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FIRST CLASS COTTON WARPS. The above named Seasonable Goods are all of SUPERIOR QUALITY, manufactured from the very best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction.

J. L. WOODWORTH, Agent. Steamer "Nyanza," from London: We are now receiving by the above 53 Packages of

LONDON, PARIS AND BERLIN GOODS!

IN MILLINERY, RIBBONS, LACES, SILKS, HABERDASHERY, MANTLES and MANTLE CLOTHS, SHAWLS, KNITTED GOODS, LADIES FELT and STRAW HATS, DRESS GOODS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c.

At Wholesale Only. Terms as liberal, prices as low, as any house in the Dominion.

EVERITT & BUTLER, Wholesale Warerooms 55 and 57 King Street.

The Daily Tribune.

J. L. STEWART, Editor. ST. JOHN, N. B., OCT. 3, 1872.

Business Notices. Advertisers in THE DAILY TRIBUNE will insure proper display and accuracy in their advertisements by sending the manuscript to the counting room, 51 Prince William street.

The following are the rates charged for Transient Advertisements in THE TRIBUNE:

For Advertisements of Governments, Corporations, Railway and Steamboat Co's., and other public bodies...

For ordinary mercantile transient advertising, first insertion, 60 cts.; each subsequent insertion, 50 cts.

Merchants, Manufacturers and others are respectfully solicited to consider the claims of THE DAILY TRIBUNE in the distribution of their advertising patronage.

There have been a good many definitions of man from the days of Seneca to the present, to all of which the objection has been made that they are not distinctive enough in their character.

Man was defined by the heathen philosopher as an animal walking on two legs; but as this in no wise distinguishes him from a ape, it is hardly explicit enough.

Man has been defined as a thinking animal; but it is quite clearly demonstrated that he is not the only animal possessed of reflecting, calculating power.

He is defined by the Christian as an immortal animal; but there are more than one, the poor Indian, who expect their faithful dogs to keep them company in the spirit land.

So there is, as we have shown, some difficulty in finding an adjective that will apply to man and to no other animal.

Not even Darwin has discovered any approach to an elective system among the four-footed and long-tailed descendants of our common ancestors.

The monkeys of the antebellum period, on the other hand, all seem to possess an instinctive desire to assist in electing somebody to an office.

Not satisfied with rice vote voting, they have invented the ballot for the purpose of giving the act a more tangible character.

Where the people have had the greatest share in framing the system of government, there is to be seen the ballot in all its glory.

The laws of the United States seem to have been framed with the express purpose of ministering to this especial want of the natural man.

Yearly elections for town and State officials, and biennial elections for Congress go far towards satisfying the ballot-throwing desires of the male population.

The propensity for voting is shown by the eagerness with which every opportunity, official or otherwise, for exercising the right of suffrage, is embraced.

A sword was put up at a soldiers' fair in Chicago, during the Southern rebellion, which was to become the property of the General for whom the greatest number of votes were cast—each voter paying a dollar for the privilege of casting his ballot.

As it was two or three weeks after an election had been held, and none was to be placed for two or three weeks more, the men embraced the opportunity afforded, and voted early and often—repeating not being forbidden by the regulations.

The women, whose aspirations hitherto had long been denied fulfillment by their selfish husbands and brothers, paid their money and took their choice of ballots with evident relish.

This expedient for raising money has often been tried since and has invariably been successful, for the simple reason that it is founded on an intimate knowledge of human nature.

The payment of over a thousand dollars for the privilege of voting for the disposal of a chalice during the progress of the bazaar in St. Malachi's Hall is the latest proof that man is, more than anything else, in particular or anything else in general, a voting animal.

How much better it would be for the revisers of the next edition of Webster to strike out the long story about man

being distinguished from other mammals, not only by his spiritual nature, but also structurally in the extreme degree to which the system is made subservient directly to the purposes of the head, the fore limbs being removed from the locomotive series, their position in all other mammals, to the cephalic series, the whole body being thereby made a part of the head extremity, and simply say that he is distinguished from all other animals by his ballot-casting propensities.

The Case Against the Assessments. The points taken by Mr. Weldon against the Portland assessments are published in the Telegraph. They are:

1. The Property Book for the year 1872 was not prepared before the assessment was made pursuant to sec. 134, 34 Vic. cap. 11—Portland Town Act.

2. The Book for the year 1873 is not made up by the Assessors but by the Treasurer, or others.

3. The Property Book and the Assessment Book do not correspond.

4. The Property Book has not been filed in compliance with terms 141st sec. of the Portland Town Act.

5. The Assessment Book is not properly made up.

It does not show what amount is levied for poll tax.

It does not show the proportion of the amount to be paid over by the assessors to the Commissioners of Sewerage and Water Supply.

6. The General Public Hospital appointment is not in accordance with the Acts relating to the Hospital and the assessment under the said Act.

7. The amounts assessed exceed the amount of all the amounts in gross by \$3,133.30—What proportion of this excess is to be paid to the Commissioners of Sewerage and Water Supply?

8. The Commissioners of Sewerage and Water Supply do not appear, and the assessors should make appointment under the said Receiver of Taxes.

9. The sum of \$17,000 assessed for school purposes includes monies which were not required for the current year, included in that amount in sum of \$1,068 for interest on debentures to be issued.

10. By sec. 58, sub Sec. of the School Act, the Board are authorized to issue debentures for such sum as may be required upon the recommendation of the assessors, whether they shall be issued or not.

11. The assessment is unconstitutional, in violation of the British North America Act of 1867, and beyond the powers of the Local Legislature.

12. The assessment for School purposes is made by assessors, by a poll tax of one dollar upon each inhabitant, and the residue is assessed according to the 129th section of 1868, and not according to the 129th section, according to the provisions of the 129th sec.

Man the Voter. There have been a good many definitions of man from the days of Seneca to the present, to all of which the objection has been made that they are not distinctive enough in their character.

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CRICKET.

The English Cricketers in Boston.—The Virtual Defeat.—A New Brunswick Cricketer's Criticism on their Play.

Boston, Sept. 27, 1872. To the Editor of the Tribune.

The "Gentlemen Twelve" arrived in Boston yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, having been unable to get here so as to play on Wednesday as was at first intended, and thereby missed a splendid cricketing day, and probably the match too, for the position in which the game was when darkness came on last night virtually amounted to their defeat.

It is probable that your readers will not be able to account for this seeming victory for the Boston club, and they would look in vain to the Boston press to find a solution of the problem; but to one who was present and knew anything about the game, it is no mystery. It is the first place the day was dark, misty and showery, rendering the ground, which at the best of times is unfit for cricket, so soft and lumpy that any player who was accustomed to true ground could not but be satisfied at a loss how to play thereon, and even had the day been fine and dry it would have been very bad, as it was not intended for a cricket ground.

As far as the nature of the ground and weather, the Englishmen had been traveling all night and were not in first rate playing spirits, but still I cannot but admit that I was disappointed at their performance at the bat and in the field.

In batting, no doubt, they excel, still there seems to be a little too much desire for heavy hitting, and too little attention to defense, without which the best hitting power is useless. Grace made but two extraordinary hits, both of which were over the fence, and he seems to have a great facility of keeping the ball well down.

Francis made three great hits, one of which, when he sent the ball clear off the ground and far across the Boston and Providence Railway track, was the least of his hits; every other being square to leg about 150 yards. Putting the heavy hit aside, the batting certainly did not appear masterly. In fielding they are just a fair team with nothing peculiarly brilliant.

As far as the fielding is concerned, they are the one who deserve mention with considerable honor, but not very straight. His most effective balls are those which he sends quite a number, but we have two or three bowlers in the Province who could beat him. Looking at the Boston 22 when batting one is at a loss to know what entities, with the exception of the two Wrights, Haigh, Barrow, and perhaps one or two others, they were guilty of style or power as batsmen. The top score, 17, was made by hand batting. In bowling they are about on a par with the Englishmen. But in the fielding it is that one who bowls in the Province who has the most ability and sharpness far ahead of their adversaries. They missed no catches, made no runs, and returned the ball to the bowler with great quickness and precision.

While when the 19 were fielding at least two catches were missed and several times the ball was badly muffed. Speaking of fielding it would hardly do to mention the bowling in the second innings. The ball was passing like a shot above his head and to his right, and he sprang and caught it with his right hand, making the best catch which the Englishmen acknowledged to have done during their tour.

Perhaps enough has been said, but putting all the disadvantages aside which the Englishmen labored under, I cannot but feel that their abilities have been overrated, and when I consider the weakness of the Boston team I am almost forced to the belief that had they visited New Brunswick of pure-stroke cricketers which would have at least been a fair match for the Englishmen of England. And when I see and understand the strength of the Boston 22, and their real victory, and compare it with the matches played in Canada, I see no reason why the challenge which the Fredericton Bieren recently published should be withdrawn or even laughed at as an empty want.

The following is the score:—

THE TWENTY-TWO.

First Innings.

Ward hit wicket, b. Appleby. 3

Leonard b. Rose. 3

Gorse b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

Cruse run out. 1

Wright b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

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the overs were maidens, and 9 wickets fell. In the second innings Mr. Grace had 74 balls, there being 3 maidens over, 35 runs were made and 13 wickets were taken by him; Mr. Appleby had 72 balls, 10 maidens over, 3 runs obtained and he took 7 wickets.

THE ENGLISH SIDE.

W. G. Grace b. Eastwood. 96

C. J. Ottaway b. Geo. Wright. 0

A. N. Hornby b. G. Wright. 0

A. Lubbock b. Geo. Wright. 5

W. H. Haddock stpd. Haigh, b. Eastwood. 3

Hon. J. Harris b. Geo. Wright. 3

C. K. Francis stpd. Haigh, b. Geo. Wright. 5

A. Appleby b. Haigh, b. Geo. Wright. 9

E. Lubbock not out. 0

F. U. Pickering b. Soden. 0

R. A. Fitzgerald run out. 4

Byes 3, leg bys 1. Total. 51

Second Innings.

W. G. Grace c. and b. Eastwood. 5

A. N. Hornby b. Eastwood. 0

A. Lubbock b. Eastwood. 0

Hon. J. Harris c. and b. G. Wright. 3

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