COLONIAL LEGISLATURE.

House of Assembly, Saturday, April 9, 1853.

NIEL DARRACH'S PETITION.

(Continued.)

House in Committee on the Report of the Special Committee appointed to report on the Petition of Niel Darrach—Hon. Mr. Jardine in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Coles. I am persuaded that no claim for alleged arrears of Rent, could have been sustained, in any Court of Law, in the face of Darrach's Receipts. That given by Mr. Pope, for Mr. Palmer, in 1845, is equivalent to a proper Receipt stating the money paid to be the year's Rent due at the time it was paid; and that granted by Capt. Cumberland, himself, in 1842, being for "the amount of one year's Rent and part of last year's," is quite conclusive against the supposition that any arrears were left due by Darrach. The Receipts shew that Darrach had gone on regularly paying Rent for some years before the Lease was granted, and that, after he came under the covenants of a Lease, he continued to be equally regular in the payment of the Rent accruing under it, up to the year 1850. It is quite plain to me, that, had not the Law been diverted from its due course, by the compromise effected between the Attorneys, and the confession to the suit, on the part of the Defendant's Counsel, that not one farthing could have been recovered on account of arrears alleged to have been due at the time of granting the Lease. An action for the recovery of such alleged arrears, would, if properly defended, have failed at the very outset. How came it that a lawyer could be so blind, or so neglectful of his client's interests, in so plain and simple a case, as to confess Judgment, not only for the year's Rent due under the Lease, but for £45 16s 8d more, as for arrears due before the granting of the Lease, when the Action was not an Action of Debt for the recovery of arrears of Rent, but an Action of Covenant, on a Lease, dated 9th Nov., 1846, all Rent accruing under which, with exception of the last year's, the Receipts produced by the Defendant proved to have been paid? This is a question which I leave every hon. member to answer for himself, according to his own ideas of the proceedings and nature of the claims on which they were founded. But, reluctant as I have, hitherto, felt to take a part in the discussion, in the course of which so much has been said condemnatory of our interference between landlords and their tenants, I feel I can no longer remain silent without appearing to be an approver of the unconstitutional doctrine, by which it has been attempted to persuade us—that, how improperly soever a man's rights may have been compromised in a Court of Law, we have no power whatever to investigate the proceedings, with a view to any redress of the wrongs thereby inflicted; but that, if a remedy cannot be obtained where the wrong was perpetrated, it must for ever remain unredressed. With respect to the case itself, it appears to me to have been, from the first, without any good or sufficient foundation in either law or justice; and, as to the proceedings called legal, arising therein, on both sides, I hesitate not to say that I think they have been, not only altogether irregular, but in direct opposition to the evidence of facts, as admitted on behalf of the Plaintiffs', and the evidence of authentic documents, produced by the Defendant, and placed in the hands of his Attorney for his defence. If we have not the power to investigate a case like this, I should like to be informed for what purpose we are sent to this House by the people. The Special Committee have been charged with an undue leaning against the parties implicated in the injustice of the case and the irregularities of the legal proceedings; and it has been objected to their Report, by two or three hon. members, that the evidence elicited by their examination of the Attorneys ought to have been more particularly noticed in it. My opinion, however, with respect to the labors of the Special Committee, is, that the Report affords a very satisfactory proof that they prosecuted the investigation of the case with the greatest care and propriety possible. Their Report is a fair and impartial one, and is fully sustained, in every particular, by the evidence given before them. As to the allegation that it is defective, inasmuch as it does not contain a statement of the evidence of the Attorneys, if I speak my mind, I must say it is very absurd. The evidence is all attached to the Report, and is, equally with the Report itself, before us, to be scrutinized and commented upon at our pleasure. But the Report itself could not, in fact, have been made more full, unless the whole of the evidence had been set forth at length in it. I have carefully read over the whole evidence twice; and the impression thereby made upon my mind is that the case throughout presents no other features than those of unjustifiable harshness and inexcusable irregularities. It affords too much grounds for the presumption that, from the first, there was a secret design to dispossess the poor man of his farm; and it is quite plain that, what with the claims set up against him, on behalf of his landlord, and what with the costs of the suits, which alone amount to £23 16s 8d, he has been cruelly oppressed by the enforcement of exorbitant demands, to which it was not possible he could have been legally subjected had the first Action brought against him been properly defended. [Hon. Mr. Pope. If he has been so unjustly dealt with, why has he not sought redress in the Supreme Court, where alone it can be obtained?] According to the opinions of the lawyers who were examined by the Special Committee, and whose evidence I heard, he is effectually shut out from all chance of remedy, in the Supreme Court, by the confession to the suit made by his Counsel. My own opinion, however, is still that, had the whole case been brought before the Court, as I believe it might have been, even after the confession to the suit by the Defendant's Counsel, the Judgment might have been reversed. The reason why it was not so brought under the notice of the Court may, perhaps, be that the Defendant's means were not sufficient to enable him to pay lawyers to take up his case anew; or it might be that the lawyers were deterred from engaging in it from a fear of being roundly damned by Capt. Cumberland for their interference. The particulars of the whole affair are certainly of such a character as will not fail to impress the public mind with very unfavorable opinions concerning the parties who brought the Actions: but, justly as those parties will stand condemned, I am sorry to think that any of the Fannings are likely to be included in the condemnation; for I believe they have, generally, been very indulgent to their tenants, and have, scarcely ever, adopted coercive measures for the recovery of rents. The Report of the Special Committee, so far as respects their representation of the case—which is fully sustained by sufficient evidence—must, I think, be adopted by the House; but I cannot think that it would be wise to carry into effect their recommendation to grant the Petitioner a sum of money to enable him to carry his case into Court again; for if we were to do so, twenty such cases would in a short time be brought before us by Petitions, praying for similar assistance. But indeed, did not this objection to a grant of money present itself, I could scarcely think it necessary; for I am strongly inclined to believe that, when the Report of the Special Committee, and the Report of this debate shall go forth to the public, Capt. Cumberland or Miss Fanning will be very glad to give back the farm on the terms of the original Lease. With respect however to the objections made, on the authority of lawyers, to the course adopted by the House with respect to the Petitioner's case, I hope the House will act in such a manner as to convince lawyers that we are not dependent upon them for an interpretation of the laws of parliament, and that they are not to presume that we will allow them to dictate to us the course which we are to pursue with respect to any grievance, either public or private which may be brought before us. The House knows its duty quite as well as lawyers do theirs; and although they may tell us, as, on former occasions of a somewhat like nature, they told previous Houses, that we have no right to enquire into cases of private grievance or hardship, as arising out of the relationship of landlord and tenant, or the decisions of the Courts of Law, I can tell them it is the especial province of this House to institute enquiries touching all such grievances and hardships as shall be brought before them, (especially where a bar, as in the present case, appears to be interposed to the obtaining of a remedy,) with a view to the devising of some means whereby at least some measure of redress may be afforded. For this purpose, and to this end, we have power to send for persons, papers, and records, for the purpose of examination; and, in the case of any individual, so cited, refusing to attend,—or attending, but contumaciously refusing to answer questions put to him by the House, the House has power of itself to punish him severely for contempt and breach of privileges. It is competent to the House, at all times, I maintain, to resolve themselves into a Committee or Court of Enquiry, respecting any public or private grievances, and even to deal with questions arising out of covenents between landlords and tenants, or otherwise between parties, as has recently been done by the House of Commons, with respect to Encumbered Estates in Ireland. [Mr. Haviland. That was by a legislative enactment.] I do not, however, mean to say that this House has power to pronounce judgment and enforce it, in the present or any similar case; or to command a restitution of the property or money which they may conceive to have been unjustly wrested or extorted from an individual under the color of law. But I maintain that they have power, not only fully to investigate, in the way of which I have already spoken, all the particulars of such cases; but also to declare their opinions concerning the whole matter; and, if the grievance has arisen out of any erroneous proceedings in a Court of Law, that they can recommend a reconsideration of the proceedings to the Court in which they were had and taken, at the same time submitting to the Judges thereof their own views of the whole matter. I certainly do not, for a moment, suppose that it is in the power of the House, either directly to cause a restitution of property, or a reimbursement of money, or otherwise to call to account, with a view to the infliction of a penalty, any Counsel or Attorney whose conduct may appear, to them, to have been irregular or unjust. No: that is not the province of the House. Lawyers are properly amenable to the Courts in which they practise; and, in the event of its being satisfactorily proved against any of them that they have either compromised the interests of their clients, or taken advantage of any irregularity or improper admission to press an illegal or unjust claim, or been oppressively exorbitant in their exaction of fees, it would be the duty of the Judges to strike them off the Rolls, or strip them of their gowns; and, by so doing, prevent their ever again having it in their power to practise similar acts of dishonesty or oppression. Few offenders against law and honesty are more deserving of having inflicted upon them severe and exemplary punishment, than Attorneys who abuse the trust reposed in them by the Courts of Law and their clients, or who take advantage of any irregular proceedings, neglect, or oversight, to compass the ruin of an individual, by the establishment of unjust claims. Attorneys of such a character have frequently been punished in a most severe and exemplary manner, in England, by the authority of the Judges; and, for the good of society, wherever and whenever the dishonesty of such practitioners is brought to light, and can be established against them, before the Courts in which they practise, it is the bounden duty of such Courts, on satisfactory proof of its existence, to strike at the offenders with all the authority they possess. With respect to our own proceedings relative to the subject of Darrach's Petition, and the investigation of his case which we have thought it proper to make, I will now merely further observe, that we are not governed by what Lawyers call Constitutional Law; but by precedents of Parliament, and, where precedents do not exist, we have power, in ourselves, to make them, and establish them as guides for future Houses.——(*To be continued.*)

R. B. Irving, Reporter.

THE GREAT PLEASURE TRIP.

SAILING OF C. VANDERBILT'S STEAM YACHT NORTH STAR.

(From the New York Daily Tribune.)

Commodore Vanderbilt's yacht is advertised to sail this day for Europe. We gave some months since an outline of this magnificent expedition, and have from time to time recorded the progress of the preparations. Cornelius Vanderbilt—more generally known, because of his extensive interest in steam navigation, as "Commodore"—is a native of Staten Island, and is now something more than fifty-five years old.

"At an early age, says *The Illustrated News*, he showed a fondness for the sea, and took a great interest in the shipping. While a very young man he became owner of a finely rigged sailing vessel that he run regularly between Staten Island and New York. As early as 1820 he had the command of a steamboat of which he was part owner. He became noted as one of the most enterprising and fortunate steamboat captains of the time. From captain he became owner of not only one but several steamers, and gave up the practical part of navigation to attend to his property interests. For many years he has been the largest owner of steamers—entirely his own—without partnerships—probably of any man in the world. He is proprietor of over twenty steamers; one half of which are ocean steamships of the largest class, principally in the California trade. All the vast trading and travelling interest that is carried on between New-York and California are under great obligations to Mr. Vanderbilt, for opening the new route to the Pacific by way of Lake Nicaragua. He built a steamer of some 500 tons burden, took it in tow of a large steamship, went to San Juan, took it up the river, and there it now runs, on Nicaragua Lake, the first steamer that ever blew a whistle, to frighten the wild birds and astonish the natives, in the wilds of Central America.

"Mr. Vanderbilt has been entirely the architect of his own fortunes. Amassing immense wealth, he has, at the same time, made the fortune of thousands of others. He is now a large proprietor of manufacturing and engine building establishments. He probably gives employment to more hands than any other one man in America. He is always liberal toward the poor and needy.

"Without being an engineer he is probably the best judge of a steam-engine of any man of New-York. He inherited nothing, except business talents of the highest order, and a persevering, bold and independent spirit, that overcame every obstacle. Cool and sagacious, never seeming in a hurry, he will accomplish more business in the same time than almost any man that appears on 'change.' From being a deck hand on a schooner he has risen in wealth, the possessor of millions, and now owns steamers that would be sufficient to blockade nearly every port in Europe. He has accomplished everything for himself, without the patronage of Government or the protection of charters. His ability is equaled by his modesty; quiet and unassuming, never acting a part to make himself conspicuous. His last operation, though, will make him known the world over. His steam yacht, the North Star, will eclipse everything of the kind afloat."

This magnificent specimen of American Naval Architecture was built expressly for the pleasure excursion commencing to-day, by Mr. Simonson, under the immediate supervision of Mr. Vanderbilt. She is two hundred and sixty feet on the keel, two hundred and seventy feet on the spar-deck, thirty-eight breadth of beam, thirteen feet from floor timber to lower-deck beams, seven feet eight inches between decks, seven feet six inches between main and spar-decks, making her whole depth twenty eight feet six inches. Her keel, of white oak, is 15 inches sided by 14 inches wide, stem and stern posts of the same material. She is propelled by two lever beam engines; cylinders, 60 inches; length of stroke, 10 feet; diameter of wheels, 34 feet. Her boilers, of which she has four, are 24 feet long, 10 feet diameter, 11½ feet front, 11 feet high, with single return flues.

The main saloon is splendidly fitted up with all that can tend to gratify the eye and minister to luxurious ease. The state rooms which lead from it, on, either side, are fitted up in the first style of the upholsterer's art. The furniture throughout blends in one harmonious whole; there are none of those glaring contrasts which are too often met with, and offend the eye and taste by their incongruities. This saloon is of beautiful satinwood, with just sufficient rosewood to relieve it—the work of which was executed by Mr. Charles Simonson.

The cabinet furniture and uphelstery were furnished from the extensive establishment of Messrs. J. & J. W. Meeks. The furniture of the main saloon is of rosewood, carved in the rich and splendid style of Louis XV, covered with a new and elegant material of velvet plush, with a green ground, filled with boquets of flowers. It consists of two sofas, cost $350 each; four couches, $300 each; six arm chairs, $50 each. Connected with this saloon are ten state rooms, superbly fitted up, each with a French *armour le gles*, beautifully enamelled in white, with a large glass door, size of plate 40x64, cost $100 each. The berths are furnished with elegant silk lambricans and lace curtains. Each room is fitted up with a different color, viz: green and gold, crimson and gold, orange, &.

The toilet furniture matches with the hangings and fittings up by being of the same color, and present a picture of completeness not often met with, and reflect credit on the parties to whom the arrangements were intrusted.

The saloon and state rooms are kept at a pleasant temperature by one of Van Horn's steam heaters, which occupy the center of the cabin. It is a beatiful specimen of trellis work, and the effect is hightened by its rich burnished gilding. The portable chairs are Tewksberry's Marine Life Seat; in shape not unlike an hour glass, the top, bottom and braces of wood, and an air-tight tin chamber. It is capable of supporting two persons on the water with ease.

Forward of the grand saloon is a magnificent dining saloon. Jasper dining saloon is fitted up in a style entirely new to sea-going vessels. The walls are covered with a preparation of Ligneous Marble, which is spread on to the depth of one fourth of an inch, and when dry, polished to a degree of mirror-like brightness that marble is incapable of receiving. The panels are of Naples granite, the style of Breschia Jasper, and the surbase of yellow Pyrenees marble.

The ceiling of this room is painted white, with scroll work of purple, light green and gold, surrounded medallion paintings of Webster, Clay, Washington, Franklin and others, together with various emblematic conceptions.

All the table furniture is of the most gorgeous description. The China is of ruby and gold finish; and the silver ware is of the finest kind.

The entire interior furnishing has been done with the single idea of producing the very best effect possible, and every article shows elaborate design and workmanship, which reflests much credit upon American taste and skill.

The Caloric Ship.—We find the following letter in *The Commercial Advertiser:*

Messrs. Editors—I cheerfully comply with your suggestion in regard to the caloric ship. I have much pleasure in assuring you that nothing whatever has occured in working the machinery indicating the difficulties that can prevent the successful realization of this important enterprise. The only difficulty we have met with is that of the cylinder bottoms or heaters having proved too elastic and yielding to remain air tight, or to admit of full pressure being carried. On the return of the ship from the South, two months ago, it was deemed advisable to replace these heaters, which are made of boiler-plate, by others of cast-iron, as that material admits of being made of any required thickness. Only one foundry having been found willing to undertake the casting of these, requiring from six to eight months for their completion, we have been compelled to adopt a different plan; one, however, that will insure increased power and speed.

As the modification which this involves calls for work of great magnitude, our friends will have to exercise some little patience. Allow me, in connection with this remark, to remind you that it is only thirteen months since the keel of the caloric ship was laid, and that steamships of her class usually require eighteen months for completion. Mr. Collins, in building his ships, found nearly twice that time requisite.

As the modification of a patented machine is not properly a subject for public discussion until completed, you will, I am sure, see the propriety of my not furnishing a statement of what is now being done to the machinery of the caloric ship. As soon as the work is completed the owners of the ship will be most happy again to invite the intelligent and liberal press of New-York to see the result of the second step in the development of the great motor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Ericsson.

It is stated, on authority of a well-known statistician, that the New York daily papers consume twenty-eight acres of paper every day.

RUSSIAN DUPLICITY.—BREACH OF FAITH WITH ENGLAND, AND EXPECTED WAR WITH FRANCE.

The appointment of Redschid Pasha to the office of Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs at the present crisis has now been fully confirmed. In ability, in acquaintance with the general politics of Europe, and in the resolution to uphold the Ottoman Empire against Russia, Redschid Pasha stands unqestionably at the head of Turkish statesmen, and the first step towards resistance was to restore him to the position which no one else could fill with equal efficiency. The personal spirit and determination of the Sultan Abdul Medjid did not give way in the emergency in which he was placed; and he stated to the English and French Ambassadors, on the presentation of Prince Menschikoff's demands in the shape of a convention, that it was not his intention to yield to intimidation. That being his choice in this perilous alternative, the recall of the ablest Ministers of the Divan, who had been successively ejected from office by Russian influence, became the natural security of his independence and his power. On these grounds, and with the advice of the Sultan's present Ministers, we were thererefore fully prepared for the rejection of Prince Menschikoff's *ultimatum;* and the last telegraphic despatch which has been received in Paris informs us that this event has now actually taken place, and has been followed by the withdrawal of Prince Menschikoff. It is added, that upon the occurrence of this event the French Ambassador despatched orders to the fleet under Admiral Lasusse to proceed at once to the Dardanelles. We have, then, on the one hand, a diplomatic rupture between Russia and the Porte, and on the other, an intimation that if Russia is prepared to proceed to actual hostilities, she will encounter the forces of France in the Turkish waters.

The position in which the Emperor of Russia has placed himself is one which must be either injurious to his character and to the peace of Europe or humiliating to his pride. He may have hoped that the display of his fleets and armies on the coasts of the Black Sea, and the haughty bearing of his Ambassador, would have achieved an easy triumph over the declining power of the Porte. But having failed in carrying his point by intimidation, he must either be defeated by the very Power he has just treated with so much contempt, or he must proceed to extremities, in violation of all his solemn assurances, and in defiance of the general interests of Europe and the demonstration of France. A war begun by such intrigues, without an assignable cause or pretext, without an ally, and with no motive but an extension of territory, is a departure from every principle which the Russian Government has hitherto professed. The question must be decided by positive evidence of the fact, whether or not the terms of Prince Menschikoff's last demands were in any way included in the account of his mission which was communicated to other Powers. We believe that every one of them was assured, with all the solemnity and precision that could be given to language, both personal and official, that no such intentions or objects as have since come to light were entertained or contemplated by the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh. The position of France on these questions, though less compromised than that of Russia, is scarcely more satisfactory. In spite of the declaration published by the *Moniteur*, that none of the rights conceded by the Porte to the Latin Church were touched by the subsequent firmans granted to the Greeks, the recent publication of those documents has effectually dissipated that illusion. The chief Catholic organ of the French press can scarcely credit their authenticity, for they do undoubtedly make over to the Greeks several of the most important distinctions which the French had contended for and obtained. The truth is that France and Russia, by their successive attempts to bully the Turks, have brought themselves within sight of hostilities with one another, in which neither side is probaly very ready to engage. The threatened action of the one and the counteraction of the other are alike opposed to British notions of policy and justice. In the present embarrassing and complicated relations of all the European States, the safe and dignified course for this country to pursue is one of entire independence—lending herself to no petty combination for the advancement of this or that separate interest, but reserving her influence and her strength for public interests and for fixed principles. Nothing has yet occurred to compel the British Government to descend with precipitation into the lists, or to induce the Ministers of the Crown to engage this country in a course of policy to which no definite result can yet be assigned.

The King of the Belgians has been received with great *eclat*, at Vienna. His son, the Duke of Brabant, just eighteen, has, it is said, been actually betrothed to the Archduchess Maria, the youngest daughter of the late Archduke Palatine. There is a rumour that the Emperor of Austria will marry the Belgian Princess, Maria Charlotte, who is said to be very lovely, but is only just thirteen. However this may be, it is very evident that these alliances between Austria and Belgium must wound the susceptibility of the Emperor of the French, and cannot fail to have an important influence on the future destiny of Europe.

We have received a telegraphic despatch announcing the arrival of the Indian mail. The news from Burmah is to the 13th April, and is once more of a very unsatisfactory nature. There is no prospect of a peace except by pushing forward to Ava. The Burmese Commissioners had refused to sign the treaty. The latest news from China is to the 11th of April, at which date the American, French and English vessel of war on the coast of China, have at the urgent request of the Chinese authorities, consented to guard Nankin, Shanghai, and the mouths of the Great Canal against the rebels.

GREECE.

By news of the 13th, from Athens, we learn that the three protecting powers will investigate into and decide on the claims of the Porte to the three villages which are at present occupied by Greek troops. The United States frigate Cumberland is now at the Piræus. This vessel has brought back the charge d'Affaires, Mr. Marsh, who is said to claim 300,000 drachms as damages for the missionary, Mr. King, who was imprisoned about a year ago for publicly attacking some of the dogmas of the Greek Church.

ARRIVAL OF MAZZINI IN ENGLAND.

Mazzina is once more secure in England. The fact of his safe return to this country from Italy proves how faithful the people of the continent are to the cause he advocates. It must have been in the power of scores, nay, hundreds, during his absence, to have betrayed him to his pursuers. But he is safe. Another illustration of the state of popular feeling in the portions of Italy now in the hands of Austria is afforded by the fact, that the leader of the insurrection in Milan was in that city three months before the outbreak—his errand known to hundreds—yet his presence not betrayed. More than that, we are informed that he rested scarcely in that city for a month after the insurrection had been suppressed, and then left Italy in safety for London.—*London Daily News May 26.*

AUSTRALIA.

The ship Atrevida, Captain Shere, which left Port Philip on the 23rd of February, was off Plymouth on Sunday, and landed twenty-five passengers, retaining twenty-eight on board. She has 27,000 ounces of gold dust, and is gone on to London. Her passengers estimate the quantity of gold brought into Melbourne, weekly by escort and otherwise, at 80,000 ounces; and this was on the increase. Flour was £21 to £22 per ton; the 4lb loaf 1s. 4d.; beef and mutton, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; cabbages, 2s. each; eggs 6s. per dozen. The colony was flourishing.

The following sailing vessels had departed: The Admiral, Eebruary 2d, with 15,211 ounces: the Northumberland, on the 6th, with 17,054 ounces; the John Taylor, with 11,084 ounces; and the Robert Sale, with 13,836 ounces.

The Indian Charter.—The numerous meetings of the Cabinet have been mainly devoted to Indian affairs. We may, therefore, confidently expect to see announced a comprehensive and well-considered measure. Without anticipating what that measure may turn out to be in all its details, it is easy enough to expect that the present Board of Directors must be improved and corrected by an infusion of responsible members, appointed by the highest authority, and consisting of men conversant with public affairs, and a knowledge of government, and of the vast empire to be dealt with, wholly or in part, under their guidance and jurisdiction. It may be necessary to introduce such a change as this sparingly at first, but, in the long run, the responsible element must necessarly be brought to form the larger portion of the growing power. The Administration of Justice has excited so much attention at last, and been so unsparingly exposed, that a full and searching inquiry must be instituted, with a view to a complete reform in this most important of all the engines of good government. The union of judge and of exciseman in one and the same person, and appointed, too, by such incompetent authority, must be totally put an end to. Nothing short of a better selection of educated men, to administer the laws, can or ought to satisfy public opinion, now fully aroused to the necessety of a thorough change. These will, in all probality, form the leading features of the proposed changes. The details affecting the general government of India were so fully settled by the last act for renewing the charter of the company, and the conditions so minutely laid down, that probaly much less than is generally supposed will remain to be done in the new organisation for the government of our Eastern empire.

From four to five hundred workmen are now employed on the Crystal Palace, New York.

The Boston and New York Air-Line Railroad is commenced in good earnest.

Carpenters in Oregon, just now, are getting 6$ per day—pretty good wages!

The night train between New York and Boston runs at the rate of 46 miles the hour.

It is stated that there are 2000 Cuban youths in the schools of the United States.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

His Excellency Ker Bailie Hamilton, Governor of Newfoundland, his Executive Council, and the people's House do not appear to draw very kindly together. The Assembly charge the Executive with foul intent to "thwart the Representative Branch," by introducing into certain Bills sent up, what are termed amendments, well knowing that they are no *amendments* at all, but mutilations.

Of the several "bones of contention" is the *Education Bill*, which, having passed the Assembly by an unanimous vote, appropriating £7750, and *dividing* the same proportionally between the the Catholic and Protestant portion of the inhabitants.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The *New Brunswicker* always gives us the latest information about the Railways. We find the following under date June 2:—

Yesterday the work was actually commenced at the Bend—and such arrangements have been made, and are now making for men and materials, as will ensure the construction of the shore line from thence to Shediac, 16 miles in length, by the 31st of December next. The contract requires that this short line shall be opened for traffic by the 1st of July, 1854, and to commence the work next spring would be altogether too late.

Another detachment of Assistant Engineers and skilled men for this line will arrive at Halifax by the next steamer; and a number of foremen and chief workmen are now on the way from Liverpool to tnis port, in the packet ship *Eudoxia*, which sailed on the 2d of May, also for the short line. It is understood, that there is abundance of labour in Westmoreland among its numerous French population, in the immediate vicinity of the proposed line, who will be glad of employment upon it, but will not go far from home.

Mr. Jackson leaves England for Halifax in the steamer of the 18th of June, and on his arrival here, it will be determined what other sections of railway will be commenced this season—From the anxiety to get forward the railway generally, there may be a fear, that it will impede other business.

Her Majesty's Steamship *Devastation* left this Port last evening for the Westward. We understand she will proceed to Lamaline, and land a Boat's crew there; then proceed to Sydney and telegraph to the Admiral; go on to Quebec to repair her copper, and thence proceed to the Straits of Belle Isle.—*St. John's (N.F.) Post.*

Bright Clerk—One of our young shopmen was the "hero" of quite "a scene" the other day. A lady from the country stepped into a store and inquired for hose. The young gent went to the front door and brought in a couple of corn-hoes! The lady looked confused-like, and told him, rather tartly, that it was *ladies'* hose she wanted. "Ah, yes," replied the young knight of the yardstick; and, taking the corn-hose back to their place, returned in a jiffy with a couple of very delicate little garden hose. Here was confusion worse confounded. The lady, now out of all patience, informed his clerk-ship that she wanted hose without any *handles* in 'em. The young chap "took." blushed deeply, held on to the counter to keep from "going up," passed out the box labeled "Ladies' Hose," and succeeded in making a sale. He has since abandoned standing collars.

Politeness is like an air cushion: there may be nothing in it, but eases our jolts wonderfully.