

The Daily Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JANUARY 9, 1878.

A Hacked-up and Important Subject.

Perhaps we have not waited with sufficient patience for the Local Government's reply to our interrogatory in respect to Immigration. It is not probable, however, that "patient waiting" would, in this instance, be rewarded, as the fact that the meeting of the Legislature has been postponed to a late date seems to indicate a want of preparation on the Government's part, and, consequently, an absence of decision in regard to public measures to be submitted. Such being the position, we take the liberty of offering a few remarks and suggestions on a subject that is scarcely second to any other in its bearing on the material advancement of the Province.

One leading danger to be guarded against, in working out the immigration policy of the Dominion, is the probability of the general funds, as well as the sum placed at the disposal of New Brunswick, being employed to swell the lists of Emigrants to other Provinces. Ontario, the big brother in our political partnership, already receives the lion's share of Emigrants, not because better homes are there provided, but through pressure exerted by her resources and attractions advertising her resources and attractions and treating other sections as if they did not exist. Ontario, at present, is sufficiently fortified to rule the Confederation, without receiving additional increments to do so by means of the funds of other Provinces. Quebec, again, is sufficiently jealous of Ontario to force herself to extra exertion in increasing her population from exterior sources; and she, too, is thoroughly sectional and grasping. And in Nova Scotia, peculiarly our "Sister Province," we have had ample evidence both of an ability and willingness to take care of her own interests, whatever course the rest of the Dominion. New Brunswick, heretofore, has been the quiet, unobtrusive lamb of a flock which contained several belligerent members. Now she must look well to her own interests, and in this matter of Immigration, especially, must see to it that the practical working out of the Dominion policy gives fair play to all her special interests and that the funds set apart for her special interests are devoted to the furtherance of those interests and no other. Unless the utmost vigilance be employed, we shall awake to find that the whole of the Dominion Immigration machinery has been wielded in the interests of one or two leading sections which already supply the Minister of Immigration and all the Agents through whom he works—the Minister and his Agents being alike ignorant of the wants and indifferent to the wishes of the smaller Provinces of the Dominion. It is to be regretted that facts justify these observations, but we may as well look the facts plainly in the face and govern ourselves accordingly to their teachings. When the Union was established it was well understood that in the Civil Service at headquarters, which includes an army of officials, the Province were severally to be fairly represented, while just the contrary has been the practice. It is the same thing over again with the Immigration Agents who are to labor in Europe and induce Emigration to Canada—they are all appointed from the Upper Provinces, and the whole machinery of the Department is of similar manufacture. Under such management we need not anticipate the forwarding of emigrants to New Brunswick, unless our Local Government itself takes the matter in hand and makes a most determined effort to counteract the Ontario and Quebec influence now so overwhelmingly powerful in the Immigration Department. There is no time to be lost. The postponement of the Legislature has undoubtedly a great blunder, but the loss injury will be inflicted on Provincial interests by the Government having in readiness a thoroughly practical scheme, to be laid before the Legislature immediately on its opening. What that scheme should provide we may attempt to show in another article.

The Shipping of Yarmouth.

"The Shipping of Yarmouth" is a topic which one interested in shipping is never tired of discussing. It seldom fails to evolve a variety of information. You will be told, for instance, that, in proportion to population, Yarmouth is the largest shipping port in the world,—which is probably a fact. You will be told, also, that there the business men "pull together," and that one can not be found who has not an interest in ships,—which may also be a fact. It will be added that Yarmouth ships are invariably manned by Yarmouth men, and that, from the Captain to the cook, the officers have an owner's interest in their vessel,—and this is largely correct. And it will be further remarked that from the day a Yarmouth ship leaves her home until she has sailed her last voyage, she is never seen again in Yarmouth, except in cases where her ordinary voyage brings her in its vicinity, and she is ordered home for repairs;—and in this statement, too, there is a large element of truth. It may be safely affirmed that a Yarmouth man, even a Yarmouth boy, understands the art of ship-building to perfection; that he is perfectly at home in navigation; and that nobody on earth can better estimate how much a ship ought to cost for construction or running expenses, where she can secure the best freights, what she ought to earn, and how long she ought to live. These Yarmouth people shoulder each other's shipping losses,—that is, they insure at home,—they quickly turn the steady stream of freight money, pouring in upon them, into more shipping, (when they do not invest it in fine residences, and stores, and educational institutions, and public buildings);—and they find in their own Yarmouth sufficient to engage their attention, without troubling themselves with the affairs of the remaining four or five great divisions of the globe. These remarks are called forth by the annual sailing of the Yarmouth "Herald," named by a statement of shipping owned by Yarmouth on January 1st, 1878, and those at present building, as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Ship Name, Tons. Includes entries like '3 Steamers 494 tons', '22 Ships 29,885 tons', '99 Barques 64,365 tons', etc.

ABSTRACT OF THE SHIPPING OF YARMOUTH. 3 Steamers 494 tons, 22 Ships 29,885 tons, 99 Barques 64,365 tons, 8 Brigs 2,332 tons, 22 Brigantines 10,800 tons, 100 Schooners 4,800 tons. 227 Vessels, measuring 65,182 tons. Increase during the past year 4,514 tons.

VESSELS LOST AND SOLD DURING 1877. Lost—Steamer Linda, 450. Ships Mar-Emerson, 694; W. H. Moody, 686; Barka System, 629; Black Bros., 651; John Bright, 505; B. A. Souder, 429; Kate Smith, 409; Tropic Bird, 391; Louis Cook, 289; Brigantine Edward Everett, 113; Edipole, 105; Schooners Albion, 54; Minnie Arnold, 41; Artyle, 39; Catherine, 11; Island Gem, 60; Columbia, 55; Stella, 50; Sparkling Sea, 39; Stella, 39. Total lost—22 vessels, 6,092 tons. Sold—Ship Resolute, 634. Barka Howard, 507; Mrs. 486; Bark Annie M. Young, 245; Ship Henry La Belle, 94; Flash, 43; Sea Hawk, 25. Total sold—7 vessels, 9,252 tons.

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but inclined to see justice prevail and economy exercised. Mr. Stevens hints from that section also, and helps to give the meeting a good and imposing appearance.

Mr. Williams is one of the "old school." His name is household word around Indiantown and Portland, and he is progressive, and is beautifying his section of the Parish by erecting a handsome block of buildings at the present time. He is looked upon as the legal expounder of the Convention; he says but little, but when he does speak, his words bear the impress of thought. He is regarded as a rising man. We are afraid to call him a good looking, as the ladies might call it into their heads to visit the Council meetings, but we are of opinion that all the members are married. We state this as a precautionary measure. Take them all in all, the Portland Council, free from the exuberant youths who infest the St. John Common Council, is a high-toned, grave, deliberating, sensible body of men, and, under their indignant Portland ought to increase in size, population and beauty.

American Testimony to English Sympathy for the Royal Family.

London Correspondence of the New York Times. I wrote last week a monetary opinion of a telegram announcing the Prince's death. As you know, he has mounted the threatening crisis and is now pronounced to be in a fair way of recovery. The country is in a state of suspense, and the thought of the oppress, which people feared they might have to breathe with the Christmas holly, will give a deeper glow to the thankfulness of the season. All last Saturday night, the bells of St. Paul's were in waiting to toll the great bell, which has the melancholy privilege of announcing the death of royal personages. Similar preparations were made throughout the country, and a false intelligence, usually received, that the Prince had died, the bells were actually tolled and funeral services were held in many places. The Prince's death, which had been ordered by the Privy Council, was not to be held until the Prince had mocked their intention. The fluctuations in the sick man's condition, and the fact that he would only speak, for I may assume that these things have been fully reported, and I ask you to believe in the word of a very major official, that there is a genuine and universal feeling of relief in the country on this subject. The Prince's death, which has been so long expected, has been a relief to the people, and the fact that he has recovered, is a source of joy to all classes. The Prince's death, which has been so long expected, has been a relief to the people, and the fact that he has recovered, is a source of joy to all classes.

The Portland Council in Session. The "Council of Trade" and the "Council of Nice" have been heretofore mentioned, but the latest Council we can boast of in this vicinity is the "Council of Portland." From the magnificently furnished Council Room of our civic dignitary in the Court House, to the plain, simply furnished room in which the Portland Council meets, there is a wide difference. The Council Room is but a few minutes walk; yet for "solid men" the Portland people seem to have the advantage of us. Last night, we wandered thither; we entered upon this concourse of Portland Council members and discovered an intelligent, earnest, leading class of citizens trying to bring out of chaos the all-embracing School Bill. Isaac Burpee, Esq., Chairman, is taking his remedial lessons in legislation, and he takes a higher flight to the Halls of the Dominion Parliament. He says not too much, and having had ample experience in his extensive business with men and their ways, leads though still willing to be led. Mr. Burpee's appearance is explained by Edwin Fisher, Esq., who in his earnest advocacy of the School Bill, is determined that it shall have a fair trial. Mr. Fisher is no chicken, and from his intimate knowledge of large operations one could easily see that with a little help from the others, the debaters would be issued and Portland would rejoice in handsome School Houses for the accommodation of rising generation.

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The Great Fire at Richmond Depot.—Probably Loss of Life. Says the Halifax "Citizen" of Saturday.— Last evening the Railway Round House at Richmond, together with all its contents, consisting of eleven, twelve or thirteen locomotives, a car load of coal, and other materials, the value of which, it is estimated, is about three hundred thousand dollars, was destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is not positively known. It broke out in the foreman's office about seven o'clock in the evening, and it is supposed that it was caused by the ignition of some combustible material near the stove. Several men were engaged in the building at the time, but all their efforts to subdue the flames proved unavailing. The large quantities of oil used in cleaning the engines added ten-fold intensity to the heat, and caused the flames to spread with the greatest possible rapidity. The fire quickly penetrated into the interior of the building, and caught the wooden roof, and soon the whole building was in a blaze. The dense fog which enveloped the city at the time prevented the citizens from viewing the conflagration, which lighted up the immediate vicinity. The alarm was, however, quickly given, and the firemen, with their engines and hoses, were soon on the spot, but, owing to the muddy streets and other adverse circumstances, was possible. They were, however, too late to offer any material opposition to the flames. There was great difficulty, too, in obtaining water, as the pumps from the engines in a position to draw water from the water works had been considered by the Fire Wardens to be impracticable, and the only well in the vicinity was drawn from a very short distance without making the slightest impression upon the fire. The only alternative was to try to prevent the flames from spreading, and in this, aided in a great measure, by the calmness of the evening and the thick penetrating mist, they were successful. Meanwhile, one of the engines burst, and considerable alarm was felt lest another accident should happen by another occurrence of the same kind. This, however, proved to be a false alarm, as the engine was not damaged. The fire continued to burn for a considerable length of time, but it finally died out. The bulk of the loss, will, of course, fall upon the Dominion Railway. The loss and inconvenience to the public will, therefore, necessarily be great, and as there was no insurance on any of the property destroyed all the damage done will be defrayed from the pockets of the shareholders. The building with the engines out of the burning building, with one exception, belonged to the Nova Scotia Railway. Fully half the engines belonging to the line have been destroyed, and the remainder will be unfit for service for a considerable length of time. One of the locomotives destroyed belonged to the Windsor and Annapolis Railway. Mr. Appleton, foreman of the establishment, thinks it not improbable that one or more men may have lost his or their lives. He states that as soon as he found that it would be impossible to quench the flames, he, together with a party of men, went to get one of the engines out of the burning building. They succeeded in getting it up on the platform, but the smoke and heat had increased to such a degree that they were obliged to desist. They were, however, successful in getting one of the engines out of the burning building. The smoke was so dense that it was impossible to cry out, and he fears that one or two men may have been unable to get out of the building. He is earnestly hoping, however, that he may be mistaken, and that all the hands got out safe.

LOCALS. The Anniversary Meeting will be held in the Institute Hall on Thursday evening, 11th inst. Good speaking and a satisfactory report are anticipated. Coal Discharging. The brig "Water Lily" is discharging a load of Scotch coal in Walker's Slip. The brig "George" is discharging a load of Picton coal also in Walker's Slip. Coal continues scarce and dear, in the city, prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.50 per chaldron. No Joke. A correspondent sends the following:— "You asked the other day how much the 'photographs of the Better Terms Commission' in the 'Canada Illustrated' News' cost the country? Were you 'joking' or earnest?" Dead earnest—we never joke on such serious subjects. Declined. It is reported that Mr. Wedderburn has been invited to join the Local Government, but has declined, with thanks. The Government, we opine, will be obliged to submit to a general reconstruction.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. To the Editor of the Tribune. Sir.—Your paper of 6th inst. had an excellent article on the "Moral habits of public men," one which comes in quite apposite at the present time. It appears to be dawdling at last when a spade can be called a spade without shocking any delicate and sensitive nerves. If immorality, drunkenness and dissipation have become so flagrant in our legislature that it becomes necessary for the press to call attention to the fact, why should not the same be done in our own doors? Is there not enough rampant wickedness existing in this city to enlist the cause of philanthropy and devise some means to put a stop to it? It is not patent that our own city is not entirely free from the all pervading cloud of immorality which for a long time has settled down on large cities.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DAILY TRIBUNE.)

From Ontario.

MCKELLAR RE-ELECTED.—INCENDIARISM.—LIBEL SUIT. (Special Telegrams to the Daily Tribune.) Toronto, Jan. 8. McKellar was elected Saturday without opposition. An attempt to start a fire by means of petroleum yesterday was discovered in time. The Assizes open to-day. Among cases is a criminal libel suit; McCleary, City Reporter of the Daily Telegraph, against Dodds, publisher of the Sporting Times.

British and Foreign.

DETAILS OF FISK'S FUNERAL.—THE BODY LYING IN STATE.—SHOCKING SCENES IN ITS VICINITY.—DENSE CROWDS IN THE FRIE OFFICES AND IN THE STREETS.—THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND PROCESSION.—STOKES DEFENDED BY JOHN GRAHAM.—THE MURDERER BEFORE THE CORONER.—RESOLUTION OF THE FREE TRADING SOCIETY.—LIVERPOOL MERCHANTS FAVOR CUNARD LINE.—THE NEW ORLEANS DIFFICULTIES.—LONGSTREET COMMANDS THE STATE FORCES.

New York, Jan. 8. For three hours to-day, from eleven until two, the Grand Opera House was surrounded and besieged by a curious crowd, attracted by the public exhibition of the remains of James Fisk, Jr., within, and the pomp of a great military funeral without.

It numbered many thousand people, and included some of the very roughest of New York rascals, with many respectable men, women and children. Part of the time it was unruly, howling, yelling, swearing, and pushing, not unlike that gathered about the same place on that memorable day last summer which ended with the Orange riot. The body was brought from the house adjoining the theatre, where Fisk had lived,