

## THE FEELING THROUGH THE COUNTRY.

(Nation, Oct. 22.)

FROM the moment the news became known that Mr. Parnell was arrested meetings of the Land League branches were held, at which strong resolutions were passed condemning the Government for their action, and pledging themselves to sustain the principles and policy of the Land League. Up to Tuesday Oct. 22nd, the daily papers had published reports from upwards of three hundred branches of the League, at all of which resolutions framed in the spirit we have mentioned were passed.

An indignation meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held in the Round Room of the Rotundo on Friday week, "to denounce the tyrannical and cowardly arrest" of Mr. Parnell. Charles Dawson, Esq., M. P., Lord Mayor Elect, occupied the chair.

The following resolutions were passed:—

Proposed by E. D. Gray, Esq., M. P., seconded by James O'Kelly Esq., M. P.:

"Whereas it appears obvious that the arrest of our leader, Charles Stuart Parnell, has been effected solely for the purpose of preventing him from exercising his constitutional right of advising the people of Ireland in reference to the course of action they should adopt towards the Land Act, resolved—That we stigmatise that arrest as one of the most arbitrary, lawless and tyrannical acts that has ever disgraced the annals of British rule in this country."

Proposed by T. D. Sullivan, Esq., M. P., seconded by M. Metge, Esq., M. P.:

"That in view of the fact that Mr. Parnell was arrested upon the charge of having incited to intimidation, it rests with the people of Ireland to answer that charge by acting with the utmost unanimity and earnestness on the advice given them by Mr. Parnell previous to his arrest."

Proposed by J. G. Biggar, Esq., M. P., seconded by Alfred Webb, Esq.:

"That we regard the arrest of Mr. Thomas Sexton upon a monstrous and ridiculous pretext as a fresh outrage upon justice and fair play, and that we tender to him on his sick bed, in Kilmainham, the hearty sympathy and gratitude of the Irish nation."

The *Cork Herald* of Saturday last gives the following description of the city on the previous day:—

Yesterday there was a very strong manifestation of feeling in the city with reference to the arrest of Mr. Parnell. Business was almost altogether suspended, and shops, with a few exceptions, were either entirely or partially closed. On the previous evening, at a preliminary meeting of citizens in the Land League rooms, Prince's-street, a resolution was passed calling on the shopkeepers to close their premises at 10 o'clock, and shortly after that hour people were replacing the shutters on the windows of every house in the South and North Main-streets, Great George's-street, Pope's-quay, Lavitt's-quay, the Coal-quay, Castle-street, Nile-street, and the streets adjoining. At the Butter Exchange, and several other establishments, the employees turned out at about ten o'clock, and business was brought to a standstill in these places for the rest of the day. Later on, the crowds in the streets were increased by the appearance of the Corporation men who had, in accordance with the resolution of council, ceased work. By two o'clock there were but very few business houses in any part of the city that had not their doors closed or shutters up. On several of the closed doors portraits of Parnell were exhibited, and on one some crape was hung out, underneath which were written on a slip of paper the words "For the death of a constitutional agitation in the country." During the day there was scarcely a policeman to be seen on the streets.

The same paper, says:—

At two o'clock yesterday a largely attended and representative meeting of citizens was held in the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering the action of the Government in arresting Mr. Parnell. The chair was taken, amid great applause, by Mr. John Daly, M. P., who in his opening speech denounced the Government for their outrage on liberty, but counselled the people to remain calm and give nothing but passive resistance. You have, he said, thirteen millions of people outside this island in whose veins run active Irish blood. (A Voice—Thank God). You have the moral force of their sympathy behind you, but if you allow the Government to precipitate a conflict, your liberties will be crushed as they were nearly a hundred years ago. Now we won't be drawn into a conflict with the soldiers or the police (applause). The tension is too strong for England to bear. If to-morrow a great European war were to ensue—(A Voice—God send it!)—if anything arising out of the occupation of Egypt were to draw Continental nations into conflict—your opportunities would be a thousand times better, to demand what you require, for she could not then keep her 40,000 soldiers in Ireland (applause). All the prominent citizens were present, and strong resolutions condemning the Government were passed. At eight o'clock the same evening a meeting of the trades of Cork was held in the Mechanics' Hall, Duncan-street, for the purpose of condemning the arrest of Mr. Parnell. The hall was crowded to excess, and all the trades were largely represented, while the prominent members of the Cork Land League were also in attendance. At a few minutes past eight o'clock Mr. Daly, M. P. entered the hall, and was loudly cheered on taking the chair.

On Friday, when the news became general in Liverpool that Mr. Parnell had been arrested, a large meeting was immediately held to denounce the Government. This was followed up on Tuesday by an enormous mass meeting, at which Dr. Commins, M. P., and Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, M. P., were present. Reporting the meeting on Friday night the *Liverpool Echo* says:—

Last evening a meeting of the Irishmen in Liverpool was held at the rooms of the Home Rule Association, Hatton-garden, to protest against the arrest of Mr. Parnell. The meeting was convened by circular. The room was crowded to excess. Dr. Commins, M. P., occupied the chair.

A letter was read by Mr. P. O'Brien from Mr. Parnell, written immediately before his arrest, explaining that he could not leave Ireland to attend a meeting in Liverpool.

Dr. Commins, M. P., in moving a resolution expressing indignation at Mr. Parnell's arrest, said—He believed that the object of the Government at the present moment was to get the people of Ireland into revolution, so that they might then have an opportunity of using their bayonets and buckshot against them (cheers). It was for them to show their good sense by preventing such a catastrophe (hear, hear). He believed it was the intention of the Irish Government to suppress the Land League.

A Voice—Never.

Dr. Commins—In doing this they would have rather a difficult task to perform. He believed they would have to imprison three-fourths of the people of Ireland before they could do this, and also provide prison accommodation for a good many of the people of England (hear, hear and cheers). As far as he was concerned, if his humble services were of any use in Ireland, he was prepared to go there at a moment's notice (loud cheers). This was no idle boast on his part, as he had calculated the cost, and hampered as he was by private and public business his services were at the disposal of his country (cheers).

## MR. PARNELL'S ARREST.

MR. PARNELL was arrested on Oct. 12 in Morrisson's Hotel, Dawson street, Dublin. The *Freeman* of Oct. 13th gives the following account of the arrest:—

The citizens were on their way to business when Mr. Parnell was on his way to Kilmainham, and the latter went as contentedly to his bustle as did the others to their respective avocations. The details of the illustrious gentleman's arrest have a transcendent interest. After the reception of Sunday in the town of Wexford, and the acknowledgment of the freedom of that borough conferred upon him on Monday, when he said, "I am frequently disposed to think that Ireland has not yet got through the troubled waters of affliction to be crossed before we reach the promised land of prosperity," he proceeded to his home in Wicklow. He arrived in the city by the last train from Bray, and stayed on Wednesday night at his usual city residence, Morrisson's Hotel, Dawson-street—his intention being to proceed on yesterday morning to the county convention announced to be held that day at Naas. His arrangement was to travel to Sallins by the 10.15 a. m. train. Though this detail was not generally known, the whole world, if it cared to know, was aware of the fact that he purposed speaking at the Naas convention. Her Majesty's Government knew it well, for all Mr. Parnell's movements are perfectly open; and having arrested the hon. member for Tipperary while on his way to the Parliament of the Empire, they decided to intercept Mr. Parnell while on his way to the county convention. Here, in Mr. Parnell's own words, addressed to our reporter at an interview in the prison, is how the purpose was effected:—"Intending to proceed to Naas this morning, I ordered, before retiring to bed on Wednesday night, that I should be called at 8.30 o'clock. When the man came to my room to awaken me he told me that two gentlemen were waiting below who wanted to see me. I told him to ask their names and business. Having gone out he came back in a few moments, and said that one was the superintendent of police and that the other was a policeman. I told him to say that I would be dressed in half an hour and would see them. He went away, but came back again to tell me that he had been downstairs to see the gentlemen, and had told them I was not stopping at that hotel. He then said that I should get out through the back part of the house and not allow them to catch me. I told him I would not do that, even if it were possible, because the police authorities would be sure to have every way most closely watched. He again went down, and this time showed the detectives up to my bedroom." Accompanying these two officers, though not present at the interview, were Inspector Smith and Officers Sheridan, Carey, and Cooper. In Foster-place there was a force of one hundred policeman held in readiness in case of any emergency. Mr. Mallon, when he entered the bedroom, found Mr. C. S. Parnell in the act of dressing, and immediately presented him with two warrants. He did not state their purport, but Mr. Parnell understood the situation without any intimation. The documents were presented to him with gentlemanly courtesy by Mr. Mallon, and the hon. gentleman who was about to be arrested received them with perfect calmness and deliberation. He had private advices from England regarding the Cabinet Council and was well aware that the Government meditated some *coup d'état*.

The warrants which Mr. Mallon handed to Mr. Parnell are as follows:—

"No. 11.

"44 Victoria, chapter 4, 1881.

"An Act for the better protection of Person and Property in Ireland.

"Copy—Warrant to Arrest.

"Whereas, by an order of the Lord Lieutenant, dated the 30th day of April, 1881, and made by and with the advice of the Privy Council in Ireland, and by virtue of the Act made and passed in the 41th year of the reign of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled an Act for the Better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland, and other power and authority in this behalf, the Lord Lieutenant specified and declared that the hereinafter mentioned part of Ireland—that is to say, the county of the city of Dublin—should upon the making of said order, become and be, and continue, a prescribed district within the meaning and provisions of the said Act.

"And whereas our said order is still in force.

"Now we, the Lords Justices General and General Governors of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act, and by other power and authority in this behalf, do by this our warrant declare Charles Stewart Parnell, Esq., of Avondale, in the county Wicklow, member of Parliament to be, reasonably suspected of having, since the 30th day of September,