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will then make a state entry into the Irish metropolis, and proceed thence to the Viceregal Lodge, where she will remain during her sojourn in Ireland. It is probable Her Majesty will not pay her first visit to the Exhibition till the afternoon of Monday. Her Majesty's stay will be protracted till the following Saturday. The Queen will be accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and probably by the Royal children.

The Earl of Warwick died at Warwick Castle 10th inst. He was in his 75th year. He leaves an only son, Lord Brooke.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of St. Germans left Dublin on Tuesday by special train for Killarney, in order to be present at the opening of the National Cattle Show, which takes place there under the auspices of the Royal Agricultural Society.

THE EXODUS.—The *Stigo Journal* referring to a prevalent opinion that, owing to the improved prospects of the country, emigration was on the decrease in that country, admits, that as far as the wealthier classes are concerned, a falling off in numbers has taken place. But this is not applicable to the humbler classes, hundreds of whom are preparing to leave the country for ever. American money continues to pour into the western province.

The following is from the London Morning Post of the 12th inst.:

We have every reason to believe that the event will prove our prediction correct, when we say that the evacuation of the Danubian principalities will be effected by Prince Gortschakoff during the first week in September. The definite project of settlement was sent from Vienna to Constantinople on the same day that it was sent to St. Petersburg, that is, on the 2d instant. The acceptance of the Czar will be received at Vienna about the 14th. This will, of course, at once be despatched to Constantinople, where it will arrive about the 20th. A Turkish ambassador will be ready then to start for St. Petersburg, and, we understand, that as soon as the telegraph informs the Russian Cabinet of the fact of the ambassador being on his road, the Emperor will telegraph his orders to Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Danubian provinces.

Letters from Beiska Bay of the 30th July state that the greatest enthusiasm prevailed among the crews of the fleets of Great Britain and France.

"It is stated," says the *Patrie*, "that Prince Menschikoff is to arrive at Paris towards the end of August, and is to remain here some months."

It appears that, though no stipulation was inserted in the Vienna note to the Emperor of Russia touching the evacuation of the Danubian principalities, yet the subject was discussed at two conferences held by the representatives of the Powers at Vienna. It was proposed by either France or England, or perhaps by both, that a clause should be added to the propositions in question demanding the immediate evacuation of the principalities. This was opposed by Austria, who urged that it would be likely to offend the Emperor of Russia, or to indispose him to a pacific termination of the question at issue; that such a demand would show that some doubt was entertained of the complete execution of the promises M. de Nesselrode made in his circular note, and that such doubts of good faith might give the offence which they ought to avoid; that no pretext should be given the Emperor to make a reply in the negative, and, in a word, that it was prudent not to have even the appearance of supposing that, by any possibility, the evacuation would not take place. The representatives were convinced by the reasonings of the mediating power, and did not press the insertion of the clause. It is only then by implication that that part of the question is touched on in the note. It was, however, agreed to that the governments should send to their respective diplomatic agents at St. Petersburg instructions on that specific point, when the moment came to treat it. These instructions, at least on the part of England and France, are of the most positive kind, and will be acted upon without delay, if orders for the evacuation of the principalities do not at once follow the formal acceptance of the arrangement proposed.

PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia has openly declared that viewing as he does the question between Russia and Turkey as a sacredly just one on the part of the last mentioned power, he will lend it every aid in case of a war; in consequence of which declaration the Russian Minister at Teheran was about to demand his passport.

CATHOLICISM IN IRELAND.—Judging from the language of the Irish press, there is a revolution going on among the population of Ireland. The *Dublin Nation* (Roman Catholic) says:

"There can be no longer any question that the systematized proselytism has met with immense success in Connaught and Kerry. It is true that the altars of the Catholic Church have been deserted by thousands born and baptized in the ancient faith of Ireland. The West of Ireland is deserting the ancient fold."

The *Dublin Tablet* says:

"We repeat, it is not Tuam, nor Cashel, nor Armagh, that are the chief seats of successful proselytism, but the very city in which we live."

The *Dublin Evening Post* says:

"We learn from unquestionable authority that the success of the proselytism in almost every part of the country, and as we are told, in the metropolis, is beyond all the worst misgivings we could have dreamt of."

This testimony is further corroborated by the reports of the Irish Missionary Society, which characterize the movement above spoken of as the 'New Reformation.' Many thousands have abandoned the Roman Church, so that, already, Ireland can scarcely be regarded as a Roman Catholic country, inasmuch as, out of a population of six millions and a half, nearly one third is Protestant. To effect this result, divers influences have contributed, prominent among which are the labors of 'The Society for Irish Church Missions to the Roman Catholics,' organized in 1849, under the Presidency of the Duke of Manchester. This Society has now 342 agents. In the District of West Galway, where in 1840 not 500 Protestants were to be found, there were in May, 1852, nearly 6000 converts attending Church service, while 3500 children were taught in the Bible Schools. In Dublin and various other places mentioned the Missions and Schools are prosperous, and it is stated that 30,000 persons are known to have left the Church of Rome within two years.—*Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard*.

The Great Naval Review.

The great naval review, by the Queen, off Portsmouth, on Thursday, Aug. 11, is one of the leading topics of interest in the newspapers. The weather was fortunately fine, and the number of spectators was great. We copy the following description from the London Times:

There were employed 1,077 guns; the power of 9,680 horses (nominally, but in reality nearly double that amount); 40,307 tons of shipping, and ship companies that should altogether have amounted to 18,423 hands, although the actual numbers probably fell short of that by 1,000. The fleet thus comprised about the same number of men as are encamped at Chobham, only that, instead of being distributed in tents, stretching over two miles heath, they are cooped up in 25 ships-of-war, 13 of which are screw steamers, nine paddlewheel, and three sailing ships-of-the-line.

The ships were unmoored and hove short before 8 o'clock in the morning, and soon after got up their steam, in which state they awaited the approach of Her Majesty. Then the proceeding of the review commenced with a Royal salute fired by the whole fleet, and the grandeur of which, great as it might appear from the shore, could only be fully appreciated on board. There no distance softened the effect, the fierceness, the impetuosity, and the suddenness of which were irresistibly striking, and the volumes of smoke which at one moment enveloped the ship being the next lifted up like a curtain, behind or through the rents of which the rest of the squadron could be seen hurling forth its quickly repeated fire. The Royal yacht passed gaily through the fleet to the flagship of Admiral Cochrane, and received in her progress a separate salute from the guns of the Prussian frigate, which at least served as a good contrast to the chorus of great guns that preceded it. The Gafion also manned yards—a mark of respect which the exigencies of the programme prevented the fleet from showing. When the Royal standard was transferred to the Duke of Wellington another general Royal salute was fired, and then an interval elapsed, during which Her Majesty inspected the great flagship. As a specimen of naval architecture, the Duke of Wellington well deserves the compliment of such a visit. Her towering bulk, conspicuous from afar, diminishes by contrast the largest steamers in the squadron. Her colossal proportions do not interfere with her speed, and she glides through the water as smoothly almost as the most finely made cutter. It was intended that a third salute should be fired when the Queen embarked on board of her yacht, but it was signalled that this part of the programme was to be dispensed with, and about 11 o'clock the order was given to weigh. This was soon performed, and then, gradually assuming the following order, and escorted by a surprising number of yachts and steamers, the fleet, in two columns, put majestically to sea.

PORT OR LEE DIVISION.		STARBOARD OR WEATHER DIVISION.	
Agamemnon	Two cables apart.	Duke of Wellington	Commodore, Kept in ship.
Hogue		Blenheim	
Ajax		Edinburgh	
Arrogant		Imperieuse	
Tribune		Highflyer	
Desperate		Odin	
Encounter		Leopard	
Sidon		Valorous	
Vesuvius		Terrible	
Magicienne, Repeating Ship.			

It is impossible to convey any suitable idea of the effect which this stately procession presented. A procession it was as ceremonial and precise as any could desire to see, the number of huge ships at stated intervals, and the broad avenue of clear water between the two divisions, still pressing on the mind the marvels of that mechanical agency by which such order and power are combined in one display on "the inconstant deep." The ships kept in splendid line on their way out to sea, showing proudly their long rows of portholes, and by their stern, uncanvassed rig, to which the smoke of their chimneys added an additional feature of sullen pomp, holding every intruding craft at a respectful distance. To soften the grandeur of the spectacle by a feature which might appeal to the gentler sympathies of all, the Queen, in the Royal yacht, led the squadron to sea. Occupying a central position between "the Duke" on the starboard, and the Agamemnon on the port side, but slightly in advance of both, Her Majesty and the Royal family, with their illustrious visitors, had an uninterrupted and perfect view of the marine pageant. They saw not only an unrivalled fleet, the fully developed expression of our marine power,

but an amazing number of attendant yachts and steamers, with which the sea swarmed as far as the eye could reach. In no other country of the world, and at no previous period even in this, could such a spectacle have been got together. Thousands upon thousands of spectators from Culver Cliff, and the other high grounds of the Isle of Wight in that direction, watched the great pageant as it moved out into the Channel. They had, apparently, calculated upon witnessing the sham fight from that elevated position, but must have been sadly disappointed, for when the action commenced the island was no longer visible, and had it been so, the wind, which was blowing in an easterly direction all day, must have interposed all the smoke of the steamers and the guns between them and the fleet. Not so those who accompanied it, or were on board men-of-war. They saw everything with a distinctness that left nothing further to be desired. A few miles below the Nab the signal was given to form line abreast, which the ships did at cable length from each other, and with magnificent effect. Some idea of their appearance in this position may be formed from the fact that the line extended about three miles from end to end. Fancy, therefore, looking along or fronting it. To the advance of the steam-fleet in this order the looming forms of three line-of-battle ships that gradually grew more distinct and formidable in the offing added a fine effect.—They had been very conspicuous for some time before the Royal yacht appeared to have found them out, but at length she signalled three strange sail in sight south-east, and thereupon the Admiral makes signal, "All take course together to the south-west." The strange sail wore grandly while this order was obeyed, the drums beat to quarters, the hammocks were taken down from their position on the bulwarks, port holes were thrown open, and the ships, now turning their broadsides to the enemy, formed in line of battle, and signalled the demand. No reply was made, though one could by a telescope very easily distinguish Admiral Fanshawe's flag flying at the mizzen of the Prince Regent, which led the way under a cloud of canvass. She was followed by the Queen and London, also under a press of sail; while the Barracouta, Amphion, Vulture, and Driver steamers attended them as they bore down. The Prince Regent fired twice in approaching, as if to try the range, but beyond this there was nothing to distract attention from the contrast which the sailing vessels presented to their steam rivals.

The deeper we get committed to the mechanical influences gathering around us, the more do we seem to regret those splendors of the past which we can no longer retain. This was a universal feeling yesterday, as Admiral Fanshawe's squadron neared the fleet. When they got within range, the latter opened their broadsides upon them, and the cannonade, taken up from ship to ship, spread along the line with an energy and rapidity quite astounding while it lasted, and, a fine fresh sea breeze rolling away the immense volumes of smoke to leeward, enabled the spectators almost uninterruptedly to mark the splendor of the spectacle. The deep bass of the 68 and 84 pounders, chiming in at intervals with the sharper roar of the lighter guns, could be readily distinguished, and the observer could even note how these tremendous engines of destruction hurled forth a more projected and larger mass of flame and smoke into the wind's eye. Along the whole line of battle, nearly three miles long, the cannonading was kept up for many minutes with a fury which it is quite impossible to convey any idea of in words. The expedition and facility with which the crews worked their guns in the midst of this terrible hubbub was a subject of nearer and hardly less interesting observation than the general effect of the battle. On board the Odin, commanded by Captain Scott, the heavy armament of which is peculiarly unwieldy, this was very conspicuous.

The enemy had replied vigorously at the outset to the fire of the fleet, and this was sustained for some time; but at last the Prince Regent, the Queen and London began to slacken their fire. When the firing had ceased and the great "war cloud" formed by it had swept completely away, the signal was given to "chase to the south," and in this direction the whole fleet proceeded at full steaming speed. The movement was only continued long enough to make a fair display of the superiority of the Imperieuse, the Agamemnon, and the Duke of Wellington screws.—These would have beaten all the rest of the fleet, and seem to establish the inferiority of the paddlewheel construction to their own, not only for fighting, but even for speed. The Royal Yacht, which had retired to a safe distance during the action, joined with its attendant flotilla in the chase.

The fleet reached Spithead about 6 o'clock.

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.—The Washington Union publishes a convention, the ratifications of which were exchanged at London by Mr. Ingersoll and the Earl of Clarendon, July 26, 1853. It provides for the appointment of a commissioner by each government, to hear all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals of either nation upon the government of the other, presented since the treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814—the commissioners to meet at London, and to appoint in the first place an arbitrator who shall decide cases in which they may not agree in their award. If they cannot agree upon an arbitrator, two shall be appointed, one by each commissioner, one of whom shall be selected by lot to decide in each particular case of disagreement that may arise. The commissioners shall receive all evidence presented by either government, and hear

one person counsel on each side. Each government may name one agent to prosecute claims before the commission.

"The President of the United States of America, and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, hereby solemnly and sincerely engage to consider the decision of the commissioners conjointly, or of the arbitrator or umpire, as the case may be, as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them or him respectively, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever."

Any money awarded to either government from the other, shall be paid over within a year. All claims not laid before the commissioners are to be "considered and treated as finally settled, barred and thenceforth inadmissible."

The Commissioners are to have salaries not exceeding £3000 or £620 per annum, and may appoint a clerk at a salary not exceeding \$1500 or £310—the whole expenses to be met by a ratable deduction on each award, which shall not however exceed five per cent—the deficiency if any to be defrayed in moieties by the two governments.—*Boston Daily Adv.*

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—The interments amounted to 270, including 248 fever deaths. Total deaths of the week 1580, including 1350 fever deaths.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The total number of interments reported yesterday, the 21st inst, was 315, a fearful increase. To-day the total number of deaths reported was 283, of which 265 was produced by yellow fever.

The New-Orleans *Delta* of the 14th relates the following incident:

We greeted an old acquaintance yesterday, on Nayades street, whom we had not seen for a fortnight before. He had a care worn and troubled countenance; his eyes were sunken, and his cheeks were hollow, and care had left its footprints on his brow; he looked at least ten years older than when last we saw him. We asked if he had been sick, and, if not, to explain the cause of this great change? "Alas!" he replied, "a few days ago, and I was happy in the possession of a father, a mother, and three loved sisters; but I am alone now—I buried the last one yesterday." We were answered;—it was, indeed, enough to turn the darkest hair to snowy whiteness. And yet it is but one instance out of many which daily occur in our city.

Domestic.

His Excellency the Governor General of British North America, arrived in this City yesterday afternoon, from Quebec, on his route to England, via Halifax. We take the following particulars of his Excellency's reception, &c., from the *New-Brunswick*, of this morning:

ARRIVAL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—His Excellency the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine arrived in this City yesterday afternoon en route for England. His Excellency, accompanied by the Countess of Elgin and family, left Quebec on the 22d instant in the screw steamer *Doris*, which vessel landed His Excellency at River du Loup, being desirous of proceeding over land to Halifax, and the steamer then continued her voyage to Halifax with Lady Elgin and family. The Governor General was met at Woodstock by Sir Edmund Head, who escorted him to St. John. On the arrival of the steamer *Anna Augusta* at Indian Town yesterday afternoon, their Excellencies were met by His Worship the Mayor, the High Sheriff and the Heads of Departments, who escorted them to this City, the carriages crossing the Suspension Bridge, and passing through Carleton, arrived on this side of the harbour in the steam ferry boat. They at once proceeded to the St John Hotel, where a Guard of Honour of the 76th Regt. was drawn up to receive the Governor General, and a salute was fired by the Royal Artillery. A large number of our Citizens paid their respects to His Excellency, who expressed himself much pleased with the Province, and the flourishing appearance of this City, and regretted that he had not made arrangements for a longer stay here. At 7:12 o'clock, His Excellency embarked on board of the steamer *Forest Queen* for Windsor.

The departure of His Excellency from Quebec was marked by a great public display, and a sense of his worth and his important services to Canada, attracted all classes of the community, who assembled to bid a cordial adieu. It is not probable that Lord Elgin will return to Canada; it being rumoured that he will be appointed to the Governor Generalship of India.

We wish His Excellency a safe and pleasant passage across the Atlantic, and a continuance of health that may long enable him to fulfil the various important duties which his Sovereign may be pleased to impose upon him.

The all-important FISHERY question appears to excite the editorial fire of our republican neighbours in a high degree. The last number of the *New York Illustrated News* contains a long and elaborate article on the subject; and various other journals are earnestly laboring, to excite their fellow-citizens and authorities into a one-sided and prejudicial view of the matter. Putting out of sight the plain and literal meaning of language, and the unequivocal interpretation of Treaties; and wholly oblivious of the commonest principles of honesty and fair-dealing, these journalists strain every nerve to encourage their citizens, in invading our inherent rights and plundering us of our property; and to excite their rulers in persisting in demands, and requiring concessions utterly incompatible with Provincial interests and the honor of the British Government. On the other hand, we are glad to perceive that our Nova Scotia neighbours are taking up the question in a right spirit; that the Halifax papers manfully combat and refute the sophistries and the falsehoods of their opponents; and resolutely oppose the