

The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Thomas Ussher, Esquire, some time British Vice Consul at Port-au-Prince, to be Her Majesty's Consul in Haiti.

War Office, August 19th, 1842.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant Francis Woodley Horne to be Captain, by purchase, vice the Viscount Amiens, who retires, dated 19th August 1842.

Cornet Herbert Morgan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Horne, dated 19th August 1842.

16th Regiment of Foot, Brevet Major James Brand to be Major, without purchase, vice Dalzell, who retires upon full pay, dated 19th August 1842.

Lieutenant John Bruce to be Captain, vice Brand, dated 19th August 1842.

Ensign Charles Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice Bruce, dated 19th August 1842.

Alexander Cockburn M'Barnet, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Armstrong, dated 19th August 1842.

17th Foot, Ensign John Ballard Gardiner, from the 69th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Butler, whose promotion has been cancelled, dated 19th August 1842.

18th Foot, Frederick Lillie, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Kirk, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial, dated 19th August 1842.

28th Foot, Ensign Percy Archer Butler to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Lake, deceased, dated 2d May 1842.

61st Foot, Ensign Charles Edward Prime to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coryton, who retires, dated 19th August 1842.

Ensign John Fortescue Brickdale to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gib, who retires, dated 20th August 1842.

Edward Thomas Wickham, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Prime, dated 19th August 1842.

William Hudson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Brickdale, dated 20th August 1842.

62d Foot, Captain E. W. Sibley, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice James Sweeney, who exchanges, dated 20th August 1842.

69th Foot, Corporal-Major William Griffin Sutton, from the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gardiner, promoted in the 17th Foot, dated 19th August 1842.

83d Foot, Thomas Stewart Lane, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Maxwell, promoted in the 2d West India Regiment, dated 19th August 1842.

92d Foot, Ensign Patrick Bruce Junor to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cochrane, who retires, dated 19th August 1842.

Francis Nicoll, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Junor, dated 19th August 1842.

95th Foot, Lieutenant William Armstrong Rogers to be Captain, without purchase, vice Saunders, deceased, dated 14th May 1842.

2d West India Regiment, Ensign and Adjutant John Harpur, to have the rank of Lieutenant, dated 18th August 1842.

Ensign William Augustus Riddell Maxwell, from the 83d Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice R. M. Nicolls, appointed to the 25th Foot, dated 19th August 1842.

To be Lieutenants, without purchase.

3d West India Regiment, Ensign Charles Graves, dated 19th August, 1842.

Ensign George Cockburn Urmston, dated 20th August, 1842.

To be Ensigns, without purchase.

Angus McTaggart, Gent., vice Graves, dated 19th August, 1842.

William Hunt Carr, Gent., vice Urmston, dated 20th August, 1842.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant E. W. Sibley, from the 26th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase, vice Rogers, whose promotion has been cancelled, dated 19th August, 1842.

BREVET.

Major William Johnston, of the 26th Foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, dated 26th May, 1842.

Admiralty, 17th August, 1842.

Corps of Royal Marines, second Lieutenant John Henry Stewart, to be first Lieutenant, vice first Lieutenant James Piers, deceased, dated 17th August, 1842.

George Stephen Digby, Gent., to be second Lieutenant, dated 16th August, 1842.

Quarterly Average of the Weekly Liabilities and Assets of the Bank of England, from the 21st day of May to the 13th day of August, 1842, both inclusive, published pursuant to the Act, 3 and 4 William IV, cap. 98.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Circulation	£18,952,000	Securities	£22,525,000
Deposits	9,330,000	Bullion	8,496,000
	£28,282,000		£31,021,000

COLONIES AT HOME :

Or, means for rendering the industrious Labourer independent of Parish Relief, and for providing for the poor Population of Ireland by the Cultivation of the Soil.

[Continued from last Supplement.]

The keeping of stock, either Pigs, Sheep, or Cows, is absolutely essential to the success of all agricultural plans, for without the constant application of manure, the crops will dwindle away, and the land be ruined. I shall therefore make a few remarks on the all-important subject of manure, and then give directions for the cultivation of those articles, which, according to the present state of our knowledge, appear calculated to afford the greatest possible quantity of food from a given surface of land; these directions are partly in consequence of my own experience, and partly the result of the experience of others, as given in Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture, Cottage Economy, &c.

MANURE.

As plants require nourishment from food quite as much as human bodies, and that food is manure, it is of the greatest consequence to procure as much of it as possible; for they who can lay the greatest quantity of manure upon the land, will have the largest and finest crops; nothing should be wasted that can be made into manure. In the cottages for labourers, means must be provided for saving every thing of the kind. All the drains from the house, from the privy, the pig-stye, &c., must go into the dung-pit, which is to be made water-tight. The fluid, being taken out in buckets, is very useful for watering the land, or it may be employed in this way:—throw up a quantity or heap of earth, and pour this fluid from time to time upon it, and the earth will soak it up. Fluid manure may be very conveniently applied in this way to the land: let an 18 gallon cask be laid on its side, and mounted on a light frame with two handles, and a wheel in front, like a wheel-barrow; a wooden spigot is to be fixed in the barrel so as when loosed, to suffer the fluid to run slowly out. The more solid manure must be taken out of the pit and mixed with earth, which, when sufficiently enriched by it, must be laid upon the land. By covering your manure over, with a little mould, you would prevent the waste of it, for all manure, if not buried as soon as possible, gradually wastes away; in this heap, you must deposit every thing which will rot or putrify.

Pigs' dung is excellent manure, as well as that of horses, cows, and all animals. Their urine, also, being mixed up with the soil, enriches it. The mud in ditches and ponds, from which the water is drained, is very good manure, and should be brought in barrows. To increase your heap, you should send out your children also, to collect horse dung from the roads, and at the fall of the leaf, you must collect as many leaves as possible, and deposit them in the dung-pit.

The dung of Pigeons, fowls, and all kinds of birds; lime, ashes, horns, hair, hoofs, feathers, and all animal substances are very strong manure, fish and sea-weeds also, and bones broken small, are particularly good for wheat, peas, beans, &c. You may depend upon it, that the labourer who is most diligent in collecting and applying manure, will have the largest crops, so that you will find the saying quite true—"a large dunghill, a large crop."

In the preparation of garden ground to receive the crops, it is absolutely necessary to trench to the depth of two spits or 18 inches, if the soil be so far down, but sometimes the under stratum proves sour and injurious. Though it is not necessary to dig the ground so deep after every crop, yet it should always be done once a year. The great point is to keep the ground in a finely pulverised state. If it has too much clay, you must mix sand; a small quantity of lime, if the soil be not chalky, is very beneficial. The growth of all crops is much promoted, by frequently loosening, and turning over the ground between the plants with a hoe; the fresh earth then imbibes something from the air, which assists vegetation. In the application of dung, and other manure, where the land is trenched, the upper spit of earth should be first dug, and thrown in the bottom of each trench, the dung should then be spread equally over, and the under spit thrown upon it.

In recommending the following articles for cultivation, I am aware that farther trials and more experience may lead to the discovery of still more advantageous arrangements, and I shall be glad of any information as to the result of experiments which may hereafter be made.

POTATOES.

There are several sorts of potatoes; some kinds come early, others late. It is the late sorts only that are cultivated as food for cows, pigs, &c. in winter, and those kinds should be preferred, which are mealy, and also fit for human food.

The most useful kind of late potatoes, are the Quebec, Red-apple, Tartan, Red nose, Kidney, Purple, Bread-fruit Potatoe, and Lancashire Pink.

The soil in which potatoes flourish, is a light sandy loam, and the richer in manure, the better: it should neither be very dry nor very moist.

The ground set apart for potatoes, is to be very thoroughly dug up as early as possible in the Spring; the finer it is made, the better.

A sufficient quantity of manure having been brought from the clamp, begin by forming a trench about three feet wide, and from