to the cause of oppressed Ireland as the American agitators were as true to the cause of the slave. (Enthusiastic applause.) He could speak in this strain for he personally knew all the Irish Leaders and was thus in a position to compare the leaders of the two agitations, both in the interests of justice and humanity, and he was satisfied that the honesty and sincerity of the one were as great as those of the others. (Applause and cheers for the Irish Leaders.) Landlordism was on the wane in Ireland, and it was time, for during the last 700 years it had not only blighted the land but it had made slaves of the people—it had sunk them in ruin and poverty—but the day of its doom was coming, it would soon be swept out of existence, and they all must be its executors. (Great cheering.) The Irishmen who got rich in Canada or the United States and who did not wish to recognize the Land League, would receive, as he might imagine, no respect or admiration from his fellow-citizens of other nationalities, but would be the laughing stock of all. The Irish people, he could tell them, would never be satisfied until they saw their own Irish Parliament once more sitting in College Green in Dublin. (Applause.) And there was no reason why they should not, except a brutal power stopped them. He would ask them to sustain the Irish people in their demands, until Home Rule, such as existed here in Canada, was granted to their fellow-countrymen across the sea. And if the Irish people failed in obtaining fair, just and adequate concessions, if their demands remained unheeded, in fact they were not made free

and happy, why, from the bottom of his heart and with the whole energy of his soul, he would wish and strive to see a Republic established in Ireland, and to see the green flag float free over a free people and an independent nation. The cheering which followed was deafening; it seemed if the enthusiasm of the brilliant and thronged audience knew no limits—Mr. Redpath had finished his lecture. Messrs. F. A. Quinn, J. C. Fleming, and C. J. Doherty, being each called upon by the audience, made a few remarks, the tenor of which was gratitude to Mr. Redpath for his instructive lecture, a confidence that his prophecies concerning Ireland and the Irish would be fulfilled, and a wish that those present would be strengthened in their duty to their country by the story of the past sufferings and present struggle of their countrymen at home. Three cheers were then given for Mr. Redpath, the entire audience rising to its feet in so doing, after which the assemblage dispersed.

THE TRUE WITNESS FOR 1881.

The TRUE WITNESS has within the past year made an immense stride in circulation, and if the testimony of a large number of our subscribers is not too flattering it may also claim a stride in general improvement. This is the age of general improvement and the TRUE WITNESS will advance with it. Newspapers are starting up around us on all sides with more or less pretensions to public favor, some of them die in their tender infancy, some of them die of disease of the heart after a few years, while others, though the fewest in number, grow stronger as they advance in years and root themselves all the more firmly in public esteem, which in fact is their life. However, we may criticize Darwin's theory as applied to the species there is no doubt it holds good in newspaper enterprises, it is the fittest which survives. The TRUE WITNESS has survived a generation of men all but two years, and it is now what we may term an established fact. But we want to extend its usefulness and its circulation still further, and we want its friends to assist us if they believe this journal to be worth \$1.50 a year, and we think they do. We would like to impress upon their memories that the TRUE WITNESS is without exception the cheapest paper of its class on this continent. It was formerly two dollars per annum in the country and two dollars and a half in the city, but the present proprietors having taken charge of it in the hardest of times, and knowing that to many poor people a reduction of twenty or twenty-five per cent would mean something and would not only enable the old subscribers to retain it but new ones to enroll themselves under the reduction, they have no reason to regret it. For what they lost one way they gained in another, and they assisted the introduction into Catholic families throughout Canada and the United States of a Catholic paper which would defend their religion and their rights. The TRUE WITNESS is too cheap to offer premiums or "chromes" as an inducement to subscribers, even if they believed in their efficacy. It goes simply on its merits as a journal, and it is for the people to judge whether they are right or wrong. But as we have stated we want our circulation doubled in 1881, and all we can do to encourage our agents and the public generally is to promise them that, if our efforts are seconded by our friends, this paper will be still further enlarged and improved during the coming year. On receipt of \$1.50, the subscriber will be entitled to receive the TRUE WITNESS from the 1st December, 1880, to the 31st December 1881 (thirteen months), including the one back number. Any one sending us the names of 5 new subscribers, at one time, with the cash, \$1.50 each will receive one copy free and \$1.00 cash; or 10 new names, with the cash, one copy free and \$2.50. All the above subscriptions are for the term ending December 31st, 1881 (13 months). Our readers will oblige by informing their friends of the above very liberal inducements to subscribe for the TRUE WITNESS. We want active intelligent agents throughout Canada and the Northern and Western States of the Union, who can, by serving our interests, serve their own as well and add materially to their income without interfering with their legitimate business. The TRUE WITNESS will be mailed to clergymen, school teachers and postmasters at \$1.00 per annum in advance. Parties getting up clubs are not obliged to confine themselves to any particular locality, but can work up their quota from different towns or districts; nor is it necessary to send all the names at once. They will fulfil all the conditions by forwarding the names and amounts until the club is completed. We have observed that our paper is, if possible, more popular with the ladies than with the other sex, and we appeal to the ladies, therefore, to use the gentle but irresistible pressure of which they are mistresses in our behalf on their husbands, fathers, brothers and sons, though for the matter of that we will take subscriptions from themselves and their sisters and consins as well. In conclusion, we thank those of our friends who have responded so promptly and so cheerfully to our call for amounts due, and request those of them who have not, to follow their example at once.

"POST" PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO. As a general rule most advertised cough cures are merely palliative, and smother up a cough by the opiates they contain; not so with Haggard's Pectoral Balsam; it is composed of soothing, loosening, and healing expectorants, prepared from harmless demulcents, roots, gums, and barks, that are not only safe but thorough and certain in their action upon the diseased mucous surfaces of the throat and lungs. D 11-2

NEVER RETURN. It is said that one out of every four real invalids who go to Denver, Col., to recover health never return to the East or South except as a corpse. The undertakers, next to the hotel keepers, have the most profitable business. This excessive mortality may be prevented and patients served and cured under the care of friends and loved ones at home, if they will but use Hop Bitters in time. This we know. See other column.

THE TRANSVAAL. THE DISASTER TO THE 54TH REGIMENT—THE PREMIER OF THE SITUATION—MORE TROOPS FOR THE CAPE. Pietermaritzburg, Jan. 5.—Capt. Lambert, lately a prisoner at Heidelberg, has just arrived. He was released on parole with Capt. Elliott. Both were sent to Orange Free State unarméd, but when crossing the Vaal River the Boers who accompanied them fired on them, and killed Elliott. Sixty-two prisoners of the 54th Regiment, released by the Boers, are on their way down. Captain Lambert gives the following account of the disaster to the 54th:—On the road from Pretoria to Sydenburg the detachment was met by two men with a letter, summoning the colonel to surrender in two minutes. The colonel refused, and formed his men, when fire was immediately opened on all sides. The officers were almost instantly shot down, and the force disabled. The colonel then ordered a surrender. Eighty-six men were buried on the field, and 26 have since died. Lambert estimates the number of Boers at Heidelberg at 8,000. He met a large number of Boers going in from Orange Free State. The commanding officer at Newcastle reports that 3,000 Boers entered Natal and took up a strong position on the road to Transvaal, about five miles within the border. They are pushing the patriots to points 10 miles from Newcastle. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a letter relative to the Transvaal, says: "I am assured that when full information is presented to Parliament, the Government's desire to act with an impartial regard to the interest and rights of all parties concerned will be appreciated."

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. DR. KANNON. Late of Children's Hospital, New York, and St. Peter's Hospital, Albany, &c. 290 1/2 St. Joseph Street, (over McGale's Drug Store.) \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 per week. Address H. HALLER & Co., Portland, Maine. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Copy outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

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Legal Notices. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1587. Nellie McCaw, wife of George Bruce, agent of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said George Bruce, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 9th December, 1880. DESJARDINS & LANCOT, Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1587. Esther G. LeFebvre, wife of Joseph Charette, Commerciant, Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Joseph Charette, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 9th December, 1880. DESJARDINS & LANCOT, Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1588. Cesarine Sené, wife of Ernest Cyr, plasterer, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, vs. the said Ernest Cyr, Defendant. An action of separation as to property has been instituted by the Plaintiff against the Defendant. Montreal, 9th December, 1880. DESJARDINS & LANCOT, Advocates for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1589. Marie Octavie Mithilde Valérie, wife of Leon Larue, of the City of Montreal, said district, defendant, duly authorized to enter on justice, for the present, Plaintiff, vs. the said Leon Larue, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 7th December, 1880. DUBABEL, PAGNIBLO & RATNVILLE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, Superior Court, No. 1590. Clotilde Durand, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Edouard Durand, butcher, of the same place, duly authorized to enter on justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said Edouard Durand, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause, on the Twentieth day of December, 1880. Montreal, 20th December, 1880. LAURENT & LEBLANC, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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FOR THE HAIR! Souffrants, the celebrated Assyrrian queen had hair which was the envy of her subjects. It continued beautiful, flowing and glossy to the end of her life, never as much as grey hair during to peep through. It is probable she was acquainted with some remedy afterwards lost; but we have LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. Sold by all chemists.

THE HAIR! On the Montreal Exchange one broker remarked to another: "Why, look, Blunk has grey hair!" Blunk, who is a young man and somewhat of a beau, felt annoyed at the fact of having his grey hairs discovered, but went immediately and procured a bottle of LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER for fifty cents. The result was amazing. It is sold by all chemists.

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