



CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

VOL. XXXVI.—NO. 40.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1886.

PRICE. - FIVE CENTS

IRELAND'S

Friends and Foes.

BLAKE'S HOME RULE RESOLUTIONS.

The Orange-Tory Government Oppose Them.

COSTIGAN PUT UP TO MOVE AN ORANGE AMENDMENT.

Treachery of the Irish Catholic Conservative Members.

They Antagonize a Champion of Irish Liberty because He is a Liberal.

An Eye-Opener for the Canadian People.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, May 4.—On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Hon. Mr. Blake called the attention of the house to the Irish question. He said that he did not admit all the details of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, but the vital principle now at stake was the question of self-government for Ireland in local affairs. The bill stood for its second reading in a few days and then the vital question is to be decided. This Home Rule bill had caused great excitement, the whole Empire had been aroused, and English-speaking people not within the bounds of the Empire, but all over the world had interested themselves in the matter, and marks of admiration had been sent to Mr. Gladstone, who considered them as most helpful to him in the enormous task he has undertaken. Of course circumstances had changed since the passage of the Irish resolutions of 1882. At that time they assumed the responsibility of giving advice to Her Majesty's Government, but now they could say that Her Majesty's Government had acted upon that advice. What they had acted upon now to do was to assist them in so far as they could by giving them their moral support. He saw that Mr. Gladstone's answers to each communication which had been received by him indicated that they were helpful to him. After the resolutions of 1882, should they be silent now? No, they ought to speak and speak now. (Hear, hear.) They spoke when the question was embarrassed, and now that it was at their very doors if they did not speak it would be said that no longer did the House of Commons approve of local self-government for Ireland and the kind of whether was a democratic people and the kind of men of that very mass of the population to whom Mr. Gladstone speaks, should not come and support his bill. He did not bring this forward as a party question. He had waited until the last moment, hoping that some one on the Government side of the House would move in the matter. He had observed that the Minister of Inland Revenue (Hon. Mr. Costigan), had cabled to Mr. Parnell for himself and the Irish members in Parliament his adhesion to the resolution of 1882. They should be united to secure redress of wrong. What was required was an assurance of the warm interest of all classes, not of a section, but the whole of the people, not only the ministers of the Crown but all the Commons of Canada, not only the Irish Catholic members but the French, Scotch, English, Irish and German—in fact all nationalities. He did not speak as a Reformer, no as a party leader, but as a Canadian citizen. It was not a Protestant or a Catholic question, and they should regard as enemies of their country those who make it so. It ought not to be, in Canada at any rate, a Conservative or a Reform question. He hoped that by their action to-day they would show themselves united. For his part, he should feel that he was nothing less than a coward or a criminal, if, without any humble effort of his, they were to stand passively by to-day and fail to give help at this moment to the cause of local self-government and Irish freedom. He would, therefore, move in amendment—

That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the granting to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion, humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland, and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this house that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of this great

question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the empire. Sir John Macdonald stated that he should only say a few words on the motion. The hon. gentleman had stated that he had moved in this matter from no political consideration, he did not speak as a party man, not as a Reformer, no; he spoke from the fullness of his heart, having committed himself with the rest of the House of Commons in the last Parliament on this question (hear, hear). But, if he did not consider it a political matter why did he wait so long? Why did he say that he expected some one to speak on the Government side of the house? (Hear, hear.) It was only on the failure of the ministerial side, it was only at the last moment, and not as a party man in any way that he introduced his motion. In reference to this motion, the hon. gentleman, whose sincerity he could not doubt after his avowal, had not taken the course which was likely to secure its passage. If he desired to have the subject fairly discussed he should not have moved in support, nor until he had given full notice, and if the hon. gentleman was sincere and would give due notice the Government would set aside a day for a full and fair discussion of the question. (Hear, hear.) He had taken a course which would compel him (Sir John), if it was persisted in, to ask the house to oppose the amendment.

Hon. Mr. Costigan said that when a similar resolution was offered three years ago in the house by himself it was after due notice and after the resolution had been carefully prepared at a conference of members of the house of all shades of politics. The resolutions were adopted and an address was based upon them and sent to the Imperial Government. Everyone knew the result. In the reply to that address we were told, in plain terms, that the English Government would always be pleased to accept advice upon certain classes of subjects on which we might be considered to have a right to offer advice, but that in regard to such subjects as appertained to the Imperial Parliament they were themselves the best judges. He still believed he had a perfect right to send that address. With regard to the subject of home rule he was as thoroughly in sympathy with that movement now as he was four years ago. He would prefer that the motion should be withdrawn after the assurance given by the leader of the house that an ample opportunity should be given for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Blake said he was willing to accede to the suggestion to devote a special day to the discussion of this question. His object was to procure a unanimous motion. After some further discussion the amendment was withdrawn, on the understanding that it would be offered as a substitutive motion as the first order on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, May 6.

After routine, Mr. Blake rose and said that in pursuance of his notice, and not having heard from any member that in form or substance his motion was in any way objectionable, he would now move the following resolution—

"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty to respectfully assure Her Majesty that the interest and concern felt by the Commons of Canada and the people whom they represent in the condition of Ireland, and their desire that some means may be found of meeting the expressed wishes of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects for the grant to Ireland of a measure of local self-government, still continue as warm and earnest as in the year 1882, when they were humbly signified to Her Majesty by an address, to the terms of which this house affirms its abiding adhesion; 'Humbly to inform Her Majesty that this house hails with joy the submission by Her Majesty's Government to the Parliament of the United Kingdom of a measure recognizing the principle of local self-government for Ireland; and humbly to express to Her Majesty the earnest hope of this house that the principle of the said measure may be affirmed, and that it may form a basis for such a settlement of this great question as shall conduce to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the Empire.'

He made no speech on moving it, having done so on Tuesday last.

COSTIGAN'S ORANGE AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Costigan said that since the resolution of 1882 had received the unanimous support of the House, and as there was no further object to be obtained, he did not believe it was advisable to ask Parliament to take up this question again. Holding this view, he had declined to take the responsibility of bringing the subject up again, but now that it had been forced upon the House he hoped, as a believer in free institutions, and as one anxious that those rights should be enjoyed by all, that there would be no adverse vote on the question. Believing, however, after the answer given to the last address, that it would not be advisable to approach the Imperial authorities again in the same way, he offered the following amendment:

"That the Commons of Canada desire to express their deep and abiding interest in the prosperity and happiness of their fellow-subjects in Ireland and their adhesion to the sentiments expressed in the joint address to Her Majesty of both houses of the Canadian Parliament passed in the session of 1882. That in such address Parliament suggested that Canada and its inhabitants had prospered exceedingly under a federal system, allowing to each province of the Dominion considerable powers of self-government, and expressed the hope that, if consistent with the integrity and well being of the empire, and the rights and status of the minority were fully protected and secured, some means might be found of meeting the expressed desire of so many of Her Majesty's Irish subjects in that regard; and that, in answer to said address, the Hon. Secretary of State for the Colonies was commanded to state that 'Her Majesty will always gladly receive the advice of the Parliament of Canada on all matters relating to the Dominion and the administration of its

affairs, but with respect to the questions referred to in the address Her Majesty, in accordance with the constitution of this country, will have regard to the advice of the Imperial Parliament and Ministry, to which all matters relating to the affairs of the United Kingdom exclusively appertain; 'That this house, having reference to the tenor of such answer, does not deem it expedient again to address Her Majesty on the subject, but earnestly hopes that such a measure, or such measures, may be adopted by the Imperial Parliament as will, while preserving the integrity and well being of the Empire and the rights and status of the minority, be satisfactory to the people of Ireland, and permanently remove the discontent so long unhappily prevailing in that country.'

INVESTED WITH THE BLACK VEIL.

A NIECE OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY RENOUNCES THE WORLD.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 7.—One year ago Miss Constance Edgar, stepdaughter of Colonel Jerome Bonaparte and great-granddaughter of Daniel Webster took the white veil at the Convent of the Visitation, in this city. To-day she took the black veil, and the final vows under the name of St. Mary de Salet. The ceremony was performed at eight o'clock this morning in the convent chapel by Archbishop Gibbons in the presence of the dark robed nuns and a few of the relatives and friends of the family. The Archbishop was assisted by the Very Rev. Alphonsus Magnien, Superior of St. Mary's Seminary; Rev. P. L. Chappelle, of Washington, and Rev. Charles Gleason, of St. Francis Xavier's, Baltimore. The Archbishop celebrated High Mass, during which the music was rendered by the choir of sisters and a number of the pupils attending the Academy of the Visitation. After the mass the novice advanced to the foot of the altar, where she subscribed to the rules of the order, and made the perpetual vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. She then prostrated herself at full length on the floor, and was covered with a pall to signify that she was henceforth dead to the world.

During the prostration the nuns sang "De profundis." At the conclusion of the ceremony a crown of flowers was placed on her head by the Archbishop. Miss Edgar is about twenty years old, and was much admired in fashionable circles in Baltimore, Washington, New York and Boston. Her father died in New York and her mother afterward married Colonel Jerome Bonaparte. Col. Jerome Bonaparte and his wife, together with Jerome and Louise, the brother and sister of the young nun, came over from Washington this morning to attend the ceremony. In the party were also present Charles J. Bonaparte and wife, of Baltimore, and Mrs. Day, from Boston, the mother of Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte.

FIRST HOLY COMMUNION

AT THE COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME, COTE DES NEIGES.

Last Thursday the First Holy Communion took place at the Notre Dame College, Cote des Neiges. Confirmation also was administered by Right Rev. Mgr. Fabre, who celebrated Mass at which about thirty little boys received Holy Communion for the first time. Many of the parents also communicated, thus sharing the happiness of their children as well as calling to mind the happy remembrance of their own First Holy Communion. As a great number of the little boys are preparing for this happy event, it was always looked forward to as the most important day of the year. Hence from the beginning of the year their attention is directed to the day of First Communion. For a few months they have been in careful training, and with a retreat of a few days, as an immediate preparation, they were well disposed. The little boys are always glad to see His Lordship, for like our Divine Lord, but he takes delight in seeing those around him. He remembers well having baptized the parents of some, and married the parents of others, so that it is no wonder that he should be interested in the young generation, and especially after having implanted in their youth the not only for the parents as well as for the children. His Lordship's early labors in the sacred ministry have brought forth good fruit, and it is to be hoped that the good seed he has planted to-day will bring forth fruit a hundred fold, and that that fruit will remain. After Mass all were invited to the spacious refectory to take breakfast, for like our Divine Lord, the renewal of the baptismal vows, consecration to the Blessed Virgin, instruction on perseverance, investiture of the scapular, followed by Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. The photograph of the group taken by Mr. Larin, the artist, from Montreal, will be precious souvenirs for the parents as well as for the children. The beautiful statue of the Angel Guardian in front of the college is very appropriate, and the enlargement of the grounds is quite an improvement.—Com.

PRUSSIA AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, May 8.—It is stated that the Vatican will postpone the appointment of a Papal nuncio to Berlin till the Ecclesiastical bill be come law. The appointments that have passed between the Prussian Government and the Pope on the subject show that there is still some variance between them, but it is expected that an arrangement will be effected at an early date. The Catholic press expresses satisfaction at the final ending of the Kulturkampf. Prince Bismarck virtually admits that the fighting spirit influence has been a failure. The National Liberals, on the other hand, do not believe that a durable peace can be maintained after this partial triumph over the Church. They say that the Centre party will reopen the campaign, and demand that religious orders be allowed to reestablish themselves in Prussia, and will next attack the secular system of public instruction in the schools, and insist on the substitution of a sectarian system. The forecasts of the leaders of all parties are that the Centre party will adopt this course on the school question.

HOME RULE.

Gladstone Moves the Second Reading of His Bill.

Home Rule not Incompatible with the Unity of the Empire.

THE CONDITION OF CANADA AN INSTANCE OF THE GOOD EFFECTS OF HOME RULE—IRELAND NOT TO BE EXCLUDED FROM IMPERIAL AFFAIRS—HARTINGTON MOVES THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

LONDON, May 10.—Although there is intense interest in Mr. Gladstone's speech in the Commons to-night when he will move the second reading of his home rule bill, the rush for seats does not compare with that of the 8th of April when he introduced the measure. But forty seats had been "hatted" at 10 o'clock. At the hour for the opening of the session the House of Commons was crowded in every part. The Prince of Wales, Prince Christian, Minister Phelps and Mr. Floquet, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, were among the distinguished visitors. When Mr. Gladstone arose he was received with loud cheers. On quiet being restored the Premier moved the second reading of the home rule bill. He said he did not intend to debate on the bill from day to day. Mr. Gladstone's voice at the outset of his speech in advocacy of his motion was indistinct, hoarse and feeble, but it cleared as he proceeded. He said he desired at the opening to make a

STATEMENT OF HIS PERSONAL POSITION, which he had entirely refrained from making when he introduced the bill. He had never, at any period, described home rule in Ireland as incompatible with Imperial unity. (Cries of "Oh! Oh!") That was exactly so. (Cheers.) The contradiction had come from some members who visited Millthorpe making speeches stuffed full of totally untrue and worthless assertions. ("Oh! oh!" and cheers.) In 1871 he had expressed the great satisfaction with which he had heard the statements of the supporters of home rule, as their statements contemplated nothing less than the severance of the Empire. (Parnellite cheers.) Two questions always presented themselves to his mind regarding home rule. Firstly, it must be shown that it was desired by the great mass of the population of Ireland. That condition had never been absolutely and unequivocally present until the passing of the representation of the people act. (Cheers.) Secondly, was home rule compatible with the unity of the Empire? That question had been answered by Mr. Parnell, who had declared that what he thought under the name of home rule was simply

THE AGENCY OF IRELAND. The speaker had been charged with experimenting in politics without grave cause. Here they had the gravest of causes, for they were dealing with a people and country whose radical sympathies were against law, especially criminal law, which had never obtained the confidence or obedience of the Irish people. Alternative coercive and reform measures had been tried and they had equally failed to conciliate. The medicine of coercion especially had been medicine continually applied in increasing doses and with diminishing results. (Parnellite cheers.) Here the speaker reviewed the history of the past in an endeavor to prove that only a thorough measure which would be satisfactory to Ireland was now feasible. As regards the autonomy of Ireland being a menace to the unity of the Empire, he reminded the House that the same argument was employed against Canadian independence. When it was determined to

CONCEDE HOME RULE TO CANADA

Canada was in the precise temper attributed to Ireland to-day. Canada did not get home rule because she was loyal and friendly. She was now loyal and friendly because she got home rule. (Irish cheers.) He (Mr. Gladstone) sat in Parliament during the whole Canadian controversy, taking, as a young man, an active part in the discussion. What was the nature of the Canadian debate? The case of Canada was not parallel to the case of Ireland—(Opposition cheers)—not in every particular. So the bill offered to Ireland is different in important details from the acts which disposed of the case of Canada. But, although not parallel, the positions are analogous. What was the issue in the case of Canadian government from Downing street? These few words embrace the whole controversy, government from Downing street meaning, of course, government from Westminster. (Hear, hear.) What was the cry of

THOSE WHO RESISTED AUTONOMY IN CANADA? It was the cry which has slept a long time, acquiring vigor from sleeping. It was the cry that the unity of the empire would be endangered. In his opinion of the relations of Canada and England then there was very great danger to the unity of the empire, but it was the remedy for the mischief, not the mischief itself which was regarded as danger ours. (Irish cheers.) In this respect the cases of Ireland and Canada are precisely parallel. There is danger to the unity of the empire in our present relations with Ireland, but the opponents of the bill have applied the cry of danger to the remedy instead of to the existing mischief. (Cheers.) In those days the people of Canada were habitually denounced in this house as rebels. (Prolonged Government and Parnellite cheers.) Some of those so-called rebels were Protestants of English and Scotch birth, but the majority were Catholics of French extraction. Was the cry against them raised because they were of French extraction and Catholics? No, sir!

The English in Upper Canada did exactly the same thing; both rebelled. He (Mr. Gladstone) remembered O'Connell, in the course of the debate on Canada, in referring to the French-Canadian leader (Papineau) saying "This case is just the case of Ireland with this difference, the Canadian agitator has 'O' at the end of his name instead of the beginning." The Canadian rebels were suppressed, but at the moment of military victory the political difficulty began and

THE VICTORS WERE THE VANQUISHED.

If we were the military victors, the Canadians were victorious in the field of reason. (Cheers.) Here Mr. Gladstone referred to the significant expression of opinion that had come across the Atlantic approving the vital principles of the bill. (Cheers and decisive cries.) He asked the gentlemen who appeared to think that these manifestations of the opinion of America were worthless—(hear, hear)—if they would have considered them worthless if the manifestations had condemned the bill. (Cheers.) Coming to the leading objections to the bill, he said he noticed that the first was the objection to the exclusion of Irish members from the Imperial Parliament, as a breach of the cardinal principle that there ought not to be taxation without representation. The opponents of the bill said that England could never enforce taxation in Ireland without representation, and that nothing but the consent of Ireland would induce them to contemplate such a change for a moment. Many members were not even satisfied with the consent of Ireland. Besides this general constitutional objection, there existed regret that there would cease to be a symbolical representation of the unity of the Empire through the absence of Irish members. Now history has shown us that in foreign, or what he preferred to call over-sea affairs, the Irish people do not stand in the same relation as the people of England and Scotland. (Hear, hear, and cries of "no.") It is a wonder that in

A COUNTRY WITH WOES SO GREAT

and whose hopes have so often been doomed to disappointment the mind of the people should be confined to the position of their own country? An essential principle to the Irish people has become the control of their own affairs. Still the bill provides that Ireland shall not be excluded from Imperial affairs. Clause 20 provides for a recall of the Irish Parliament before the Parliament can proceed to the alteration of a statute upon which the two countries do not agree. Another clause provides that on certain conditions the Irish assembly may vote sums of money for purposes excluded from its ordinary cognizance. He trusted that should Great Britain be involved in a great war, when Ireland would be exposed to the common danger, the Irish assembly would respond to a message from the Crown by voting money to prosecute the war. (Opposition laughter.) Though abiding in the principle that the Irish members should

NOT SIT IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

the Government was willing to meet the difficulty by providing that when it was proposed to alter the taxation of Ireland relating to the customs and excise duties, Irish members would be enabled to appear in Parliament and share in the debate. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The Government was also willing to appoint a joint commission of the English and Irish parliaments which would meet from time to time to consider questions of imperial or common interest. No great question, such as the succession to the Crown, ought to fall under the discussion of this secondary authority, but many questions, such as treaties of commerce, might require direct communication between both parliaments. He would, therefore, propose on behalf of the Government some plan of this kind. He proceeded to explain that the Government remained undecided as to the conditions under which Irish members or an Irish commission should appear in the Imperial Parliament. The Government did not consider this to be a vital point. In his opinion, if the Irish members came back in any numbers it would be necessary to devise a new system of election. He would certainly have no jealousy of the Irish members if they should reappear in their force. He would rather have them amply than scantily and jealously treated. In conclusion he declared that the main object of the bill was

TO ABOLISH ROOT AND BRANCH, THE DISCONTINUED.

prevailing in Ireland and to restore social order by the removal not merely of the symptoms but of the causes of that discontent. If the opponents of the bill had an alternative policy, what was it? He asked if Lord Randolph Churchill should undertake the task of settling Ireland what did he mean to do? Was his plan that proposed by the Loyalists in Belfast last November? The English Government might be daring but it was not so daring as to undertake to reconstruct the Irish government without touching the legislative difficulty. If Lord Hartington had a plan let him declare it. He appealed to Lord Hartington to state his solution of the Irish problem. They had reached a crisis in the history of the nation. The path of boldness was the only path of safety. (Cheers.) All men ought to know their own mind and ought to tell it. The fate of Ireland could not be cast into the lottery of politics. (Parnellite cheers.) He had been told that he was steering Ireland to certain ruin. Let his opponents show a way to escape. Let Lord Hartington, in moving the rejection of the bill, trace a visible or a pathable road through the darkness. (Cheers.) The members of the house have before them a great opportunity to close a strife of seven hundred years, and of knitting by bonds firmer and higher in character than heretofore the hearts and affections of the Irish people and of cementing the noble fabric of the British nation. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

HARTINGTON MOVES THE SIX MONTHS' HOIST.

Mr. Gladstone was followed by Lord Hartington, who, on rising, was greeted with cheers. He asked if Mr. Parnell had ever stopped short of asking for complete inde-

pendence and the restoration of Ireland to her place among the nations of the world? He (Hartington) feared that the Premier had settled the matter without mature consideration. With reference to submitting an alternative measure he failed to remember a single instance in which Mr. Gladstone had taken the course he now asked the dissentients to take, who were unprepared to suggest in what direction the measure before the house could be immediately revised. He believed that the concessions made to-night would not meet the demands of Mr. Chamberlain. In conclusion he moved that the bill be read six months hence. The debate was adjourned until Thursday.

THE CLERGY'S APPROVAL

DUBLIN, May 6.—Four hundred Catholic priests attended a meeting at Dungsannon, county Tyrone, to-day, called to give expression to their views on Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy. Rev. Daniel McGittigan, D.D., archbishop of the diocese of Armagh, presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy.

QUEBEC'S SYMPATHY WITH GLADSTONE.

QUEBEC, May 8.—The newly elected Municipal Council at their meeting last night unanimously adopted the following resolution:—Moved by Hon. John Hearn, That this newly elected council of the ancient capital of Canada deems the present an opportune time to express its unwavering faith in the principles of self-government, deprived of which the people of Canada would neither be content nor loyal; and further, it desires to join, as it now heartily does, in the general homage being rendered to the illustrious statesman at the head of Her Majesty's Government in England and his noble colleagues for the evidence they have given of a firm resolve to place within the reach of the people of Ireland all the advantages of autocratic government; that this corporation recognizes in the present action of England's great minister the policy best calculated to preserve British power and secure the early triumph of a land of justice over wrong, and it invokes Heaven to vouchsafe to him, and length of days to enjoy the happiness of witnessing the success of his patriotic efforts for the freedom of millions, followed by all the contentment, prosperity and unity amongst the people of Great Britain and Ireland which his great heart and patriot soul so ardently long for. Carried. It was resolved that the Mayor be instructed to forward the above resolution to the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

RESIGNATION OF THE GREEK CABINET REFUSED.

ATHENS, May 9.—A demonstration was held to-day in Constitution square, when warlike speeches were made, and a resolution was carried amid wild excitement favoring war with Turkey. A resolution advising immediate increase in the army was adopted. After the meeting the crowd marched to the house of Prime Minister Delyannis, and, in response to repeated cries, the premier made an address, in which he declared that the Government would never sign an agreement involving the disbanding of the forces. This declaration was cheered to the echo. The multitude then proceeded to the residence of ex-Prime Minister Tricoupi and demanded a speech, but M. Tricoupi refused to appear. This action on the part of the ex-Premier caused an uproar, and shouts of "Traitor" arose from the crowd. The people finally dispersed in an orderly manner. The Russian minister to Greece has concluded his visit to the Czar and has arrived at Sebastopol en route to Athens. He has telegraphed to the members of the embassy to prepare for their departure from Greece.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

ACTION TAKEN BY BOTH HOUSES OF CONGRESS.

DICKEY, N.S., May 10.—The Gloucester schooner D. J. Adams was brought back to Digby yesterday. To-day Admiral Scott formally handed her over to the Collector of Customs, pending the decision of the Admiralty court at Halifax, where the case will be tried.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—In the house Mr. Dingley (Maine), introduced a bill to limit the commercial privileges of vessels of foreign countries in the ports of the United States to such purposes as are accorded to American vessels in the ports of such foreign countries. (A copy of this bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Fry.) In the Senate Mr. James offered the following resolutions, both of which were agreed to without debate:

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests, any information in the possession of the Government concerning the alleged seizure of the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams, while engaged in lawful commerce in one of the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, have been taken to protect fishing vessels of the United States while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada; and

Resolved, That the committee on foreign relations be instructed to enquire whether the United States fishing vessel David J. Adams has been seized while engaged in lawful commerce in a port of the Dominion of Canada, and what measures, if any, are necessary to protect the persons and property of American citizens while engaged in lawful commerce in the ports of the Dominion of Canada, and to report by bill or otherwise.

The Rev. Edward O'Dwyer, of Limerick, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick to succeed the late Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D., and the Rev. Dr. Arthur Flanagan, of Drogheda, has been appointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Kilmora to succeed the late Rev. Michael Conaty, D.D.