

New Advertisements.

NOTICE

That a Bill will be introduced at the next session of the New Brunswick Legislature...

TROMPSON Secy. Treas.

CAPITAL PRIZE \$150,000

We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery Company...

Commissioners. We the undersigned Banks and Bankers will pay all Prizes drawn in the Louisiana State Lottery...

J. H. OGLESBY, Pres. Louisiana National Bank.

PIERRE LANAUX, Pres. State National Bank.

A. BALDWIN, Pres. New Orleans National Bank.

CARL KOHN, Pres. Union National Bank.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED

Louisiana State Lottery Company. Instituted in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature...

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly and the Semi-Annual Drawings regularly every six months (June and December).

SPLENDID PRIZES TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DRAWING, CLASS D, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1887-2031. Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, \$150,000. Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, \$5. Fifths, \$2. Tenth, \$1.

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Miramichi Advance.

CHATHAM, N. B. - MARCH 17, 1887.

Yesterday's Election.

The election to fill the seat in the local legislature, which Mr. Adams resigned in order to run for the representation of Northumberland in the House of Commons, took place yesterday.

As most of our readers are aware the contest was a peculiar one in several respects, but chiefly because the liberals and supporters of the local government were forced into antagonism among themselves to some extent by an attempt of Mr. Gillespie to compel them to accept him as their candidate, while he well knew that they entertained views in the matter in which almost any other man would have acquiesced by foregoing any claims he might be supposed to have, just as Mr. Burchill was ready to do. It was, undoubtedly, a time when Mr. Gillespie might have done much to strengthen both himself and the party to which he professed to belong, but he did all that he was capable of doing in the opposite direction, and those of the party who wished to preserve its integrity had no course left to them but to ask Mr. Burchill to stand by them and try conclusions with one whose design manifestly was to play into their opponents' hands.

As soon as Mr. Burchill had accepted the nomination of the government's friends, Mr. Adams saw, in the divided ranks of those who had opposed him, his opportunity, to make have. He had himself, less than a year ago, polled 2,027 votes in the election against Messrs. Burchill and Gillespie, when the latter were running together, Mr. Burchill receiving but 1604 and Mr. Gillespie 1574 votes, and Mr. Adams, no doubt expected that he had only to nominate Mr. Morrissey in order to give him a walk over, as against Messrs. Burchill and Gillespie, now that their friends were divided. Mr. Adams and his friends worked hard for Mr. Morrissey at the polls, while the efforts of Mr. Burchill and his friends were considerably neutralized by having to work against some who had formerly acted with them, had shared their party confidences, and while condemning the flagrant violations of these in which Mr. Gillespie so freely indulged, had become committed to him without suspecting the double part he was playing. Indeed, it may be said, that for these reasons, and also on account of the almost impassable condition of the roads, there never was an Assembly election contest in this county in which the people generally seemed to take less of active interest beforehand, and it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that yesterday's vote was a small one. Small though it was, however, it proves that our party organizations have a beneficial effect in enabling those who most interest themselves in such matters to judge correctly of the merits of those who come before them to seek representative positions. It also proves that the man who is guided by principle, who keeps faith honorably with his political associates, who is unselfish enough to forego his own personal claims for the promotion of the general good—holding his prospects ready for sacrifice, it need be, to that end—is not unappreciated by the sturdy manhood of the county. On the other hand, the lesson Mr. Gillespie has received, while it may not benefit one of his peculiar ideas of what is right and honorable in party politics, cannot fail to convey a salutary lesson to the too numerous class who are apt to act as if there were no code of honor in politics, and no departure from principle and party understandings which may not be justified by political exigencies.

The returns, as far as we have received them, up to the time of going to press are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes Gillespie, Burchill, Adams, Morrissey, etc.

Totals 1035 1006 281

These returns give Mr. Burchill a majority of 29, with Burt Church and Tabusante, in Alnwick to hear from. Thus, we think, not less than Mr. Burchill's majority.

DR. ALWARD, M. P. P.—The election by acclamation, of Dr. Silas Alford to the legislature, in place of John V. Ellis, Esq., who resigned in St. John and was returned to the House of Commons, adds another of our most promising public men to the Provincial Assembly.

Henry Ward Beecher.

Born at Litchfield, Conn. 24th June, 1813, died of apoplexy at Brooklyn, 8th March, 1887, in the 74th year of his age—would be the brief record of Henry Ward Beecher, had he been an ordinary man. But as he was an extraordinary one, a passing remark is not sufficient to note his departure from this life. Probably many men of less individuality have left more permanent marks and whose impress, if not so broad at first, have silently become deeply engraved by their keener, though narrower insight.

Mr. Beecher was essentially the product of American liberty of thinking and acting, which is prone to confuse freedom with absence of all restraint, and he was a man for the times only in which he lived. Perhaps his span of life is the boundary of his influence. It was a personal and visible influence which he exercised, rather than a spiritual or intellectual power, although his mental energy was great, if not concentrated. He was a born orator who adopted the sphere of the pulpit before he discovered its conventional limits were too contracted for the display of his emotional versatility and impulsive and superficial teaching. Theology was his life and positive Christianity less. He repudiated the former and aimed at dulling the sharpness of the latter with latitudinarian exceptions, provisos and expostions to make it more conformable to reason and the demands of modern civilization. As in the early days of the church the better and supposed innocent parts of paganism were blended with christian practices, in order to popularize the new religion, so, in our times, the doctrines of humanity explain or modify the superhuman difficulties of Christianity, so that men may make the best of two worlds.

The work that men like Mr. Beecher do is not unneeded good, especially in the sphere of religion. Their inevitable egotism and strong personality interpose between the address object and those whom they address. Their departure leaves a blank and the people find that the best part of their religion has vanished with the preacher. The centre of attraction having been temporal and visible, its removal leaves the sheep without a shepherd or a way without a leader. The ground of the assembly being human the gathering together fails in substantial result.

Mr. Beecher reached his eminence during the anti-slavery war period. Both at home and in England he did great service to the cause of the negro and the Union. Afterwards, a cold fell over his character, out of which it emerged in a mist that never altogether lifted. The robustness of his nature and combative spirit lived down what would have crushed a man of finer fibre. In fact, Mr. Beecher missed his true vocation which was in the senate and not in the pulpit. His heart was in the affairs of men, more than in their destiny. Literature has no more to show from his pen than it has of most orators who, like actors, must be seen and heard to know their power and influence. Their words and groans are only recorded on the senses of those who have been fortunate to be witnesses of their art.

Besides being a voluminous contributor to the daily and periodical press Mr. Beecher wrote a Life of Christ which does not compute with the learning and eloquence of Farrar, the researches of Geikie or the convincing portrait of Bushnell. His later sermons had not the simplicity and persuasiveness of those of his earlier and middle life. He began to get speculative and to dabble in the controversies between science and religion. Being neither a scientist nor an uncompromising champion of abstract christianity he has left no results of his impulsive mediation. Nevertheless, Mr. Beecher was a great man with a good heart, who, according to his vision of truth, yielded a strong force of character on behalf of righteousness. If he did not so much preach the uplifting power of a personal Christ, so that men might realize it and be rescued by spiritual contact, he did preach the gospel of charity, honesty, rights of man and development. These are important and would be sufficient if men were satisfied with abstract ideas of virtue, and that the ability to do right grew with the mere practice of it. But they are not enough, and nothing but the living society of the virtuous in immediate relation with the fountain of all virtue will sustain men or raise them above the level of legal morality. We rely more on the personal intercourse with goodness than correct thinking about it.

Plymouth pulpit will not be filled with an adequate successor to Mr. Beecher. The fame of the church will decline and become only historic. Its pew-rents, salaries, endowments and its congregation will shrink to commensurate proportions, and the form of religion that was there manifested will fade with its fashion, the most of its inspiration of which is in the tomb of Beecher.

The Local Legislature.

FREDERICTON, March 3.

At 2:30 o'clock this afternoon the members-elect assembled in the Assembly hall to be sworn in. His Honor, the Chief Justice, administered the oath of allegiance. The members were sworn in the alphabetical order of their counties.

At half past three the house was summoned to attend His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Legislative Council chamber, and was by him requested to return and elect a Speaker. After returning to the Assembly room the Attorney-General nominated Mr. Wm. Pugsley, a member for the county of Kings, to fill the office of Speaker. The Provincial Secretary seconded the nomination. Mr. Pugsley was elected, and the House again attended His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in the Council chamber. His Honor on being informed of the election of a Speaker addressed the Council and Assembly in the following speech:—

MR. PRESIDENT, AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

I have directed the Accounts of the income and expenditure for the past year, as well as a statement of the receipts and payments of the current year up to the opening of the present session, to be laid before you.

Estimates of the probable income and expenditure for the current year will also be submitted to you, and I think you will find that the estimates of the current year have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND HONORABLE GENTLEMEN OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL:

MR. SPEAKER, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY:

Since I last addressed you, the Indian and Colonial Exhibition has been brought to a successful termination.

The part taken by my Government in the exhibition of the Dominion of New Brunswick, was necessarily limited to a few special classes of subjects. In the educational exhibit, the object in view, was to furnish a complete and practical illustration of the working of our Common School system. From the high eulogiums pronounced by competent authority upon the character and completeness of the exhibit, I am assured the educational advantages afforded by our system of public schools have most favorably impressed the minds of the general public.

The reports of the general assembly of my government at the exhibition, and of the special commissioner in connection with the Educational Exhibit, will be laid before you.

Information which has recently been brought to the knowledge of my government, along with circumstances which characterize the position of the Dominion, has deeply impressed me with the inadequate provision hitherto made by the government for the proper education of the children of the Dominion.

I shall ask you to consider the advisability of sanctioning the appointment of a committee to investigate and report on the subject of the constitution of the courts of the Province and law practice and procedure, with a view to their consolidation and simplification.

After consultation with the Provincial Board of Agriculture and upon securing its concurrence, my Government concluded that the interests of the Dominion would be best served by the diversion of a small portion of the public lands which have been purchased at moderate prices and arrangements for their equitable distribution over all sections of the Province considered. When the papers and accounts showing the details of the requirements of the Dominion, I shall ask you to approve and ratify the action my Government has taken.

It will be submitted to you authorizing the issue of short term certificates of indebtedness to meet the expenses of the improvement and amending the Agricultural Act permitting the application of a portion of the proceeds of the sale of these certificates as they shall become due.

The best of public opinion in favor of a change in the Constitution of the Province, in relation to the date when the Legislature shall be developed upon an representative chamber only, has been so repeatedly and unmistakably pronounced, that I feel it my duty to urge the taking of immediate steps to give effect to the public will in this regard. The introduction of a measure looking to the attainment of this end will, I trust, afford the opportunity of a debate which will be mutually satisfactory solution of the question.

The system of leasing fishing privileges, the property of the Crown in the inland waters of the Province, has been under an experiment, and proved so successful as to encourage my Government in continuing the policy for a further period, in relation to many, if not all these waters. New leases have been advertised for sale for an extended term, and these, I am assured, will be advantageously disposed of.

As respects the Restigouche River and its tributaries, application has been made to purchase the fishing rights which still remain ungranted.

The proposal in detail will be laid before you and I shall invite you to consider the expediency of the same, and to give your assent to the disposal of this property upon an adequate price therefor being realized.

I regret to have again to inform you, that the claims of the Dominion Government for payment, the claims of the province upon the Dominion Government remain unadjusted.

I am constrained to call your attention to the condition of some of the departments of the government, and to the fact that the existing law for the making of early arrangements whereby the valuable public records and documents contained in the various offices, which may not and which should be preserved from the risk of destruction by fire. These records are of such value that steps for ensuring their protection cannot with prudence be postponed.

A bill in amendment of the liquor laws has been prepared, and will be brought before you, and a bill in amendment of the law relating to the public health, and also.

A bill to invalidate fraudulent and preferential assignments, and insure an equitable distribution of the assets of insolvent debtors.

Relating with confidence that these and other measures which may not and which should be preserved from the risk of destruction by fire. These records are of such value that steps for ensuring their protection cannot with prudence be postponed.

After hearing His Honor's speech the members of the Assembly returned to their chamber when Mr. White, a member for the county of Kings, seconded by Mr. Wm. Pugsley, and Mr. Carleton, the address in answer to the speech.

The address passed without opposition, and the mover and seconder and Hon. Mr. Mitchell were appointed a committee to present to His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

On motion of Mr. Palmer, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, Rev. Joseph McLeod was appointed chaplain.

Hon. Mr. McLeod submitted a memorandum of agreement with M. McLeod for reporting the debates of the Assembly, and on motion of Hon. Mr. McLeod, seconded by Hon. Mr. Blair, Mr. McLeod was assigned a seat on the floor of the house, under the direction of the Speaker.

Hon. Messrs Blair, McKinnon, Ryan and Messrs Blair and Park were appointed a committee to nominate all standing committees.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Blair, seconded by Hon. Mr. McLeod, a committee of five members was appointed to consider the expediency of the proposed amendments to the Constitution of the Province.

Hon. Mr. Blair introduced a bill relating to the Supreme Court.

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