

For the Christian Messenger.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

Died at Lower Canada on the evening of the 30th ult. An-nilla, wife of Henry A. Eaton, and daughter of James Eaton, Esq., aged 45 years. At a very early age, Mrs. Eaton professed faith in Christ, was baptized by the late Rev. Edward Manning, and united with the Baptist Church. From which time to that of her death she continued a constant and esteemed member. She lived to see her husband and two beloved children unite with her in church fellowship. During her illness she enjoyed the consolation of the gospel, realizing, as she expressed herself, that "her Saviour was with her" a husband and seven children mourn the loss. But they sorrow not without hope.—Com.

Dominion Parliament.

Opening of Parliament at Ottawa.

The first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened by His Excellency, the Governor General on Wednesday last. The Senators and members of the House of Commons were sworn in at noon.

At 3 o'clock Lord Monck came in state to the Senate, after summoning the Commons he directed them to elect their Speaker, and give attendance in the Senate chamber. They retired and after a short time returned with the Hon. James Cockburn, their Speaker. The usual privileges were asked for and promised.

His Excellency then delivered the following

OPENING SPEECH.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

In addressing, for the first time, the Parliamentary representatives of the Dominion of Canada, I desire to give expression to my own deep feeling of gratification that it has been my high privilege to occupy an official position which has made it my duty to assist at every step taken in the erection of this great Confederation.

I congratulate you on the Legislative sanction which has been given by the Imperial Government to the Act of Union, under the provisions of which we are now assembled, and which has laid the foundation of a new nationality that I trust and believe will ere long extend its bounds from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. In the discussion which preceded the introduction of this measure in the Imperial Parliament, between the members of her Majesty's Government on the one side, and the delegates who represented the Provinces on the other, it was apparent to all those who took part in these conferences, that while Her Majesty's Ministers considered and pressed the principle of Union as a subject of great Imperial interest, they allowed the Provincial representatives every freedom in arranging the mode in which that principle should be applied, in a similar spirit of respect for your privileges as a free and self-governed people.

The Act of Union as adopted by the Imperial Parliament, imposes the duty and confers upon you the right of reducing to practice the system of Government which it called into existence, of consolidating its institutions, of harmonizing its administrative details, and of making such legislative provisions as will secure to a constitution in some respects novel, a full, fair and unprejudiced trial; with the design of effecting these objects, measures will be laid before you for the amendment and assimilation of the laws now established in the several Provinces relating to Currency, Customs, Excise and Revenue generally; for the adoption of a uniform Postal system, for the proper management of the public works and properties of the Dominion, for the adoption of a well-considered scheme of militia organization and defence, for the proper administration of Indian affairs, for the introduction of uniform laws respecting patents of invention and discovery, the naturalization of aliens, and the assimilation of the criminal law and the laws relating to bankruptcy and insolvency. A measure will also be submitted to you for the perfection of the duty imposed upon Canada under the terms of the Union Act, of immediate construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and this great work will add a practical connection to the legislative bonds which now unite the Provinces comprising the Dominion. The liberality which the guarantee for cost of construction was given by the Imperial Parliament, is new proof of the hearty interest felt by the British people in your prosperity. Your consideration will also be invited to the important subject of Western Territorial Extension, and your attention will be called to the best means for the protection and development of our Fishery and Marine interests. You will also be asked to consider measures for defining the power of Parliament, and for the establishment of uniform laws relating to elections, and the trial of controverted elections.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The circumstances under which the Act of Union came into operation, rendered it impossible to obtain the assent of the Legislature to the expenditure necessary for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government; the expenditure since the 1st of July has, therefore, been incurred on the responsibility of the Ministers of the Crown. The details of that expenditure will be laid before you and submitted for your sanction. I have directed that the estimate for current succeeding financial years shall be laid before you. You will find they have been framed with all attention to economy which is com-

patible with the maintenance of efficiency in the different branches of the public service.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate: Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

The general efficiency of the Volunteers and Militia has been greatly improved within the last year, and the whole Volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec is already, by the liberality of the Imperial Government, armed with the breechloading rifle.

I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which Providence has been pleased to bless the country, and on the general prosperity of the Dominion. Your new nationality enters on its course backed by the moral support, the matured and the most ardent good wishes of the Mother Country. Within your own borders, peace, security and prosperity prevail, and I fervently pray that your aspirations may be directed to such high and patriotic objects, and that you may be endowed with such a spirit of moderation and wisdom as will cause your great work of Union, which has been achieved, a blessing to yourselves and your posterity, and a fresh starting point in the moral, political, and material advancement of the people of Canada.

A special despatch to the Halifax Reporter of Tuesday evening states that Hon. Mr. Galt, the Finance Minister of the Dominion, has resigned owing to reasons of an urgent nature, understood to be his connection with the Commercial Bank in which he was a large shareholder.

We have two versions of PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS and as they present a curious specimen of how different things appear as seen by different persons we place them side by side:

To British Colonist. To Morning Chronicle.

OTTAWA, Nov. 11.—On Friday last Hon. Mr. Howe gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Address in answer to the Governor's Speech. The Hon. gentleman delivered a long and effective speech, which was much applauded.

The Hon. Dr. Tupper, C. B., replied in a style which carried the House to a point of the highest enthusiasm. On our arrival here on Saturday we found his speech the subject of universal comment, and everywhere eliciting unbounded admiration.

Sir J. Alexander Macdonald explained the position of the Hon. Mr. Archibald, and attributed Mr. Galt's retirement from the Government to circumstances of a private nature. Mr. Galt's resignation has caused some delay in submitting the tariff. It will probably be introduced in about eight days.

Mr. Galt has resigned because he wishes to devote his time to the settlement of his own affairs, much deranged by the failure of the Commercial Bank.

To-day, after several Canadians had spoken on the Union side, Mr. Howe said he would not move any amendment.

Stewart Campbell, Esq., declared his intention to promote the success of the Dominion, and deprecated any movement for repeal. His speech was enthusiastically applauded.

Mr. Gray, of New Brunswick, only lost the Speakership by one vote. Mr. Tilley, of New Brunswick, is much spoken of as the future Finance Minister of the Dominion.

Mr. Fisher, of New Brunswick, in moving the Address, delivered a very effective speech.

Everything favourable for a peaceful session. Ottawa is crowded with visitors.

The three clerkships in the House of Commons assigned to Nova Scotia have been filled by Henry W. Johnston, James Tobin and Fitzgerald Cochran, Esquires.

The New Provincial Government.

The appointments to form the new Executive Council for Nova Scotia were published in a Royal Gazette Extraordinary on Wednesday evening last, as follows:

Provincial Secretary's Office, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1867

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:

To be Members of the Executive Council of the Province of Nova Scotia—

The Honorable William Annand, President of the Council.

The Honorable Martin I. Wilkins.

The Honorable William B. Vail.

The Honorable Robert Robertson.

The Honorable R. A. McHaffey.

The Honorable Edmund P. Flynn.

The Honorable Jared C. Troop.

The Honorable John Fergusson.

The Honorable William Annand to be Treasurer of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable James McNab resigned.

The Honorable William B. Vail to be the Secretary of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable Philip Cartaret Hill, resigned.

The Honorable Martin I. Wilkins to be Attorney General of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable Hiram Blanchard, resigned.

The Honorable Robert Robertson to be Commissioner of Public Works and Mines of the Province of Nova Scotia, in place of the Honorable Charles Allison, resigned.

To be Queen's Printer, E. M. McDonald, Esq., in place of A. Grant, Esq., resigned.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint, provisionally, the Honorable William Annand to be a member of the Legislative Council of this Province.

The Chronicle says "we understand that a seat in the Council was pressed upon the acceptance of Mr. Coehran, member for Halifax, but he declined, for the present, to accept it; and further "Harry Moody, Esq., has been appointed Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor."

LATEST FROM UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The Massachusetts elections resulted in the election of a Republican Governor by 25,000 majority, and the repudiation of the prohibitory liquor law. New York has gone Democratic by 10,000 majority, and New Jersey and Maryland the same.

Negro suffrage and female suffrage have been defeated in Kansas by 8,000 to 10,000 majority.

A despatch from New York on Monday last says: There has been no cable despatches since Thursday night owing to the prostration of the Newfoundland wires, as is supposed. By steamer it is reported that Queen Victoria has resolved to emerge from the comparative seclusion in which she has lived for so long a period, and that next session of Parliament will be one of the most brilliant during her reign.

NEW YORK, 11th.—Gold 139 7/8.

SOUTH AMERICA.—A Despatch to New York on Saturday last says:

The Panama Star and Herald of 1st inst. has advices from Central and South America that an attempt at revolution had been made in Costa Rica which proved unsuccessful.

The number of deaths from cholera in the department of Leone Nicaragua from the 24th of March to 12th of September, amount to 1188. A treaty has been made between the United States and Nicaragua, and is on the way to Washington. The building of a railway across Nicaragua is regarded as more of a problem than ever, as is proven by the surveys. The Congress of South America had failed to convene on the day appointed for want of a quorum. After much skirmishing for several days a session was obtained and business proceeded with.

NEW YORK, 11th.—A letter from Santiago, Chili, dated Oct. 8th, says that the war between that power and Spain remains in statu quo. Spain is concentrating her forces at Rio Janeiro and Montevideo, and the allied Republicans are waiting for something to turn up. The defences of Valparaiso have been pushed forward with all despatch, although the Government professes not to apprehend the return of the Spanish fleet. The Peruvian war vessels are kept in Chilian waters, albeit there are misgivings as to result, should the Spanish fleet essay another attack.

The revolution in Peru has created the profoundest sensation in Chili. The sympathies of the people being with President Prudon. Many Chilians are reported as on the point of going to Peru to help Prudon to put down the rebellion.

The wheat crops threaten to be a failure in the South of Chili.

CUBA.—Havana, Nov. 7.—At Port au Prince, on the night of 17th ult., the Assembly demanded of the Ministry that Leon Montez should be liberated, maintaining that he was unconstitutionally kept in shackles at Cape Payt. A mob of 6000 armed men and women surrounded the Assembly, who, however, managed their escape. The mob kept firing on the place, cheering all the time for Salvave, at whose instigation they were ready to sack the city. Salvave is taking every measure to secure himself incumbency of the Presidential chair.

CHINA.—GREAT RIOT AT PENANG.—Eight Hundred Chinese slain.—A letter reached Plymouth on Tuesday from a correspondent at Calcutta, dated Sept. 6, states that by the mail just arrived intelligence has been received of a faction fight in Penang among the Chinese inhabitants. The European residents took refuge in the fort, where the men were sworn in as special constables. They then went with the troops and quelled the riot, when they found the bodies of 800 Chinamen killed in the fight.—Globe.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—London, Nov. 5.—Serious bread riots occurred in Exeter yesterday, and to-day every meat and bread shop in the city were sacked. At the date of the latest despatches, incendiary fires were reported in different parts of the town and there was intense excitement.

The local authorities had petitioned the Government for troops to quell the disorder.

Parliament has been called to re-assemble on the 19th November.

Nov. 7.—Of the prisoners who were tried at Manchester before a special commission yesterday and to-day, Nugent, Braman, Farrel, Coffy, and Martin have been acquitted.

Disturbances caused by want of employment and scarcity of food continue in Devonshire.—Riots are reported at Torbay, Exmouth, and other places in the country. By the efforts of the authorities at Exeter the troubles at Exeter were suppressed, and the town is now quiet.—Many of the rioters are now under arrest.

The London Times this morning has an article on the Alabama claims, in which it comments with much severity on the last dispatch on the subject addressed by Secretary Seward to Mr. Adams.

Life Guardsman O'Donnell who was shot and badly wounded in this city by an unknown assassin, died to-day from his injuries.

The official returns of the Bank of England shows a decrease, of 864,000 pounds sterling in bullion.

Manchester, Nov. 7.—At the session of the special commission to-day, the counsel for the crown abandoned the count of murder in the remaining indictments, and all the prisoners now untried will be proceeded against on the charge of misdemeanor.

FRANCE.—Paris, Nov. 7. (even).—The financial statement published on the Bourse reports the metallic reserve of the Bank of France to have increased one hundred thousand francs during the past week.

The feeling on the Paris Bourse to-day has been uneasy, because of war-like preparations; and general disarming is necessary to restore confidence.

A call for a general Conference of European powers will soon be issued by the French Government. Gen. Cialdina is in command of the Italian forces acting as an army of observation on the Papal frontier. He made his headquarters at Pisa.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—St. Petersburg, Nov. 7.—It is reported here on good authority that the Sultan of Turkey is making unusual military preparations. In support of this report it is stated that 6000 needle guns have recently been purchased by the Turkish war department, while large shipments of rifled guns have been made to the Turkish forces in Asia. It is also said that that Government has been restoring the citadel, completing the walls, and otherwise strengthening the fortifications of Kara.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Nov. 7.—All the towns in Schleswig Holstein have joined the Zollverein, with the exception of Altona.

The elections of deputies to the next Prussian Diet took place here to-day. All the successful candidates belong to the Progressive party.

The Insurrection in Italy.

When a campaign becomes successful it is declared a glorious victory and the movement is applauded as a bold and wise one, but when defeat and failure result it is not difficult to discover the weak point, and everybody can see the mistake or miscalculations of its leaders. This is now the position of the Garibaldian insurrection in Italy. The cause has suffered a serious check, as may be seen by the telegraphic dispatches in reference thereto. We can give no very connected account, and prefer placing the telegrams from the various parts of Europe as they are received:

London, Nov. 4.—It now seems that the proposition to settle the Roman question by submission to the popular vote of the Papal provinces was not suggested by Napoleon, but was the spontaneous idea of the Italian, Prussian, and French Governments. The Paris Moniteur of this morning contains an authoritative article asserting that on the 1st of Nov. M. Masiere dispatched a note to the French charge d' affairs at Florence, in which he said the Italian advance into the Papal territory was a violation of law and treaty. The Emperor Napoleon will not approve of it by word or silence, and asks an explanation of Italy. There are only two French regiments in Rome. Large bodies of troops are continually leaving Toulon for Civita Vecchia. The Papal troops will assume the offensive immediately. Late despatches just read from Florence says the vote of the towns in the province of Rome was unanimous for Italy. It is now reported in Florence that the Emperor Napoleon requires Victor Emmanuel to expel Garibaldi; if that is done, he (Napoleon) will withdraw his troops from Rome. Count Bismarck says officially to-day that the Government of Prussia is neutral at present on the Roman question.

London, Nov. 6.—On Sunday Garibaldi with 3500 men and cannon left his camp near Montetotando, and advanced to attack Tivoli, which was held by the papal troops. He found the latter to number six thousand men, posted in strong position, and supported by artillery. The Pontifical troops immediately opened fire with their batteries upon the Garibaldians. A desperate conflict ensued which lasted forty five minutes, when Garibaldi retreated. The battle was fought with great energy and kept the conflict up at this point for two hours and a half, when exhausted and overwhelmed they gave way and were utterly routed, 440 insurgents killed, and 900 were taken prisoners. No idea of the number wounded can be ascertained. The total loss of the Papal troops engaged, was 200 killed and wounded.

Nov. 4.—The intelligence from Italy is important. Garibaldi and his force were attacked