

Answers to Applications for Lands in April, 1826.

Name & Application.	Answers.	Grant Fees.	Remarks.
James Ryan, Miramichi Bay	200 Acres,	£12 11 8	
William McDonald E. S. River St. John	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
John Murphy, Nerepis	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
George Irwin, St. Nicholas River	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
George Sutherland, Richibucto River	Referred to a Council,	0 0 0	
John Kenny, } Joseph Green, } Simon Giberson, } Elijah Green, }	In the Parish of Kent, 200 Acres each,	27 19 11	Or singly £12 : 11 : 8 each.
Andrew Weaver, Miramichi	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
John McPherson, Cardigan	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Adam Armstrong, Richibucto	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Samuel McNut, Cardigan	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
James Brown, Nicholas River	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Eleanor Grace, Nicholas River	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
John Grace, } Richard Long, } Patrick Grace, } Edmond Grace, }	Nicholas River, 100 Acres each,	26 18 11	Or singly £12 : 11 : 8 each.
Robert Kinsila, Nicholas River	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Michel Kinsila, Nicholas River	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Peter McLaggan, Nashwack	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Thomas Atcheson, Digdeguash	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Richard Smith, English Settlement	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Isaac Blakeny New-Canaan	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Charles Graham, Hanwell	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
John Brown, Moncton	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Simon Dugay, } Joseph Dugay, } Francis Dugay, }	Westmorland, (The Married men 200 and the Single, 100 acres each, to include the Lake.	22 17 2	
Jacob Rheim, Wakefield	Not recommended it being a reserved lot.	0 0 0	
Alexander Mussen, Salmon River	Not recommended, it being a reserved lot.	0 0 0	
Jacob Risteen, Woodstock	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Michael Campbell, Pocomouche	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
John Gray, Aldoune	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
William Glendenning, Galloway Settlement	Not recommended	0 0 0	
William Marten, Kouchebouguac	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
George Swim, Begauimic	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Henry W. Albright, Begauimic	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
John Henning, Begauimic	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Patrick Smith, Woodstock	200 Acres,	12 11 8	In the usual manner.
William B. Turner, Begauimic	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
William Wilson, Meduxnick	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
James McGrath, } Francis McGrath, }	Cardigan, 100 Acres,	12 11 8	Or singly £12 : 11 : 8.
William Lindsay, } Robert Lindsay, }	Cardigan, 200 Acres each,	17 14 5	Or singly £12 : 11 : 8.
Michael Doherty, Pocomouche	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Mathew Taburit, Miramichi Bay	200 Acres each,	12 11 8	

FROM THE NEW-YORK, ALBION.  
TRAVELS IN THE HIMALAYA COUNTRY.

In the 'Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society,' vol. i. part ii. is a paper on the Valley of the Setlej River, in the Himalaya Mountains, from the journal of Capt. A. Gerard, with Remarks by H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. which contains so much curious and interesting matter, that we shall lay before our readers an abridgement of it.

Captain Gerard, with his brother, Mr. J. G. Gerard, has several times explored the terrific Himalaya country. A diary of their journey in 1821 has been transmitted to the East India Company, by whom it was communicated to Mr. Colebrooke.

These travellers began their journey from the Shatul pass in June 1818; they had previously travelled the ordinary road, and now determined to strike directly across the ridge, at an elevation of 15,556 feet above the level of the sea.

To the east and south-east was seen a low part of the Himalayan range. Its altitude is much less than that of Shatul; but it is rendered impassable by a perpendicular wall of gneiss, that forms an impracticable barrier for several miles.

The snow became more frequent as they ascended, till they attained the crest of a ridge, at the elevation of 13,450 feet, where it is continuous at that early season. A month later it would be dissolved. Upon the snow, at the greater height of Shatul, were many insects like mosquitoes: at first they were torpid: but sunshine revived them. Some birds were seen, resembling ravens. Mosses were found on the few rocks.

The travellers halted for the night at Kanijan, under the shade of a large rock, at the height of 13,400 feet, whence the steep ascent of the pass begins. There were plenty of flowers where the snow had melted, but

no bushes. The firewood was brought from the last camp.

From this spot the ascent seemed appalling. The crests were nearly 2,200 feet higher. Here and there a rock projected its black head; all else was a dreary solitude of unfathomable snow, aching to the sight, and without trace of a path.

The travellers found the snow, which was soft at mid-day, afford good footing, and reached the summit with less fatigue than they anticipated. They remained the night and following day at the crest of the pass, and suffered much from head-ache and difficulty of breathing, usually experienced at such elevated positions. It snowed in the evening. The temperature did not rise above 41 deg. at noon: it was 24 deg. and 26 deg. at sunrise (9th and 10th of June.)

On the subsequent day they descended upon the same side, and proceeded along the dell of the Andreti, a branch of the Pabar river, rising near Shatul, and halted on the bank of the rivulet called Dingru, at an elevation of 12,300 feet, just above the limit of the forest. The lowest point in the dell was 11,100 feet. Leeks were gathered at the height of 12,000 feet. The ground was here a rich sward, cut up in grooves by a large kind of field-rat, without a tail. (*Spalax—Mus typlus?*)

The Himalayan glens for the most part run almost perpendicular to the range, or from N. N. E. and N. E. to S. S. W. and S. W. The face exposed to the N. W. is invariably rugged; and the opposite one, facing the S. E. is shelving. The roads to the most frequented passes lie upon the gentle acclivity; the difference of the elevation of forest on either side is remarkable. On the declivity towards the N. W. which, as before observed, is the most abrupt, the trees rise several hundred feet higher than those upon the opposite face, which has a more gentle slope; and in some instances

the difference exceeds 1,000 feet. The general height of the forest on the southern face of the Himalaya, is about 11,900 to 12,800 feet above the sea. Oaks and pines reach that elevation; birches extend a few feet higher. Descending from the pass of Bandajan, the level of the highest juniper was observed 13,300 feet.

The ascent of Yusi pass was extremely fatiguing: Messrs. Gerard described themselves as having been so exhausted at first, that they rested every hundred yards; and, had they not been ashamed, before so many people, some of whom they had induced to accompany them after much intreaty, they would have turned back.

The Yusi river is divided into several streams all of which, but the principal one, were crossed by arches of snow. The largest, which was forded, was forty feet broad and six inches deep: the bed full of pebbles, and the margin snow washed by the stream. With the exception of that principal channel of the river, and some openings partially disclosing the smaller branches, the rest is a bed of snow six or eight inches thick.

Messrs. Gerard, resuming their journey, ascended the valley of the Baspa to Chetkul, the last and highest village in it.

The first part of the valley has the same general character with most others in the Himalaya; but it is considerably broader. The face of the mountain exposed to the S. W. presents abrupt precipices and threatening cliffs, with little soil, and but few trees; the opposite face again is more gently sloped, and thickly wooded with pines, which are overtopped by a belt of birches. Near the top of this chain there is a good deal of snow. The last half mile to the village of Rakham, situate in the western corner of the glen (and 10,500 feet above the sea,) is a rugged descent upon enormous masses of granite. The dell has here a pleasing appearance, and

it expands to three furlongs in breadth: half of it is laid out in thriving crops of wheat and barley, and the rest is occupied by sand-beds, which form many small islands, with the river winding among them. Just above the village, huge piles of black rock, composed of black mica (fine grained) with a little oxide of iron, rise abruptly in numerous black spires to about 9,000 feet higher, or nearly 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Approaching Chetkul, the dell becomes more contracted; the right bank becoming very precipitous, and almost mural to the Baspa. The altitude of the village is about 11,400 feet, and the highest fields are scarcely 200 feet more. The valley continues about 800 yards wide for two or three miles.

The travellers reached the elevation of 15,500 feet, where the pass appeared to be 1,400 or 1,500 feet higher, over the vast fields of snow.

The dell is broad (half a mile wide), and covered with snow in high wreaths. The mountains, which have a south east exposure, are nearly bare, a few patches of snow only appearing at great heights. The line of cliffs may be 17,500 feet. On the other side, the mountains are nearly of the same height, and they present a chain of mural precipices, eaten away by frost into forms like towers and steeples. Much of the rock near the summit is exposed; and snow, having lost its hold on their steep craggy sides, has accumulated below.

Messrs. Gerard proceeded by the Charang pass (17,348 feet high) to the valley of Nangalti. The inclemency of the weather rendered it very arduous. They were detained three days at Shalpia (a resting place for travellers) by incessant rain; on the fourth day their guides consented to proceed. Many snow-beds were crossed; and, about the height of 16,300 feet continuous snow-beds commenced; at first, a gentle acclivity, and latterly a very steep slope, surpassing in terror and difficulty of access any thing which the travellers had yet encountered. The acclivity was at an angle of 37 1/2 deg. of loose stones, gravel and snow, which the rain had soaked through and mixed together, so as to make moving laborious, and all but practicable. The stones gave way at every step, so that it became necessary to use hands as well as feet. The travellers reached the crest of the pass at noon, in a state of exhaustion and numbness of hands and feet, from continued exposure to snow and sleet, with a violent freezing wind.

Having collected from the surrounding villages supplies for ten days, Messrs. Gerard proceeded to examine the valley of the Tagla river, which has its source in Chinese Tartary. The path lay upon broken slate and slipperly soil, then upon inclined faces of rock; at one time ascending steeply upon loose stones; at another, descending abruptly upon rude steps and scaffolding, projecting over the stream, and between cliffs that subtend an angle of 60 or 65 deg. on either side. Now and then these crags are perpendicular for 200 or 300 feet, and they even overhang the pathway. Large snow-beds conceal the river for several hundred yards: an immense load of stone and gravel lies above the snow.—In one place the accumulation of rocks, which have fallen from the surrounding peaks, is sixty or seventy feet thick; and the river is seen rushing from beneath a large vault, whose under surface is frozen snow.

The height of Zoncheng is 14,700 feet, which in lat. 31 deg. 36 min. according to received theory, should be buried under everlasting snow. The situation, however, is far different. On every side of the glen, which is a bow shot broad, appeared gently

sloping hills, Tama (Tarta) river were prickly bushes covered with snow, was a raman make it delig During t times power evidently d The highest July) was 8 Zamsiri, lers, on the proceeded fr above the sea, through the yet there is Himalaya. quill rivulets beds, flocks would give c tuation. B marks) has extraordinary no higher Himalaya, by either m It seems that the lim er the farther ascending range, the 10,000 feet frequently tion is 9,50 reckoned th 000 that of tered situati ches and sm 12,000 feet In the highest vill tivation rea the forest least. Advanci 13,000 feet fine birch t bushes, whi at 17,000 To the e by the acco pear that c greater heig The tray Shelti river do river, an Hukeo pas 786 feet. decomposed The g,oun sward and rocky poin the slopes o of the Scoo rance seem were feedin and the ch ture being Three o the castle, until being they mount gallop. T pace, deter ticable; b stopped by a rivulet mong rich ammonites, the elevat Zinchin. The tart encamped, previous in pointed ou beyond wh minners w