

that neither as gentlemen, as men of intelligence or education were they entitled to the privileges and advantages of Self or Responsible Government. The hon. member read from the Despatch as follows: "Her Majesty's Government have now had, for some time, under their serious consideration, the question in what manner the Government of Prince Edward Island may be best conducted, with a view to the general interest of the people; and especially whether it would be advisable to introduce the system commonly known in Her Majesty's North American Colonies by the name of Responsible Government. The introduction of this system into the other Colonies, has been in every instance, a work of time"—And so, the hon. member observed, had the agitation for its introduction been a work of time here; for it was now ten years since that agitation was commenced; and throughout that period, the question had never, for any serious length of time been allowed to remain unagitated.) He then resumed the reading of the Despatch as follows:

"The introduction of this system into other Colonies has been, in every instance, a work of time, and has been postponed until the gradual increase of the community in wealth, number, and importance, appeared to justify it. It appears to me essential with a view to the success of the system in question, that the Colony should possess a sufficient number of inhabitants so qualified by property, intelligence and education, and by the enjoyment of a certain amount of leisure, who are willing to attend to public objects, that each of the political parties into which society thus circumstanced are commonly divided, may find itself represented in the Legislature by competent public men; while in the event of either of those parties obtaining the majority in the Assembly, the officer entrusted with the Administration of the Government of the Colony may experience no difficulty in forming such an administration as would claim the respect of the people. And for these purposes individuals thus qualified must not be confined to a single town, but scattered, in some measure, over the face of the country in different districts. Such is the present condition, improving by gradual advances, of Her Majesty's principal continental possessions in North America."

Yes, said the honorable member, and such was the present condition of Her Majesty's Island Colony of Prince Edward, although the noble Secretary, Earl Grey—hoodwinked and deceived by the misrepresentations made by different Governors influenced by the subordinate Government Officers and the proprietary faction here and in the Mother Country—might be in absolute ignorance that such was the fact. And, continued the hon. member, looking around the House, were a general and just estimate of the character and abilities of the gentlemen then composing the Assembly to be made, it would abundantly refute the conclusion, at which the noble Secretary had arrived, in following the false guides, with respect to the intelligence of the people of this Colony. Such an estimate would undeniably prove that, in the present House of Assembly, the people were represented by competent public men—men not selected from a single town or district, but taken from the several districts of the Island at large. And, in considering more peculiarly how and of whom the Assembly was composed, he had the satisfaction to perceive that a great portion of the members almost amounting to a majority, were natives of the Island; and he was proud to be able truly to assert that, amongst their native members, there were men as able to legislate, and to devise and further measures for the general improvement and welfare of the Colony, and quite as capable of holding any of the subordinate offices of government, with honor to themselves and benefit to the people, as any who could be sent out from the educated and intelligent classes in Great Britain; and by their votes upon the Resolution then submitted to their consideration, he trusted they would, by the exercise of a proper spirit, show how undeserving they were of the stigma which had been cast upon them by Earl Grey.

The next portion of the Despatch upon which the honorable member commented, was the following:—"I think experience has sufficiently demonstrated that the system of administration which now exists, is perfectly compatible with the complete enjoyment, by the inhabitants of the Colony, of the real benefits of self-government." By what train of reasoning and dependence upon facts, the noble Secretary had arrived at such a conclusion, the honorable member declared himself utterly at a loss to determine. The only principle of self-government in operation in the Colony, he continued, was that of popular representation in one branch of the Legislature: but that was very far from establishing the assertion of Earl Grey, that the inhabitants of the Colony are in the complete enjoyment of the real benefits of self-government. Such an affirmation was, in truth, as insulting to the people of Prince Edward Island, as it was groundless and false. So far indeed were the people from being in the enjoyment of these benefits, that it was not in their power to cause to be superseded or displaced, even for the best of reasons, one individual subordinate officer of the Government. The honorable member then commenced a dissection of the Despatch from Earl Grey to the Lieutenant Governor, dated 27th December, 1849, and which we have already published.

## MISCELLANY.

### SONG.

They say I'm old, because I'm grey,  
The aged bard, they now call me!  
But grey or green, I boldly say,  
We're not old yet, but mean to be.

Though sixty years and ten may doom  
Tir'd men to rest with worms and me;  
With sixty gone, and ten to come,  
We're not old yet, but mean to be.

My eyes flash flame, my heart is glad,  
When poor men shake their sides with glee;  
And though they cry, "Come on, Old Lad!"  
We're not old yet, but mean to be.

While soars the skylark high and higher,  
And bids the mountains wake, to see  
How morn can fill my veins with fire,  
We're not old yet but mean to be.

Thou brightening cloud, that sail'st afar  
Where screams the falcon, wheeling free!  
Tell yonder fading, winking star,  
We're not old yet but mean to be.

### GALLANT AFFAIR WITH PIRATES ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Intelligence having been received by Commodore Fanshawe, C. B., that a large piratical force from the River Gambia, consisting of slave factors and natives, had seized on a schooner belonging to a British merchant near Sierra Leone, and murdered in cold blood three of her crew (two English and one French subject), and that the party had towed the schooner up the River Gambia, and had the impudence to offer to release the vessel on the payment of 300 dollars, and it having been ascertained that the steamer could not get up the river to the village or island of Bassin, where the strength of the piratical force had congregated, the commodore determined to send his boats to liberate the vessel and punish the pirates. He consequently proceeded to the Gambia, with the Centaur, the Teazer, and the Rubis, the latter a French war steamer, going up as far as the river was navigable for his vessels. He then anchored and despatched the boats of the squadron, sending with them a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, in all mustering 270 officers and men, under command of Captain Buckle; Lieut. Commander Selwyn, of the Teazer; First Lieut. Hall, of the Centaur; and the commander of the Rubis; and a number of other officers not named in the private letter. The boats having proceeded about 12 miles up, found the enemy in strong force at the Island and village of Bassin, and Captain Buckle was pulling in shore in his barge to have a palaver, when the pirates fired, and Mr. A. F. O. Young was most severely wounded, receiving a musket shot through the body. The boats, having returned the fire from their great guns, pulled in and landed, when, in the act of stepping from the boat to the shore, Lieutenant Crockett, Royal Marine Artillery, was shot dead, and several men were wounded; but the sailors and soldiers rushing on shore soon dispersed the pirates, who ran in every direction into the "bush," and were soon out of sight, but not before about 30 were killed, and a number wounded. Captain Buckle ordered the village to be burned, and then collecting his force again proceeded up the river. About three miles farther up than Bassin, Captain Buckle discovered the schooner, which was secured in a most safe and impregnable position, if the pirates had thought proper to defend her, which they did not do. The schooner was towed down the river, but it was not till the day following the affair that the expedition joined the squadron. It was altogether a most gallant affair, and we hear Captain Buckle speaks in the highest terms of all the officers and men employed under him, both French and English. Besides Mr. Crockett killed, and Mr. Young dangerously wounded, two seamen were killed and eight wounded (two supposed to be mortally), the others are doing well. Mr. Young was going on favourably; the captain had kindly put him in a cot in his own cabin. This young gentleman will be eligible to pass in a month or so. The captain speaks in the most flattering terms of his conduct on all occasions. The captain's letter is dated Sierra Leone, Dec. 22. The action took place on the 12th of the same month. The Centaur was about to proceed to the Cape de Verd Islands, where the wounded would have a better chance of recovery. The slave trade was brisker than ever, particularly about the Bights of Benin.

**HOOSIER GIRLS.**—We find the following in the *Cincinnati Nonpareil*:—"We were not long since much amused by a couple of Hoosier girls who came on board the steamer—, at the little town of Mount Vernon. They had evidently never been a thousand miles from home, and were making their first trip in a steamboat. The elder was exceedingly talkative, and perfectly free and unconcerned with regard to the many eyes that were scanning her movements. The other was of the opposite turn of mind, inclining to bashfulness. At dinner our ladies were honoured with a seat at the head of the table, and the eldest one, with her usual independence, cut her bread into small pieces, and with her fingers reached over an instructed acquaintance in the

nice dressing on a plate of beef-steak before her. The passengers preserved their gravity during this operation by dint of great effort. Perceiving that her sister was not very forward in helping herself, she turned round to her and exclaimed loud enough to be heard by half the table, "Sal, dip it into the gravy—Dad pays as much as any on 'em!" This was followed by a general roar, in which the captain led off. The girls arrived at their place of destination before supper, and when they left the boat all hands gave three cheers for the girls of the Hoosier State.

**WALPOLE ANECDOTES.**—"That Lilliputian lady, Lady Newhaven, arriving at Tunbridge, desired Mrs. Vesey to explain to her and instruct her in the customs and news of the place. A man arrived ringing a bell. "For what?" said my lady. "Oh!" replied Mrs. Vesey, "to notify your arrival." At that instant the man bawled out, "At one o'clock, at Mrs. Pinchbeck's great room, will be shown the surprising tall woman."—"A few evenings ago I was invited by the old Lady Fitzwilliam, at Richmond, to see some pictures and japan that were her father's, Sir Mathew Dicker. I asked her if she had ever happened to hear a ridiculous story that I had been told in my youth, and which I concluded had only been a joke. It was that Sir John Germaine, Lady Betty's husband, had been so exceedingly ignorant that he believed his countryman, Sir Mathew (they were both Dutch) was the author of St. Matthew's Gospel! She replied directly, "It is so true that Sir John had thence conceived such a reverence for my father's piety that he left him £200 to be distributed among poor Dutch!" Now, madam, what story is improbable after this.—*Correspondence of Walpole.*

**DANCING.**—The following nautical method of dancing was found among the papers of the late Admiral Sir Joseph York, of facetious memory:—"Third figure.—Heave a-head, and pass your adversary yard arm and yard-arm—regain your berth on the other tack in the same order—take your station with your partner in line—back and fill—fall on your heel, and bring up with your partner. She then manoeuvres a-head—heaves all back—shoots a-head again, and pays off alongside you. Then make sail in company with her nearly astern of the other line—make a stern board—and cast her off to shift for herself—regain your place by the best means in your power, and let go your anchor."

### GRAIN SHOW.

The annual Show of Grain, under the management of the Royal Agricultural Society, was made at the Town Hall, on Wednesday last. The attendance of Farmers, though not very extensive, was respectable; and the Grain exhibited, we are told, particularly some samples of Wheat and Barley, was of such a quality as to reflect the highest credit on the country. We insert below the result of the decision given by the judges:—

#### JUDGES' AWARD.

Best Wheat, 63½ lbs., to Mr. Christopher Bullman, Rustico,	£1 10 0
Second-best do., 64 lbs., Mr. James Proctor, New Glasgow,	1 0 0
Best two rowed Barley, 53½ lbs., Mr. R. C. Woolner, Rustico,	1 10 0
Second-best do., 55 lbs., William Hodges, Esquire, Rustico,	1 0 0
Best four rowed Barley, 50½ lbs., Mr. Ewen M'Millan, Brackley Point,	1 10 0
Second-best do., 50½ lbs. Mr. B. E. Wright, Charlottetown Royalty,	1 0 0
Best Oats, 33½ lbs., Mr. John Bryenton, Brackley Point Road,	1 10 0
Second-best do., 33½ lbs., Mr. William Morrissey, Lot 48,	1 0 0
Best Clover Seed, Mr. Jas. Finch, Crapaud,	1 10 0
Second-best do., Mr. Thos. Abbot, Union-road,	1 0 0
Mr. Alexander Simpson,	JUDGES.
" Isaac Thomson,	
" George Beer, Junior,	

At three o'clock, after the show of Grain, the Royal Agricultural Society held its annual meeting, at which the following Gentlemen were appointed Office-bearers for the current year:—

HON CHARLES HENSLEY, President.

VICE PRESIDENTS,—Hon. Stephen Rice, His Honor Judge Peters.

GOVERNORS,—Charles Hazzard, Esquire, William Hodges, Esquire, Messrs. Henry Longworth, George Beer, jr.; Hon. William Swabey; Daniel Hodgson, Esquire, Jeremiah Simpson, Esquire.

MEMBERS,—Mr. Robert Haythorne, Hon. Daniel Brennan, Thomas Pethick, Esquire, W. W. Lord, Esq., Hon. J. M. Hall, Captain Cumberland, Alexander Laird, Esquire.

In the evening the members of the Royal Agricultural Society, or such as remained in town, partook of an excellent dinner prepared by Mr. Davis, at the Victoria Hotel, where all the allurements of the convivial board kept the friends of the plough till a late hour.