

other side set at rest the just claims of so large a portion of the population, consolidate the Turkish empire, and to make its further material and social development possible. After this introduction the first point touches on the general principle of equality between Mussulman and non-Mussulman subjects, and the security of their persons and property; it treats likewise of the position of foreigners in Turkey, especially as regards their inability to hold property. The second point concerns the administration of justice. Separate tribunals are proposed for the Mussulman and non-Mussulman subjects. For mixed cases, where both Mussulman and non-Mussulman, a mixed tribunal fairly constituted is recommended, and the right of all non-Mussulmen to come forward as witnesses demanded. In the original document it was even proposed to appoint a non-Mussulman adlatus to every Mussulman Governor, in order to protect the rights of the non-Mussulman subjects in this respect. Should a diversity of opinion arise between the two, it was proposed that the matter should be referred to Constantinople. This point has, I hear, been given up, after mature consideration, and very wisely too, it seems to me, for it would have been in contradiction with another point likewise recommended, namely, the ability of non-Mussulman subjects to fill official posts, by which these latter could themselves become Governors. Besides each a proposition, if carried, would throw the whole provincial jurisdiction into the hands of the Council at Constantinople, for it is highly probable that in every case the two Governors would take a contrary view of the disputed questions.

The next point regards the police of the empire on an extended and improved scale.

Another, the development of the agricultural, industrial, and commercial resources of the country, roads, canals, railroads, imports and exports and the regulation of commerce and finishes with allusion to the undoubted desirability of an improved financial system.

The next point touches on education, schools elementary as well as superior, medical, polytechnic, &c.

Then comes the right of indiscriminate military enlistment, expressed, however, only in principle. The opinion of the Porte is demanded as to how he could best combine the application of this principle with the existing military institutions of Turkey.

The last point is the removal of the prohibitions on non-Mussulman subjects for filling civil and military offices

Thus you see nothing has been omitted which can contribute to the objects in view; on the contrary, many subjects have been touched on which have only indirectly referred to it.—The positions about the fourth point have thus grown into the project of a complete social, judicial, political, and military system, nor could it be expected to be otherwise, for the principle of complete equality, civil and political, of all subjects, alters entirely the bases of all institutions in Turkey.

Several conferences have been held at the Sultan's court to discuss the merits of these propositions of the Allies; and on the 26th instant a Council was held, at which the answer to these propositions was considered.

The Sultan has approved of the project of the internal administration of the Empire, by virtue of which all Christians are eligible to public functions.

**RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN PIEDMONT.**—The Piedmont Ministry, after taking the Court of Appeal of Chambery, has confided to the Protestant pastor of Anney the custody of the civil registers for Protestants, whether national or foreigners, settled in the town. This fact communicated to the Church on Christmas day was hailed with lively satisfaction. It will easily understand that it puts an end to a thousand difficulties, and is necessary in a country where a Roman Catholic clergy, whose intolerance is known, keeps the civil register for the entire population.

**MEETING OF CONVOCATION.**—On Friday both Houses of Convocation met at Westminster. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided in the Upper House. The first business was to summon the Prolocutor of the Lower House, in order to inform him that the petition to the Crown, agreed to last session, praying for leave to make canons and constitutions, had been declined by the Crown. The Bishop of Oxford addressed the House at great length, on the subject of a modification of the Church's laws, if it were to continue its labours and on more frequent communication between the bishops and clergy by means of synodal action, and concluded by moving a resolution requesting the Archbishop, to direct the Lower House to consider the law in reference to the discipline of the clergy, and to report thereupon on the 15th of April. In the Lower House a lengthened discussion upon the constitution of Convocation occupied the greater portion of the sitting. Both Houses adjourned until April the 15th.

**SUNDAY AMUSEMENT.**—Mr. Scully has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons for Thursday next, with a view to promote sabbath desecration. The notice is carefully worded, and so as to alarm as little as possible the "susceptibilities" of the fastidious. It aims at removing "undue restraints upon the working classes," and at bestowing "all due facilities for innocent and instructive recreation after Divine worship on Sundays, by the opening, under proper restrictions, of useful institutions, such as the British Museum and the Crystal Palace at Sydenham." We are sure that our Scottish representatives will, instructed or not instructed by their constituents, oppose the measure; but no time should be lost in strengthening their hands by petition and otherwise. A noble movement is being set on foot in Liverpool and other towns in England, in connection with London, and it would ill become Scotland to be found wanting on this occasion.

News of the Month.

From the crowded state of our columns, we have not found space to publish an epitome of the news of the month during the present year; and the abridgment we now present to our readers must necessarily be brief, leaving them to collect fuller information from the political papers. Our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria, is in the enjoyment of good health, and opened her Parliament in person on the 30th January, with an excellent speech from the throne. Under the heavy pressure of war all the interests of the empire appear to be in a prosperous state and the people industrious and contented. No military event of importance has occurred since the winter commenced, although the preparations for war in the ensuing spring are on a scale of unpre-

cedented magnitude. It is well known that the Emperor of Russia has accepted the proposal of the Austrian Court as a basis of negotiations for peace; and plenipotentiaries from all the principal sovereigns of Europe have ere this assembled at Paris, to endeavor if possible to frame a treaty, establishing an honorable and permanent peace throughout their dominions.

Our own Legislature and a number of other Legislatures in the Colonies are now in session. We hope that our Legislators will not waste that time in party conflicts, which ought to be spent in devising and maturing salutary enactments for the general welfare of the population.

**THE CONFERENCE.**—Lord Clarendon leaves London this morning for Paris to attend the approaching Conference, and will arrive in the French capital the same evening. The representatives of the several Powers are also on their way to the same place; but it is said that the Conference will not open before the 23rd inst., and the Turkish Ministers cannot be in Paris before the 22nd. Count Orloff, the Russian Plenipotentiary, was at Berlin on the 14th, and left yesterday for the scene of his new duties, where he will be assisted by Baron Brunow, recently the Russian minister at the English Court.

If we may judge from the tone of the St. Petersburg papers, the Czar is sincerely desirous of peace, and his organ in Brussels breathes the most pacific intentions.

Rev. James Murray of Bathurst.

We are happy to learn that this much esteemed young clergyman, who was compelled to leave his flock for a season from ill health, has profited by his excursion to the mother country. On Friday morning he came passenger in the Cunard Steamer from Liverpool to Halifax, and proceeded immediately after by the mail to New Brunswick, to resume his labours among his attached congregation at Bathurst.

Inaugural Address.

We have received this morning, when going to press, a copy of the address delivered at the inauguration of the Charlottetown Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. Wm. Snodgrass, but have not yet found leisure to peruse it. We shall be enabled to bestow more attention upon it in our next number, as every communication coming from his pen is fraught with solid thought and profitable instruction.

Treasurer of the Synod Fund.

Jas. F. Avery, M.D., George St., Halifax. To whom Collections and Donations are requested to be sent.

Home Mission Fund—receipts to date.

1855.		£	s.	d.	
Aug. 12.	Sabbath School children St. James's Church, Charlottetown, by Rev. Mr. Snodgrass,		1	0	0
Nov.	Anonymous, through Rev. Mr. Scott,		1	0	0
Feb. 12.	St. Andrew's Ch. Pictou, collection,	7	7	6	
20.	St. Andrew's Ch. Halifax, ditto.	7	2	6	
20.	St. Matthew's Ch. Halifax, ditto.	24	6	6	
		£40.16 6.			

HALIFAX, 26 March, 1856.  
DAVID ALLISON,  
Treasurer.