

MANUFACTURES OF THE MISPECK MILLS, - - St. John, N. B.

ALL WOOL GOODS, viz: HEAVY and LIGHT GREY CLOTH; HEAVY and LIGHT BROWN CLOTH; HEAVY GREY FLANNEL; HEAVY SCARLET FLANNEL; Heavy Grey Blankets.

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.

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

7. It does not show the proportion of the amount to be paid over by the assessors to the Commissioners of Sewerage and water supply.

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

9. 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?

10. The Board are authorized to issue debentures under the 129th section of the Act, but they have not done so.

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 the Act.

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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 severely 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 while, no doubt, they exerted, 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; 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, excepting they are inferior. Appleby, who is the one who deserves mention, showed a high eye and left hand ball with considerable bias, but not very straight. His most effective balls are shotters, of 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 guileless of style or power as batsmen. The top score, 17, was made by blind hitting, 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 on 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 a team could have been chosen (irrespective 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

Appleby b. Rose. 3

Wright b. Rose. 3

LOCALS.

The Provincial Exhibition. Mr. Legris writes from Sackville:—

"The workmen are busily engaged completing the Exhibition Building at Sackville, and the inside decorations are going forward under the superintendence of Professor Gray, who, himself, is working hard to make everything look gay and cheerful. The indications are that we shall have a good show. Although no premiums are awarded to manufacturers, yet we shall have to provide accommodation for considerable, as a number of applications have already been made from St. John and elsewhere.

"The Restaurant has been let to Mr. Book of Dorchester, who has had considerable experience in this line, and is now making all the necessary preparations. In connection with this establishment there will be a cloak room, in which parties may deposit any article of apparel, and receive a check therefor. Special attention will be paid to ladies, it appears, as all the usual toilet arrangements will be provided.

"A special committee is busy making arrangements for the accommodation of strangers, and it is thought that there will be no lack in this respect, particularly as in addition to what can be done at Sackville, accommodation trains will run between the above named place and Amherst, Dorchester and Moncton each day during the Exhibition."

A Nice Place. Ward street is present is fearfully and wonderfully made. In addition to the superiority of liquid mud which it enjoys in common with other streets in the vicinity, the number of hollows is daily increasing, and in one part appears to have sunk down several feet below its former level. A large hole or deep and lengthy trench at the head of the slip has recently been made by piling over it in a confused heap a lot of immense logs, so that as bad as the plan looks, it is safer than formerly for foot pedestrians. The logs however offer a serious obstruction to traffic, on account of their number and height above the level of the street. The place should be seen in order to be appreciated.

The Bank of New Brunswick Assessment. The grounds taken by Mr. S. E. Thomson in applying to the Supreme Court on behalf of the Bank of New Brunswick to quash the General and School Assessments are, that in addition to irregularities in the manner of assessing, the assessors' estimate of taxing on \$900,000, the subscribed capital of the institution, have made a valuation of that sum, and a premium added, making the assessment in fact for \$1,330,000, in addition to the assessment on the real estate to the value of \$300,000.

Mixed by Hope. Among the suitors for Justice at the City Police Court this morning was a colored woman who desired a warrant against her brother-in-law, one George Hope, also colored. It appears that a day or two since, "Hope" told a flattering tale, and invited his sister-in-law to take a drive to the one mile house. After they arrived there he being in-law became offended at her escort and started back to the City without him, her companion Hope struck and gave her a black eye. The Magistrate on hearing the circumstances recommended the woman to forgive and forget, but for some time she remained obdurate and bent upon having the law. At last, however, she relented upon the condition that the offender should tender an apology. This was promptly and frankly done and the pacified woman left the Court with the assurance of a better Hope in future excursions.

Merchants' Exchange. The following despatches were received at the Exchange yesterday:—

Montreal, Oct. 2nd.—Liverpool breadstuffs market firm. Flour 32s. 4d.; Red Wheat 12s. 4d.; Corn 30s. 4d.; Cotton 91 1/2.

Canada, London, 2nd 1872. New York—Market dull, quotations unchanged. Common to Good Extra State Flour, \$7.15 a \$8.

Wheat, \$1.50 a \$1.55. Corn 64 a 65 cts. Pork market quiet, \$14 to \$14.50. Grain freights 12 a 12 1/2.

Receipts of flour 17,000 bbls; sales 7,000. Receipts of wheat 111,000 bushels; sales 130,000.

Receipts of Corn 128,000 bushels; sales 370,000.

Montreal—Flour market quiet, quotations unchanged. Ordinary Canada and Welland Canal Superior, a \$6.70 a \$7.75; Fancy \$7.25 a \$7.30, Extra \$7.75 a \$7.85.

Receipts of flour 8,000 bbls; sales 3,000. Receipts 20 a 22 cts.; Barley 55 a 65 cts.

Chicago—Market steady. Spring Wheat \$1.15.

Receipts of Wheat 129,000 bushels; shipments 61,000.

New York, Oct. 3d.—Gold opened at 114.

