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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

CHAP VI.

DISCOVERY.—HALEY'S DISAPPOINTMENT.—NEGRO CALCULATIONS.—THE CHASE SUCCESSFUL.—MRS. SHELLY'S ADVICE.—THE PLOT DISCOVERED.—THE FACILITY OF OBSERVATION.

Mr. and Mrs. Shelly, after their protracted discussion of the night before, did not readily sink to repose, and in consequence slept somewhat later than usual the ensuing morning.

"I wonder what keeps Eliza," said Mrs. Shelly, after giving her bell repeated pulls to no purpose.

Mr. Shelly was standing before his dressing-glass, sharpening his razor; and just then the door opened, and a coloured boy entered with his shaving-water.

"Andy," said his mistress, "step to Eliza's door, and tell her I have rung for her three times. Poor thing!" she added to herself, with a sigh.

Andy soon returned, with eyes very wide with astonishment.

"Lor, missis! Lizzy's drawers is all open, and her things all lying every which way; and I believe she's just done elarod out!"

The truth flashed upon Mr. Shelly and his wife at the same moment. He exclaimed—

"Then she suspected it, and she's off!"

"The Lord be thanked!" said Mrs. Shelly; "I trust she is."

"Wife, you talk like a fool! Really, it will be something pretty awkward for me if she is, Halcy says that I hesitated about selling this child, and he'll think I committed it to go out of the way. It touches my honour." And Mr. Shelly left the room hastily.

There was great running and ejaculating, and opening and shutting of doors, and appearance of faces in all shades of colour in different places, for about a quarter of an hour. One person only, who might have shed some light on the matter, was entirely silent, and that was the head cook, Aunt Chloe. Silently, and with a heavy cloud settled down over her once joyous face, she proceeded making out her breakfast biscuits, as if she heard and saw nothing of the excitement around her.

Very soon about a dozen young imps were roosting, like as many crows, on the verandah railings, each one determined to be the first to appropriate the strange man's of his ill luck.

"He'll be real mad. I'll be bound," said Andy.

"Was he swar?" said little Jabe.

"Yes, for he does swar," said woolly-headed Mandy. "I heard him yesterday, at dinner. I heard all about it then, 'cause I got into the closet where missis keeps the great jug, and I heard every word." And Mandy, who had never in her life thought of the meaning of a word she had heard, more than a black cat, now took air of superior wisdom, and strutted about, forgetting to state that, though actually coiled up among the jugs at the time specified, she had been fast asleep all the time.

When at last Halcy appeared, hooded and spurred, he was saluted with the bad tidings on every hand. The young imps on the verandah were not disappointed in their hope of hearing him swear, which he did with a fluency and fervency which delighted them all amazingly, as they ducked and dodged higher and thither to be out of the reach of his riding-whip; and all whooping together, they tumbled in a pile of immeasureable giggles, on the wretched turf under the verandah, where they kicked up their heels, and shouted to their full satisfaction.

"If I had the little devils!" muttered Halcy between his teeth.

"But you han't got 'em though!" said Andy, with a triumphant flourish, and making a string of indelible mouths at the unfortunate trader of the verandah, who was fairly beyond hearing.

"I say now, Shelly, this yer's a most extra-r-nary business!" said Halcy, as he abruptly entered the parlour. "It seems that gal's off, with her young 'un."

"Mr. Shelly, Mrs. Shelly is present," said Mr. Shelly.

"I beg pardon, ma'am," said Halcy, bowing slightly, with a still lowering brow; "but still I say, as I said before, this yer's a sing'lar report. Is it true, sir?"

"Sir," said Mr. Shelly, "if you wish to communicate with me, you must observe something of the decorum of a gentleman. Andy, take Mr. Halcy's hat and riding whip. Take a seat, sir. Yes, sir; I regret to say that the young woman, excited by overhearing, or having reported to her, something of this business, has taken her child to the night, and made off."

"I did expect fair dealing in this matter, I confess," said Halcy.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Shelly, turning sharply round upon him, "what an I to understand by that remark? If any man calls my honour in question, I have but one answer for him."

The trader, covered at this, and in a somewhat lower tone said that "it was plucky hard on a fellow, that had made a fair bargain to be gulled that way."

"Mr. Halcy," said Mr. Shelly, "if I did not think you had some cause for disappointment, I should have been bound to give you the rule and unceremonious style of your entrance into my parlour this morning. I say this much, however, since appearances call for it, that I shall allow of no insinuations cast upon me, as if I were at all parties to any unfairness in this matter. Moreover, I shall feel bound to give you every assistance in the use of horses, servants,

and in the recovery of your property. So, in short, Halcy," said he, suddenly dropping from the tone of dignified coolness to his ordinary one of easy frankness, "the best way for you is to keep good-natured and eat some breakfast; and we will then see what is to be done."

Mrs. Shelly now rose, and with her engagements would prevent her being at the breakfast that morning; and, deputing a very respectable mulatto woman to attend to the gentleman's coffee at the sideboard, she left the room.

"Old lady don't like your humble servant over and above," said Halcy, with a uneasy effort to be very familiar.

"I am not accustomed to hear my wife spoken of with such freedom," said Mr. Shelly, dryly.

"Beg pardon; of course, only a joke, you know," said Halcy, forcing a laugh.

"Some jokes less agreeable than others," rejoined Shelly.

"Devilish free, now I've signed those papers, cuss him!" muttered Halcy to himself; "it quite grand since yesterday!"

Never did fall of any prime minister at court occasion wider surges of sensation, than the report of Tom's fate among his competers on the place. It was the topic in every mouth, everywhere; and nothing was done in the house or in the field, but to discuss its probable results.

Eliza's flight—an unprecedented event on the place—was also a great excitement in stimulating the general excitement.

Black Sam, as he was commonly called, from his being about three shades blacker than any other son of ebony on the place, was revolving the matter profoundly in all its phases and bearings, with a comprehensiveness of vision and a strict look-out to his own personal well-being, that would have done credit to any white patriot in Washington.

"It's an ill wind that blows nothing—dat as a fact," said Sam, meditatively, giving an additional hoist to his pantaloons, and audaciously substituting a long nail in place of a missing suspender-button, with which effort of mechanical genius he seemed highly delighted.

"Yes, it's an ill wind blows nowhar," he repeated.

"Now, dar, Tom's down—wal, coudy der's room for some nigger to be up; and why not dat nigger?" dat's de idee. Tom, a ridin' s'pender-button, with which effort of mechanical genius he seemed highly delighted.

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NEWS BY THE CANADA

AUSTRALIA.

By the overland mail we have received advices from Melbourne on the 12th of November, and Sydney to the 8th, being one month later...

The general condition of the colonies remains nearly unaltered. The specific condition of a locality is affected by the quality and numbers of its arrivals and departures.

The case, although very far otherwise than it should be, is still exceedingly different in New South Wales. What it might have been, had we been inundated with so sudden and so reckless a throng as that which has for a time inundated Victoria, it is hard to say.

The religious denominations are not wanting in effort to keep pace with the extension of gold fields. Various parties are exerting themselves to supply religious instruction at the manifold spots where gold has called together any appreciable number of diggers.

On the whole, it is entirely to the future we look for the moral advantages of the gold discovery. It is in no respect owing to these discoveries, that the voluntary support of religion, unaided by the state, is now gaining the good opinion of a very large number of colonists.

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It were better that the matter should be revoked at once, and that we should fall back on private ships. The Sydney will be at least 100 days in reaching us, come when she may, and the Australia was 95. Surely there are not the signs of progress.

REVENUE LETTERS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL. The extraordinary number of 4300 registered letters passed through the London chief post-office, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, on the day of the arrival of the Australian steamer.

THE FRENCH NAVY.—No less than twenty ships of the line are now building in the French dockyards, and for the greater number of them crews have been ordered.

A LYTCH SUPPLEMENTER AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—It is reported that Mr. Napier, the eminent shipbuilder, recently received an order for six first-class steam frigates, which he found emanated from the French Government.

THE STEAM SHIP GREAT BRITAIN.—The screw steamer-ship Great Britain, Captain Mathews, which sailed from Liverpool with the mails, etc. for the Cape of Good Hope and Australia, reached Melbourne on the 10th of November last.

M. KOSUTH is, it is understood, about to pay an early visit to America, where the election of a democratic President has given many of his admirers new influence.

The report of the death of Francesco Medici, at Florence, has been contradicted.

The large nugget of gold, weighing 28lbs., found in the Australian goldfields, and sent to this country in the Australian steamer, has been sent to the Colonial-office, and will be presented to her Majesty by His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

An English Company have contracted to supply Berlin with water, erect two fountains, and clean the streets.

The great military activity in Poland increases every day. The number of soldiers in Poland at this moment is not less than 80,000. The cholera has not disappeared.

A negro from the United States, Ipa Aldridge, made his debut at Berlin, on the 14th instant, in the character of Othello. The house was crowded, and gave him a brilliant reception.

A lucifer-match manufacturer, at Marcellines, M. Roche, at whose house a clandestine printing-press was lately discovered, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000 francs, besides the confiscation of the press.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Duchess of Sutherland to be mistress of the robes, in the room of the Duchess of Athole, resigned.

A TELEGRAPH TO THE PACIFIC.—A memorial was granted to Congress a few days ago, asking for a grant of 1,500,000 acres of land, to be located along the line of a telegraph, which the memorialist proposes to build from St. Louis and San Francisco, by the way of Salt Lake City.

THE QUANTITY OF WHEAT IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.—The quantity of Wheat imported in 1852, was 170,000 bushels, which shows a slight increase over that of 1851. The quantity of Wheat imported in 1853, was 180,589 bushels, and in 1852, was 170,000 bushels, which shows a slight increase last year.

THE QUANTITY OF CORN MAILED AND RYE FLOUR IMPORTED LAST YEAR, was 1852 barrels, being much less than what was imported in 1851. It will be seen from the above statement of the importation of bread stuffs, into this port also, that with all the agricultural resources of our Province, we are still in a great measure dependent upon our neighbors for a supply of the staff of life.—St. John Courier.

NOVA SCOTIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Meetings in behalf of the above object, successively attended, have lately been addressed by M. H. Desbriay, Esq., at Pictou, River John, New Glasgow, Tanamagouche, Wallaceburg, Amherst, Guysboro' and Antigonish. At several of the meetings, the Ladies by their attendance, showed the interest they felt in the undertaking. A good working committee was appointed at each meeting. Some of these committees are already vigorously at work, and the rest will meet for business immediately.—Liberal contributions have been presented to the funds, and many handsome and valuable articles will be forwarded to the Exhibition from the Eastern portion of the Province.—Colonist.

BANQUET TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—The Hon. J. E. Ingersoll, who succeeds Mr. Abbot Lawrence, as American Minister to the British Court, was entertained at a splendid banquet on Monday evening, given by the American Chamber of Commerce, at the Adelphi Hotel, Liverpool. Sixty gentlemen, including the Earl of Derby and Seston, sat down to dinner.

MORE THAN 300 INFANTS have been christened in Boston, U. S., after the gentle heroine of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

DIFFERENT SOUNDINGS will travel with different velocities; a call to dinner will run over a ten-acre field in a moment and a half, while a summons to return to work takes from five to eight minutes.

HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 16, 1853.

Let all the ends that thou desirest by thy country's, Thy God's, and Truth's, be Subservient.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR'S SPEECH, at the opening of the present Legislative Session.

We have not, at present, time to analyze the Speech with which His Excellency opened the present Legislative Session. Were it not for determination and purpose "to do nothing but open, amend, and obstruct the legislative measures" of the present administration, we should, very likely, feel disposed to give an unfavorable coloring to some parts of it, and might even succeed in our attempt. But we honestly disclaim any such intention; and, as the Speech distinctly indicates the purpose of the Government to bring forward such measures of relief, as are most loudly and most justly called for—such measures as, we hope, will receive the sympathy and support of all classes and parties in the Colony—let us, in the first place, to say, most sincerely, that we think the speech, as a whole, and the reforming, but conservative, spirit which pervades it, such as ought to afford—may, such as will afford, abundant satisfaction to every eye in the country, who, regarding the people at large, and the individual hope of profit and distinction, to secure to himself, through the overthrow of the present Government, has his truly patriotic heart set upon nothing political, so much as the advancement of the general welfare and common interests of the Colony.

In our politics we are, we believe, both truly liberal and truly conservative. Our object is not to write a certain body of men into, and another set out of, power and office. But we desire to see brought into practical recognition what we esteem to be sound and constitutional principles; and the men, be they who they may, who, when in power, honestly and energetically endeavor to meet all the social wants of the community and "to keep the machine of public life in decent and 'tenable' repair," shall always have our support, for the attainment of such objects, to the full extent of our humble abilities.

It is, indeed, true that, amongst the men at present in power and office, there are some, with whose claims to the occupancy of their present position, we are not satisfied; but this can be no just reason for opposing and deprecating those measures of the Government, the wisdom and necessity of which we fully recognize. Such opposition is factious in the extreme—most dishonest and hateful.

We have said, we are conservative, as well as liberal, in our politics. So we are. But our conservatism is not of the standstill, do-nothing school; and neither is it such as will ever induce us to advocate the entering on a retrograde and reactionary course. No; never will our politics identify us with those who would repeal and reverse the concessions which have been made to the peasantry, and would undo, in peace, order and unanimity; and yet, conversely, in time, all the demands of the people which are founded on justice and reason.

That conservatism which claims to recognize a certain number of families, who are to constitute an aristocracy or nobility in the Island, is one of our sins. With such a state of things, this Island was cursed long enough; but, thank God, we hope it is now dead, never to be revived again. When we look back at that state of things, and consider what is the subject of our indignation, our blood boils in our veins, and our indignation rises to such a degree, at the bare recollection of it, that we dare not trust ourselves with a free expression of our sentiments concerning its monstrous injustice. The principles which it maintained, it and the exclusiveness which it was, at length, "dead, and buried at cross-roads, in a place of infamy." They were worthy of their doom: so let them pass. But, whilst we thus, remorselessly and in exclusiveness, condemn the principles and the exclusiveness which it maintained, it and the exclusiveness which it was, at length, "dead, and buried at cross-roads, in a place of infamy." They were worthy of their doom: so let them pass.

Mr. SPEAKER thought there was no necessity to address His Excellency, saying that he would be pleased to do what he had already expressed his willingness to do. "It shall be my duty to endeavor to do what I can for the benefit of the Colony, and to support the measures of the Government, and to oppose those which I think to be unjust and oppressive. It shall be my duty to do what I can for the benefit of the Colony, and to support the measures of the Government, and to oppose those which I think to be unjust and oppressive."

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regularly issued, in a correct and beautiful style of typography, by the eminent publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79, FALCON-STREET, NEW YORK. From their establishment, we have to acknowledge the receipt of the last number of Blackwood. Its contents are of a very interesting character, particularly an article on Slavery and the Slave Power in the United States of America, a Review of the Life and Writings of the late Thomas Moore, and a political article on the Defeat of the late Tory Administration.

ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY IN ANSWER TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.—The Address, as usual, with one exception, a mere echo to the speech; we, therefore, think it needless to publish it. The exception consists in the Assembly's dissent from His Excellency's views concerning the scale of official salaries. His Excellency thinks that scale too low; but the Assembly reply—"Through the salaries of the public servants may appear small, in comparison with the amounts paid to officers performing similar services in other Dependencies of the Crown, yet we do not conceive that the circumstances of the Colony, with a due regard to economy, warrant any increase of those salaries."

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11.

Michael Campion, Esq., elected to represent the Freeholder of King's County, in the room of Donald Boston, Esq., then being the Free Education Act, shall go into operation before that day, and so soon as the Act, 15 Vic., cap. 3, shall go into operation; and that the Act "for raising a Revenue" shall expire on the 1st May 1853.

The draft of an Address, in answer to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor's Speech to both Houses, at the opening of the present Session, was presented to the House by Mr. CLARK, and ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House to-morrow.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12.

Mr. SPEAKER said before the House the Import and Light Duty Accounts for the District of Colville Bay, for the past year. Also, an Account of the Money expended under the superintendence of the Commissioners for Prison Discipline for Queen's County, during the past year.—The latter were referred to the Committee appointed to examine and report on the Public Accounts, and the former laid on the table.

ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration the draft Address reported from the Special Committee, replying to the Speech of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, to both Houses, at the opening of the present Session.—Mr. Yeo in the Chair.

On the 3d paragraph, in reply to His Excellency's remarks on the One-ninth Bill, passed in the year 1851, but which has not yet received Her Majesty's assent, the Hon. Mr. Yeo said, "I am not aware of any good reason for supposing that landlords will, in future, show less indulgence than they have hitherto done." If, however, it can be shown that proprietors are now distrusting for rent, the present Act would find its way into the Statute-Book for the British North American Provinces, being read.

Mr. MOONEY said, he did not fully agree with what was stated by His Excellency with reference to the One-ninth Bill. He was not willing to give His Excellency credit for the course he had pursued with reference to that matter; but he wished to call the members of the Government, if any answer had been given to the subject of the One-ninth Bill, to the attention of the House. He had, therefore, in that important position, we have, therefore, every reason to believe, that the postponement of this question for a session, will be the means of our ultimately getting a just and equitable Law passed by the House of Assembly.—The Hon. the Treasurer then announced, in pretty severe terms, upon the conduct of a portion of the Island Press with reference to this measure, and concluded by observing, that he thought the proprietor should not be compelled to carry on his paper at a measure of this nature, and that the House ought to feel deeply obliged to His Excellency for the course he had hitherto pursued with reference thereto.

Mr. HAYLAND deemed the subject under discussion an important one; he therefore moved that absent members be sent for.

The Hon. Mr. COLES said, the paragraph just read in answer to the One-ninth Bill, and there was surely no connexion between that measure and the Address of last Session, alluded to by the hon. member (Mr. Mooney). A despatch had come received from Sir J. Kington, however, having reference to that Address, which would be sent down to the House as soon as the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech had been delivered.

Mr. MOONEY remarked, that all the hon. members present, who had called for the One-ninth Bill, had received that Address. Mr. MOONEY said, that all he had asked for, in his opinion, at the expiration of two years the One-ninth Bill would do actually done.

Mr. MOONEY said, he had no doubt His Excellency would leave it to the discretion of the House to deal with that measure as they might think proper.

Mr. SPEAKER said, it could not be considered a fault of His Excellency, or the members of his Government, if no answer had been received to that Address, which would be sent down to the House as soon as the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech had been delivered.

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fore, find no fault with him for having done so, and was quite disposed to let it pass without further comment.

Mr. COLES remarked, that had it not been for the hon. member (Mr. Palmer) and his brother Proprietors, the One-ninth Bill would have received the Royal Assent long ago. It was very well in his opinion, that the Hon. Mr. COLES was persuaded that the majority of that House did not wish to keep up agitation. The Government have cannot compel the House Government to pass the One-ninth or any other Bill. But the influence of the proprietors at the Colonial Office was evidently checked by the Free Education and Small Debt Bills were sufficient proof of this. The Colonial Office at home and the Ministers of the day were, more than ever, inclined to think necessary for the welfare of the Colonies. The loss of this one Bill did not, he thought, afford much cause for complaint. Canada was a powerful and influential Colony; but their Clergy Reserve Bill had been referred the Royal Assent. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had also passed Bills which had been treated in a similar manner. We ought not, therefore, to grieve over our One-ninth Bill. It should also be remembered, that in former years it was next to impossible for any Bill passed at home that bore in any shape upon proprietors' interests; and it was unfortunate that, in this Colony, scarcely any Bill could be passed that did not, in some way or other, clash with those interests.

Mr. LONGWORTH thought the address read rather too far. It tells His Excellency the reason why the Bill in question had not been assented to, and it goes so far as to thank him for doing what he had not done. He should therefore certainly dissent from the passage in the Address to which he alluded. It had been asserted, that everything that goes home must be passed; but here is one case that directly contradicts this statement.

Hon. Mr. COLES said that the hon. member (Mr. Longworth), was wrong in thinking that this House had given any reasons why the One-ninth Bill should be assented to. There had been two or three changes of Ministry and a general Election since the Bill had gone home—such was the reason why His Excellency had not fulfilled his promise.

Hon. Mr. WHELAN said the address did not thank His Excellency for doing what he had not done. It merely concerns the propriety of the course he had pursued.

Hon. the TREASURER said, the matter resolved itself into this: Did the House believe His Excellency was sincere and, if so, had he exercised a just discretion? He believed he was, and that he had exercised a sound and wise discretion in this matter. The Lieut. Governor has had sufficient experience to know that at such times as those referred to by His Excellency, the public business is in a great measure transferred to the subordinate officers, and consequently a great deal of business is conducted by such subordinates as a mere matter of routine. With the view of preventing that mode of disposing of this question, His Excellency had acted in the way he had done. He (Mr. Pope) believed His Excellency had faithfully performed, as far as circumstances would permit, the promises he had made. Earl Grey, in his Despatch of the 6th Nov. 1851, says, "I am not aware of any good reason for supposing that landlords will, in future, show less indulgence than they have hitherto done." If, however, it can be shown that proprietors are now distrusting for rent, the present Act would find its way into the Statute-Book for the British North American Provinces, being read.

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low-proprietors to avail themselves of a legal right, it was, therefore, in his opinion, a measure of justice.

Mr. MOONEY said he was one of the few members on the floor of the House who were unwilling, at any rate, to support the One-ninth Bill. It exposed him to the pitiless storm from both sides of the House. He thought, might not to take credit for their opposition to the amendment of the Council in the One-ninth Bill—the being, to defeat the Bill in toto. It prophesied of the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Palmer), in 1848, "the House would draw an old horse by their interference in this matter; well remembered; and to use the words of Grattan, he had watched over the course of the bill, and would have followed the question was then put on the table by the Chairman, and agreed to.—Mr. Mooney, Montgomery, and Hovins negative.

The paragraph in the Address of His Excellency's Speech, in which the House is asked to abstain from measures on the subject of the Fish which might embarrass or impede the progress of the Fishery of Great Britain and America, being read—

The Hon. Mr. PALMER said he proposed to move an amendment, to the effect that the House should abstain from any measure on the subject of the Fish which might embarrass or impede the progress of the Fishery of Great Britain and America, being read—

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