

ROYAL GAZETTE.

FREDERICTON, MAY 23, 1838.

Central Bank of New Brunswick.

HENRY G. CLOPPER, Esq. President.
Director this week.....JAMES TAYLOR.
Discount Days.....Tuesdays and Fridays.
Bills or Notes offered for discount must be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before two o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays.

Bank of Fredericton.

ASA COY, President.
Director this week.....CHARLES FISHER.
Discount Days.....Mondays and Thursdays.
Notes or Bills for discount are to be left at the Bank, enclosed and directed to the Cashier, before 3 o'clock on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Saving's Bank.

Trustee for next week.....JOHN T. SMITH.

Central Fire Insurance Company.

Office open every day, at Mr. Minchin's Brick House, opposite the Parade, (Sunday excepted, from 10 to 2 o'clock.)

B. WOLHAUPT, President.

Committee for the present month.
CHARLES McPHERSON and CHARLES FISHER.

Alms House and Work House.

Commissioner for the week commencing to-morrow.
MOSES PICKARD, ESQUIRE.



By Authority.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Honorable Amos E. Botsford, Commissioner, to expend the following sums:

£150 granted in 1837, to improve the navigation of the Tantamar River, Westmorland.
£500 to improve the new Road from the North River, in the County of Westmorland, to Humphries' Mill stream, near New Canaan Settlement, in Queen's County.
£900 for building a Bridge over the Cocagne River, County of Kent.

Commissioners of Bye Roads.

YORK.

Nathaniel Scott to expend the following sums:
£20 for the road through the Poquiock settlement.

£15 for the road from the Poquiock settlement to the Magundy.

John Scott to expend the sum of £35 to open and improve a road from Carson's in the Poquiock settlement to William Mills.

William Love to expend the following sums:
£20 for the road on the Base line, Magundy, from No. 1 to No. 16.

£20 for a Bridge over the Magundy stream between Lake George and the Magundy.

Robert Michael to expend the sum of £25, to remunerate Robert Michael for erecting a Bridge over the Waterloo stream and to improve the Hills.

John Henry to expend the sum of £20 for the road from the School House, Magundy, to the Maguadavie Ridge.

John Ingraham, Junior, to expend the following sums:

£60 to open and improve a new line of road from Lawson's lower line to Wilson's mill.

£15 for the road from John Gray's to Lake George.

£7 10s. for the road from John Donnelly's base line to Lake George.

John Camber to expend the sum of £75, to remunerate John Camber for expenses incurred in improving the road from Kelly's Creek to the upper side of Long's Creek, and further to improve the same.

John S. Barker to expend the sum of £10 for the road from Nicholas Barker's to James Scott's.

George Long to expend the sum of £50 for the road leading to and through the Smithfield settlement.

George Fox to expend the sum of £15 for the road from Lawrence Grant's, Southampton, to the Campbell settlement.

Benjamin H. Heustis to expend the sum of £10 to open a Road from the mouth of the Nackawickack to Heustis' mills.

William Caverhill to expend the sum of £25 for the road leading to and through the upper Caverhill settlement.

William Miller to expend the sum of £25 for the road leading to and through the lower Caverhill settlement.

Alexander Mitchell to expend the following sums:

£25 for the road from Mitchell's to Adam Jackson's, and thence to Fleming's.

£7 10s. for the road from the Scotch settlement to Reuben Lyons.

John Christy to expend the sum of £50 for the road from Adam Jackson's, by Stewart's, to the River Saint John.

Jacob McKean to expend the following sums:
£15 for the road from the Mouth of the Mactaquack to the Scotch Lake settlement.

£15 for the road leading from the Mactaquack Bridge to Jacob McKean's.

Francis Kilburn to expend the following sums:
£20 for the road from the mouth of the Mactaquack to the upper line of the Parish of Douglas.

£30 for the road from the upper line of the Parish of Douglas to Manzerolle's Ferry.

John Jones to expend the following sums:
£15 for the road between Humphry Sisson's and James Whitehead's.

£10 for the road between Jonathan Sisson's and Jacob White's.

£30 for the Road between the Bird settlement and Jones' mills.

Moses Lawrence to expend the following sums:
£25 for the road between Peleg Tripp's and the Keswick.

£15 for the road from Darius Burt's to Gould Crouse's.

£15 to improve the road or build a bridge over the Creek on the Madam Keswick, leading from Lawrence's to Jones'.

Samuel Pickard to expend the sum of £25 for the road between Elijah Shephard's and Samuel Pickard's.

David Burt to expend the sum of £10 for the road between Moses Lawrence and William Esty's.

Jeremiah Christy to expend the sum of £10 for the road between Jeremiah Christy's and Darius Burt's.

Moses Pickard to expend the following sums:
£10 for the road between Alexander Scott's and George Hawkins'.

£10 to improve the Hill near Anthony Smith's on the Royal Road.

£7 10s. for the road leading to the Hurlet settlement.

£7 10s. for the road leading from the Royal Road to Charles King's.

£30 for the road from William John's to the south branch of the Tay.

£10 for the road from Reece Jones' to William John's.

£15 for the road from the Cardigan road to the Company's road, through Jones' and George's settlement.

£15 for the road from the Tay Creek road to Larkens' in the Parish of Douglas.

David Pickard to expend the following sums:
£40 towards erecting a bridge over Jowett's Creek in the Parish of Saint Mary.

£70 towards erecting a bridge over Bowlen Creek in the Parish of Saint Mary.

Daniel Duff to expend the sum of £210, to remunerate Daniel Duff for expenses incurred by him in improving the road round Weade's Hill, and further to improve the same.

H. B. Rainsford to expend the following sums:
£25 for the road leading from the foot of Thompson's Hill where the new line of Road intersects the old road to Camber's Creek.

£7 10s. for the road from the Hanwell road to Hugh Foy's.

A. Goodfellow to expend the sum of £10 for the road from Hugh's in the Texas river to the County line.

Joseph Flemming to expend the sum of £25 to improve the road leading from the Alms House in Fredericton to the New Maryland road.

Israel Smith to expend the following sums:
£15 to open a road on the south west side of the Rushgonis stream from Israel Smith's to the Little road.

£20 for the road from Israel Smith's to the School House in New Maryland.

Andrew Little to expend the sum of £15 for the road leading to the Little settlement.

James Biggs and Henry Fisher to expend the sum of £60 for the road leading to the New Maryland settlement.

Daniel Jewett to expend the following sums:
£47 10s. towards erecting a bridge at Jewett's mills in the Parish of Douglas.

£50 to remunerate Daniel Jewett for erecting a bridge over the Madam Keswick stream and other services on the road.

James A. MacLauchlan and Asa Dow to expend the sum of £300 for a bridge over Eel river.

George E. Ketchum and F. E. Beckwith to expend the sum of £50 for a boat landing at Ketchum's.

KENT.

John Potter and James Daigle to expend the following sums:

£40 from Point Sapine to Kishibouguac.

£30 for the Road from Point Edward to the Post Road, on the north side of Kishibouguac River.

£10 from the Mill on the north side of Kishibouguac, up stream.

Michael McInnis to expend the sum of £30 on the Road on the south side of Kishibouguac River.

German White to expend the sum of £30 for the Road from the Little River to the Bridge over the Kishibouguac; and £15 for the Road on the north side of the Kishibouguac, from the head of the tide up.

Thomas Powell, Esquire, to expend the sum of £30 for the Road on the south side of the Kishibouguac above the Post Road; and £10 for the Road below the Post Road.

Nathaniel Pine to expend £25 for the Road on the south side of the Aldome.

Fidelle Casey to expend the sum of £50 for the Road from Richibucto to the Lower Village.

John Carruthers to expend the sum of £40 for the Road from Richibucto to Mill Creek; and £25 from Mill Creek to the Indian line.

Isaac Sovereby to expend the following sums:
£90 for the Road from Mill Creek to Molus River.

£10 from Molus River to Bass River.

£10 for the Road from Bass River to the Mill on the Main River.

£100 for the Roads and Bridges from the east branch Bridge to the Coal Branch.

£15 for the Road from the Coal Branch Bridge to the Church.

£30 for the Road from Coal Branch to James Pine's on the Main River.

£12 for the Road on the south branch of Saint Nicholas River.

£10 for the Road on the West Branch to the Town Plat.

William Fitzgerald to expend the sum of £25 for the Road on the south side of Richibucto River to the east Branch; and £7 towards opening a Road from Galloway near John Scott's to east Branch Bridge.

George Pagan, Esquire, to expend the sum of £10 for the Road from Gaspereax Bridge to the Post Road.

Oliver Myer, to expend the sum of £12 for the Road on the south side of Chockpish River; and £20 to open a Road from the Beach to Chockpish River, near Samuel Birch's line.

John Bowser, Esquire, to expend the following sums:
£20 for the Road on the north side of Buctouche River.

£30 for the Road on the south side of Buctouche River.

£10 for the Road from John Savoy's to the Post Road.

£20 for the Road from Buctouche to Cocagne, by the shore.

Amasa Weldon, Esquire, to expend the sum of £10 for the Road on the south side of Little Buctouche River.

Anthony Simpson to expend the sum of £40 for the Road on the south side of Cocagne River; and £30 for the Road from the Post Road to the Thibedo settlement.

Pascal Perrier to expend the following sums:
£15 for the Road on the north side of Chediac River.

£12 for the Road through the Cocagne Cape.

£12 for the Road from the Bridge to the Cape.

Warrants payable on demand at the Treasury.

No. 7, William T. Peters, Esquire, £200 0 0

9, J. Gregory, 100 0 0

10, George Lee, 100 0 0

21, Fire Insurance Company, 600 0 0

23, The Hon. Robert Parker, 250 0 0

25, James Taylor and Co., 3,000 0 0

26, Charles P. Wetmore, Esq., 1,577 7 8

27, W. T. Peters, Esquire, 570 17 6

28, L. A. Wilnot, Esquire, 150 0 0

36, John Simpson, 1,932 17 0

39, B. C. Chaloner, 200 0 0

50, Charles P. Wetmore, Esquire, 225 0 0

The intermediate numbers have been paid.

B. ROBINSON, Province Treasurer.

Treasury, Saint John, 14th May, 1838.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—Thursday being the day appointed for the celebration of Her Majesty's Birth, was observed at the seat of Government with due honors.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor and Major General Commanding, attended the Parade of the Troops and Militia at 12 o'clock, when a Royal Salute and feu de joie were fired, followed by three cheers.

The members of Her Majesty's Council, the Heads of Departments, and principal Officers of the Government, and the Officers of the Garrison and commanding Officers of Militia Corps, were afterwards entertained at dinner at Government House; the health of Her Majesty was proposed by His Excellency in the following terms, and received with rapturous applause and three times three cheers.

"We are assembled for the purpose of celebrating the first anniversary, since Her Majesty's ascension to the Throne, of the Birth of our youthful and gracious Queen,—the object of the ardent loyalty and affection of her countless subjects; upon this occasion I will merely observe, that if the fervent prayers and aspirations, which are this day breathed for blessings upon Her beloved head, by those over whom she has been called by Providence to reign,—and by no portion of Her Majesty's subjects will they be offered with greater fervour and sincerity, than by the loyal inhabitants of this Province—be permitted to have any influence upon Her destinies, thrice happy will those destinies be. Ladies and Gentlemen, I invite you to pledge me in the toast of 'Health, long life and every earthly blessing, to our gracious and beloved Queen VICTORIA.'"

We understand, that the Ball which it was the intention of Lady HARVEY to have given upon the Birthday, is postponed to the 26th proximo—the day appointed for Her Majesty's Coronation.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the following communication, which has been forwarded by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to which we subjoin a Code of Directions, which has been prepared by the Officers of the British Museum, for the guidance of inexperienced persons in selecting and preserving Mineralogical and other specimens of the Natural History of the Colonies; and also to express the desire of that Institution, to take advantage of any opportunities which may offer, of securing for the Trustees such rare and curious objects as shall appear to be of sufficient importance to deserve a place in the National Museum. We are authorized to say, that any persons willing to contribute towards the promotion of the views of the Trustees, can be provided with a copy of the Directions.

British Museum, 2d October, 1837.

MY LORD:

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to acquaint Your Lordship that having a prospect of obtaining, at no distant period, much increased space for the deposit and exhibition of the various objects in their charge, they are anxious to extend and improve the several branches of their collections with as little delay as possible.

To this end the Trustees conceive that Your Lordship's influence may very powerfully contribute; and confident of Your Lordship's desire to promote the interests of Science, they solicit without scruple, that Your Lordship will instruct the Governors of our Colonial dependencies to make the designs of the Museum known in their respective Colonies, and to take advantage of any opportunities which may offer of securing for the Trustees, such rare and curious objects as shall appear to be of sufficient importance to deserve a place in the National Museum.

These objects when transmitted to England will be carefully preserved, and the names of the respective donors honorably recorded among the contributors to the Museum.

I am further to place at Your Lordship's disposal, three hundred copies of a brief code of directions for collectors of Natural History, drawn up by the Officers of the Museum, and containing some suggestions which may be useful to persons inexperienced in the selection and preservation of Mineralogical, Zoological, and Botanical specimens.

I have the honor to be, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) J. FORSHALL, Secretary.

The Right Honorable Lord GLENELG, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

DIRECTIONS FOR COLLECTING AND PRESERVING PLANTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES FOR A HERBARIUM.

This is a much simpler process than is generally imagined by those unpractised in it, and travellers

have been often deterred from collecting specimens by the time and trouble required for preparing them in the way that has by many been recommended.

The chief circumstances to be attended to are, to preserve specimens of plants in such a manner that the moisture may be quickly absorbed, the colours as much as possible preserved, and such a degree of pressure given to them as that they may not curl up in the act of drying.

For this purpose let a quantity of separate sheets of paper be obtained of a folio size. Common brown paper is upon the whole the best, except for the very delicate kinds, which require paper of a smoother and somewhat more absorbent texture. Blotting paper, however, especially in warmer climates, would absorb the moisture too rapidly, and by repeated damping and drying would soon be rendered useless.

Two boards should be provided,—one for the top, and the other for the bottom of the mass of papers.

For pressure at home, or when stationary for any length of time in a given spot, nothing serves better than a weight of any kind (a folio book, a large stone, &c.) put upon the topmost board; and the great advantage of this, is that the weight follows the shrinking of the plants beneath.

Whilst travelling, three leathern straps with buckles should be procured; two to bind the boards transversely, and one longitudinally. It will be further desirable to have a number of pieces of pasteboard of the same size as the paper, to separate different portions of the collection, either such as are in different states of dryness, or such as by their hard woody nature might otherwise press upon and injure the more delicate kinds.

Thus provided, gather your specimens,—if the plants be small, root and stem,—if large, cutoff branches of a foot or a foot and a half long; selecting always such as are in flower, and others in a more or less advanced state of fruit.

Place them side by side, but never one upon another on the same sheet, and lay upon them one, two or three sheets, according to the thickness of the plants, or their more or less succulent nature; and soon, layer above layer of paper and specimens, subjecting them then to pressure.

As soon as you find that the paper has absorbed a considerable portion of the moisture, (which will be according to the more or less succulent nature of the plants and the heat or dryness of the season or climate,) remove the plants into fresh papers and let the old papers be dried for use again, either in the open air or sun, or in a heated room, or before the fire.

As to the spreading out of the leaves and flowers with small weights, penny pieces, &c. it is quite needless. The leaves and flowers are best displayed by nature in the state in which you gather them, and they will require little or no assistance with the hand, when laid out upon papers, to appear to the best advantage, especially if put in carefully on being fresh gathered.

If the specimens cannot be laid down immediately on being gathered, they should be preserved in a tin box, or in a rush basket, where they will keep fresh for a day or two, if the atmosphere be not very much heated.

Some very succulent plants, such as Cacti, Semperiviva, Seda, Orchideous plants which grow on trees, &c. require to have the specimens plunged in boiling water for a few seconds before they are pressed, to destroy life and thus accelerate the process of drying.

Plants with very fine but rigid leaves, as the Fir tribe and the Heath, and some with compound winged leaves, to prevent their leaves falling off or their parts separating, may either be treated in the same manner, or dried in very hot paper with a hot iron.

In many cases, especially in warmer climates, the traveller will find the process accelerated by exposing the parcel (hung up and properly secured) to the open air when the weather is favourable, and the circulation of air through it will be promoted if the sheets on which the specimens are laid be placed alternately back and edge.

In tropical countries he will find it necessary to shift his specimens at least once a day, and by changing them into a hot paper, and crowding such specimens as are dry, he will be enabled to form a considerable collection in small compass and in a very short time. Four or five shiftings will generally be sufficient to complete the process, which is ascertained by the stiffness of the stems and leaves, and by the specimens not shrinking when removed. They should then be placed between dry papers and formed into parcels of moderate thickness, and either packed in boxes or well secured as parcels covered with oil-cloth.

Palms, having their fructification and leaves very large, can hardly be subjected to pressure; a few flowers should be pressed, and the whole cluster of flowers and fruit, as well as a leaf, may be simply dried in the air and afterwards packed in boxes for transportation.

The greater number of Cryptogamic plants may be dried in the common way, such mosses as grow in tufts being separated by the hand. But both mosses and lichens, as they can at any future time be expanded by damping, may be dried by the traveller without pressure and put up, either each species separately or together, in small canvass or paper bags, carefully marking the place of growth and the date when gathered.

If the fruits of plants are of a small size so as to be preserved in a herbarium, they should be gathered with the leaves and branches as are the flowers; if of a large size they should be kept separate.

Dry fruits demand no care, except that those which split into valves should be tied round with a little packthread.

Slippery fruits are only to be preserved in spirits, or in pyrogallous acid diluted in the proportion of eight parts of water to one of the concentrated acid. In all cases the separate fruits, whether dry or preserved in a fluid, should have a number attached to them, referring to the flowering specimens of the plant. Seeds whether for examination or intended to be sown, should be gathered perfectly ripe, put up in brown paper bags, and kept dry in a box.

With the specimens, fruits and seeds, there should be slips of paper, on which are to be written the uses, native names, and general appearance of the plant, whether herbaceous, a shrub, a tree, its sensible qualities, and the colour and form of the flowers; its situation, if dry or damp, the nature of the soil, the elevation above sea level, and the date when gathered.

As soon as a sufficient number of specimens are collected, no time should be lost in transporting them to their place of destination, since, in warm climates especially, they are liable to the attacks of insects. These attacks, which are often completely destructive of the specimens, may in many cases be prevented by pitching the boxes, and by putting in them, or in each parcel, cotton dipped in petroleum, spirits of turpentine, or small pieces of camphor, and the captain of the vessel should be particularly requested to keep them in a dry or airy part of the ship.

Specimens of the woods of from six to eight inches in length, the entire round of the trunk or branch of small, and segments from centre to circumference of the larger kinds, in both cases with the bark, should also be preserved—not only of the more remarkable trees, but also of the woody climbers, which often exhibit peculiarities of structure highly interesting to the botanist. When specimens of woods are preserved, they should be marked with numbers corresponding with the flowering branches of the tree in the collection of specimens; and when flowers cannot be obtained, a small branch with leaves or fruits should always be taken.

Gums, resins, and other remarkable products, should also be collected, their uses if known noted, and reference made by numbers to the plants they belong to.

Useful and ornamental plants would of course form the most important parts of such collections; but even the weeds of foreign and little known countries, the grasses, ferns, mosses, lichens, and sea weeds will prove extremely valuable to the scientific botanist.

Quebec, May 12.—Yesterday afternoon the Telegraph displayed the unusual sight of signals for four Ships of War, and drew crowds of impatient gazers to the walk by the Governor's Gardens, the Grand Battery, and in short every place commanding a view of the River.

About half past five o'clock the Inconstant Frigate was seen coming round Point Levy, and was shortly followed by the Edinburgh 74, and the Apollo and Athol Troop Ships close up with her: before sun set they were all at anchor, and it was ascertained that they had on board the Brigade of Guards, consisting of the 2d Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and the 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, and the whole under the command of Major General Sir James McDonald.

Arrival of the Malabar.—The telegraph announced this morning Her Majesty's ship Malabar, 74, Captain E. Harvey, and a little after two she made her appearance round the Point, under a cloud of canvas, and came to anchor off the city a little after three o'clock. Our readers will recollect that by the late extracts from English papers which we have even, the 71st Regiment of Light Infantry was to embark on board this vessel at Cork. She was fitted for sea in the remarkably short period of thirty days—a circumstance altogether without parallel in peaceable times.

No positive information has yet been received as to the number of troops arrived; but of this we are certain, that the 71st Light Infantry is on board. On arriving opposite the city, there celebrated band of bugles struck up the favourite national air of "Auld Lang Syne," and they were loudly cheered from the wharf. —Quebec Gazette, May 14.

Her Majesty's 11th and 93d Regiments were reviewed last week by His Excellency the COMMANDER IN CHIEF—the latter on Thursday and the former on Saturday, on the exercising Ground.—We never saw two finer Bodies of Men, nor Regiments in a higher state of discipline. —Halifax Royal Gazette, May 16.

Married.

On the 12th instant, by the Rev. J. Birkmyre, A. M. Mr. Robert Miller, to Miss Margaret Nisbet, both of this Parish.

Died.

On