

AN ACCOUNT of the Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes payable to Bearer on demand which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the Bank of England, by Private Banks, and by Joint Stock Banks, in England and Wales, by the Banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other Banks in Ireland, and of the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the Four Weeks ending the 20th day of August, 1842, in pursuance of the Act 4th and 5th Victoria, Cap. 50.

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.		TOTAL.	Bullion in the Bank of England.
		Bank of Ireland.	Private and Joint Stock Banks.		
Bank of England.	Chartered Private and Joint Stock Banks.				
£20,351,000	£2,674,835	£2,831,750	£1,632,617	£35,463,920	£9,570,000
Private Banks.	Joint Stock Banks.				
£5,150,628	£2,823,090				
Joint Stock Banks.					

JOHN THORNTON.

Stamps and Taxes, September 2, 1842.

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.]

RED CLOVER.

Red Clover (*Trifolium Pratense*) affords a large quantity of green food from a rod of ground. It lasts from two to three years, on the same ground, but after that, the ground must be dug up, and sown with another crop; chalky soils suit it best. Lime and Gypsum, with the manure, would be highly useful. The ground should be well and deeply dug, and made as fine as possible. A dry soil is most favourable to clover. The purple colour of the seed denotes that it is ripe, and has been well saved; good English seed is better than foreign. The time of sowing is from the second month (February) to the fourth month (April); but from the eighth month (August,) to the tenth month (October,) is also a good time. The seed should be half an inch deep, in clayey soils, and one inch in light or loose soils. An ounce and a quarter of seed is sufficient for a rod. A thick coat of manure, beaten fine, should be put on in Autumn or Spring. Beans, Oats or Wheat, may be sown after Clover.

LUCERN.

Lucern requires a good and deep soil. The ground for it should be well dug, two spits deep, and the manure deposited at one spit deep. It must be sown as early as possible in the Spring, in drills, 9 inches apart, the quantity of seed, about 1½ oz. to the rod. The seed should be plump, and new; two years old seed does not answer so well. Lucern will bear transplanting. It must be kept carefully free from weeds. Ashes, Gypsum, and the liquid manures, are very useful. It sometimes admits of five cuttings in a summer. Lucern will continue to be productive for nine or ten years, or even twenty years.

MANGEL WURZEL.

Mangel Wurzel yields much food for cattle by its leaves in summer, and roots in winter. Some roots in favourable situations, will weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. The ground must be prepared in the same way as for Turnips, with plenty of manure in the ridges, which being covered with mould, the seed is to be sown over it in rows, 20 inches apart, and about nine inches apart in the rows. It should not be sown later than the fourth month (April;) the seed should be dibbled in, two or three in a hole, not more than half an inch under the surface, for if they are put in too deep they will never come up at all. Some prefer sowing upon a seed bed, and transplanting them on the ridges, over the manure, in the fifth month (May.)

YELLOW BEET.

Yellow Beet is a variety of mangel wurzel, and is sometimes called Sugar Beet, because a considerable quantity of sugar may be made from its roots. It requires the same preparation of ground as for turnips and mangel wurzel, but its leaves as food for cattle

are preferable to mangel wurzel, which should never constitute more than one third part of the food of cows or pigs. It may be planted in rows, 20 inches wide, and the plants seven or eight inches apart; although this is too close to have the largest size individual plants, yet on the whole it gives a heavier crop. Two or three sowings are perhaps to be preferred to one only. The first to be sown in the beginning, or the middle of the third month (March,) on a bed of rich earth in the garden, and watered when necessary. About the 3d week in the fourth month (April,) or the beginning of the 5th month (May,) the plants will be strong enough to transplant on the ridges. A second or main crop may be sown upon the ridges, and remain without transplanting; the strongest plants being suffered to remain and the weakest removed; should however the weather be unfavourable, the middle or the end of the 5th month (May,) will be found a good time.

If the plants for transplanting be carefully taken up with a curved trowel, so as not to break the tap-root in planting, the root to be inserted straight into the ground, and the point or lower extremity of it not doubled up—it will be found that the plants will not run to seed; a complaint often made against the practice of transplanting. When the leaves have attained a sufficient size, so that the outer ones are full grown, they may be picked off for the cows.

In order to avoid disturbing the roots, the best method is to let the middle leaves pass up between the fingers and thumbs of both hands spread out with the palms downwards, and then pressing down break off the outer leaves without disturbing the roots. In three or four weeks you may go over them again, and in this way obtain a weight of green food for cattle, even exceeding the weight of the roots.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the most nutritious and valuable of all grain or corn, containing more gluten than any other kind. There are many varieties of wheat, but the thin skinned white wheat is generally preferred.—The soils best adapted to it, are rich clays, and heavy loams, but these are not by any means the only description of soil on which wheat may be cultivated with advantage. On rich clay, wheat may be cultivated every second year, provided suitable care be taken to keep the land clean, and in good condition. Light soils (the soft sands excepted,) will produce excellent wheat. The soil intended for wheat should be very thoroughly dug two spits deep, if the nature of the soil will permit, and trenched up; this should be done several times, at distant intervals of time. The manures best calculated for wheat are animal matters, and lime. The application of lime seems essential. A more abundant supply of manure is generally required for wheat than for any other grain, and it should be put on about the end of the eighth month (August,) or the beginning of the ninth month (September.) Wheat may be sown in the ninth month (September,) and tenth month (October.)

The produce of spring-sown grain ripens about a fortnight earlier than the seed from winter-sown grain, when employed as spring seed. Wheat for seed must be perfectly clean and free from any smut.—Wash it in a running stream of water, or where that is not easily to be obtained, pump upon it for ten minutes, or more, in a basket, turning it about all the time with the hand, or with a large stick. Lay it upon a dry brick, stone, or earth floor, and sift upon it a sufficient quantity of slacked lime to dry it for sowing, which should be done next morning. The quantity of seed must vary according to the soil, from two to four bushels per acre. In the small quantity required for cottage cultivation, it may be sown in drills, or dibbled: poor land always requires more than the rich. Top dressing wheat crops has been recommended in cases where the land is too poor to bring the crops to perfection. Fluid as well as solid manure, has been used for these purposes. When wheat appears to be too luxuriant or forward, it is sometimes eaten down by sheep in the fourth month (April.)

Wheat ought to be cut before it appears quite ripe. The produce from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, of 61lb. to 63lb. the Imperial bushel.—The weight of the straw is generally double that of the grain.—A load of straw consists of thirty six trusses, of 36lb. each, or 11½ cwt.

RYE.

This grain does not require so rich a soil as wheat; the preparation of the soil however will be the same. It is to be sown at the same time as wheat, and is a more certain crop than wheat. Mixed in certain proportions with wheat flour, it makes a moist sweet kind of bread. It is often sown in the autumn, to be cut early in the spring for green food for cows, and answers well for this purpose, as it comes sooner than most other things.

(To be continued.)

A box will be open at Mr. BEEK'S, Bookseller, for the reception of Letters for the BAZAAR POST OFFICE, until Tuesday the 11th instant.

October 6, 1842.

Her Majesty's Steam Packets will in future leave Halifax for England, on the 3rd and 18th of each month, during the semi-monthly, and on the 3rd of each month, during the monthly Communication, without reference to either date falling on Sunday.

* * The English Mail to meet the sailing of the Steamer from Halifax on the 18th, will be close at this Post Office on Friday the 14th inst., at 7½ p. m.