AN away from the Subscriber, living at the *Pinefield's* near *Annapolis*, on the 23d of ...ary last, a Convict Servant Man named *Tho. Smith*, he is a *Welchman*, and speaks but very *English*. His Apparel was a brown Surtout, a Kersey Vest, and Cotton ditto, Cotton brown Cloth Breeches, and a Pair of Boots. Whoever takes up the said Servant, and brings him home, shall receive TEN POUNDS Reward, ...e what the Law allows, paid by

NATHAN LANE.

...-*Branch*, *Prince-George's* County, *January* 20.

...LL Persons Indebted to the Subscriber, by ... Bond, Note, or Book Account, are desired ...ome and discharge the same immediately, or ... may depend on being dealt with as the Law ...ts, without further Notice.

WILLIAM SCOTT.

TO BE SOLD,

A CHOICE Parcel of Land, being Part of ... a Tract of Land, called *Hunting Quarter*, ...aining 348 Acres, lying in *Anne-Arundel* ...ty, Two Miles from *Snowden's* new Ferry, ... Miles from *Elk-Ridge* Landing, and 22 Miles ... *Annapolis*; on which is a good Dwelling ...se, and other Out-Houses, all in good Re... For Title and Terms apply to

CHARLES GREENBURY RIDGELY.

...e SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, at ...desday the 16th of March last, at the House ... Mr. Arthur Charlton, in Frederick-Town, in ...ederick County,

THE following Tracts of LAND, late the Estate of Mr. *James Wardrop*, Deceased, ...ying in *Frederick* County.

...he Tract called *Partnership*, lying on ... West Side of *Monocksy*, below the ... er Ford, — — — } 280

...he Ditto called *Dear Bought*, lying on ...angle of *Anti-Eatam*, near the Head ... Spring at *Thomas Anderson's* old Place, } 500

...*n's Delight*, lying on a small Run ... *Carry's Branch*, at the Foot of ...*endore Mountain*, near *Carry's Gap*, } 104

...*ery Hill*, lying about 8 Miles above ... Mouth of *Conocheague*, on the East ... of *Lick Run*, near *Potowmack* River, } 86

...*utford*, lying near *John George Arnold's* ... West Side of the Road leading from ... *cheague* to *Frederick-Town*, } 55

...r Title, or Terms of Sale, apply to

JAMES DICK.

...AN away from the Subscriber, living in *An...apolis*, on the 28th of *Decemb.* last, a Co...ervant Man, named *Richard Stevens*, a Pa...born, and Taylor by Trade, Speaks broke... *h*, and very quick. He is about 5 Feet ... high, naturally of a pale Complexion, but ... he ran away, his Face was much bruised ... ad black Eyes, occasioned by Fighting. He ... with him sundry very good Clothes, viz. a ...good brown Broadcloth Coat and Waistcoat, ...ed with the same Colour, a violet blue Suit ...oth, with divers other Things too tedious to ...on.

...hoever takes up the said Servant, and secures ... that his Master may have him again, shall ...TEN POUNDS Reward, paid by

JOHN DUCKETT.

...e SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER, ... TRACT of Land, called *Yarbo's Ramble*, containing 400 Acres, lying near the Head ... *Mary's* River, in *St. Mary's* County: Any ... or Persons inclining to purchase the Whole ... Part thereof, may be informed of the Terms, ...plying to RICHARD WIMSATT.

...B. The Payment if agreeable to the ... or Purchaser, may be made in Corn ... t, for one Third of their Purchase, the ... ler in Cash or Tobacco.

...OOD RUM to be SOLD at the New ...STILL-HOUSE in *Charles-Town*, and by ... Retail in *Annapolis*, at reasonable Rates.

...G. IRON, to be SOLD by Jos... ...RMAN & HUGHES in *Baltimore-Town*.

... *Charles-Street*. All Persons ...RTISEMENTS of a moderate ...nd Long Ones in Proportion.

The *MARYLAND* GAZETTE.

[XVIII*th* Year.] THURSDAY, *March* 10, 1763. [N°. 931.]

The following is a Copy of a Letter wrote by Col. Landon Carter, *of* Virginia, *to his Friend, which was publiſhed in that Colony in* September 1761, *and which we have been requeſted by* many *of our Readers to Publiſh here for the Benefit of this Province, as they think it a ſenſible and judicious Performance on the Subject, and well worthy the Peruſal of* all; *and therefore we give it a Place without any further Apology.*

To COLONEL *Fxxxxx Txxxxxx*

DEAR SIR,

IT gave me ſo much Pleaſure to ſee you any Thing entertained with my Farm, that I cannot avoid gratifying your Enquiry relating to my LUCERN: I dare ſay you will own with me, that it is extremely fine; and, as I wiſh you may be tempted to make a Trial of ſome of it, I have now undertaken to deſcribe the Method that I have uſed to bring it to ſuch a Degree of Perfection, as to equal, if not exceed, the moſt extravagant Accounts of its Growth, even in thoſe Authors who ſeem to be fond of alluring others into the Cultivation of Things, by Exaggeration.

Neceſſity, as well as Inclination, has for many Years prompted me to do ſomething in the Farming Way; but I was for a long Time diſcouraged, by the Soil that I had unfortunately built on: You know it is of the Kind that is generally called Black-Jack Land, that is, a ſtiff white Clay, remarkable for the creeping gray Moſs, and the low ſcrubby Oaks (vulgarly called Black-Jacks) that for the moſt Part grow on it; and whenever any of it is cleated it is many Years before it throws out any Thing of the Graſs Kind, excepting the Bloom, or Broomſtraw Graſs: Stuff that Creatures only browſe on, when every Kind of juicy Herb is, as it were, retired into Winter-Quarters, and is but one Degree better than dried Sticks. But you may now ſee I am ſo happy as to have overcome this Diſcouragement, by Labour, and ſome little Genius, which has directed me to ſuch Methods that have made my Land almoſt fit for producing every Thing I may ſay, excepting Indigo, which I muſt own I have never attempted; becauſe I was always ſatisfied with Showers that ſeemed to promiſe Something more real than golden Dreams, which too often vaniſh before a Man is well awaked; and at beſt moſt deſtructive, if continued, when awake.

As in ſuch a Soil, every Kind of Graſs, but the Broomſtraw, muſt be artificially introduced, I was reſolved to try amongſt others the Lucern; but in this I really deſpaired of any tolerable Succeſs, becauſe all the Authors that have written on it, ſay that it was not proper for any but light Lands: But having Recourſe to an Experiment I had made many Years ago of it, on a Plantation where I then lived, remarkable for the Lightneſs of its Soil, I found it was at that Time my Obſervation that thoſe who had written thus on it, were either ignorant of its Nature, or, if they had ever tended it, had ſupplied the Want of Knowledge, and indeed Succeſs, by a ſuperabundant Degree of Imagination; that is, in ſhort, though it would do tolerably well on light Lands, yet it did not anſwer, in any Proportion, to the Trouble and Expence that would attend the growing it. After this I reſolved on a ſecond Experiment of it, and that with a few Roots, in the moſt clayey Parts of my preſent Garden; where I ſaw, that with the uſual Care of a Gardener, it would come up to the moſt ſanguine Expectations; and that the Clay Bottom of thoſe Lands was no Kind of Obſtruction to the Growth of its Top Root, which kept its Courſe downwards to near two Feet in Length, in two Years; beſides many ſide Branches that ſhot from the Crown of the Plant, after each Cutting (and perhaps oftener) and took their Courſe downwards alſo, for Nutrition. On the Strength of theſe Obſervations, I the firſt Year undertook near an Acre of it, in order to ſupply my Creatures with an early green Food; by which Means I would at Leaſt ſave my Wheat (which, with Submiſſion, I muſt ſay we often graze to a prodigious Loſs in Point of Grain) and indeed prevent many Deaths amongſt my Cattle, which we too frequently call the Conſequence of Diſtempers, when it really appears it is too often owing to nothing but extreme Poverty, or ſometimes perhaps to a Bite grown acrimonious by its Continuance in the Body, where it is often kept by the dry aſtringent Food that it, though but very parſimoniouſly, given to them during the Winter Seaſons, and can only be properly thrown off by what the Grooms call a Graſs Purge, to which Purpoſe the Bodix teſt us Lucern is moſt admirably adapted.

I expect ſome Gentlemen will here reply, that although Lucern may be a good Medicine, yet Cattle will eat not it when any other Kind of Graſs is in Bite: I do not intend to contradict any of them, ſo as to bring on a Diſpute about that Point; but this they muſt give me Leave to ſay, I have never ſeen any ſuch Cruelty; and even at the preſent Writing, when great Part of my Fields are perfectly white with the ſweet Clover, natural to moſt rich Lands in the Country (a State to which you ſee I have ſupplie brought ſome of my Lands) my Cows come Home with ſtruting Teats, and go very contentedly to their Cribs, where they feed plentifully on it. If I was to advile in ſuch a Caſe of nice Palates in Brutes, it ſhould be to teach ſelfiſh Creatures better Manners, and give them none of it, nor any Thing elſe, till their Stomachs came to; but perhaps they were fed too ravenouſly with it at firſt.

The Method I took to grow this Graſs was partly by my own Obſervation, partly from the Reaſonings of others, and is as follows: [illegible] Soil, before deſcribed, had nothing to enrich it but the ſcant Soil here and there of a burnt Brick-Kiln, that had been dug out of the ſame Ground ſome Years before; it was all grown over with Broomſtraw, which I had pared off, Roots and Earth, at leaſt Half an Inch deep; this I wheeled away from the Field in the Month of *February*; and then had the Whole broke up, pretty deep, with a Trifling Hoe; but it might have been done full as well with a Plough: I then dug Trenches at three Feet Diſtance from each other, about 14 Inches wide, and one Spit deep; the Earth that I took out of them I laid on the Spaces between them, and dug thoſe Spaces, ridging as the Gardeners do their Winter dunged Ground. Early in *April* theſe Trenches, which had lain open until then, were lightly filled with the Ridges; and ſomething above the Level of the Land, to allow for the Earth's ſhrinking, and keep the Water from ponding on the Trenches. After the Froſts had left us, and the Ground ſeemingly ſettled, with a good Rain or two, I chopped and raked the Trenches fine, and ſtretched a Line along the Middle of them, and by that Line made Holes for ſowing the Lucern, according to the following Method.

Take the Bottom of a wooden Rake, with two upright Handles; fix in it wooden Teeth, the Thickneſs of a ſmall Finger, at three Inches Diſtance, but not more, leſt ſome of them ſhould miſcarry and the Ground in the Rows left too thin, and Half an Inch long, made a little rounding at the Point: Preſs with the Foot this Inſtrument, on the Earth by the Line, quite through the Ground, which will then be holed at equal Diſtance. Or it may be done with the Truck of a Barrow, ſtuck with Pegs of the ſame Size and Length, and ſet at the ſame Diſtance as in the other Inſtrument; and with a Frame roll this Truck along the Line, until the Holes are all made: Then with the Finger and Thumb drop into each Hole not leſs than five or ſix Seeds, until the Seedſman has reached as far as he can to the right Hand, where he ſhould mark at the Hole he left off; and with the Back of his Finger he muſt cover the Holes that he dropped into, lightly, and ſo he is to proceed until the Field is ſown. It is incredible how ſoon a few Boys will paſs over a full Acre in this Way; but a Man of tolerable Ingenuity might convert a Part of Mr. *Tull's* Drill Machine to ſuch an Uſe, was it worth While.

If this Method of Sowing be purſued, three Pounds of Seed will nearly do for an Acre; but as the Seed is ſeldom very Good, perhaps it may require three Pounds and a Half. The only Way to try how it may be depended on is to take a few Seeds promiſcuouſly, and ſow them near your Houſe, watering gently Morning and Evening; and in three or four Days, if it is good, it will certainly ſprout, or ſhow a Diſpoſition to do it, provided it is not covered deeper than Half an Inch. The Number ſprouting ſhould direct the Quantity to be dropped in each Hole, always remembering the Evil of ſowing too thick is ſooner remedied than ſowing too thin; eſpecially when you ſow in Rows.

Lucern differs very little from Clover in the Shape of its Seed, but in its Colour it does; for Clover is of a lively ſhining yellow, with a purpliſh Caſt; and Lucern of a dull yellow, and the Seed not ſo plump as Clover: Both are alike for a While after ſprouting, two thick Lobes being the firſt Leaves they appear with; but a Fortnight or three Weeks after it is come up Lucern takes ſuch a Diſtinction as is not reſembled by any Thing that I know but the Melilot. It is therefore eaſily known from all Kinds of Weeds that ſpring about this Time of the Year. When it can be thus well diſtinguiſhed it is to be weeded by Hand, as carefully as Tobacco-Beds generally are; for on this the Growth of it principally depends. Now, as this is the greateſt Part of all the Labour neceſſary the firſt Year, the Uſefulneſs of ſowing it in Rows is eaſily diſcovered, as all Weeds but thoſe directly in the Row may be pared away with a Turnip Hoe, as ſoon as the Rows are cleared by the Hand, which greatly facilitates the Labour.

When you find it has got Strength enough, earth it lightly up as you do Garden Peas; and when the Ends of the Leaves begin to look ruſty (which it generally does, the firſt Year, at about a Foot high) the Whole muſt be carefully clipped down with Sheers, to an Inch or ſo from the Ground: But Knives or Reap-Hooks are not yet to be uſed though in other Years they may, leſt the Roots be diſturbed in the Ground. Thus, is it to be managed four or five Times (or perhaps oftener) the firſt Year, as the Seaſons may prove; that is, weeded, clipped down, and earthed up afterwards.

The *November* following dig on each Side the Rows, within four Inches of the Lucern, a Trench of one Spit wide and half a Spit deep; put into theſe Trenches and manure three Parts rotten, and cover it with the Earth taken out of the Trenches, but ſo as not to leave the Roots of Lucern in a Hollow between them; that Water may not lodge there in the Winter, which would be to ſpoil it.

The March following ſtir the ſaid Earth to preſerve the Plants to ſhow a new green Border, and dig carefully the Spaces between the Rows pretty deep, but ſo as not to touch the Dung buried in *November*; then earth up as before-directed, but proportioned to its Growth. About the Middle of *March* you will perceive it to flouriſh; and at this Time of the Year is generally ready. It will be high enough to cut for the Beaſts by the End of *April*, that is, about two Feet and better; for now the Height is to govern the Cutting, as the Roots have got ſo much Hold of the Ground as to keep the Lucern from rotting. In Cutting now take down no more than you want in your Crib Morning and Evening, according to a former Direction that I propoſe to give in this Letter; and as ſoon as the Rows are cut down and carried off, weed the Rows and Spaces between, and earth up the Plants that are cut down; for by doing a Little this every Day the Whole will be effected in its proper Time, and really imperceptibly. After this Cutting, which muſt be laſt in the Autumn, as there is no Danger of unearthing the Dung ſpread as in *November*; a Angle-winged Plough, with one Horſe, as you do in Corn-Fields, if the Mould Board be ſet wide enough, will do the Work of Weeding and Earthing up the Lucern; the Horſe's Labour will be a Trifle, if he is ſet to work as ſoon as a Row or two is carried off.

The Saving of Seed is rather a Prejudice than any Advantage to Lucern, therefore it ſhould not be attempted unleſs Seed is wanted: In ſuch a Caſe Mr. *Millar* ſeems to be very rational in his Direction, of leaving here and there a Bunch or two, or more, in a Row, at the firſt Cutting of it, in the ſecond Year's Growth; but I muſt tell you the Seed does not ripen altogether, therefore it muſt be watched and cut out with the Stalk as it ripens. When theſe Branches are done bearing Seed, cut them down, and earth them up as before directed.

Let me now give you ſome Cautions, by Way of further Directions: We are ſo ſanguine in Virginia as to give over every thing that does not immediately turn out according to our Expectations, but be not you diſheartned with Lucern in its firſt Stage, for I do aſſure you it will be at leaſt a good Month from its coming up before it will look any Thing tolerable; and you may remember, my dear Colonel, how much the Scheme of tending it on ſtiff Land was ridiculed when my Field was viewed at ſuch a Time, but now you ſee it anſwers every Expectation that could have been raiſed in the moſt warm Imagination. Again, Lucern will ſometimes die away, for ten or twenty Yards in Length; a Circumſtance that I own was very diſcouraging to myſelf; but as I was reſolved on effecting a Thing that Reaſon, and indeed Experience, had convinced me might be done, I ſearched into the Cauſe of it, and found it at that Time to be the Mole that had eaten the Roots, or he could not have killed the Plant by burrowing, as it grows ſo deep; and as the Earth in the Rows was light, it was natural for him to take up and down them, and cut away. I had no Artiſt to catch the deſtructive Villain, but the Planter's Method in his Tobacco-Beds readily ſtruck me; and at eight or ten Feet Diſtance, in every Row, I drove broad Pieces of Clapboard or Shingles about twelve Inches deep, which proved ſuch an Obſtruction that he ſeldom cut a Plant afterwards.

As the Crops which will be annually produced, will be very large, they muſt naturally exhauſt the Strength of the Soil: The Method of manuring in Trenches, as before, ſhould then certainly be purſued, every ſecond Year at leaſt; and when you have once tried it, you will be ſo ſenſible of the Smallneſs of the Quantity of Manure that will be neceſſary for an Acre, that I am perſuaded you will dung it every Year. Let me now endeavour to confirm this, by an Argument really much in Point, that I draw from Experience in my Farm; which a general Knowledge firſt ſtarred, and then led me to reduce it to ſome Degree of Certainty by Experiment: Every Planter knows that Half a Peck of good rotten Stuff, put into a Hill, will bring him a fine Tobacco Plant; now ſuppoſe each Hill to be a Yard ſquare, the Acre muſt contain 4840 Hills (which are many more than good Planters chooſe to make in an Acre) and as 4840 Half-Pecks are equal to 605 Buſhels, it follows that 15 Cart-Loads of Dung, rated at 40 Buſhels to the Load, will dung all theſe Hills within five Buſhels of Dung; but, as a Farmer, I will allow 20 Loads to the Acre, a Quantity which I have found will make Land of but an indifferent Sward, if any Thing pulverized by Cultivation, produce not only a good Crop of Tobacco, but alſo a fine Crop of Wheat; and as it is not required that Land for Lucern ſhould be richer than Tobacco Ground, I propoſe to give it the ſame Proportion of Manure as I do allow to the Tobacco, which will be 10 Loads to the Acre only; for, according to the above Method of ſowing it, there will be but Half the Acre in Tendance manured; for there are firſt four Inches on each Side of the Row not dunged, and 10 Inches in the Middle of the Spaces between each Row not touched with Dung; theſe both make 18 Inches, out of the three Feet Diſtance directed, from Row to Row, which is full Half the Acre. Now are 10 Loads, or 400 Buſhels of Dung, ſuch a Quantity as to frighten any one from preparing for an Acre of Lucern, tho' it ſhould require it every Year? Does not every Gentleman's Seat really furniſh as much, nay more, of thoſe Things, that would be proper, were they timely taken Care of? Such as the Duſt of Houſes, the Sweepings of Yards, Cellars and Chimnies, and the Lie drawn Aſhes of Soapaſſes which would all be excellent, if joined with the Trath of Gardens laid out to rot: Nay if *Cleaſing* ſhould ſpare ſome of the *Sorts de Bouillis* from her Offerury, it would add to the Strength of the Compoſt. And the Way that I manage theſe Things is, after my Farm Dung is all carried out, I ſet my Dung Carts to collect the Offals (as I call them) of all Places, from every Hole and Corner, where they have been depoſited by general Order, the preceding Summer and Winter; this they remove to ſome Place convenient to the Ground that is to be manured by it; there it is heaped Stratum on Stratum, for the Summer's rotting (which is generally from the Middle of *May* to the Month of *November*) and turned by chopping all down perpendicularly, and heaped again in Order to mix the better, as often in the Time as my Gardener finds he can be ſpared from his other Work. Perhaps Marle Mud, with which ſome Gentlemen are ſo very happy as to abound, will, if gotten any Time beforehand, and laſſered to lie and ſoy, be a noble Manure of Lucern, when thus treated in ſtiff Clay Lands; for obſerve, although I am endeavouring to ſhow from Experience that Lucern will grow to a prodigious Advantage in ſtiff Lands, I do not condemn the ſowing of it in light Lands, nor do I pretend to exclude the Uſe of light Manure: All that I mean is, that light Lands are ſo far from being (as the Books tell us) the beſt ſuited to it, that they do not produce it in any Proportion equal to ſtiff Lands, when properly managed; and perhaps it will be found that it requires both Kinds indeed, light for its upper Roots, to ſhoot and grow to moiſt, they have Strength enough to tend downwards, and then meet ſtiff Clays to draw Nouriſhment from, as they paſs through them.

Yeo