

No. 57. Answers to Applications for Lands Continued.

Name & Application.	Answers.	Grant Fees.	Remarks.
Robert Stiles } Pollet River,.....	Not Recommended,	0 0 0	
Robert Smith, Junr. }			
Charles Cane, }			
John N. Colpitts, }			
John Saunders, Sussex,.....			
Daniel Brown, St. Martins,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Richard K. Hill, Hanwell,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
John Kay, Richibucto,.....	500 Acres,	15 0 2	
Michael Griffin, Richibucto,.....	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Thomas Best, Washademoak road,.....	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Robert Powell, Richibucto,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
William Fowles, Quaco,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Abner Fawnes, St. Martins,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
George E. Ketchum, Meduxneckic,.....	{ Petition must be sworn to before a Magistrate.	0 0 0	
John Wright, St. Nicholas River,.....	{ 200 Acres, with the usual Front to cover his improvements as far as may be,	12 11 8	
William Glendenning, New-Galloway,.....	Not Recommended,	0 0 0	
James Glendenning, New-Galloway,.....	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Donald McIntosh, Buctouche,.....	306 Acres,	13 2 1	
Jacob B. Smith, Burton,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Benjamin Laskey, Begaguic,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Nathaniel Laskey, Begaguic,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Thomas Laskey, Begaguic,.....	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Edward Kearney, Wakefield,.....	Lot No. 98 East Side,	12 11 8	
John Gallagher, Irish Settlement,.....	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Andrew Rogers, Cardigan road,.....	200 Acres,	12 11 8	
Thomas T. Wolberton, Woodstock,.....	100 Acres,	12 11 8	
Walter D. Bedell, Woodstock,.....	Not Recommended,	0 0 0	

LONDON, June 25.

In a subsequent column we insert a letter from Lord Cochrane, addressed to Mahomed, the Pacha of Egypt. Some of our contemporaries have questioned the genuineness of this document, on the score of parts of its composition; in particular the quotation from Isaiah, has been mentioned as unlikely for his Lordship to have used in an argument to a Moslem. It should however, be recollected that this letter, though nominally directed to the Egyptian Pacha, is virtually addressed to Greece and the whole Christian world.—Viewed in this light, it is a noble composition; and we doubt not, will be attended by all the effects it is designed to produce. We have however, the happiness to add, that Lord Cochrane in his proceedings in favour of the Greeks, does not rely so much on letters or manifestos as on the more solid arguments of cannon balls. We understand that in his present enterprise, he has under his command, one frigate of 64 guns, built in the United States, two large steam boats, fitted up under his special directions, two sloops of war from France—and three other vessels of war, all well manned and properly equipped. With these he will soon sweep the seas of the Egyptian squadron; and the sublime Porte must be careful that he does not let his anchor fall under the walls of the Seraglio. We trust that we are not too sanguine in auguring to the Greeks the best consequences from this expedition. The secrecy with which it has been concocted is a good sign.

Accounts from Cape Coast dated 30th April, state, that there is every probability of that part of the coast being involved in war. It had for some time been rumoured that the Ashantees were on the move. We have now certain information that the King, with the whole of his army, has left Commahee, and is now near our frontier, but it is not known upon what quarter he meditates an attack, whether Cape Coast, Annamaboo, or Acera. Trade is, and has been for a long time, completely at a stand.

LORD COCHRANE.

Copy of a Letter from Lord Cochrane, to His Highness, Mahammed Ali, Pacha of Egypt.

YOUR employing foreigners in your military and naval service, the privilege which you claim and exercise of building and equipping ships of war in neutral states, and of purchasing steam vessels, and hiring transports under neutral flags, for hostile purposes,

and to transport to slavery a people whom the Ottoman arms have never yet been able to subdue warrants a belief, (whatever your sentiments may be,) that the civilized educated, and liberal portion of mankind will be gratified, that succours similar to those which you have unfortunately obtained hitherto from those states, are now about to be afforded to the brave, the oppressed, and suffering Greeks; nor will the advantage derived be wholly theirs; for until you shall cease, or be forced to abandon your inhuman traffic in christian slaves, and the commission of cruelties which stain the character of man, your subjects must inevitably continue barbarous—a state from which it would be a source of great gratification to contribute to release them.

It is true that the Christian world have not of late contended in arms with those of your faith, on points of religion; they have not, however, fallen into a state of apathy so great as to see unheeded the perpetration of those enormities which you are daily committing on their christian brethren; a sentiment with which no feeling of animosity towards you, or towards your people is combined, but on the contrary, a desire to render you every good service consistent with that duty paramount to all others; namely, to wipe out the stain from the civilized world, of unfeelingly and inhumanly co-operating to exterminate, enslave, and transport to bondage a whole christian people; and such a people the descendants of those Greeks whose genius laid the chief foundation of literature and arts; who reared those noble monuments and edifices, which time, and the more destructive barbarian hand, have yet failed to destroy, and which, compared with the wretched hovels of your hordes, may better point out to you the elevation they attained, and the prostrate state in which your people are, owing, alas! to the baneful effects of bigotry and despotic sway.

Surely, surely there is ample field for the exercise of your energies at home, in encouraging industry, the arts and sciences, in promoting the civilization of your people, and in enacting equitable laws for the security of persons and property; on which basis the national prosperity of all countries must rest. But should your ambition, not contented with bestowing blessings like these on your native land, lead you to soar almost above mortal arts, distant oceans would unite, and the extremities of the globe approach at your command; thus might your name be rendered immortal, and Egypt again become the emporium of commerce, and one of the richest and happiest nations upon earth.

How infinitely great the glory of such acts! How despicable the fame of a tyrant conqueror,—the ruler of slaves!

It would be pleasing to support you as the author of great and good works; but it is shameful to permit your present proceedings, and dastardly to leave the unfeeling apostate sons of neutral and Christian nations unopposed, aiding to perpetuate barbarism for horrid gain, drawn from the price of Christians torn from their homes and sold as slaves in foreign lands.

Against these atrocious men, my companions and myself cast the gauntlet down, and will contend, in the hope, that you and they may perceive your true interests and your great error, and pursue a different course before it shall be too late. Quit the classic sacred soil of Greece. Let the slayings, and burnings, and impalings of this people cease; and oh! shocking to humanity! the ripping up of pregnant females, and the hewing in pieces of their infant babes, and other acts yet worse than these, too horrid to relate! Release the christian slaves; pursue an honorable and enlightened path, and we become friends to aid you in your pursuits. But should the present course be continued, let the hands of cruel assassins in your employ count on our opposition; count, too, on our neutralizing the effects of every vessel procured or bought from Christian States. "Hear the word of the Lord, ye rulers," (in the prophecy now to be fulfilled.) "We to them that go down to Egypt for help and stay." "When the Lord shall stretch out his hand, both he that helpeth shall fall, and he that is helped shall fall down, and they shall fall together."

Instead of filling brimful the cup of bitterness, of which yourself must ultimately drink, how admirably might you employ your people, and your treasure, the waste whereof is rearing to you a barbarian successor, to prolong the bondage of Egypt. The Christian prayer of those called to rescue their suffering brethren, is that conforming yourself to the dictates of reason and humanity, you may live long to benefit mankind; and as you are more enlightened than your predecessors, so may you become more humane and just.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

\* Isaiah, c. 31.

QUEBEC, July 22.

MURDER.

On the 22d day of June last, Abeshai Crossman Rood and John Hart, farmers in the township of Leeds, in the District of Que-

bec, left their respective places of residence and accompanied each other on a fishing excursion to the Black Lake. That piece of water is in the south-east angle of the Township of Ireland, and distant about ten miles from Craig's road. The next day, being on the Lake, they saw standing on the strand a deer, at which they fired and killed the animal; Hart left his companion, in order to procure a barrel, in which they intended to pack their venison, when salted with the salt they had brought to cure their fish with. Hart presently returned in haste, and told Reed that he had just found the body of a man lying dead near the lake. On going to the spot which is about 15 rood east of the lake, they found there the remains of the corpse of a man—the face was towards the ground on the spot which had been used as a fire-place by the woodmen who last year established the *Chantier* there. The limbs were extended as if wild animals had dragged them into that situation, and both feet had been separated from the body and seemed to have been gnawed off. No part of them could be found. The deceased had not been stripped but his clothes were much torn. What flesh remained was highly putrid and much of it had probably been devoured. From the stage of decay which the body had reached it appeared to have been dead about three months. Some of the hair remained on the back of the head, and some of the beard about an inch long on the jaw, and both were of the same auburn colour; his teeth were sound; from the quality of his clothes, from the colour and state of his hair and beard, from the condition of the teeth, and the dimensions of the corpse, it is conjectured that the deceased was a woodman, and that he was a tall robust man not above thirty years of age. Reed and Hart attentively inspected the body, in order to ascertain whether the deceased had come to his death by violence, and found a slit about an inch long, and having smooth edges through the right shoulder blade next the spine, and this incision they supposed to be the trace of a wound inflicted by a knife, and that the deceased had died of that wound. It was notorious that some of the Abenaki Indians who hunt in those parts, had expressed their aversion to all hunting there by white men, and an intention of having them prevented from so doing. Suspicion therefore rested on those men, and Reed and a party apprehended and conveyed them to Quebec, where Mr. Tashereau, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions inquired into the case. Their names are Alexandre Sain Castin, John Ornad, and Pierre Louis. Pierre Louis then said, that last spring, Nicolas Crown, one of the chiefs of the tribe, had sent Alexandre, John, and himself to the Black Lake to bring thence some moose venison, tallow and hides (the produce of his hunting last season) which he had left on an island, they saw nearly in the morning a smoke ascending from the shore; that they went to the spot in their canoe, and saw two white men there, whom Alexandre accosted, asking what business they had there; they said they were hunting; Alexandre said they had no right to hunt on the ground of the Indians, and the white men said they had as much right to hunt in that place as the Indians had. They presently quarrelled, and the latter of the white men knocked Alexandre down by striking him with his fist on the head. Alexandre instantly rose, in rising he drew his knife, and seizing the white man by the hair of the back of his head plunged the knife into his back. The white man fell and lingered until sunset, when he expired, Alexandre remaining beside him all the time. The other white man on seeing his companion fall fled and escaped. The man Alexandre killed was a tall man about 28 years of age. The magistrate sent Pierre, escorted by the persons who had conducted