

RIVER PLATE.

(From the North Atlantic, February 21st.)
The old Shakerian saying that it is better to be poor than to be rich, is being proved to be true by the statements made to us by Mr. Hanson, who has just returned from Buenos Ayres, whither he went in quest of a better field of work and a more attractive home, than he found here.

But disease is not the only social evil of Buenos Ayres. There is no more to be said there for life or property. Murders were of constant occurrence, and in reference to one tragedy which had just been perpetrated, the Standard of September 12th, writes thus:—

On the night of the O'Connell murder, that is to say, last Sunday night, five corpses were murdered in this city. It is not necessary to name the names of the victims, as they are all well known. The bodies were strewn about in the streets, and the municipal 'vaqueros' in Calle D'Almeida, behind the 'vaquero' barracks, on Monday morning.

There are all the facts connected with this tragedy, and it is not necessary to name the names of the victims, as they are all well known. The bodies were strewn about in the streets, and the municipal 'vaqueros' in Calle D'Almeida, behind the 'vaquero' barracks, on Monday morning.

On the night of the O'Connell murder, that is to say, last Sunday night, five corpses were murdered in this city. It is not necessary to name the names of the victims, as they are all well known. The bodies were strewn about in the streets, and the municipal 'vaqueros' in Calle D'Almeida, behind the 'vaquero' barracks, on Monday morning.

There are all the facts connected with this tragedy, and it is not necessary to name the names of the victims, as they are all well known. The bodies were strewn about in the streets, and the municipal 'vaqueros' in Calle D'Almeida, behind the 'vaquero' barracks, on Monday morning.

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE TO THE UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Herald.)
According to all our latest accounts from Europe, emigration thence to the United States promises this summer to be on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. At Bremen, at Frankfurt, and other inland centers, the Germans are ready to leave in droves. As we have already made known through the Herald, the emigration from Ireland is certain this year to be as large, if not larger, than it was in 1865.

that, come the struggle when it may, it will be one in which they will be little to gain and much to lose. With a praiseworthy foresight, therefore, they flee from impending evil. It would be unjust to deny that the tide of emigration drives upon us impetus from the improved relations which, as a result of the internationalization of the world, have been established in the North Atlantic. The extensive Irish emigration is to be explained largely on the principle of continued dissatisfaction with English rules. Fenianism has been killed; but, notwithstanding the various measures of reform by which it was smothered, it will be found to die slowly. Certainly it is not yet dead; and it is safe to predict to conclude that among the influences which stimulate emigrants the superior comforts held out on this side of the Atlantic act as a powerful inducement to emigration from all the nations of Europe.

In so far as this country is concerned, increased immigration is to be regarded as a positive good. The only serious objection is a mere matter of fact. It is not an exaggeration to say that each immigrant is worth on an average one thousand dollars. The Irish will find homes and employment, so heretofore, chiefly in the large centres of population and industry. There is room for them all, and work will flow to them from the West, the West, and the West. Among the Ultramarines, the contemplated changes are viewed as a concession to the Roman Catholic Church, but the Liberal journals applaud them upon principle, and as an act of justice to Ireland.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, 4th inst., and the Morning Post is the authority for the statement, which will be readily believed, that the unanimous decision of the Ministers was not to resign in consequence of the defeat sustained on that morning.

Lord Dufferin, who is an extensive landowner in Ireland, has faced the Church crisis in that country with a brave spirit, which contrasts most favorably with the conduct of other Irish peers, who have done nothing except to sit and strive to raise a "No" vote, and "No" vote, and "No" vote.

Warlike apprehensions again prevail in France, despite the improbabilities of such an issue. The public mind is in a state of uneasiness, and the condition of Europe, on no part of the continent is public opinion in favor of war. The Cabinets of Europe offer each other assurances of the most pacific intentions; every Power has the most powerful reasons for desiring peace; and there exists no cause, motive or pretext for a general war.

The remark of Mr. Williams, that he could not defend all the Government of the Dominion had done, but asked for time and patience before he would give an opinion, was not only unbecomingly the error of judgment which has characterized the legislation of the Ottawa Parliament in dealing with the Maritime Provinces. Too little regard has been shown for their wishes or convenience, and much too great haste in attempting to govern the Dominion as if it were a single Province.

At a dinner given by the Manchester Reform Club, on the 8th inst., which was attended by a number of leading members of Parliament, Mr. Goldwin Smith made the following remarks on the subject of the British North American Confederation.

There is one question which seems to be coming on, which is almost but slight of these great Parliamentary struggles, and to which I would venture to call the attention of your audience here, as I sometimes have to call their attention to it, through the columns of the Canadian Confederation. There is a little cloud rising there, at present, no bigger than a man's hand, which, unless it is attended to, will grow to a full moon.

A celebrated actress named Pinkerton was engaged to travel out to the provinces of Mr. McGee. The Montreal Daily News says he was both a detective, and is possibly the most perfect in his art of any living. He has abundant opportunity to watch the private life of the country with well-nigh forty millions of inhabitants speaking the same language, moving about without the restraint of passports, or that official scrutiny which never numbers in Europe, and which is so much to be feared in this country.

Latest European News.

HALIFAX, April 27.

In reference to the division on the 4th inst., in the House of Commons, an analysis of the division list shows that seldom, in recent years, have so many votes been given on a single great public question. The majority on the first division was almost exclusively Liberal, only five Conservatives voted with Mr. Gladstone, one of whom, Mr. Ralph Earle, was at one time private secretary to Mr. Darvell.

The recent debate in the House of Commons on the proposed disestablishment of the Church in Ireland has awakened a considerable amount of comment in the French journals. According to the Paris correspondent of the Morning Post, the Liberal press and the journal which represent Roman Catholic interests have warmly approved the proposed alterations.

A Cabinet Council was held on Saturday, 4th inst., and the Morning Post is the authority for the statement, which will be readily believed, that the unanimous decision of the Ministers was not to resign in consequence of the defeat sustained on that morning.

Lord Dufferin, who is an extensive landowner in Ireland, has faced the Church crisis in that country with a brave spirit, which contrasts most favorably with the conduct of other Irish peers, who have done nothing except to sit and strive to raise a "No" vote, and "No" vote, and "No" vote.

Warlike apprehensions again prevail in France, despite the improbabilities of such an issue. The public mind is in a state of uneasiness, and the condition of Europe, on no part of the continent is public opinion in favor of war. The Cabinets of Europe offer each other assurances of the most pacific intentions; every Power has the most powerful reasons for desiring peace; and there exists no cause, motive or pretext for a general war.

The remark of Mr. Williams, that he could not defend all the Government of the Dominion had done, but asked for time and patience before he would give an opinion, was not only unbecomingly the error of judgment which has characterized the legislation of the Ottawa Parliament in dealing with the Maritime Provinces. Too little regard has been shown for their wishes or convenience, and much too great haste in attempting to govern the Dominion as if it were a single Province.

At a dinner given by the Manchester Reform Club, on the 8th inst., which was attended by a number of leading members of Parliament, Mr. Goldwin Smith made the following remarks on the subject of the British North American Confederation.

There is one question which seems to be coming on, which is almost but slight of these great Parliamentary struggles, and to which I would venture to call the attention of your audience here, as I sometimes have to call their attention to it, through the columns of the Canadian Confederation. There is a little cloud rising there, at present, no bigger than a man's hand, which, unless it is attended to, will grow to a full moon.

A celebrated actress named Pinkerton was engaged to travel out to the provinces of Mr. McGee. The Montreal Daily News says he was both a detective, and is possibly the most perfect in his art of any living. He has abundant opportunity to watch the private life of the country with well-nigh forty millions of inhabitants speaking the same language, moving about without the restraint of passports, or that official scrutiny which never numbers in Europe, and which is so much to be feared in this country.

ing. That is almost inevitable in the case of distant colonies; and I cannot help thinking that this matter will suggest to all who do not think too exalted by arbitrary claims of happiness and power, the necessity of reserving that part of our institutions.—(Hear.)

In the examination of Whelan before the Police Magistrate at Ottawa, the evidence is becoming hourly worse for the prisoner. It is not necessary to repeat the details of Whelan's conduct in the course of his examination said:—

Has heard the prisoner on several occasions make use of threats against McGee, ever after coming out of the Theatre Royal on a few nights before the election. Arahona Poze was very much enraged. Whelan also had some words with his wife, and went out of the house saying that he would blow McGee's body brains out. Prisoner went out then and remained all night. Next morning on waking returned from the Ottawa Hotel, the prisoner was not at home, and his wife said he had not been at home that night. The day before one prisoner had told Whelan that he had that night shot at McGee's house, and that he had subsequently, in his own house, for the third time threatened the life of Mr. McGee about two nights after. He said that McGee was a traitor to his country, said that, although elevated, he would shoot McGee, and would get his body brains blown out.

The news of the attempted and apparently all but successful assassination of Prince Alfred, has created a great excitement in the minds of the British people, and has been the subject of much discussion in the House of Commons.

The election of a member for Montreal West, to supply the vacancy created by the death of the Hon. T. D. McGee, is to come off some time in May. A. M. Desile, Esq., has been appointed returning officer. Mr. M. P. Ryan, an Irish Catholic, and a prominent member of the Liberal party, has been nominated as a candidate, and in all likelihood will be returned without opposition. Mr. Ryan was a warm personal friend and supporter of the late Member.—(Jb.)

A very admirable charity is in the course of formation in London. The promoters of it are several Catholic ladies, presided over by Lady Dufferin, with whom we mistake not, the plan first originated. The object of the charity is to hire and fit up in various parts of London large, airy rooms, in which poor working men can leave their young children in safety during the day whilst they proceed upon their vocations, feeling certain that the little ones will be cared for, kept out of danger, and fed with such food as they require. The idea is originally French—at least, we believe so. In all the large towns in France it is a common thing to have these establishments, which are watched over by the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul; and it is no small comfort for the poor mothers to have their children kept from harm whilst they, the mothers, are obliged to go out and earn their bread.—(Jb.)

Mrs. McGee has given to Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., Mr. T. K. Ramsay, and Mr. George Murray, to edit and publish the lectures, speeches, &c. of her late husband. The publication, which will be of great interest, will be for the benefit of the family. It will be accompanied with a memoir of Mr. McGee's life, founded upon authentic data, and such historical notes as will connect and make consecutive the different pieces. The work will be published by subscription.—(Jb.)

The Hon. W. A. Henry, and John Tobin, Esq., are taken of in connection with the vacancy in the Senate, caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Wier.—(Jb.)

The new factory in connection with the salt works at Antigonish is getting into working order, and the article manufactured is highly spoken of.—(Jb.)

The Committee have secured, for exhibition purposes, the Dominion Exhibition, the Governor's Field, and arrangements are in progress for carrying out other necessary preliminaries. Several gentlemen of the Committee have carefully surveyed the proposed fields and buildings, and at next week's meeting will report on the results of their investigations, and a general scheme of arrangements for carrying out the Exhibition.—(Journal of Agriculture.)

Earl Kimberley has been appointed Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone publishes a circular in the morning papers, to-day, denying in a lump a host of personal charges which have been made from time to time.

Despatches have been received from Abyssinia, which give the following gratifying and important intelligence:—A battle was fought on Good Friday before Magdala, between the British troops, commanded by Lord Napier, and the Abyssinian forces, under the command of their King in person. The latter were defeated, and retreated into the town. They had killed and wounded many of our men. Having been completely, Gen. Napier ordered an assault upon Magdala, and the town and citadel were carried by storm. King Theodore was slain. A large number of warriors, the entire capital remained in possession of the British forces. All the captives were found in the city alive and well, and were set free.

Gen. Napier's instant return to the sea-coast is expected.

London, April 27. (eve.)
Details of the Abyssinian news report that the British troops were carried after vigorous resistance. Theodore lost during the engagement, sixty men killed and two hundred wounded. The English had fifteen rank and file wounded, after the capture of Magdala, and the British forces were found dead by the English soldiers in the centre of his stronghold, he had been shot through the head. Some say he was killed during one of the battles, others believe to the opinion that he was shot by a British soldier, who mistook him for the King's body, and would get his body brains blown out.

The weather is delightfully favorable for the crops. The Abyssinian news imports a better lot of financial circles, and money easier. Commodore Bredon's health is better. Commodore Bredon's health is better. Commodore Bredon's health is better.

Great joy prevails throughout the nation on the glorious news from British troops in Abyssinia, and safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a day of thanksgiving. At the four o'clock service, the hymns were sung, and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere are excited. Still later advices have been received from Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British people for the Queen, and the King, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, was indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Both Houses of Parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen, upon the occasion of the late Prince Alfred's death, and in all likelihood will be returned without opposition. Mr. Ryan was a warm personal friend and supporter of the late Member.—(Jb.)

The new factory in connection with the salt works at Antigonish is getting into working order, and the article manufactured is highly spoken of.—(Jb.)

The Committee have secured, for exhibition purposes, the Dominion Exhibition, the Governor's Field, and arrangements are in progress for carrying out other necessary preliminaries. Several gentlemen of the Committee have carefully surveyed the proposed fields and buildings, and at next week's meeting will report on the results of their investigations, and a general scheme of arrangements for carrying out the Exhibition.—(Journal of Agriculture.)

ple who had generally as much as they could do, and sometimes more than they could do to keep soul and body together—what would we think of the government that would establish the church of the 11,000, and ordain that it should, in great part, be supported out of the fruits of the labour of the 79,000 who had no faith in its tenets? How would we, as a people, regard the government that would force every Catholic, every Baptist in the land, either directly or indirectly, to contribute towards paying for the religious instruction of the Episcopalians it contained, who, as a class, were better able to pay their own clergy and build their own churches, out of their own resources, than any other 11,000 people in this country? There is no one on this side of the Atlantic, who his religious opinions what they may, would not unhesitatingly pronounce such a policy to be insufferably tyrannical.

London, April 27. (eve.)
Details of the Abyssinian news report that the British troops were carried after vigorous resistance. Theodore lost during the engagement, sixty men killed and two hundred wounded. The English had fifteen rank and file wounded, after the capture of Magdala, and the British forces were found dead by the English soldiers in the centre of his stronghold, he had been shot through the head. Some say he was killed during one of the battles, others believe to the opinion that he was shot by a British soldier, who mistook him for the King's body, and would get his body brains blown out.

The weather is delightfully favorable for the crops. The Abyssinian news imports a better lot of financial circles, and money easier. Commodore Bredon's health is better. Commodore Bredon's health is better. Commodore Bredon's health is better.

Great joy prevails throughout the nation on the glorious news from British troops in Abyssinia, and safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a day of thanksgiving. At the four o'clock service, the hymns were sung, and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere are excited. Still later advices have been received from Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British people for the Queen, and the King, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, was indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Both Houses of Parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen, upon the occasion of the late Prince Alfred's death, and in all likelihood will be returned without opposition. Mr. Ryan was a warm personal friend and supporter of the late Member.—(Jb.)

The new factory in connection with the salt works at Antigonish is getting into working order, and the article manufactured is highly spoken of.—(Jb.)

The Committee have secured, for exhibition purposes, the Dominion Exhibition, the Governor's Field, and arrangements are in progress for carrying out other necessary preliminaries. Several gentlemen of the Committee have carefully surveyed the proposed fields and buildings, and at next week's meeting will report on the results of their investigations, and a general scheme of arrangements for carrying out the Exhibition.—(Journal of Agriculture.)

The weather is delightfully favorable for the crops. The Abyssinian news imports a better lot of financial circles, and money easier. Commodore Bredon's health is better. Commodore Bredon's health is better. Commodore Bredon's health is better.

Great joy prevails throughout the nation on the glorious news from British troops in Abyssinia, and safety of Prince Alfred. To-day has been observed as a day of thanksgiving. At the four o'clock service, the hymns were sung, and enthusiastic cheers for the Queen given. The press and people everywhere are excited. Still later advices have been received from Sydney, expressing the sympathy of the British people for the Queen, and the King, who attempted to assassinate Prince Alfred, was indicted, found guilty, and sentenced to death.

Both Houses of Parliament, without a dissenting voice, voted an address to the Queen, upon the occasion of the late Prince Alfred's death, and in all likelihood will be returned without opposition. Mr. Ryan was a warm personal friend and supporter of the late Member.—(Jb.)

widen the difference which it found existing among the people, and to foster among those who felt themselves oppressed the most intense hatred of their oppressors. We know of no race who would have endured so long and so patiently so intolerable a burden, as the Irish Church Establishment, as the Irish people. If such a burden were attempted to be imposed on any, except the very weakest of the dependencies of the British Crown, open rebellion would be the immediate consequence.

The Irish Church fund is said to amount to between ten and twelve millions pounds sterling, and its annual revenue to £447,670. This revenue is divided very nearly equally between 12 Bishops, 1510 incumbents, and 622 curates. One might be amused, if he did not feel too indignant, at the immense disproportion between the Protestant and Catholic inhabitants of some of the Irish parishes; and again, between the number of Protestants receiving religious teaching, and the same paid for their instruction. In the parish of Garryclove, which contains a population of 3127 souls, 38 are members of the Established Church, and the parson receives the nice little sum of £866—that is nearly £1300 of our money—annually, for administering the consolations of religion to this little flock. Donoughmore, with a population of 3093, contains 84 Churchmen. The pastor of this little church, not so fortunate as his brother of Garryclove, receives but £562 sterling for the performance of his no, doubt, very onerous duties. The Prebend of Killybeg, out of a population of 963, numbers a congregation of just seven persons. This hard-worked divine manages to exist on £291 a year. A thin congregation the reverend gentleman must have at the best of times, but just imagine the state of his church on a cold and rainy Sunday—and rainy Sundays are of very frequent occurrence in Ireland.

But all this will soon come to an end. The Protestant Episcopalians of Ireland will, in a very short time, be placed in all respects on a perfect equality with their Catholic and Presbyterian fellow-countrymen. It is to be hoped when Irishmen find that at last they are treated by their rulers, precisely as the other subjects of the crown are treated, no distinction of any kind being made between them and the inhabitants of England and Scotland, they will try to forget the oppression of past ages, and become peaceable and contented citizens of the Empire—that they will herself add to its strength as they have hitherto contributed to its glory.

SIR DOMINICK DALY.
Of the different gentlemen who have administered the government of this Island since 1824, there has been no one who, when his term of service had expired, left the Colony more respected and esteemed than the late Sir Dominick Daly.

His long services in Canada, and his connection with the government of that province as Provincial Secretary, and his general knowledge of Colonial matters and the routine of government, eminently fitted him for his subsequent elevation to the government of the Island of Tobago, to which he was appointed in the year 1851. In the year 1854, he was sworn in as Lieut. Governor of this Island, and left in 1859, to be afterwards appointed to the more lucrative and extensive command in South Australia. During his five years residence in Charlottetown his urbanity, courtesy and affability made him a favorite with all classes of the community. Those ladies and gentlemen who shared the hospitalities of Government House will bear willing testimony to his social disposition and his qualifications as a generous, attentive and polite host.

His memory will be long cherished by all who knew him, and those who were acquainted with Lady Daly will sympathize with her and her family in their great deprivation and affliction.

POWELL LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.
Sir:
The proceedings of the above association were brought to a close on Wednesday the 22nd inst. During the winter there were delivered nine lectures by members of the Institute, viz: two by Mr. A. MacNeill, three by the Secretary; and one by each of the following: A. Boers, Isaac Mellish, J. Haley, and J. B. Gay. Esquires. There were also six lectures delivered by gentlemen not connected with the Institute, who kindly came forward during the session, viz: J. LePage and E. Roche, Esqrs. Charlottetown; Rev. Mr. Moore, Papan; Dr. MacDonald and J. H. Fletcher, Esqrs. Grand and Dr. Ferguson, Esq., East River; all of which reflected great credit on the lecturers, and elicited great applause. They were several debates before the Society during the winter, which were ably discussed and very creditable to the younger members of the Institute, who had never before embraced the opportunity of speaking in public, and who, it is to be hoped, will come forward next session, with equal, if not renewed vigour.

In connection with the above, a number of persons, residing in the district, subscribed towards a library, and a sum was collected sufficient to purchase about eight volumes of useful books, which, with scientific works on agriculture will be of great benefit to the district.

It is the intention of the committee to get up a Tea in the early part of the summer, which it is to be hoped will be liberally patronized, as the object is to apply the proceeds thereof towards increasing their stock of books.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN BUTLER, Secy.
April, 29th 1868.
We hope our readers will not forget the entertainment of the Charlottetown Dramatic Club for the benefit of Mr. Vinicombe, to come off this evening. A rich treat may be expected. "O Callaghan on his last legs" will be acted in the "old way you know," and the performances of the Amateur Christy's Minstrel promises to be very diverting. From the opinions expressed by those who have attended the rehearsals of the Minstrel, we understand that their voices (blessed harmoniously), and their jokes are quite new. Those who have seen and listened to the music of Minstrel, and who have seen and listened to the music of Minstrel, will be glad to embrace the opportunity of hearing it again. We would advise those who wish to enjoy a rich musical treat to secure their tickets early, as the music of Minstrel will be very quiet. The entertainment will take place in St. Andrew's Hall.