

Literature.

HOPE.

There are some hearts, that, like to tender flowers, Bloom in the golden sunlight days of Spring—

THE HIGHWAYMAN.

My father, who was a clergyman, resided in the early part of his life in the Isle of Wight.

In my youth, said he, I had occasion to go to London on business, but what part of England I travelled through, or from what town I started on my journey, is immaterial.

"Coach stops here for breakfast gentlemen," said the guard, holding the door open.

My companions were all well informed and agreeable, and the officer, especially, kept us in continual laughter by his lively sallies.

"He certainly was a very gentlemanly-like person, and very agreeable too," said the lady, turning to me, "but did you not think there was something peculiar in his voice?"

"Peculiar! Not at all, ma'am," broke in the merchant, who had taken a vast fancy to the young man.

"Still," said the lady, "I think his voice was very peculiar—so singular, that I am sure I could swear to it anywhere if I heard it again."

I made no reply, and nothing more was said about the young man, or his voice. We conversed pleasantly together till we reached the wayside inn, where we had tea.

"I am not apt to be alarmed unnecessarily," said the lady, "but I must say this is a dreary spot; it looks like just such a place that one would expect to be robbed in. I wish we were in London."

The words were hardly out of her mouth when the coach suddenly pulled up. In a moment my hand was upon the window, and I was about to enquire the cause of the stoppage.

We were not heroic. We very meekly gave him the contents of our purses and pocket-books, and then we were permitted to continue our journey.

"Like his, ma'am?" said the merchant; "why the highwayman's voice was gruff and fierce, and the young fellow's soft and pleasant. You were too frightened to notice, or you couldn't have thought them alike."

"Still," said the lady, quietly, "I think the voice was like his." It had not struck me until she suggested the idea, but now on reflection, I also was convinced it was his voice.

When the coach stopped, the merchant sprang out, and began to bustle his luggage. I helped should be glad of a word with you alone, Madam.

"I am so sure," she replied, "that I could swear to it. It was his voice."

"I must confess it struck me, too, as being very like it," said I; "but as we have no proof beyond mere conjecture, and Mr. Thomas positively denies that it resembled it in the least, I think it would be more prudent to say nothing about the similarity. I will meantime make inquiries, and let you know the result."

"I will do as you wish, Mr. Benson," she replied; "after all, I might be wrong, and I would not wish to injure an innocent person." So we shook hands and parted. I called a chaise and drove to my hotel.

On arriving there, I instantly sent for an Army List. The young officer had told us in what regiment he served, and the name of his colonel, as well as where they were then quartered; and on referring to the list, I found he had spoken the truth.

I was engaged the greater part of two days, (9th and 10th of December) in fitting him out—furnishing him with a map of the Province, Johnston's Report, Perley's Book on the Fisheries, means of obtaining the band book for Emigrants, Johnston's agricultural map, a letter from myself as Surveyor General, and the copies of regulations before mentioned.

Soon after his departure, I was delighted with the accounts of his success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, but was suddenly taken "aback" by a letter of 10th June, written to the Government in a series of letters in the Provincial papers, unless they paid for his advertising and other expenses!

the same time that he had incurred a heavy debt at play which he had no means of paying, and that he had taken this terrible way of obtaining money in order to avoid being disgraced as a man of honor.

"I dared not," said he with tears, "apply to my father for assistance, for such a sum would ruin him, even if he would pay it, and I had no alternative between raising it by any mode, or being dishonoured."

"If," said I, "I pay this debt for you, will you pledge me your word as an officer and a gentleman, never to gamble again?"

"I never will, on my honor. Never," replied he.

"O, sir," he answered, "if you will but help me out of my difficulties, you shall never have cause to repent it. I will never touch a card again as long as I live." He spoke in an accent of sincerity, and the tears stood in his eyes.

"I trust you," said I, "and I will help you." In brief, I paid his debts, and sent back to his regiment a happy man. And some time afterwards, by circuitous routes, so that it could not be traced, I transmitted to each of my fellow-travellers the exact sum of which they had been robbed. I had never any reason to repent of my conduct. The young man proved sincerely penitent and grateful for my forbearance and kindness. He devoted himself to his profession, and rose in it. I constantly corresponded with him, and he took measures to ascertain how he conducted himself for many years. He kept his promise, and never gambled again.

THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT AND THE REV. C. G. GLASS.

To the Reverend William Elder, Editor of the Colonial Presbyterian.

REVEREND SIR,—In your paper of the 25th ult. you informed your readers that Mr. Glass, in a series of letters, would deal with the statements made by the Surveyor General last winter before the Crown Land Investigation Committee.

The promised letters have been published, and though my name and character occupy a prominent position therein, he deals with no statement of mine whatever.

In the summer of 1859, Mr. Glass called at the Crown Land Office, and desired to obtain a reserve for one year of 10,000 acres of land, on which to settle one hundred families of Presbyterians, which he proposed to send out from Scotland. I entered heartily into his scheme, and gave him every possible information, brought his application before the Governor in Council, and was there one of its most earnest advocates.

I had a great deal of conversation with him, and he proposed to assign the different lots to persons in Scotland; this I repeatedly told him could not be done, that the lots must be located to the individuals after their arrival, each man the plan of survey would be useful to show the position of the allotments, roads, &c., that the tract would be shut out from common applicants for one year; but that the emigrants, when they did arrive, would be on a footing of equality with all other persons in regard to form of application, price, condition of settlement, &c.

That there might be no possible misunderstanding in this matter, I furnished him with copies of the Government regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands, and also with an advertisement in the Scottish Journal, setting forth the price of lands and conditions of settlement.

Soon after his departure, I was delighted with the accounts of his success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, but was suddenly taken "aback" by a letter of 10th June, written to the Government in a series of letters in the Provincial papers, unless they paid for his advertising and other expenses!

After his return, I was delighted with the accounts of his success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers, but was suddenly taken "aback" by a letter of 10th June, written to the Government in a series of letters in the Provincial papers, unless they paid for his advertising and other expenses!

Soon after this, three of the emigrant families arrived, who expressed great dissatisfaction with the Government because the roads through the land had not been finished, in accordance, as they stated, with their engagement to Mr. Glass. Upon which it turned out that Mr. Glass had concealed from these strangers the Government regulations, misinforming them as to the price of the land, and made them believe all that they had to pay was £1 10s. to the Government and an additional sum to him.

The whole matter now assumed an alarming aspect, happening as it did at the time when an Emigration scheme was under discussion, and connected as it was with one of the ministers of a numerous and intelligent religious denomination, and although it necessarily became the subject of an official correspondence with Mr. Glass, it was not deemed necessary to publish it; and it rested till the 9th of March last, when the petition of William Hayward and 83 others, was put into my hands by the Chairman of the Crown Land Committee. That petition charged me with misapplying the public money on the opening of the roads in Glassville, and the questions there put to me, called forth, under oath, the statements before the Committee, which I have here written.

The accompanying letter to Mr. Glass, copied from the letter book in the Crown Land Office, I also read as testimony under oath. It is a public document, and can be examined by any one who desires to see it. I offer it also for publication.

I remain, Rev. sir, your obt. servant, JAMES BROWN, late Sur. Gen.

(COPY MR. BROWN'S LETTER TO MR. GLASS)

Fredericton, N.-B., 13th Oct., 1860. Reverend Sir,—I have just received, and carefully read your letter dated at Aberdeen, to which I now intend to reply; and in order that we may understand one another properly, I shall review the whole of the proceedings up to the present time.

In the summer of 1859, you inquired of me, whether a tract of land in Carleton County, could be reserved for one year, for the accommodation of one hundred families of Presbyterians, whom you desired to send out from Scotland. I was much pleased with your proposal, and brought your application before the Governor in Council. On the 9th of August, I obtained an order for the survey of 10,000 acres of land, and your friends chose a very superior tract on the eastern side of the River St. John, contiguous to lands already settled. Through this tract, lines of road were explored and marked out, on one side of which, lots of one hundred acres were laid off. Before leaving for Scotland, you called on each of the members of the government as were then in Fredericton, and asked for pecuniary assistance to aid you in the enterprise. They replied, that as you were a clergyman, and intending to send out persons of your own creed only, they could neither regard you as an agent, nor furnish you with money; but that if successful, a sum would be allowed you on your return. On the 9th and 10th of December, just before you left, I had a great deal of conversation with you, and furnished you with an agricultural Map of the Province; Professor Johnston's Report; regulations for the disposal of Crown Lands; an advertisement from the Scottish American Journal, setting forth the price of land and conditions of sale; and a letter of introduction from myself as Surveyor General; also a tracing of the survey, which was afterwards sent to you by mail.

Soon after your departure, we were all delighted with the accounts of your success, which appeared in the Scottish newspapers; but all our pleasing anticipations were suddenly reversed by your letter to Mr. Shives, dated at Glasgow on the 10th of June last, which contains the following paragraph:—"Not one sixpence has the Government yet advanced to forward this scheme, which in the course of a few months will bring hundreds of first class emigrants to the Province; and if they stand back much longer, and refuse to pay for all my advertising and other expenses; and also to give a little assistance to the party referred to, I will be under the necessity of drawing the attention of the public in New Brunswick, in a series of letters, to what I consider the absurd and short-sighted policy of the Government, in regard to the whole scheme of Emigration!"

What induced you to utter such a threat as that, is best known to yourself. My own view and feelings in respect to it, were set forth in a letter to Mr. Tilley, in the following words:—"I confess that I read this article with feelings of mingled indignation and regret. Mr. Glass knows, and we all know, that he has not a claim on us for a single shilling. He knows that we never employed him as an Emigrant Agent, and that any allowance which he might be found to deserve, could only be determined after his return, and we have been earnest in all our endeavors to serve him. I took a great deal of pains with him myself, furnishing him with every possible information."

The three families which have arrived are now on the ground, and all making a fair effort to do well. I was there a short time ago, and saw Mrs. McIntosh and her children in a camp, within half a mile of their chopping, in excellent health and spirits; her husband was out that day mowing or reaping. Messrs. Joyner and Bissett were chopping together, and had cut down between them about 14 acres, and McIntosh had cut about 6 acres; they expressed themselves

well pleased with the land and the country, disappointed and dissatisfied in regard to conditions. McIntosh says that you promised him two hundred acres of the land; you that this is contrary both to the law and printed regulations which you received from the Government. They all say that you told them that your terms of accommodation would be finished public expense. The Government are making all the lots accessible, in that as well as in all the other tracts lately surveyed (more than 100,000 acres in all.) by clearing such roads as are everywhere used in the woods, for carting on the lumbering operations of the country, and to be afterwards turnpiked and finished by the settlers in payment for their lands, set in the printed regulations. All this appears to be unknown to them; as you had told them, that all that they would have to pay for acres of the land would be £1 10s. to the Government, and £2 to you.

After my return I enclosed to Mr. Joyner printed copies of the regulations and advertisement, exactly similar to those which I have handed to you. I told him in my letter, I sent at the same time, that you knew that applicants must be over 18 years of age, that must apply by petition in the form set forth in the regulations, for no more than 100 acres that he must pay, in money or labor, three shillings for every acre.

I told Mr. Joyner that you must have copied from him and his associates the Government regulations, misinforming them in regard to price of the land, and exacted from each of a sum of money to which you had no right or title.

I did regret, and do still, that it became my duty thus to write; but as the head of the Land Department I was bound to set the truth and fairly before them.

Enclosed is another copy of the regulations—the 4th article has lately been altered, Glassville Reserve, will, under article 10, at the end of the present year. If you continue, it will be necessary to name an agent in this country, and to send out the names of intending emigrants, in order that I may hold the land for them another season.

I remain Reverend Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES BROWN, Surveyor General of New Brunswick.

WANTED!—BRITISH SUBJECTS TO FIGHT THE AMERICANS.—Notwithstanding the boasted superiority of the Northern journals with regard to the avility with which volunteers are obtained, it is evident that the recruit no means meets the requirements of the Strong appeals are made on all hand players are counselled to dispense with the vices of able-bodied young men, and to take for them only men who are unfit for duty. And threats are held out that matters undergo a satisfactory change, will be inevitable. We shall witness forced marches before winter.

In these circumstances, what do Canadian think of the efforts that are being made to recruit on this side of the harbor Kingston, placards have been stealthily distributed, inviting British subjects to be kicked out of the livery of Uncle Sam. Agents are stationed in the neighboring with a view to the organization of another fish regiment, the material for which is drawn from Canada.

Unremitting exertions are used to tempt individuals who have served, or are serving the British army, for the purpose of drill instructors. In various forms, evidence is that the North hopes to counterbalance willingness to fight which exists amongst people, by obtaining fighting help from the Irish provinces.

It is possible that the Federal agents a little too far in this work. But what their enticements, we have no fear of the cost. The outrages perpetrated upon the Highlanders excited a feeling of indignation which will not speedily subside. Our generally understand that foreigners in transient favor in the republic—that sought when hard labor is to be performed serious danger to be encountered, they permitted to enter the innermost court temple; and are disposed, therefore, to Americans themselves the task of slaying and being shot at for the sake of the These feelings will certainly not be weak the evident reluctance of Americans to their own army. It must strike the duller woodsman that if the people who shout night to the praise and glory of the Union care so little about it as to leave its defense to others, Canadians would be fools to fight in its behalf. In the event of a victory know who monopolize the laurels, and fair that they should purchase them with their own blood.—Toronto Leader.

THE LOUDEST NOISE THAT EVER WAS—Prof. E. W. Evans of Marietta College gives in the last number of Student's an elaborate account of the great meteor passed over Ohio on the 1st of May 1860, says that the explosion was heard over an area of about 150 miles in diameter.

The best thing to be done when evil upon us, is not lamentation, but action; sit and suffer, but to rise and seek the root