

GLIMPSES AT THE PAST LIFE OF A POLITICAL JUDAS.

We have given to the public, during the last two or three years, so many irrefragable proofs of Mr. D. Maclean's political profligacy, that it may be deemed a waste of time to write another sentence on the subject. Mr. Maclean, as an individual, we might treat with the contempt he merits; but as he has been constrained, by mercenary motives, to become the mouth-piece of his former adversaries, so the oftener we expose his impostures the more rarely do we weaken their position, by showing the straits to which they were reduced when they had recourse to the services of such a hack.

In nearly every number of the *Islander*, from the period of his assuming the editorship of that paper up to the present moment, he charges the Liberals with raving from their principles, and deals in the most vehement affirmations of his own consistency. It is no uncommon thing with persons of notoriously bad fame to use the strongest professions of regard for decency and virtue. If they were the paragons of propriety, which they would fain have the world suppose them to be, they would best consult their interests by observing a discreet silence in reference to every accusation, and suffer the general tenor of their lives to be their best recommendation.

We are informed that when Mr. Maclean came to the Colony—we do not remember the auspicious and eventful period—he had just washed his hands clean of the Canadian insurrection, his heart brimful of loyalty, and his mighty soul bursting with love of British Institutions. The object of the insurrection was to fight the old-fashioned Loyalty out of countenance, and to substitute for British, Republican Institutions. Mr. Maclean felt a dreadful horror creeping through his veins at the approach of Brother Jonathan—he disliked the swagger and bluster of the Yankee, and patted (metaphorically of course) the good round belly with "capon lined," of old John Bull; whether he shouldered musket and bagnet to drive the intruder from British soil, is a circumstance which, unfortunately, history does not record: yet rumour avers that Duncan was no "sympathizer," but a stickler for Toryism and British authority in all their primeval ascendancy.

"British authority" was to Mr. Maclean, however, on his arrival here "a horse of another colour;" the officers of Government were a set of vampires, whom it was his first duty to exterminate.—the Land Proprietors, whose interests Mr. Maclean contended were identified with those of the officials, were a greedy, grasping, voracious set of fellows, solely bent upon ruining the country, and making slaves of its inhabitants. An agitation shop was instantly set in operation by this new-fledged Junius Brutus, from which were weekly furnished fierce philippics against every body found wearing the Queen's livery, and all their advisers and abettors "in authority," including, as of necessity he should, the incorrigible Proprietors of Land; together with magniloquent manifestoes in favor of Escheat, Responsible Government, and every other principle or measure, whose value rose in proportion to its violence or excessive radicalism. In 1846 he declared to his electors that he would vote for a stoppage of Supplies, if Responsible Government were not put into immediate practice, and the Land Question settled in accordance with his wishes.

Mark! Mr. Maclean was then for several years a settler in the Colony—a member of the Parliament elected in '42—and not such a green-horn as to be unable to discriminate between right and wrong—between knaves and honest men, or fools and wise ones; for in the *Islander* of last week he sets up the pitiful plea of being a "stranger in the Colony," and of believing his constituents to be "honest and well-meaning men" while advocating Respon-

sible Government. What a credulous, simple-minded, unsuspecting, verdant creature was the new born patriot of New London! We take it, that Mr. Maclean's confession of veridancy—while his locks were whitened with the snows of some fifty winters—and his brow proclaimed that the ploughshare of Time passed not over it without leaving many an indenture there, only proves his utter incapacity to occupy the position of a political leader, into which he so impudently attempted to force himself.

In 1847—through spite for the then Lt. Governor—Mr. Maclean opposed the views of the Liberal party, when Sir H. V. Huntley quarrelled with the Compact, and espoused the principles of their adversaries. His opposition was acceptable to the Tories, and as they flattered, and fawned upon, him, so he abused and vilified his former friends. In 1850, when he lost his election, his bile was stirred to its inmost depths—the Liberals were a set of knaves—Responsible Government was clap-trap,—would be a source of corruption, though he says he abandoned the cause only because he believed its advocates were dishonest, and not because he believed the system itself to be bad; and as for the sins of the Proprietors, (who were, of course, still linked with the officials) "oh no! he never mentioned them, their names were never heard."

Mr. Maclean is now an advocate of Republican practices—his former hostility to these is forgotten, or abandoned; so that the very principles he fought against in '37 and '38, he fights for in '50!

We conclude these remarks by quoting from the Journal of 1846 extracts from an Address to Her Majesty, drawn up under the auspices of Mr. Maclean, and unanimously adopted by the House of Assembly, praying for the introduction of Responsible Government, and eulogising the advantages resulting from its operation in the United Province of Canada, wherein, according to Mr. Maclean's testimony, the principles advocated by him in this Island, are now producing the most mischievous results. We hope we shall be informed that we have not sickened him by compelling him to swallow his own dirt:—

"We your Majesty's loyal subjects the House of Assembly of Prince Edward Island, have to submit to your Majesty, that the people of this Colony receive with the highest satisfaction, the declaration contained in the Despatch of Your Majesty's Colonial Minister, of the 16th October 1839, to the effect, that Colonial Governors were in future to guide themselves in matters purely Colonial, according to the well understood wishes of the people, as expressed by their Representatives.

"The very full expositions of the principles of this system, made by successive Governors General, carry conviction of their beneficial tendency; and the practice, as evinced in the United Colony of the Canadas, proves that the plan is, in general, efficient and constitutional.

"While the Representatives of the people of this Colony believe, that no form of Government exists, in which occasional difference of interest or opinion will not produce some temporary disadvantages and impediments to the course of public business, they are UNANIMOUS in the conviction, that were the principles of Responsible Government in operation in this Colony, they would greatly tend to expedite public business, to further public and private improvement, and to promote amongst the people a spirit of content, and of attachment to the Imperial Government."

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

It is a matter of some importance that every person, interested in the welfare of the Colony, should be correctly informed as to the particular Services for which the Public Debt has been contracted. To supply the information so desirable, we publish the following tabular statement of the objects for which the outstanding Warrants have been granted, together with their respective amounts; and in doing so we are actuated by the hope that some means may be devised either to lessen the annual expenditure, or to increase the revenue in order gradually to liquidate the Public Debt; for it is quite clear that the present system of

finance, if persisted in much longer, must bring ruin to the country. We have no available resources like the neighboring Provinces, by the produce of which we can pay our debts almost immediately; but we think a method might be devised by funding the present unpaid Warrants, with the consent of the holders, to pay in money all demands upon the Government, as they would arise, after a certain period. This, in our opinion, would be a sound system of finance—would meet general approbation—and save upon all Government contracts from twenty to thirty per cent; while, at the same time, an end would be put to the present disreputable expedient of borrowing money by the Government, in an indirect manner, by means of Warrants, payable only at convenient seasons. Even as it is, one important class in the community should not be subjected to the expense and inconvenience attending the Warrant system.

We allude to the District and other Teachers. The produce of the Land Tax, out of which the Teachers are directed by Statute to be paid, is received by Government in cash, and finds its way to the Treasury before the grant for Education is voted by the Legislature; and if the small half yearly payments of the Teachers were to be made in money, much inconvenience would be avoided to these individuals, and a considerable saving to the Government would be effected in the shape of interest. It will be perceived that the sum of £982 12s. 8d., voted for the support of Education, remained due on the 31st January last. We think the Government is decidedly wrong in suffering this item to be added to the public debt; but, as we have no hope of any good emanating from the present Administration, we trust it will become one of the first subjects of consideration with the new Executive.

Treasury Warrants unpaid, 31st January, 1850.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT ISSUED.	ISSUED PREVIOUS TO DEC. 31, 1847.			OF THE ISSUE OF 1848.			OF 1849 AND TO JAN. 1, 1850.			TOTAL AMOUNT for each particular service.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Roads, Bridges, Wharfs,	1,094	18	0	4,478	7	3	2,495	3	8	8,068	8	11
Commissioners,	10	0	0	200	0	0	190	0	0	400	0	0
Per centage,	80	3	7½	241	16	4½	116	9	5½	438	9	5½
Academy Masters and School Visitors,	44	18	0	496	17	9	320	7	2	862	2	11
District & other teachers,	269	9	8	488	15	0	224	8	0	982	12	8
Public Mails,	478	19	6	956	1	0	980	18	0	2,415	18	6
Printing & Sta'ry,	171	6	10½	643	16	6	991	7	9	1,866	11	1½
Chief Justice,							225	0	0	225	0	0
Master of the Rolls,				127	10	0	500	0	0	627	10	0
Attorney General,				226	15	7	376	13	8	603	9	3
Solicitor General,				46	13	4				46	13	4
Prothonary Q's County,				168	10	6	283	11	6½	452	2	0½
Do. K's County,	46	8	4	80	16	7	39	8	9	166	13	8
Do. Prince C'ty,				51	4	2½	57	12	9½	108	17	½
Queen's County Jail,				280	2	0	179	8	10	459	10	10
King's do. do.,	26	3	10	42	10	0	38	1	0	106	14	10
Prince do. do.,				118	11	0½	30	0	0	148	11	0½
Sheriff's salaries,							82	10	0	82	10	0
Disbursements, &c.,				182	5	11½	298	9	11½	480	15	11
Leg. Council Clerk,				185	10	11	224	15	10	410	15	9
Do. Usher,				41	0	0	32	0	0	73	0	0
Do. Messenger,				79	9	7	108	18	9	188	8	4
Do. Reporter,							50	0	0	50	0	0
Do. Door keeper,				31	17	6	24	15	0	56	12	6
Do. Chaplain,				40	0	0				40	0	0
H. of Ass'ly, Members,	95	10	6	542	2	8	667	10	8	1,305	12	10
Do. Clerks,				210	0	0	270	0	0	480	0	0
H. of Ass'ly, Sergeant and disbursements,				281	1	2½	295	18	6	576	19	8½
H. of Ass'ly Messenger,				31	16	6	25	2	6	56	19	0
Do. Reporters,				30	0	0				30	0	0
Do. Library, &c.,				110	0	0	60	0	0	170	0	0
Colonial Building,				46	1	0	92	2	2	138	3	2
Do. Furniture,				300	8	11½				300	8	11½
Do. Watchmen,							40	14	10½	40	14	10½
Board of Health,	200	0	0	400	0	0	304	15	1½	904	15	1½
Colonial Secretary,	100	0	0	400	0	0	512	10	0	1,012	10	0
Do. Treasurer,	125	0	0	575	0	0	500	0	0	1,200	0	0
Collectors of Impost,	75	0	0	360	0	0	255	0	0	790	0	0
Adjutant Gen. of Militia,	18	15	0	98	15	0	75	0	0	187	10	0
Messenger Ex. Council,	10	0	0	50	0	0	30	0	0	90	0	0
Market Clerks,	10	0	0	40	0	0	45	0	0	95	0	0
Town Major's dis'ments,				28	11	6	42	4	11½	40	16	5½
Apprehending deserters,							10	0	0	10	0	0
Auditors,				70	0	0	45	0	0	115	0	0
Assayer of weights, C. T.				5	0	0	10	0	0	15	0	0
Wharfinger at Ch. Town,				45	0	0	34	0	0	79	0	0
Hillsbro Ferry, S. side,							50	0	0	50	0	0
Agricultural Society,				210	0	0	360	0	0	570	0	0
Seed Grain,							785	0	0	785	0	0
Poor,				262	5	0	270	9	0	532	14	0
Light House, Point Prim,	55	0	0	118	15	0	77	2	4	257	17	4
Do. Nova Scotia,				43	5	10	42	18	5	86	4	15
Lunatic Asylum,				258	14	9	350	0	0	608	14	9
Buoys and Beacons,				15	19	0	58	8	6	74	7	6
Shediac Packet,	30	0	0	15	0	0	15	0	0	60	0	0
Georgetown Packet,				37	10	0				37	10	0
Govt. House repairs,							77	0	0	77	0	0
Government Pews,				14	0	0	22	0	0	36	0	0
Mechanics' Institute,							15	0	0	15	0	0
Taking the Census,				106	16	0				106	16	0
Compiling do.,							12	0	0	12	0	0
Drawback,				35	12	4				35	12	4
Bounties, Seal Fisheries,				23	10	0				23	10	0
Sale of Book,				46	7	2½				46	7	2½
Return of Licence money				10	0	0				10	0	0
To the Indians,				25	0	0				25	0	0
N. Anglo to Meridian line				29	13	8				29	13	8
Sir H. V. Huntley, Lieut. Governor, fees,				15	11	0				15	11	0
Medical attendance, Bel fast,				60	0	0				60	0	0
Govt. Farm Survey,				12	17	8				12	17	8
Capt's Treasury Notes,				222	10	11				222	10	11

£2943 2 4 1/2 £14,201 5 7 1/2 £13,222 17 1/2 £10,604 3 1/2