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NO. 273

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 8.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

To come into force MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1877

TRAINS GOING WEST.

| STATIONS. | No. 5 EXPRESS | No. 7 MIXED |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| GEORGETOWN | Dp. 8.00 | P. M. |
| Cardigan | " 9.02 | |
| Mount Stewart Junction | Ar. 10.25 | |
| Royalty Junction | Dp. 10.35 | |
| | " 11.46 | |
| CHARLOTTETOWN | P. M. | P. M. |
| | Ar. 12.10 | Dp. 2.40 |
| | A. M. | |
| Royalty Junction | Dp. 9.00 | " 3.05 |
| North Wiltshire | " 9.25 | " 4.02 |
| Hunter River | " 10.22 | " 4.20 |
| Bradabane | " 10.40 | " 4.20 |
| County Line | " 11.18 | " 5.00 |
| | " 11.28 | " 5.10 |
| Kensington | " 12.07 | " 5.50 |
| SUMMERSIDE | Ar. 12.45 | " 6.20 |
| | Dp. 2.00 | |
| Wellington | " 2.45 | |
| Port Hill | " 3.28 | |
| O'Leary | " 4.43 | |
| Alberton | " 5.45 | |
| Tignish | " 6.35 | |

TRAINS GOING EAST.

| STATIONS. | No. 2 EXPRESS | No. 4 MIXED |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------|
| TIGNISH | Dp. 8.00 | A. M. |
| ALBERTON | " 8.55 | |
| O'Leary | " 9.52 | |
| Port Hill | " 11.07 | |
| Wellington | " 11.48 | |
| SUMMERSIDE | Ar. 12.35 | Dp. 8.35 |
| | Dp. 2.10 | " 9.12 |
| Kensington | " 2.48 | " 9.12 |
| County Line | " 3.30 | " 9.50 |
| Bradabane | " 3.40 | " 10.10 |
| Hunter River | " 4.20 | " 10.48 |
| North Wiltshire | " 4.35 | " 10.50 |
| Royalty Junction | " 5.30 | " 11.56 |
| CHARLOTTETOWN | Ar. 5.55 | |
| | Dp. 2.05 | " 12.20 |
| Royalty Junction | " 2.30 | |
| MT. STEWART Junc. | Ar. 3.40 | |
| | Dp. 3.50 | |
| Cardigan | " 5.12 | |
| GEORGETOWN. | Ar. 5.40 | |

SOURIS BRANCH.

Going West. Going East.

| STATIONS. | No. 5 MIXED | STATIONS. | No. 6 MIXED |
|---------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|
| | A. M. | | P. M. |
| Souris | Dp. 7.30 | Mt. St. w't Jnc | Dp. 3.50 |
| Harmony | " 7.55 | Lot 40 | " 4.25 |
| St. Peter's | " 9.10 | Morell | " 4.32 |
| Morell | " 9.42 | St. Peter's | " 5.05 |
| Lot 40 | " 9.48 | Harmony | " 6.20 |
| Mt St w't Jnc | Ar. 10.25 | Souris | Ar. 6.45 |

C. J. BRYDGES, Gen. Superintendent Govt. Railways.
W. McKECHNIE, Sup't. P. E. I. Railway.

Notice to the Public!

SUPPLIES for the "Soup Kitchen" will reach the Committee if left at the Store of Mr. Alex. Home, Corner of Queen and Fitzroy Streets.

Donations of money will be thankfully received by them through Dr. Dodd and Mr. J. Quirk.

N. B.—Food for the sick carefully prepared by the Committee.
Nov. 30, 1877.

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SOLE LEATHER!

20 PUNCHEONS Porto Rico and Cuba MOLASSES.

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Ch'town, Dec. 6, 1877.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE SITUATION.

From the Daily Patriot.

St. PETERSBURG, April 12.

Notwithstanding the gloomy views of leading newspapers, it is believed in official circles that Congress will shortly meet. Gortschakoff's circular to ambassadors accompanying the reply to Salisbury's circular regrets that the latter, besides criticising the Treaty of San Stefano, did not say what the Government desires. He believes if Salisbury will make known his wishes a better understanding of the situation can be reached.

Advices from European capitals state that the efforts of Russia to float a new loan have proved an entire failure.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 12.

The erection of defensive works between San Stefano and Constantinople by the Turks caused great indignation among the Russians and the Grand Duke Nicholas obtained an order to stop it.

It is rumored that Osman Pasha ordered the construction of the works without the knowledge of the War Minister at the instigation of the British Ambassador who is accused of trying to bring on a war between Russia and England.

LONDON, April 12.

It is believed that Russia is preparing to accept Germany's help to get out of the dead lock by making such concessions as will secure a meeting of Congress.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, April 12.

Afternoon Sitting.

After some time spent in Committee on Road Scales:

Mr. SPEAKER resumed the Chair and gave his casting vote in favor of the motion that the Bill authorizing the Government to levy a direct tax upon the people be read a third time.

ABOLITION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Hon. Mr. STEWART submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that at the next dissolution of the House of Assembly of this Province the Legislative Council of this Province shall be abolished, and that after such dissolution the Provincial Legislature of this Province shall consist of only the House of Assembly, to be composed of thirty members, and to be called the Legislative Assembly of this Island.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide that all those who are now qualified to vote in the Chambers of the present House of Assembly shall continue to have a vote for the election of members of the said Legislative Assembly; and that all those who are now qualified to vote for members of the Legislative Council shall continue to have a vote for the election of members to serve in the Legislative Assembly of this Island in addition to any vote they may have for members of the House of Assembly, and so that those who now are entitled to vote for members of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly shall have two votes for members to serve in the Legislative Assembly.

Resolved, That while affirming the expediency of adopting these resolutions, this House is of opinion that no further action should be taken thereon until the Legislative Council electors express their opinions thereon at the next partial election of Members to serve in the Legislative Council.

This measure is tentative one; and the people must pronounce upon it before it is introduced. He thought the time for introducing it propitious. The consideration of money is not the greatest one. The question is whether the interests of the Province will be conserved. The people pronounced in favor of the proposed abolition at public meetings; but he was not prepared to say that the people are not yet ready to solve it. For his part he thought a single chamber un-British. It is a principle of the human mind that unless persons know that there is a power beyond them, there will be an arbitrary abuse of power. But the course he should pursue would be contingent upon the will of the people. As to the qualification of voters, it is desirable that all classes and distinctions of people should be represented in Parliament according to the influence they legitimately exercise in the Province. The scheme the Government are pressing is known as the "plural vote." He entirely dissented from the view that if it were adopted, the young men would be disfranchised. With respect to the qualification which should give one man two votes and another one, he said that National concerns are a joint interest; and it is natural and right that the voice of the most influential and the nation should be most potent. In this country the possession of means is indicative of intelligence; and persons of most property should have most influence. A large proportion of the property is held by the farmer, and under this scheme the voice of the farmer will have greater power than those of other persons, because farmers are most numerous. In case the Legislative Council be abolished, the Government proposed to allow all to have a voice, but to those best qualified they give the greatest amount of influence.

Hon. Mr. SULLIVAN said the country has asked that the Legislative Council shall be

abolished. But many friends of the Government in the Council are naturally holding back until they get a chance to be elected for the Lower House; and, therefore, the Upper House is to be retained to suit their pleasure. The fact that Ontario can very well do without a Legislative Council is a very strong argument in favor of abolishing it here. He however, assumed that all were agreed that the Legislative Council should be abolished; and he would direct attention to the extraordinary proposition to give the men of property two votes, and to the rest of the community one vote. If A has two votes and B has only one they stand in the same relation to each other as if A had one vote and B had none at all. If the proposition of the Government were carried out, the influence possessed by the young men, and non-property holders would be completely neutralized; and the object of the Government would be gained much more surely than by the method proposed by Mr. Laird in the Commons, a few years ago, and carried out by the Local Government last year. Hon. Mr. Sullivan said he was also opposed to the resolution because it proposed—not to abolish the Legislative Council as soon as possible—but in certain contingencies, at a remote period. It is necessary to economize immediately, and there is no reason why a needless burden, such as the Legislative Council is, should be kept saddled upon the country.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had, ever since he became member, been in favor of the abolition of the Legislative Council; and he was opposed to the loose and shambling policy of the Government. The youth of this Province were, as a rule, more intelligent than the old men who are property holders. They are just as interested in the prosperity and good Government of the Province; and he thought it would be wrong to practically disfranchise them. But he is willing that the property-holders should have a greater influence in the Councils of the Province than those who have no property; because we may yet have a large, floating and worthless population in the Island.

Mr. KELLY was in favor of discontinuing the Legislative Council; and he regretted that it was coupled by the Government with the proposition to disfranchise the rising young men; he could not therefore vote for the resolution.

Hon. Mr. PROWSE denied that it is the intention of the Government to take away the privileges of the young men. Nor is it their policy to take away rights now possessed by property holders. The Government propose that the property holders themselves shall practically decide this question.

Mr. CONROY believes the Legislative Council is not wanted, and he did not understand why property and age should have greater influence than youth and ability and strength. A young man has a long prospective interest in the country, and therefore his interests in its prosperity is greater than those of old men whose lease of life is short. He was sorry that the Government proposed to disfranchise young men. The proposition smells of old Toryism.

Mr. WELSH thought it rather a dangerous proceeding to abolish the Legislative Council, and his constituents thought so, too.

Dr. ROBERTSON was surprised that the Government had not more vigorously supported their resolution. Doubtless, they hesitated to behold the old ladies in the Upper Chamber. For himself, he was in favor of abolishing the Legislative Council, and reducing the members of the House of Assembly to twenty. The country calls for the abolition of the Council. At the same time he thought property holders should have something, in lieu of the rights they now possess.

Mr. RICHARDS was in favor of the proposed abolition, but he thought it would not be wise to reduce the members of the House of Assembly. In proportion to its population, P. E. Island has nine times as many legislators as Ontario. With respect to the franchise, he felt sure that some compromise would have to be made; because property holders would not consent to give up their rights without some return.

Mr. L. McDONALD vigorously denounced the proposition to give property holders two votes and young men only one vote.

Britain's Fighting Power.

A contemporary has very carefully and judiciously estimated the forces and prospects of Britain in a war with Russia, should such a contingency happen. It is said by some would-be very wise people that without an alliance with Austria, Britain would not be able to wage successfully a war with Russia. As has been remarked, the question must have been considered by the British military authorities, who are conversant with all the circumstances of the case; and it is hardly to be supposed that they would make preparations for a campaign which is utterly impracticable, and of the impracticability of which the Russians must be as well aware as they are. The design of Britain is supposed, is to check Russian pretensions, to keep Russia out of Constantinople, and to prevent Russia from obtaining control of the Bosphorus. In order to do this let a British force of 60,000 men be landed at or near Gallipoli, which would not be a difficult undertaking; let this force establish itself in defensible ground near the coast, where the navy can give it support; let it be re-enforced, with all possible speed, from the body of 400,000 drilled men in Britain, which, according to Sir Garnet Wolsey, can take the field in a day,

supported by 372 field guns; let this formidable army operate in the rear of the Russian army at Constantinople, and upon its lines of communication, running northward; at the same time let the British ironclads now in the sea of Marmora, make their way through the Bosphorus into the Black Sea, destroy the Russian vessels of war, operate along the Roumanian coast of the Black Sea, behind Constantinople, prevent all Russian communication through the Black Sea, and put a stop to the transportation of supplies from Odessa or elsewhere, to the Russian army in Turkey; at the same time, let a small British force seize Scutari, or some other convenient point, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus; let these entirely practicable operations be prosecuted with proper energy and skill, and neither Constantinople nor the Bosphorus will remain for any length of time under the power of Russia. The purpose of Britain would be accomplished, and she would be able, as the writer says, to maintain her position against all the armies of Russia, though Russia should carry on the war for five or twenty years.

The Crown Diamonds.

The English crown diamonds have arrived at the Paris Exposition, and are valued at \$8,500,000. They are in a thick iron chest, and are guarded by sentinels day and night. There is a diadem of eighty-six diamonds of various sizes, in the middle of which is the celebrated Koh-i-Noor, alone valued at \$320,000; also a collar of 108 diamonds, in the centre of which is an emerald, said to be the purest and most beautiful extant. A second diadem is a blending of diamonds and emeralds. In the centre of the large Kaudavassy diamond, valued at \$600,000. It would be rated at a higher sum were it not for a slight defect. These, and many other valuables of the kind, belong to the English Crown. A portion are used by the Princess of Wales on special occasions; the others are reserved for the Queen. The Kaudavassy was formerly the eye of a one-eyed Hindoo deity, and has been but lately added to the collection.

A Child's Terrible Resolve.

SHE KILLS HER BABY BROTHER TO GET RID OF ATTENDING TO HIM.

The killing of the Berlin (Ontario) baby that was dragged about in a bag was not from so inoffensive a motive as at first supposed. It seems that the sister, in whose charge the child was left, became exasperated because she had to look after the little one, and was thus prevented from joining in the frolics of her companions. The more she thought of it the wilder became her desire to get rid of the incumbrance, and in her rage she began to abuse the child in the most fiendish manner, being aided in her designs by some of the other children, who seemed to enter heartily into the spirit of the thing. First she filled the little one's mouth with snow. That failing to quiet it, she dipped the helpless thing into a quantity of water till it was nearly drowned. Then it was placed in the oven of the stove and burned and bruised, and next thrust under the stove. This still proving ineffectual, the girl-fiend threw it into a cradle, and rushed upstairs to get a saw, saying that she would saw its head off. This design was not carried out, however; and another plan, that of placing it in a bag and dragging it about the room, was substituted and carried out before the horror-stricken mother arrived on the scene.

A Horse Thief.

A soft-looking boy, about eighteen years old, named Jonathan McBeth, drove a splendid horse into town yesterday morning and offered him for sale at \$90. He said that he purchased the beast last autumn, and paid half his price, and that unless he succeeded in raising the balance which would be due in a few days, he would lose the horse. He struck a bargain with Mr. Flynn, by reducing the price of the animal to \$40, which sum was paid down to him on the spot. The impetuous youth left town immediately, crossing the ferry to Lower Montague, and had only been gone about an hour, when a pursuer, sent by Mr. Alexander Hayden, of Dundas, the owner of the horse, appeared on the scene, and claimed the horse. A warrant was immediately placed in the hands of constable McKinnon, who, accompanied by Mr. Flynn, followed the unlucky creature in hot haste and arrested him. He was brought back sad-looking spectacle, and committed to jail to await trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court.—K. C. Advertiser.

MOVEMENT OF THE FISHING FLEET.

The number of Bank arrivals reported at Gloucester the past week has been 13, bringing 545,000 lbs. halibut. Prices have been fair, but much less than previous years when the receipts were no larger. The Georges arrivals have numbered 53, but the catch has been small for the season, and the receipts have been about 1,325,000 lbs. round. The codfish do not seem to visit their old haunts in such numbers as formerly, and we have nothing to show in the way of the big stocks that used to mark the March trips. Notwithstanding the light receipts and small stock cured, fish rule lower than for several years past. Whole number of fishing arrivals for the week 66.—Cape Ann Advertiser.

The Duke of Westminster economizes on \$5,500,000 a year.