

Poet's Corner.

SELECTED.

THE VIOLET.

SERENE is the morning, the lark leaves his nest,
And Tings a salute to the dawn,
The Sun with his splendour embroiders the east,
And brightens the dew on the lawn:
While the sons of debauch to indulgence give way,
And slumber the prime of their hours,
Let us, my dear Stella, the garden survey,
And make our remarks on the flow'rs.

The gay gaudy tulip observe as you walk,
How flaunting the gloss of its vest!
How proud! and how stately it stands on its stalk,
In beauty's diversity drest!
From the rose, the carnation, the pink and the clove,
What odours incessantly spring!
The South wafts a richer perfume from the grove,
As he brushes the leaves with his wing.

Apart from the rest, in her purple array,
The violet humbly retreats;
In modest concealment the peeps on the day,
Yet none can excel her in sweets:
So humble, that (tho' with unparallel'd grace
She might e'en a palace adorn)
She oft in the hedge hides her innocent face,
And grows at the foot of the thorn.

So Beauty, my fair one, is doubly refin'd,
When modestly heightens her charms;
When meekness like thine, adds a gem to her mind,
We long to be lock'd in her arms.
Tho' Venus herself from her throne should descend,
And the Graces await at her call;
To thee the gay world would with preference bend,
And hail thee the Violet of all.

RESIGNATION.

THE rose has its thorns, and the violet, tho' fair,
From its sweet purple leaves deadly poison supplies,
And when bright is the sky, soft and gentle the air,
How oft unexpected a storm will arise.
Yet who would thro' fear pass unnotic'd the rose?
Or shun the perfumes of the violet's sweet breath!
Or shrink from the air while the mild zephyr blows,
Lest a cloud yet unseen scatter tempest and death?

The thorn of the rose, when 'tis gathered with care,
Has seldom been known the possessor to wound:
And the peasant scarce shudders the tempest to bear,
Rememb'ring the verdure it pours on the ground.
The poison conceal'd in the sweet violet's leaves,
Lies harmless 'till forc'd into action by art;
And the sorrows of life, which mild patience receives,
Have lost half their power to torture the heart.

Bloom on, lovely rose, modest violet, bloom,
Unhurt by the tempest, undrench'd by the rain;
Yet a canker, alas, may thy beauty consume,
And scatter thy withering leaves on the plain.
But thy thorn is forgot while we think on thy sweets,
The tempest not dreaded while clear is the sky,
And the heart which, resign'd, stern calamity meets,
Thinks on blessings receiv'd, and represses the sigh.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

June 28, 1808.

IN compliance with the charter of the Farmer's Bank of Maryland, and with a supplement thereto, establishing a branch thereof at Frederick-town, Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders in said bank on the western shore, that an election will be held at Coolidge's tavern, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday, the first day of August next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of choosing, from amongst the stockholders, sixteen directors for the bank at Annapolis, and nine directors for the branch bank at Frederick-town.

4 By order, J. PINKNEY, Cash.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give public notice, that I intend to apply to the next county court for Calvert county, or to some one of the judges thereof, in the recess of the said court, for the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the supplement thereto.

Calvert county. 4 WILLIAM TYLER.

Notice.

THOSE who purchased at the sale made by the subscriber of the personal property of William Hammond, deceased, are requested to discharge their notes by August next, as no longer indulgence can be given; and unless this notice is complied with, suits will commence without respect to persons. They are expected to call on me for a discharge of the same.

3 X BASIL BROWN, Administrator of
W. Hammond, deceased.
July 4, 1808.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next county court of Prince-George's county, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent law.

3 DENNIS M. BURGESS.
July 1, 1808.

Miscellany.

AGRICULTURE.

Useful hints for the management of a Farm Yard.

BY CHARLES HOWARD, ESQUIRE.

IT is not sufficient to attend to the general theory of agriculture; for however scientifically this may be studied, unless the minutiae of the practice be indefatigably observed, the system of husbandry must remain incomplete. Of the less branches of this art, one of the most considerable, and of the greatest importance, is the good order and economy of the farm yard. To raise the most valuable and largest quantity of manure should be the great object of every farmer; upon this circumstance the vigour and health of his land will principally depend. Every thing, therefore, that can contribute in the smallest degree to the size or quality of the dunghil, is of the utmost consequence.

For this purpose, I should recommend farm steads to be built with every requisite convenience, which, by attending to the real utility, rather than the appearance of the buildings, may be done at a moderate expense. The tenant can amply afford a proper rent for such conveniences, and it is very much to his interest, as well as to that of the landlord, to have them.—Grazing farms, which do not produce great quantities of straw, require to be better accommodated with sheds and houses for cattle than large arable farms; as, upon the latter, economy of straw cannot be so closely attended to. The yard will be found more convenient, if divided into two parts, as it is always desirable to separate the younger stock from those that are older; so circumstanced, they are more at rest, and consequently thrive better. One pump will water both yards, which is far preferable to the old mode of permitting the cattle to go to an adjoining pond of water, by which a great quantity of manure is lost, and much ground spoiled by their feet. The yard should form altogether a shallow basin, to preserve the liquid part of the manure; and it will be found very advantageous to lay at the bottom a considerable quantity of sand, or any absorbent upper soil. This should be done every spring and autumn, when the cattle are confined all the year; but if they are only taken up in the winter, once will be sufficient; each time the yard is cleared of the dung, a very large portion of highly valuable manure for grass land will be obtained from the bottom of the farm yard, which may be again replenished with sand or earth. It is not within the limits of a short essay, like the present, that all the advantages of this mode can be pointed out; the value of it can alone be ascertained by those who have practised it. The increased quantity of manure is very great, all the superfluous moisture is absorbed by it, and the farm yard is kept in a much drier and more comfortable state than it otherwise could be, particularly when attention is paid to the value of the straw. But I admit that there are situations where, from the difficulty of procuring proper materials, this system can be only partially observed.

As soon as, from the severity of the weather, or barrenness of the pastures, it is thought necessary to fodder the cattle, I should recommend them to be brought into the farm yard, in preference to giving them hay or turnips whilst out. The cattle will be much better sheltered, and a larger quantity of manure will be made.—Experience convinces me, that the dung of animals laid upon the ground at any season of the year, in its unfermented state, does not by any means enrich the land so much as when it has undergone a quick fermentation, with a small quantity of litter. Let as many cattle be tied up in houses or sheds as the building will admit of, particularly the fattening beasts.—Cows and calves thrive better, and require less meat in the house, than when exposed to all changes of weather in the farm yard; the waste is not near so great, and consequently the manure is improved by the straw being eaten, rather than trodden down into litter. I have before said that the great object of the farmer should be to keep the largest possible stock of every kind of cattle, to augment and improve his dunghil: I would therefore have every care taken to make the straw go as far as it can; and I speak of straw more particularly, as I do not consider hay in general a profitable crop for the farmer. When we observe the common method of using straw, it is not to be wondered at that it should be undervalued; it is too frequently and injudiciously made the sole food of cattle, which (especially when coarse & ill-gotten) they shew by their daily increase of condition; an obvious circumstance, that it does not afford them sufficient nutriment: such cattle in the spring, are turned from the farm yard to grass in so poor a state, that two or three months are often necessary to get them again into the same condition they were in when taken up in the autumn. This proves a severe check to the young cattle, which it very materially injures, and is a great drawback on the farmer's profit. But let straw be made subservient to turnips, carrots, cabbages, kale, potatoes, &c. Let a certain portion of these crops, according to the nature of the farm, be given to the cattle, and a very large quantity of winter stock will be kept in a progressive state of improvement; which upon all soils will prove exceedingly profitable. I believe it will ever be found for the interest of the farmer to keep all his stock in high condition, more particularly young animals, as they will come sooner to profit, and are at all times saleable; it is well known that animals, when fat, consume much less food than when in a lean state.

I have paid great attention to the nutritious qualities of the turnip, not only in the feeding of cattle, but of horses and store pigs; all of which I find to thrive exceedingly well upon them in their raw state. It has been my practice to give my draught-horses about a peck and an half of turnips each every night, with a fodder of straw; and I am of opinion, that they thrive as well, and keep in better health by this mode, than they would do upon the best hay. The turnips are given to them whole, but without the tops and fangs. On land where they draw clean, and in dry weather, they will not require washing; but if dirty, they must be washed; this, however, is seldom the case with me. In the day time, whether worked or not, they have hay, and a small quantity of corn, with sometimes an addition of a few carrots in the stable; but on days of rest they are turned out to the farm yard for two or three hours, where they enjoy their turnips with the cattle. By these means my draught horses are kept in good condition, at a comparatively small expense, and a great consumption of corn is avoided; their bodies are temperate, and their legs are constantly clean. My cattle have turnips in proportion to their respective conditions and ages; but all have some, and are thereby kept in a state of improvement; my general plan is to let them all out into the farm yard about four hours during the finest part of the day, at which time they all eat turnips, having straw only in the house, excepting the cows, calves, and those cattle which are fattening. Even my pigs, which are of the Scotch and Leicester breeds, eat turnips in considerable quantities; I find them answer very well for store pigs, with the addition of the other little meat they pick up in the yard.

The value of turnips, as food for sheep, has long been fully allowed. For cattle too they are gaining ground considerably, but I think are generally given only to such as are fattening, and to cows and calves. Store cattle are much neglected in the winter season; I have met with very few farmers, who have made turnips a common food for their draught-yearelings; or who have considered them valuable as food for pigs; but, from my own experience, I venture strongly to recommend them for these purposes; at first, perhaps, they will object to them; in a few days they will eat them a little; and, when once they begin to feed upon them, all the rest will quickly follow the example.

The Ruta Baga I have heard recommended as far superior for these latter purposes, and am inclined to think, from the closeness of its texture, and its sweetness, that it is more nutritious; but I have not been successful in raising a good produce; it appears to me to be a very precarious crop. I propose, however, to give it a farther trial, and should be sorry to say any thing that might tend to discourage the cultivation of a plant possessed of so many valuable properties. Carrots, cabbages, and kale, I consider as highly necessary crops upon all farms; the two latter particularly so upon strong soils; they are an excellent resource in long frosts and deep snows, when turnips are with difficulty procured. It is desirable to grow them as near the homestead as possible. I find the method of preserving turnips from the frost, as mentioned by Mr. Marshall, in his "Minutes of Agriculture," page 199, of great use, as a constant supply is thereby provided, notwithstanding the weather. Before the frost sets in, I employ boys to lift my own labourers in cutting off the tops and fangs; the tops are carted home for the immediate use of the cattle, or spread upon grass land for the sheep. The bulbs are thus preserved: a layer of straw is spread in a round form, upon a dry part of the land, and the turnips are carted to it; four or five loads are heaped, and covered with straw; a little earth is put at the top, in the manner of potatoes; only, as they seldom lie long, quite so much care is not necessary. Thus they remain until a frost causes a demand for them in the farm yard, at which time they are particularly serviceable, if they are kept home without injury to the land or roads. They might also be protected thus for sheep, which would greatly lessen the consumption of hay in severe weather.

Corn, the in straw. I have cut in small quantities and think it is very useful to give to horses in the day time, when it is required to have them fed quickly, that they may get to work again; but I am of opinion, where chaff is plentiful, much of this will not be required.

A RUNAWAY.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man calling himself JEAN FRANCOIS, he speaks French, and says he was born in St. Domingo; his height is about five feet six inches, and he appears to be about 22 years of age; he has a scar under his right eye, and another on his left leg, which he says are occasioned by wounds that he received on board the United States frigate Constitution in the engagement with the Insurgent; his clothing consists of a blue broad cloth coat and pantaloons, corduroy vest, white cotton shirt, cotton stockings, shoes, and an old hat. His owner is desired to take him away, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

June 18, 1808.

ANNAPOLIS:
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