

A STORMY SCENE

In the House of Commons.

(Abridged from the Daily News.)

The House of Commons was last night the scene of a display which, in respect of duration and of occasional manifestations of heat, finds no parallel even in the more famous scenes of the last Parliament. It began, as usual, at question time. Mr. O'Donnell, in accordance with notice, asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether M. Challemeil-Lacour, spoken of as future French Ambassador to England, is the citizen Challemeil-Lacour who, as one of the Prefects of the Provisional Government of September 4, 1870, ordered the massacre of Colonel Carayon Latour's battalion in the telegram "Faites moi ces gens-là," contained in the report of the Commission of the National Assembly on the subject, and who has since been condemned by a court of justice in France to pay some three thousand pounds compensation for his share in the plunder of a convent during the same period; and whether the same person was not suggested as French Ambassador at Berlin last year, but was promptly withdrawn in deference to the opinion of the German Government. As he was about to put the question, Mr. Monk rose and

APPEALED TO THE SPEAKER as to whether he was in order. The Speaker answered that Mr. O'Donnell had given notice of the question on his own responsibility. He would have been better advised had he consulted the chair before giving his notice; at the same time he was not prepared to say it was irregular. Sir Charles Dilke then answered that there never was any such massacre as that alluded to in the question; that M. Challemeil-Lacour denies having sent any such telegram; that the action was brought against him, not personally, but as head of the department of the Rhone, and that an appeal was now pending before the Court of Cassation. So far from M. Challemeil-Lacour having taken part in the plunder of a convent, he was at the time a prisoner. He was never accredited ambassador to Berlin. Mr. O'Donnell, rising, began by observing that "it was perfectly impossible to accept the explanation of the Government," and proceeded to enlarge upon the matter, meeting the objection that he was out of order by undertaking to conclude with a motion. The Speaker, being again appealed to, said it would be

A GRAVE ADVICE of the privileges of the House that a question of this gravity should be brought forward without notice. Mr. O'Donnell, who had resumed his seat when the Speaker rose, again presented himself, and proceeded amid cries of "Notice! notice!" Mr. Gladstone, having held a hasty consultation with Sir Erskine May at the table, now interposed, and moved that Mr. O'Donnell be not heard. A storm of cheering burst forth at this motion, members on the Opposition side being especially distinguished by the enthusiasm with which they welcomed the Premier's interposition. Mr. Parnell, pale and trembling with suppressed excitement, moved the adjournment of the debate, explaining that he did so, not having the slightest sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell, but in vindication of the rules of the House and the freedom of debate. Mr. T. P. O'Connor seconded the motion with the same limitation of his object. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that the question was whether a member, having put an interrogation and received an answer, was to be permitted to rise and enter into argumentative matter. Mr. Sullivan, observing that Mr. O'Donnell was "accustomed to distinguish himself at his own peril," took the same ground that had been adopted by Mr. Parnell, and supported the amendment. Mr. Cowen warmly defended the character of M. Challemeil-Lacour, and protested against

A GROSS PERSONAL LIBEL being published behind Parliamentary forms at the expense of a distinguished man. Mr. O'Connor Power, amid interruption from Mr. O'Donnell, condemned that gentleman's procedure, whilst he equally objected to the motion of the Prime Minister. Hitherto the discussion, whilst sufficiently animated, had maintained a certain unvaried character. Mr. O'Donnell stood isolated in his position, the esprit de corps of his compatriots not sufficing to carry them beyond the lines marked down by Mr. Parnell's speech, and closely followed by other members from Ireland. The leader of the Opposition now rose and gave quite a new turn to the debate. He catenched the Speaker on two points of order. The first was whether Mr. Gladstone was in order in moving his motion while Mr. O'Donnell was in possession of the House; secondly, whether Mr. O'Donnell was out of order in making a speech at question time when he promised to conclude with a motion. It should be noted to the credit of Mr. Solator-Booth that he first discovered these points of order, though no response was made when he, some half an hour earlier, had submitted them. Their adoption by the leader of the Opposition gave them a new gravity, and the Speaker, answering them, dwelt upon the special impropriety of the course adopted by Mr. O'Donnell. As to the motion of the Prime Minister, he was bound to say that a motion of that kind had not been made for two hundred years. The Opposition, forgetful of

THE UPROARIOUS APPLAUSE with which they had but an hour earlier greeted the motion, loudly cheered. The cheers were answered from the other side, when the Speaker went on to add that neither had occasion arisen. Sir Stafford Northcote, cheered on by the Opposition, pressed the Speaker for a more distinct ruling upon the question of the legality of Mr. Gladstone's motion, but the Speaker declined to vary his reply. The Home Secretary now approached the table and began with the remarks: "The leader of the Opposition, who has rendered such powerful and influential aid to the management of this House, has proved to be the last word audible from the right hon. gentleman for the space of nearly a quarter of an hour." The cheers of the Ministerialists were angrily answered by cries of "Oh, oh!" from the Opposition. Some one called "Withdraw!" and instantly the cry was taken up till it grew to an incessant roar, which rolled to and fro from the Conservative members above the gangway to the Irish members below it, and Sir William Harcourt stood at the table, vainly attempting to speak. Every time he opened his mouth his words (even those which might possibly have conveyed the desired withdrawal) were drowned in a renewed shout. At length a new member (Mr. Price, from Devonport) rose, and shouted out at the top of his voice, "I move that the right hon. gentleman be not heard." This was hailed by tumultuous shouts from the Conservatives, amidst which the Home Secretary stood at the table, still vainly attempting to gain a hearing.

BELOW THE GANGWAY Mr. Gorst hastily rose and challenged the Speaker to put the motion. The Speaker re-

plied with dignity: "The right honorable gentleman the Home Secretary is in possession of the House. Thus authorized, Sir William Harcourt again attempted to speak, when Mr. Stanhope, Under-Secretary for India in the late Government, jumped up and asked whether Mr. O'Donnell was not in possession of the House Mr. Gladstone moved that he be no longer heard. On the other side Sir John Lubbock rose to order—an example promiscuously followed in all quarters until at least a dozen members were on their feet, all righteously angry in the cause of order. Sir Wm. Harcourt, once more coming to the front, was greeted with renewed cries, which were only stilled by the Speaker peremptorily calling "Order!" Comparative silence being restored, Sir Wm. Harcourt continued his speech. Sir Stafford Northcote protested that he was not responsible for the position of affairs. All that could be said was that the matter should be allowed to drop—a suggestion received with loud laughter on the part of the Ministerialists. Mr. Forster pointed out that Sir Stafford Northcote had not answered the question put to him by Sir Wm. Harcourt, and was incidentally called to order by Mr. O'Donnell for observing that that gentleman had "made a speech contrary to the decencies of society." After some further conversation Lord Hartington spoke. After a lively speech from Lord John Manners, Sir John Mowbray and Mr. Hermon, speaking from behind the front Opposition bench, declared they would

VOTE WITH THE GOVERNMENT, a course which Mr. Newdegate had already announced his intention to take. On the other side, Mr. Courtney went with Mr. Parnell, as did also Mr. Anderson, and about half-a-dozen members below the gangway. At eight o'clock the House divided on Mr. Parnell's motion for the adjournment, with the result that it was rejected by 245 votes against 139. Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Richard Cross, Lord John Manners, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Sandon, and other ex-Ministers present voted in the minority. About a score of the older Conservative members walked out. The upshot was that the members of the late Cabinet found themselves leading into the lobby a body composed of one-half Irish members and the other half Conservative, animated by this newly born enthusiasm for freedom of speech. On the numbers being announced, Major Nolan moved the adjournment of the House, disclaiming, as all speakers had done, any sympathy with Mr. O'Donnell, but fearful to encourage this "attack on minorities." The Prime Minister made an appeal to Mr. O'Donnell to relieve the House from its difficulty by declaring that he would content himself with giving notice of the terms of his proposed resolution, when Mr. Gladstone would cheerfully withdraw his motion. Sir Stafford Northcote joined in this recommendation, which after some bargaining came to nothing, and

THE HOUSE AGAIN DIVIDED. By this time Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues in the late Ministry, with the exception of Lord John Manners, deserted their new allies, who, under the command of Mr. Parnell, found themselves in a minority of 58 against 224. Lord Elcho now rose from below the gangway on the Conservative side, and amid ironical cheering moved the alternative motion, whereupon the debate commenced with fresh vigour. Ministers and some other gentlemen who had remained disinterested temporarily leaving the House, whilst others who had early broken away from the alteration of the debate came back like giants refreshed. The division on this motion took place at midnight, the motion being defeated by 298 against 97. In this division Sir Stafford Northcote voted with the Government, Mr. Chaplin taking the middle course of walking out, whilst Sir Henry Wolf, Mr. Gorst, Lord Randolph Churchill, and some others voted with the Irish members. Mr. Gorst next moved the appointment of a select committee to "search for precedents." A few minutes before one o'clock this morning the affair suddenly collapsed, Mr. O'Donnell giving the required pledge to lodge notice in customary form of any motion or question he might desire to bring forward. Various motions were then withdrawn, and at one o'clock the House was at liberty to proceed with the remaining questions on the paper, and Mr. O'Donnell's was numbered 23.

HANLAN AND COURTNEY.

A despatch from Washington to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:— WASHINGTON, June 23.—Discussion of the late Providence boat race has brought out a statement by one who was in a position to know, that will, no doubt, set at rest the long-disputed Lachine, and, more recently, the Hop Bitters boat race between Hanlan and Courtney. This gentleman says that the facts were that Courtney's friends agreed to let Hanlan beat him at Lachine, but the job was so bunglingly done that, as will be remembered, Courtney came near ruling them all by beating Hanlan, anyway, and only carried out his part of the programme by stopping when near the home stake. There was trouble in the settlement, and Courtney got the worst of the bargain. When the \$6,000 prize was put up for the match on the Potomac River, Hanlan's friends proposed another hippodrome to Courtney. He refused except on certain conditions. He demanded that the old match should be settled for and that he should be allowed to win the match, taking half the money and a percentage of the pools. This was finally agreed to, and Courtney was given \$4,000. Hanlan came to Washington and went into training at the Annapolis Boat Club. He developed finely and it was reported Courtney was in bad form. Then Hanlan sent word that if Courtney won the race he must row for it. Courtney was completely demoralized at this sudden turn of affairs but a few days before a race that he was not prepared for on the supposition that he was to win it anyway, and the result was a complete nervous prostration and his failure and subsequent sickness. Among those who know the inside of the two previous races (?) the story of the stretch in Hanlan's side at Providence does not go for much.

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THE EMIGRATION MOVEMENT.

Departure of Connemara Emigrants for America.

The Austrian steamer, of the Allan Line, which called at Galway for the Connemara families whose passages had been paid by Father Nugent's fund, sailed on Friday for Boston. The emigrants arrived on Thursday evening in Galway, each company escorted by its own pastor. The Rev. Father Greahy, P. P., Carna, had ten families under his care, averaging nine persons to each family. The Rev. Father Millett, P. P., Killeen, had thirteen families, averaging eight. The Rev. Father Stevens, C. C., Augho, county Mayo, had five families, averaging ten. Five families averaging eight came from Clifden, in charge of Mr. Tom Campbell, secretary of the League of the Cross, London, who has been engaged by Father Nugent to accompany the emigrants to their new homes in Minnesota. Besides the families there was a large number—between fifty and sixty—of unmarried young men and women. On Friday morning

AT SIX O'CLOCK THE EMIGRANTS ATTENDED MASS at the pro-Cathedral of St. Nicholas. The Rev. Father Dooley, who was to have preached, deferred his address until they were all on board the Austrian. The emigrants were taken aboard by the steam tug, and were accompanied by their clergymen and several priests of the town. Most of the people, especially the children, were poorly clad, but Father Nugent had several large packages of clothes which Mr. Campbell will distribute amongst them during the voyage. They all seemed very happy, but wistfully on leaving. Just before the sailing of the vessel the emigrants—men, women and children—were assembled on the deck, and the Rev. Father Dooley addressed them in a touching and eloquent speech in the Irish language. He said they were parting from their old country for land and new homes that had been prepared for them. Such a parting was akin to death, because, sterile as were the rocks and hills of Connemara, every spot was dear to them.

HE BEGGED THEM NEVER TO FORGET THE OLD COUNTRY, and continue to speak the Irish language. They might never again be addressed by a priest in their own language, and he hoped his words might not be forgotten. There was one thing which must be dearer to them than country and language, and that was the faith of their fathers. Let them practice the virtues inculcated by the Catholic religion. Let them be good practical Catholics and temperate, and their new homes would be happy, and they would reflect credit on the old country from which they came. The Rev. Father Dooley spoke for half an hour. The poor people were all moved to tears. Father Nugent gave them all a parting blessing, and took an affectionate leave of them. He said when he saw the work of charity in which he was engaged sanctioned and approved by the excellent clergymen who were co-operating with him, he could well afford to treat with silent contempt the wanton and silly attacks that had been made on him by obscure individuals whose names were not worth mentioning. The Austrian steamed out of Galway bay carrying with it the best wishes of the priests and people who had assembled to witness its departure.—Irish paper.

THE HERO OF CHATEAUGUY.

Unveiling the Memorial Tablet in Honour of Col. Desalaberry.

QUEBEC, June 23.—The ceremony of unveiling the bronze memorial tablet erected in honour of the hero of Chateauguy by the Champlain Committee at the old Manor House of the Desalaberry family, now the property of the city, was carried out yesterday afternoon. The weather, though excessively bright and warm, was magnificently for an outdoor demonstration. The estimated 3,000 people who were present were all belonging to Beauport as coming from the city and surrounding parishes. Owing to the grave illness of the Rev. Curé of Beauport, the pastor of the church, forming in front of the Beauport Church, as originally intended, was marshalled at the foot of Duchesney's Hill, and marched to the Manor House, preceded by the Mayor, Jean Desjardins, the officers of the Le V. Battalion, Captain Crawford Lindsay, and other officers of the Garrison Artillery, many of them mounted, and all in uniform. The various representatives of the Pontifical Zouaves, and the memories of the hero of Chateauguy, and of the war of 1812, were reviewed by the presence of the Rev. Curé of Beauport, the Mayor, Jean Desjardins, the officers of the Le V. Battalion, Captain Crawford Lindsay, and other officers of the Garrison Artillery, many of them mounted, and all in uniform. The various representatives of the Pontifical Zouaves, and the memories of the hero of Chateauguy, and of the war of 1812, were reviewed by the presence of the Rev. Curé of Beauport, the Mayor, Jean Desjardins, the officers of the Le V. Battalion, Captain Crawford Lindsay, and other officers of the Garrison Artillery, many of them mounted, and all in uniform. The various representatives of the Pontifical Zouaves, and the memories of the hero of Chateauguy, and of the war of 1812, were reviewed by the presence of the Rev. Curé of Beauport, the Mayor, Jean Desjardins, the officers of the Le V. Battalion, Captain Crawford Lindsay, and other officers of the Garrison Artillery, many of them mounted, and all in uniform.

The ceremony of unveiling the memorial tablet was performed by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at the request of Mr. Dion, the secretary and representative of the Champlain Committee, who introduced the subject of some very appropriate historical reminiscences and patriotic remarks, which were warmly applauded. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor also offered a few pertinent observations which were highly appreciated, and when he removed the veil from the stone the air was rent with cheers and applause, the bands in attendance playing "God Save the Queen" and "The Star Spangled Banner." The inscription on the tablet read as follows:—

"For a superb, merry & foible." Ici naquit le 12 Janvier 1778, Charles Desalaberry, héros de Chateauguy, Comte de Chambly. 21 Juin, 1880.

After the ceremony of the unveiling the large assembly was entertained with a dinner of red and blue, the colours of the Desalaberry family, were successively addressed by Messrs G. Amyot, Gagnon, M. P. P., C. Laugelier, M. P. P., J. P. Rheume, Paul Taborene (in French), Alpb. Pouliot, Chouinard, and others, and letters of excuse for their unavoidable absence were read from Mr. Blanchet, A. P. Carna, M. P. P., Hon. D. A. Ross, and His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who was obliged to resume his pastoral journey through his illness temporarily interrupted by the St. Jean Baptiste celebration.

Before returning to the city after the ceremony the principal guests of the most handsomely and generously entertained at a well spread lunch, in the Manor House, by Madame Guy.

NOTES OF THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATIONS. It seems that the Chicago delegation for the St. Jean Baptiste festival only arrived here on Saturday evening by the Grand Trunk Railway, having been detained on the journey about two days longer than expected. The party, through their admirable arrangements, carried on that day the largest number of passengers ever known before in one day. The celebration was a grand success, and the St. Jean Baptiste celebration. It seems that the Chicago delegation for the St. Jean Baptiste festival only arrived here on Saturday evening by the Grand Trunk Railway, having been detained on the journey about two days longer than expected. The party, through their admirable arrangements, carried on that day the largest number of passengers ever known before in one day. The celebration was a grand success, and the St. Jean Baptiste celebration.

Correspondence.

BELLEVILLE CONVENT SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS. Sir,—A good sound education, based on religion, is the great desideratum of the present day, and my desire that the Catholic public may know that Belleville enjoys the happy privilege will, I hope, plead my excuse for asking you to republish the enclosed article on the examination of our convent school here, which appeared in the Daily Intelligencer. The fact alone of this impartial paper writing, editorially, so favourably of the school is in itself a fair indication that the education imparted is of a high order of merit.

The Loretto ladies require neither the writer's pen nor the publisher's ink to convey to the public of Ontario the advanced standard to which their houses in this Province have attained. The training, morally and intellectually, of the young ladies entrusted to them is well known to give general satisfaction. But when gentlemen, not Catholic, occupying honorable and responsible positions in our community, are prepared to speak in such flattering terms of them, I think the matter should have the widest circulation, particularly now that parents will be looking for establishments of superior claim, after the summer vacation, for their children.

The Messrs. Dickson & Robertson are leading lawyers of this city, and rank high in their profession—the latter gentleman is our worthy and deservedly popular M. P. P. These know of what they speak, for their children are being educated by the Sisters, and Mr. Shepard is not only Chairman of the Public Board of Education, but is also editor of the Intelligencer—a paper, I may say by the way, ably conducted. Does not this clearly indicate the high appreciation in which the Ladies are held here as teachers, and the confidence placed in them by parents, without distinction of creed.

The number of boarders and select day pupils has steadily increased since the Sisters came amongst us, some four or five years ago, notwithstanding that we have a high school well conducted, good common schools, and—yes—and a college for young ladies under the control of the Episcopal Methodists. Is not this a satisfactory showing? But this is not to me a cause of wonder. The Loretto Ladies have taken firm hold wherever established. Besides, Belleville is, not only in my estimation, but in that of all who visit it, the very prettiest little city in the Dominion, and still better, is healthily situated on the lovely Bay of Quinte.

EDUCATION. Belleville, July 1st, 1880.

LADIES OF LORETTO.

EXAMINATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES. At the invitation of the Ladies of Loretto, of this city, a large number of the parents and friends of their pupils assembled on Friday to witness the half-yearly examination. Besides the very rev. pastor there were present Rev. Fathers Laroche, Casey, and D. Farrelly, Messrs. A. Robertson, M. P. P., Dickson, Shepard and others.

On entering the convent the visitors were conducted to the parlor to inspect a tastefully arranged collection of the work of the young ladies. The fancy work was the admiration of the lady visitors. The crayon drawings of the Misses Costello and Ivers exhibited great taste and skill, and were deservedly much praised.

At the appointed hour the exercises commenced, and during the three hours which they lasted, the progress manifested by the pupils was gratifying to their parents. Their knowledge of English history was accurate, and as thoroughly taught as in any of our academies. In arithmetic, mental and written, they were quick. Their manner of analyzing questions showed a perfect training. The Misses Fahy, McCormack, Mackie and Lynch rendered a few selections in instrumental music with good taste and execution. Their reading of French was fluent, and their pronunciation good. Indeed, the pupils were thoroughly drilled in every branch of education necessary to instill into the minds of young ladies knowledge, taste and refinement. After the examination of each class, the public were invited to question and test the knowledge of the pupils. This invitation was accepted by Father Casey and Mr. O'Hagan of the Separate School. Their answers to these gentlemen were given readily and accurately. A pleasing incident of the afternoon's programme was the recitation of "Annie and Willie's Prayer," by the younger pupils. May Kenny, a little Miss of scarce five years, recited Willie's part with infantine grace and childlike earnestness. Then came the part most pleasing to the pupils, and in this instance—judging from their smiling approval—not less pleasing to the parents present. The reading of the names of those who were to receive the reward of their diligence and labor was followed by the distribution of crowns and prizes.

The Rev. Father Farrelly made a brief address and said that, being to a certain extent an interested party, he would not say what he thought of the education given there. He would leave it to the parents and gentlemen present to pronounce judgment, and called on Mr. Dickson.

Mr. Geo. D. Dickson said that it was a pleasure for him to be present. Since his young daughter had been attending this school he has remarked a great improvement. He expressed himself well satisfied with the education given.

Mr. A. Robertson, M. P. P., confirmed what Mr. Dickson had said, and encouraged the young ladies in their work. Mr. W. A. Shepard, Chairman of the Board of Education, spoke in complimentary terms of the system of education, most thorough training and discipline, and close application and study.—Belleville Intelligencer.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

DOLLYMOUNT, June 29. 11 a.m.—Cloudy but not threatening; the wind is straight on the targets, which is unfavorable for high scoring; the air is tolerably clear and soft. There is a considerable display of American and Irish hunting on the way hither. Two hundred Royal Irish Constabulary have arrived to preserve order. At the 800 yards John Rigby's total score is 69, Clarke's 75, Scott's 75, Fisher's 71, Milner's 75, Wm. Rigby's 71. Total scores at the 800 yards—American, 436 out of a possible 450; Irish, 436, being a tie. The wind is still blowing straight down the range, but not strong; the light is very good. The shooting at the first range finished at 1.55. The firing at the second range began at 2.38. Offers to take 6 to 4 on the Americans are the best that are heard. Bulletin—Total 900 yards—Americans 437, Irish 428. The scores were—Americans—Clark 75, Scott 69, Fisher 73, Bathson 75, Farrow 71, Brown 73—436. Irish—John Rigby 72, Wm. Rigby 71, Milner 70, Fenton 70, Joynt 71, Young 74—Total 428. At the 1,000 yards range the Americans made 420 and the Irish 417.

The grand totals at the three ranges were:—Americans 1,285, Irish 1,277. The correct grand totals are—Americans 1,292, Irish 1,280. At six o'clock the smoke from the grass in the neighborhood, which had been fired because so dense, that firing was suspended a few minutes.

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