

Chignecto Post.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

Minister of a Government striving to ELEVATE THE STANDARD OF PUBLIC MORALITY, thus purchasing his way back to power. We do not refer to the hypocrisy of such a man turning his back in affected horror at Sir John A. Macdonald's expenditure at Elections! When the noblest and highest argument at the disposal of a politician is the ALLEGED DOLLAR, when his appeal is not to the people's virtue or their patriotism, but to their greed and selfishness, then it is that such a man's influence is unutterably bad, not only to the man who receives his favors, but to the rising generation of young men who ought to be trained to principles of political independence and honesty. Surely this is a case meant by the ancient law-giver when he said those who commit abominations and defile the land should be spewed out by it.

Free Trade Poison!

The Chronicle, Telegraph and other Grit papers declare the issue to be Free Trade and Protection, and while they assert that the Maritime Province people are Free traders and, "quicker" than Sir John, they are remarkably reticent as to the evils that would result from the practical operation of Free Trade tenets. While they preach that the manufacturing, shipping, lumbering and farming interests would all be indelibly taxed by Protection, and while they try to attach all the odium of the Taxation cry to Protectionists, they are careful not to show their readers any of the benefits or the glorious benefits that would flow from the acceptance of their own Free Trade doctrines. Let us see what Free Trade doctrines would do to the Maritime Provinces. The city of St. John manufactured goods to the value of \$8,000,000 in 1871. Not less than 20,000 people are directly or indirectly interested in the prosperity of her various industries. If Free Trade tenets of the present Government party be accepted, the customs Tariff abolished or even materially reduced, what would become of her manufacturers? Is there a single one of them that would exist at the end of a year? What industry is there that would not be crushed out by the inundation of Yankee, British, French and German goods? The Telegraph, with its Free Trade doctrines carried out, would then be in ecstasy; goods would be reduced to their cheapest prices, (if the people had anything to purchase with); this would be the Eldorado of cheap lands; but at what expense would this be brought about? Would not people of this Province generally feel the result if 50,000 of our people were thrown out of employment by the sudden stoppage of all our foundries, mills, tanneries, workshops and factories? Could a more direful—a more terrible calamity happen to our Province than depriving 50,000 of our people of their labor and throwing them idle and helpless to be fed at the expense of the rest of the Province? And if the much vaunted Free Trade principles advocated by the Telegraph and other papers mean anything at all, they mean complete destruction and annihilation to our home industries. Look at the manufacturers that in three months would be destroyed to become law. Products in 1871:

Tanneries.....	\$150,000
Boys and Shoes.....	111,000
Soap and Candles.....	40,000
Carding and Woolen Mills.....	41,000
Harness and Saddles.....	24,000
Foundries.....	150,000
	\$356,000

These alone furnish employment and means of subsistence to, at least, 5,000 people in Westmorland, a large proportion of whom, in case of Free Trade being established, would become paupers and a burden to the taxpayers. This is the end for which the Telegraph asserts the Maritime Provinces are striving when it says they are Free Traders, and because they are Free Traders it claims their support for the present Free Trade Government! This is one side of the Free Trade shield that the Telegraph has presented to the public, and we venture to say it will not. It has, heretofore, contented itself with showing the Free Trade shield glided over with 17 1/2 per cent. Protection. Its Free Trade preaching is manifestly a Protection in disguise. It presents to the public lips a cup of Free Trade poison made innocuous with a Protection antidote. And then to complete the paradox, it claims the Maritime Provinces as Free Traders, because they have been content with 17 1/2 per cent. Protection! So far from the Maritime Provinces being Free Traders, we venture to assert there is not one thoughtful man from Cape Sable to the Restigouche who would inflict in this country the calamity of a Free Trade policy, and who does not, in heart, endorse the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald favoring encouragement to home industries, instead of that fly-on-the-wheel theory that the Government can do nothing by legislative enactment to stimulate and improve a country's industries. Do not the industries of Canada owe their present position entirely to a protective duty of 17 1/2 per cent. placed on imports by legislative enactment? Look at the industrial interests of Canada in 1871. No of operatives employed, 188,621; Value of manufactured goods, \$221,000,000; Value of raw materials used, \$124,000,800; Amount of wages paid, \$40,000,000; All this created and built up in consequence of the protection afforded by a legislative enactment—a Government policy, and yet a Grit press will shout that a Government is absolutely powerless and helpless to aid the struggling industries of a country! No wonder with such imbecilities at the helm of affairs, the country is running in debt, its credit is rapidly falling, deficit after deficit is piling up, and the trade of the country is paralyzed!

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

CHIGNECTO POST.

Sackville, N. B., August 15, 1878.

A Corrupt Man!

Since the Reform Bill of 1852, corruption in England has been practically stamped out, the political honesty of leading Parliamentarians never being questioned even by their opponents. Previously to that time corruption held high carnival. The borough corruption was a disgrace to the nation. The occupants of some of these seats were elected by only two or three votes! Numbers of them were at the entire disposal of individuals who traded them off. The Government of the day often secured its entire majority by purchased votes in the Commons. At one time the Crown held no less than 200 votes in the Commons. George III. called money spent this way, "golden pills." His favorite minister Lord Bute issued one day £25,000 to the order of a single agent. On one occasion he distributed no less than £350,000 amongst his friends. Coming down to a later day, the Parliamentary expenses of the London and Brighton Railway are said to have been £15,000 per mile! The corruption in France is still greater, and the fall of the Napoleon dynasty is traceable to that cause. Goldwin Smith thinks that political corruption in United States and Canada exists only amongst professional politicians and does not extend to the people, and he cites the Belknap Case, where the Secretary of War traded in offices to keep up his wife's lavish expenditure; the Cocke's collision with whiskey thieves; to Tweed and the Tammany Ring, Pension Ring, Navy Ring, &c., &c., as examples in point. Goldwin Smith's personal acquaintance with the electoral system of the United States can be by slight, and it is improbable that the frauds constantly arising can be mere exotic, but are rather the outcropping in high places of a solid sub-stratum of corruption. A low type of public opinion induces laxity of public morals and leads to high-handed acts of rascality amongst those in high places. Undoubtedly the example of successful rascality has a very pernicious effect upon the people. Mr. Tweed boldly appropriating the revenues of a Metropolitan city; the success of such men as Jim Fisk and Jay Gould; the army of government contractors, log-rollers and wire-pullers that grow fat and luxuriate in idleness on public spoil, all tend to demoralize public sentiment, to induce a feverish thirst for money that is entirely opposed to many honorable and useful habits of industry, so necessary to the prosperity of a people. The example of one man rising to success by the simple operation of securing interest by bribery is a very powerful incentive to the electorate that talent, honesty, industry are nothing when cast in the scale with a money bag; that the working man or mechanic or scholar who cannot or will not spend his thousands in honor or trust beside the venal politician who buys his voters like cattle in the marketplace. Westminster has the misfortune to possess a politician who embodies one of the worst types of a briber and corruptionist, because his personal respectability covers with the cloak of decency the most pernicious and degrading acts of electoral prostitution. We do not shrink from our duty as journalists in pointing out such a man for the condemnation of all right thinking men and in branding him before the public as a designing and systematic corruptionist. We refer to Sir A. J. SMITH. It is not that when Mr. CRANE, PHILIP PALMER, and E. B. CHANDLER ran elections money was spent, but it was more in the way of paltry—insignificant in comparison with the huge system of corruption built up by Sir A. J. SMITH, ramifying into all parts of the County, debauching the people, destroying their independence and manly feeling, and locking up this County as securely in his clutches as if embraced in the folds and tentacles of a huge devil-fish. He had in each parish thoroughly organized agencies to pay out money and trade in votes; he had taverns, hotels, and so forth, pouring forth in streams from every bar-room; men who were above personal bribes were secured by other services; in fact few men in the annals of bribery have reduced it to such a system. He was not ashamed of it; he was proud of it; he gloried in it; he has even boasted of how many thousands pounds he has spent! It is a fact that few will contradict that the honest sentiment of this County is overwhelmingly opposed to him; that without the use of money he would not poll one thousand votes; forcing the inevitable result of a contested election some months ago, he commenced suddenly spending money. Large sums were brought into this County and have been distributed. Large amounts have been loaned on mortgage and personal security, the recipients of which are expected to do duty. Men who had no money six months ago, and no expectation of any, are after a visit to Dunsmuir Corner, expected to be "flush." Store-bills are unexpectedly liquidated; executions standing are paid up—all after a conference with Sir A. J. SMITH. Does any one doubt that money is every day being secretly placed in the hands of agents, where it will do the most good during the coming elections? Does any one doubt that anything that money can do, will not be done by Sir A. J. SMITH during the present contest? It is not already in effect that the want of money would not defeat him? We do not refer to the cruel irony of a

THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1878.

Advertisements This Day.

AUG. 12th, 1878.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED:

6 CASES

CONTAINING

Grey & White Cottons.

PRINTS & SHIRTINGS.

Ladies' and Gents' Silk Ties and Scarfs,

Umbrellas, Corsets, Black Hats and

Flowers, Cuffs, Collars,

And General Dry Goods.

100 Doz. CLARK'S REELS;

2 Bales WARPS.

J. L. Black.

Boots, Shoes & Slippers.

Just Received from Canada:

2 CASES LADIES' SERGE BOOTS;

1 case Misses' Serge and Kid Boots;

1 case Ladies' Kid & Leather Slippers;

1 case Children's Boots.

J. L. Black.

CLOTHING AND FLANNELS.

JUST OPENED:

\$2,000 Worth of Clothing,

Of Superior Quality and Style for Fall

and Winter.

15 Doz. Under-Shirts & Pants.

Scarlet, Grey and Fancy Shirting

FLANNELS.

J. L. Black.

FLOUR. FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED:

100 BLS. FLOUR,

"BANGUP."

Which gives our customers such great

satisfaction.

FOR SALE VERY LOW.

J. L. Black.

TO HOUSEBUILDERS.

WE have now in Store a Complete

Stock of