THE NATIONAL LAND LEAGUE.

The weekly meeting of the Irish National Land League was held yesterday in the offices, Upper Rackville-street.

On the motion of Mr. Sexton, M.P., the chair was taken by

The Rev. Harold Rivers.

Amongst those present were—

Rev. M. Sheehy, Cloonmacnoise; *Rev. Mr. Scott*, St. Anthony, Abergeely; Rev. M. Hutchins, St. Anthony, do.; Thomas Sexton, M.P.; J. O'Kelly, H. J. Donnelly, P. Nolan, *Mansion square*; J. J. Clancy, John Dillon, Ballinrobe, Sligo; J. Flynn, A. J. Walsh, The President Manchester Democratic League; W. Hable Frederick, Cheetham Democratic Federation; Dr. J. Kenny, J. P. Mullennix, Kilkerry; James Byrne, Tonnyscurt, Roach Beach, Mayo; Patrick Keely, Parkmore, Ballinrobe; Thomas P. Phillips, Michael P. O'Reilly, Thos. Whelan, Ballinrobe Branch; James Gibbons, Glengar, Patrick Dolan, do.; Pat. M'Hugh, do.; Pat. Farrell, Lanesborough; James Murray, Thomas Gleeson, Longford; Bryan Mullarkey, P. J. Finlan, Ballinrobe; Thomas Brown, Belmullet; P. O'Neill, Kilcrohy (Mayo); Edward Mercer, Cliff, Lanesborough; Patrick Mullennan, do.; Edward Joyce, do.; M. J. Morris, Castlebar; P. Reynolds, President Small Leagues; John Reynolds, Addergoole; Andrew Cleary, Castle Mahon; John Dunny, James Gaffney, Kilkerry; Peter O'Hanlon, Liverpool; John Walsh, Castlebar; J. J. Hanlon, P. G.; O'Reilly, Athlone; R. J. Kelly, William Doran, A. J. Wyvill, Attercliffe; Patrick Ward, Ballinrobe; Patrick Sohan, Tubbercurry; Peter Moore, Andrew Jackson, Aryan; John Clinton, P. G.; John Hoare, Southwick Branch, London; George Jones, Nurse; P. Keilly, Patrick O'Neill, P. Hanlon, Surrey, Kilkerry; P. Gavin, P. Fallon, Kilmacrow; C. O'Donnell, Sligo.

Mr. Quinn reported that the subscriptions during the week amounted to. £1,655 12s 2d. (applause), of which £1,000 was from the "Irish World," New York (applause); £311 4s 10d. from the New Jersey Branch of the Land League, through the "Irish World;" £200 from the Brisbane (Queensland) Branch of the Land League, of which *Mr. Kevin Izod O'Doherty* (applause) was president. The latter remittance came through his Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, Archbishop of Cashel (applause). There was also a remittance of £50 to Patrick the St. John's (Newfoundland) Branch of the Land League (Patrick O'Donnell, president), which was also forwarded through the Archbishop of Cashel. The Land Leagues of Great Britain sent a remittance of £32 17s 6d.

Mr. Quinn said he was pleased to say the number of applications for the period of evicted families was this week less than usual (applause).

Skibbereen (county Cork) applies for another grant for Mike Jennings and six in family evicted in April, 1880, by Edward Magan, Tuaghmacnuney. At the time of his eviction he was not his land as caretaker, and since the landlord's building the farm. On the 29th April he got a grant of £6, but the poor man being *poor ill*, the secretary writes—"We confidently appeal for another small grant. £8."

Dingle Branch applies for a grant for Morgan Flaherty and seven in family evicted on the 14th June, 1881, by Robert Albert Hickson, Captain of the 3rd Bath, England. The agent is the notorious Sam Hussey. The valuation was £34 15s. Rent, £160. The rent was increased £40 since 1872. The secretary, who *makes the application, writes*—"After Flaherty's eviction he took possession of his cowhouse, where he now resides. No sum on *when the farm. It is used as a small grazing* plot for the surrounding plot." £5 granted.

Ballybrghford Branch (county Kerry) applies for a grant for Mrs. Mary Hussey and three in family, evicted on the 29th June, 1881, by Colonel Crosbie, Ballybrghford, Kerry. The valuation was £46 15s; rent £72 7s. In the year 1876 the rent was increased by £3 0s. She was not admitted as caretaker, and the farm is a commonage. £5 granted.

Mitchelstown Branch applies for a small grant for Widow Mary Quigley and three in family, evicted on the 19th June, 1881, by Rev. H. R. Moore, London. She has been admitted as caretaker, but the farm remains untaken. £5 granted.

Kilfinane Branch (county Limerick), applies for a grant for Charles M'Donald and three in family evicted on the 23rd June by Mr. Margaret Murphy, Ardpatrick. The valuation was £19 5s; rent £45 10s 2d. The secretary, who makes the application, says the rent was not due at the time of the eviction. The tenant was not admitted as caretaker *and the farm has been taken by one Don Murphy*, who is under police protection. £5 granted.

Rosscahill Branch, county Galway, applies for a grant for Patrick Lee and six in family evicted on the 20th June, 1881, by Robert W. Martin, Canterbury, England. The agent is well known—Mr. J. Robinson, of Rosscahill, Connemara. He was not admitted as caretaker, and the farm, writes the secretary, is still idle, and, like many similar *model farms, is sure to continue so.* The same branch applies also for grants for Thomas Walsh, one, and five in family; Thomas Walsh, June, and six in family; Michael Walsh and four in family, and Roger Walsh, an under tenant, and six in family. They were all evicted on the same day (June 20th, 1881) and by the same landlord. In none of the cases have the tenants been admitted as caretakers, while in all cases the farms are vacant, and are sure to continue so. £30 granted.

Gilldon Branch applies for a grant for James Fryer and six in family, Bridget Sweeney and one in family, and Michael Gannon and eleven in family—all evicted on the 20th June, 1881, by Rev. Bellew, Thurles, county Tipperary. The agent's name in this case is C. Robinson, Esq. They were not allowed back as caretakers, and the farms remain vacant. £30 granted.

Clare Branch applies for a grant for Catharine Hogan and three in family, evicted on the 9th July, 1881, by Anne Lardner, Corr, county Mayo. The valuation was £1, rent £6 5s. The tenant was not admitted as caretaker, and the farm remains *unkept unoccupied.* The secretary who writes asks a grant of £5. Granted.

Carnahan Branch applies for a grant for Pat Malloy and six in family evicted in April last by Michael Mullen, Switzerland, and Thomas Leech Kilkelly, who jointly own the place; valuation £3 17s 6d; rent £7. Tenant not admitted as caretaker and the farm remains untaken. £5 granted.

Fenagh Branch applies for a grant for Pat Fox and nine in family, evicted on the 4th June, '81, W. K. Irwin, Monaghan. He was not admitted as caretaker, but he took possession after eviction left, and still holds it. £5 granted.

Annaduff Branch applies for a grant for Pat Dolan and eight in family, evicted 3rd May, '81, by Colonel Parlow, Corragh Cloney, county Kildare. Valuation £3; rent, £1 15s. The rent was raised three times. He was not admitted as caretaker, and the farm remains untaken. £5 granted.

The same branch applies for a grant for Wm. Morris and nine in family, evicted 7th July, '81, by W. Bennington, Rathcoe, Dromahair. The tenant was not admitted as caretaker, and the farm is vacant. The evicted now is at present undergoing six months' imprisonment for resisting persecution. £10 granted.

Killaloney Branch applies for a grant for James Sweeney and eight in family evicted on the 20th June, 1881, by John Palmer, J.P., Brookfield, Killaloney, county Leitrim; valuation, £3; rent, £13. The tenant has not been admitted as caretaker, and the farm has not been taken. He is at present resident in a little hut convenient to the farm. £5 granted.

Knockbridge Branch, county Louth, applies for a grant for Patrick and four in family, evicted on the 11th June, 1881, by Lord Louth, Louth Hall; valuation, £26; rent, £101. Tenant was not admitted as caretaker, and the farm is occupied by the Emergency man granted by the police. The secretary who sends the application adds—"The crops on the farm are going to ruin, as there cannot be found a man, woman, or child who will give a hand's turn on the evicted farm; not even the labourers in the employment of Lord Louth will work on Mr. Duffy's farm. Not in this all. There is not a tenant on Lord Louth's estate who will pay a penny rent unless at the bayonet point, until Mr. Duffy is reinstated in his evicted farm." £5 granted.

Hillstown Branch applies for a grant for Mary M'Roy and four in family, evicted on the 17th May, '81, by R. N. Hall, Roby, Northumber. She retook possession, for which she is to be prosecuted. £5 granted.

The Chairman said he was sure it was gratifying to them that the League was still able to make money grants in cases of necessity (hear, hear). They must also regard with unbounded satisfaction the fact that "The Twelfth" had passed over in the North with remarkable peace and quietness. It was a circumstance that proved abundantly—in the mind at least—that whether or not they were the *de facto* government of Ireland—they were at all events the promoters of the peace (hear, hear). He declined of course to make inquiries with the gentlemen who spoke from so many platforms in Ulster (another Pilgrim) who not entirely in his way), but he would show so clear a *pair of heels as any man of them all.* Pleading from this, he wished to say a word about the case of the Fitzwills, who had recently been *allowed their liberty. These young men had been* imprisoned for laughing while. It seemed that two cows had been treated in that unfortunate manner in their neighbourhood, but recently the grand jury had broken their an application for compensation in respect of the cattle, and after full deliberation they imposed a tax upon three townlands, the *townland on which the Fitzwills* lived when they were attacked but the others being exempted (hear, hear). These young men had been released from prison, Mr. Forster "having taken into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and seriously hoping that the clemency thus extended to them will be justified by their conduct in future" (laughter). Could the logic of folly further go? Could they have a more signal illustration of the idiotic way in which the Coercion Act was administered in Ireland? (Hear, hear) Again, they had been hearing a great deal of late about trial by jury, and it was instructive to note one or two matters. The other day at Tralee a man was tried for a Whiteboy offence. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. They had considered all the evidence in the case, and had no their conclusion. Judge Lawson, who tried the case, spoke from his seat, and virtually accused the jury of violating their oaths, and expressed a hope that for trial by jury there would be substituted trial by Special Commission (Hisses). They would have in mind that Judge Lawson was dealing with a great jury. Has the chairman had now to answer the second Boycotting case. In the Dublin Protestant and a Catholic quarter. A short time ago a Protestant land intruded upon the Catholic Archbishop, and the Protestant was certainly guilty of a thing not allegated to be commended, but at the same time a thing not altogether to be unexpected. The Protestant was arrested, and was tried before the Chief Baron Fallon a few days ago, and his lordship instructed the jury that if upon the evidence they came to the conclusion that there was a reasonable danger of the land leaguers to a breach of the peace, they should find a true bill. Has this was a grand jury, and they were for above such a thing as binding a man till against a Protestant land, so they threw out the bill. And how did the Chief Baron receive the announcement? Why, with the most judicial equanimity. He did not upbraid the jury for their act. He did not charge the grand jury with violating their oaths. He maintained a judicial calmness. He (the chairman) did not believe *they need trouble themselves to* condemn the judges—the country had condemned them sufficiently (hear, hear). But when they heard so much about the sheltering of mild by juries, it might be well also to consider whether in some cases it would not be expedient to shield trial by judges (hear, hear, and applause). Coming to the movements in which they were engaged, he rejoiced to state that it was growing, and growing wherever (hear, hear). New branches were being formed almost every day in the North of Ireland (applause), and there was ample proof that that of movement was being felt from the outside it was a movement that sprang from the hearts of the people (applause).

A Voice—There is no doubt of it.

The Chairman—In point of fact it was more than a movement springing from the hearts of the people; it was a movement sanctioned by the hearts of the Irish people all over the world (hear, hear, and applause). Look at their contributions announced that day. Brisbane sent £200, St. John's (Newfoundland) £50, Great Britain £30, the "Irish World" £1,000 (applause), New Jersey also through the "Irish World" £311 (applause). All this pointed to a settled conviction on the part of the Irish race to be masters in their own land (applause). All over the world the Irish race now distinctly that this land agitation was but the initiatory step towards securing the people of Ireland from the thraldom of an oligarchy more cruel and relentless than any that had ever cursed a noble people (hear, hear). How necessary therefore, was it that those who aided in the conduct of the agitation should be true to the great trust reposed in them! A thoughtful Irish historian had observed that the great problem of Irish politics was how to keep about up so as to prevent an explosion on the land, and so the other prevent the people from relapsing into their former coldness. The Irish classes were dealing with this difficult problem at the present time. No doubt the Government would like an explosion, but they did not intend to let them have it if it could be helped. They intended to use—to drive as near to the edge of the precipice without going over as it was possible for human ingenuity to accomplish. The world was watching them. Many oppressed peoples were watching them, waiting to take their cue from the result, and if the League conducted this revolution to successful issue these oppressed peoples would be inspired with confidence to go on (hear, hear). Ireland herself was watching, with a tenacity never before exceeded, the conduct of the men at the helm. The Irish Leagues was in the total—the country was eager to know whether in this evil day they could stand the test (hear, hear). Therefore he said—Let them by their solemn resolutions, by their self-sacrificing spirit, show that they were worthy of the great trust placed in them. The task was to regenerate a nation (applause), to place her in her proper position among the free peoples of the world, and surely that was a high and a holy mission! But it was a mission—there was no use disguising it—that required a service of resistance difficult and self-sacrifice unsurpassed in history, and the great question was—Were they equal to the task? (Loud applause)

Mr. Donnelly said they had all been greatly pleased by the announcement of the handsome subscriptions sent from America, Brisbane, and other places, but, as Mr. Sexton remarked at a previous meeting, they notices a great paucity in the subscriptions of money who could afford it in this country. He did not wish to cast blames, who was waiting for the coming harvest to see the hope of paying their little debts. He alluded to the class of large farmers, who had not immense subscriptions through the action of the League. He mentioned there that the self-pay was coming round again, and while some of them would be expecting a reduction of £20 where a poor man got only £5 or 10s, they should subscribe to the movement, pay rent for the defending they received (hear, hear). He thought they could all agree with him that in the last few weeks remarkable activity had sprung up among Land Leaguers in the country. The Land League was never so determined to carry on the programme of Michael Davitt as it was at the present moment (applause), and he told the American people and the gentlemen who were interested rather for the meritorious they made on behalf of the country that they might rest assured the men outside would carry on their movement to the bitter end (applause).

Mr. Hayes, Castlebertrand, asked, before Mr. Sexton, the recognised head of the Land League in Ireland, now to address the meeting, which he presumed to ask for some information upon a subject of great importance. The Government had raised the name of the Land Commission, and the Leagues may know the exact length to which the Government was prepared to go. Would the General League that they had authority without of late—in such sense of them thought—would the United League tell them what ought to be the duty of the people of this locality? (Great laughter). Before the prisoners came out on his friend Mr. Keitle, and on some other of the most active members of the organisation, the Land Bill as it then appeared had been condemned (applause). There was a great deal of unsuppressed action in the country as to what ought to be done. Since then we had proved that a recent National Convention should be held, and Mr. Sexton subsequently suggested that perhaps a number of public meetings might be held through the country would answer the same purpose. Now, no man could doubt that on the part of the League at this time would depend results that might be felt for countless years. He wanted then there was really danger that many members in the country might be inclined to relax their efforts for the purpose of giving the Land Bill what they might call a fair trial (cries of "No, no"), in the belief that a period of Government repose was most desirable, for now since every hatred. Land Leaguers in Ireland would see going that, if he could before the time had come when it might be safe to discontinue or modify the agitation (no, no). But the people had been led into a position in which any retreat or any halt would be not only disastrous but impossible (applause). Every important case must admit that though the Land Bill contained some good points, it was only an experiment, the result of which no man could foresee. If the Irish people had submitted to this experiment upon Mr. Gladstone's assurance, they might find out, when too late, on their fathers that after the treaty of Limerick, that they had been once again betrayed and tempted by the cunning and treachery of British statesmen. Mr. Gladstone was bound, which he greatly doubted—(laughter)—he would admit that time might *possibly prove his bill to be a* blessing and a boon. And he would ask the Irish people he allowed to run the possibility of such a risk? There could be no such risk from the action of the League. The Land League could do more in two years than any land bill could do in fifty (applause). If they once in whose hands the destinies of this great movement were now placed failed to take the attitude that the people expected—if they allowed the people to be compromised by even tacitly bartering their birthright—he said, *brethren—for the mess of pottage of this Land Bill*—if they went back one iota from their declared determination of first clearing the land of the foreign vampires that had fattened on her blood, they would be scattered and condemned before the bar of *public opinion in future years, and the country's* and would not see the darkness of enduring slavery to last no more (applause).

Mr. Sexton, M.P.—"The gentleman who has just addressed you has raised a question of vital importance and interest. It will be a serious and a delicate, *and a pathos which I must readily acknowledge.* I don't know whether he wished to extract from me to-day any opinion as to the merits of the Land Bill. If he did, I answer him frankly at once, that the only thing certain, positive, and beyond doubt in that Bill is that it is not to be a bill for driving the Irish people out of Ireland (applause). That object it is certain to perform; that it is certain to achieve any other object in some time I will not hazard to say (applause). I don't know enough of the three gentlemen whose names you mentioned this morning to venture to predict with anything like *accuracy* the course of action they may take, but the career of Sergeant O'Hagan has not been a career of striking public consistency and honesty. Mr. Jellett in the House of Commons has distinguished himself more by attacks upon the gaming expense letters of the Irish people than by anything else (laughter), and Mr. Vesey has distinguished of the landlords' (Hisses). Under these circumstances it will hardly be expected that I should hold out any sanguine hopes of the conferring the enfranchisement, and as the working of the old times upon their consciences or the working of a sublime sense of duty, I must say my previous opinion of the bill, whatever it may have been, has not been improved by the realisation of these names (applause). Mr. Hayes desired to know what is to be done. My advice to that *at the present moment is, the people must persevere* in what they are *doing* (applause). I must decipherable in the strongest terms the advice *I give* any quarter whatever of force or doubt with regard to any intention to fall back one inch (applause), either on the part of the people or of any one to whom the people look for guidance. (Applause). What is the meaning of this phrase? When have the people shown a disposition to fall back, or what may have *been the disposition to be a coward?* (Applause.) I think it may be fairly claimed that until some such disposition is shown should be spared these exhortations, and I very loth to predict that if any signal call be made upon the courage of men, it may be found now as it was in past years, that for the hour of crisis the man who says back about courage may not happen to have the least of it (applause). I believe myself it is of great importance that adequate counsel should be taken at this moment with respect to the progress of the national cause, because it leads least within the limits of speculation that the Land Bill may be amended in some way, and therefore, as Mr. Hayes has clearly pointed out, a clear situation will be created, acting upon different minds in various ways, and it is desirable, and indeed essential, that when that bill passes into law the people and their guides should be of one mind with regard to the precise course to be taken. It is impossible for me as an individual to offer any step in that direction, but I will express the opinion that the time has come, and it is high time for the executive to consider without delay whether it is not incumbent upon them as guides and exponents of the public interest to convene such an assembly as will be thoroughly representative of the people of Ireland for the purpose of deciding upon their future course (applause). What is all I am to a position to say, and I think *my friend Mr. Hayes will admit I have given* as frank and sincere an answer as it is in my power (hear, hear). Mr. Sexton proceeded to quote from the reports of the deputation from the North of England as to their tour through Ireland, describing their reports as the most enthusiastic and encouraging they had received. He quoted from reporting the condition of the Irish tenants those references gave it as their opinion to the deputation that the Irish labourer and small farmer had for better life than *Englishman* their present existence. Indeed, they said they had never seen the people so bold as they are now. They seemed quite regardless of their lives. Men had stood in front of the bayonets point and told the police they would die rather than move. With such a spirit in the country, he thought their attitude would be one of such confidence, without boasting, at all resembling practical speeches or unnecessary appeals to courage which they have to exist (applause). Reports from the organisers of the League *in all parts of the country convinced him that the* spirit of the people was never so forward and stern as at the moment (applause). Organisers said, "The landlords are very quiet here." Another said, "The enthusiasm of the people is wonderful." The terms were—"Never so good before," *never the people were enthusiastic the landlords* were, as a logical consequence, quiet (applause); and though meetings at present might be few, for reasons not at all *detracting the spirit of the people* —the people were busy at present at harvest operations, and they knew the most most competent to speak at meetings had been for a time taken away—but above all, the people had learned the maxims of the Land League, and were quietly and steadily acting upon them (applause). Not though the present rules of the Land League were simply sufficient completely and generally to bring about social consequences in Ireland, yet he believed that if to-morrow the executive telling guides of the Land League were to ask the people to abstain from their present politics to a still more refined platform and a still more intense, and, if they would, perhaps position, he believed the people were ready to do it (applause).

Mr. Hayes was understood to say he did not refer to physical force.

Mr. Sexton—I think sudden excursions into a subject of this kind are to be deprecated (hear, hear). I did not allude to physical force—I alluded to a more radical and extreme position upon the next question then the Leagues has hitherto taken up and wherein on the one hand I hope the people are ready to follow me if, in presence of a more unprincipled and extreme form of oppression it should be found necessary to make the call, and others who feel extremes concerned in the direction of the movement, will not, if the time came, as matter what may be the before us, shrink from advising the people and calling upon them to follow us (loud applause). Mr. Sexton referred with pride to the numerous subscriptions from America and Australia this week, remarking that the £200 from Australia filled him with hope which so hardly cared to express in language that he might be thought extravagant. He had come to them through the greatest private to instruct from an exile who was more was similar—Kevin Izod O'Doherty (applause). He believed that when under such guardians the generosity of the Irishmen of Australia was once excited by a full knowledge of the miserable conditions of the people here, and of the dreadful odds against which they were fighting, that £200, which was a mere sill of benevolence, would swell into a mighty cataract (applause). Funds were going up and evictions were going down (applause and laughter). They used to have 60 to 80 a week, they had only 30 this week, and he had hoped that it was not too bold to say members Handbooks were realising that the game was nearly up (applause). Of 50 farms sold during the week, 43 were allowed to go to the agents of the landlords. He again called upon the tenants all over Ireland to have a manly confidence in the strength of the organisation and in the power to help them and help their farms up to the emergency man when put up for sale, and rely upon this organisation between the day when they would go back to class (applause). *Extreme sights the latest day present, but it may* not after they considered their private interest over the public good, they would not from that day forward support this League to pay their law costs if they sought in their future (applause). After referring to the success of the movement to Gardiner Mr. O'Connor, of Clonbrinlie, and to the action of the people in re-winning to save the cows of Mr. Farrow, now in Kilmainham, Mr. Sexton mentioned that the Government had issued a secret circular to the governors of prisons where sequestrations were confined, directing them to instruct the warders to pay particular attention to what the suspects said in conversation with each other and to report it to the Government (hear, hear). Being the best they were together in the association room a warder was to overhear attendance listening to every word spoken, and in the morning he wrote verbatim from memory any expressions that might alarm and be used against the prisoners by the Government (laughter). To such depths of degradation the Government might sink never can it entered on the path of coercion. Mr. Sexton next spoke of the unjustifiable and indecent language of Judge Lawson at the Tralee assizes in saying Mr. Blennerhassett, the Member, "would not be gratified" by being tried at the present assizes. He explained also, at length, the case of Michael Fallon of Mountcastle, Galway, who was sent to jail, with his wife, for going back to the farm from which he was evicted, and where children were put into the Longford Workhouse. He promised that these poor children would not be allowed much longer to be subject to the contamination of the workhouse, and when Fallon came out of jail he would find that the Irish friends who were stronger than his enemies (applause). Referring to the resignation of the Irish of Dublin in last Sunday's meeting in the Park, he said this and every other National movement owed much to the patriotic zeal self-sacrifice of the Dublin trades, and he would respectfully suggest that, having regard to the state of trade in Dublin at present, they should not be asked to issue a penny's subscription. If they came to their national meeting in their bodies, they could do without banners or music (hear, hear). As to the movement among the labourers in the South for increase of wages, it was a subject which he believed *no intelligent lawyer had any wish* to shirk, and which, whether he wished to shirk it or not, would not be shirked much longer (applause). This was a movement for the rights of labour. They said that the man who had contributed to the wealth of the country *has a right to the fruits of his labour. He* meant that *principle they had applied the principle* of combination among the tenants to explain the landlords, and he thought it was a legitimate and a moment the right of the labourers to apply the same principle of combination for the protection of their class (hear, hear). He observed with pleasure at Kilmallock and Kilmurray, where the labourers and farmers met friendlily together, they were easily able to agree as to rate of wages, and he believed if this was done everywhere—whether it was a question of horses or gardens or the great question of the rate of wages—peaceful, friendly, and confident agreements would be made (hear, hear). He warned the labourers against the cardinal error of listening to landlords, who were the natural enemies of both of them, and who had driven the labourers off their small farms and left them a burden on the farmer. He asked the labourers to stand by the farmers, to meet together for what they considered a fair rate of wages, read delegates, and endeavour to arrive at a friendly conclusion. Whatever might be done in other parts of Ireland, the labourers could never be prepared in Ireland—not even by combination—unless the principle of the League succeeded, for combination among the labourers could create a sufficient and satisfactory labour market where there was not a sufficient demand. All they first enjoyed the tenant in his holding at a fair rent, and they secured the ultimate object of the Land League, that ownership which will induce the farmer to enlarge and make him cultivate every inch of the soil (applause). The labourer who was *isolated by the landlord to* farm for one amount the amount of the farmers was stronger to his own race, and in enemy to the progress of the country (applause).

Mr. A. A. Yorke having given an account of his visit to Father Sheehy in Kilmainham,

The meeting broke up.

LAND LEAGUE FUND.

	£	s	d
J. Brollier, Esq., 32 Westmoreland terrace, Hampstead, co. Tyrone, through the "Nation" ...	15	5	0
Parnell defence Fund ... £6 0 0			
Land League £9 5 0	0	1	0
Mrs O'Hayte			
Brisbane, Queensland, Branch Land League, per Rev James B Hearn and Dr Kevin Izod O'Doherty, president, through his Grace the Most Rev Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel	200	0	0
Knockbridge Branch, Fellow, county Waterford, per J Fitzgerald ...	0	19	6
Harvey, The Grange, Waterford, *ann* 72	1	0	0
St John's, Newfoundland, per Mr. James O'Donnell, through the Most Rev Dr Croke, Archbishop of Cashel ...	50	0	0
Rue Branch, per James Conway ...	0	0	0
Ballinrobe Land Branch, per R Costello	5	0	0
Kilfyghrane, Kerry, per H M'Kenna	5	0	0
Ardfinnan Branch, county Cork, per Rev M Hennessy, C C ...	0	0	0
Arklow Branch, per James Hudson	1	0	0
Upper Donoughy (Carrigallen) Branch, per Pat Curran	2	10	0
Henry Jackson, Esq., Gatebrook, county Carlow, per Mr Nolan	2	10	0
Clara Castle Branch, per John Morris	0	0	0
Ardrass and Strength Branch, county Kilkenny, per Rev R O'Brien ...	5	0	0
Glenarle Branch, per R M'Kenna ...	3	0	0
Per National Land League, Great Britain—			
Hull Branch £10 0 0			
Birmingham do 5 0 0			
Consett do 4 5 0			
Sheffield do 3 7 6			
Leicester do 1 12 0			
South Shields do 1 10 0			
Cardiff do 1 5 0			
Smallthorne do 1 5 0			
Oldham do 1 0 0			
Towlaw do 0 15 0			
Deptford do 0 12 0			
Morton Colliery do 0 10 0			
Shaw do 0 10 0			
Crewe do 0 10 0			
Keswick do 0 7 0			
Coniston do 0 7 0			
Thornley do 0 5 0			
———	32	17	6
Per P Egan, Paris— "Irish World," New York ...	1,000	0	0
Chicago contents of lecture under auspices of Irish American Council, per William Carroll, President, and Peter Dahill, Treasurer ...	41	18	9
Newark (New Jersey) Central Branch, per "Irish World" ...	311	4	10
Brooklyn, per Hon Judge Walsh ...	162	13	0

In acknowledging the remittance last week Glasgow Branch Land League was credited with £145, instead of £140.