

You will possibly look on what I have written as too much Trouble for you to undertake: If you, who have seen the Acre growing, with what you in Raptures pronounced the Food of 40 Cows, shall think so, what then must others do, that have not seen it? I will therefore here point out how easy it is to effect the Whole: I have only employed (except in bringing the Land from its rude State into regular Rows, and collecting my Manure) one trusty Fellow, who though but an indifferent Hand, has with two Boys (mere Children) hitherto managed and conducted this Acre, and my Garden too, to very good Purpose. I boast no Niceties in my Garden, but I believe I may say that the Extent of it, and perhaps the Dunging given it, necessary to make it produce tolerably, is Labour full as great as in other Gentlemen's Gardens, where Parterres and Orangeries are in great Esteem; but I need not dwell here, you have been so lately an Evidence to the Truth of what I write. You must now give me Leave to hint to you the Advantages of this Acre of Lucern: I do assure you on my Honour, that Part of it which you saw so high the 12th of this Month, had been cut down the 16th of April, at Least two Feet high; and I began to cut it again the 14th of this Month, and do find that four Cows can feed plentifully enough on it, Night and Morning; that is, they will eat but two Rows, of 50 Yards long each, in three Days. I say then if four Cows are three Days eating two Rows, it will require nine Rows of the same Length to feed 18 Cows the same Time, which is equal to three Rows a Day; and as 30 Days are found to be Time long enough for Growth to cut again, suppose only 90 Rows of 50 Yards long in an Acre (which are almost seven less than three really are) as each three Rows will be one Day longer growing from the Cutting than the next three Rows, the whole 90 Rows will expend 30 Days between the Cutting of the first and last three Rows: Therefore it is evident the Acre may be constantly feeding the 18 Cows, during the growing Season, which we may reckon from the Beginning of April, at Least, to the Beginning of August; and some Years longer, even until the Frosts come; but in this I am not quite so certain as I hope I shall be by further Observation. I wish I had directed the Milk of my Cows to have been measured Time enough to have stated the Quantity gained by feeding: Perhaps I should have discovered such an Advantage in it as would have enabled me, in this Account of the Usefulness of an Acre of Lucern, to reduce the Number of milch Cows, from 18 for Family Use, so as to take in the necessary Draught Horses into the Article of Feeding; for, as luxuriant as the Branches of this Grass are, they are nevertheless sufficiently tender for every Creature to eat, owing to its prodigious quick Growth.

I do suppose it will be observed on me, that during the Months of April and May, when this last Part of the Experiment was made, it was a Season uncommonly raining, which may not frequently happen, and therefore Lucern not always so profitable. I do allow we had frequent Rains, and they must also acknowledge, that it was so very cold at the Time, there was scarcely a Vegetable that appeared in a growing Condition; from whence I think I have two clear Deductions to be made in Favour of Lucern: First, generally that it is a Grass that will grow extravagantly, when hardly any Thing else seems to vegetate. Secondly, as Moisture is here the presumptive Cause of this Growth, it follows that stiff Lands, which always retain the Moisture much longer than light, are better suited than light Lands to its Cultivation. If it should be objected, that although stiff Lands may sometimes retain a Moisture suitable to the Growth of Lucern, yet at other Times, by keeping too much, they may injure it; I answer, such an Observation can only be good as to the above Ground ponding of Water, which should and may be carried off by Drains, cut prudently through the Field: For it is clear, in the Time of those Rains large Quantities of Water fell, and even a Day or two after the Weather had cleared up, a Hole of a Foot deep could not be dug in the Earth, but it would be presently full of Water, that oozed from the Land about it, and yet the Lucern grew extravagantly: Provided then, I say, the Bottom (as the Farmer calls it) is solid, it must be a Sort of a little Deluge of Water that will injure the downright Roots of this Plant.

There are some who recommend the sowing Lucern in August, because then all Weeds are sprouted for that Year, and you will not be troubled much in weeding the Plant when young, and it will have Time enough to get good Root, to stand the Winter. I own that the Business of Weeds, if

it be true as it is asserted, is a Reason sufficient for preferring August; but my Experiments have not been so successful in this Point; and as I know the Plant always takes some Time before it gets into a strong growing State, I apprehend the early Frosts in September may be dangerous: Besides, by sowing in April, if any Part of it should fail, there is at Least the August Season to restore it in, which will not be the Case, if it is first sown in August, should any of it miss; and there will be at Least eight Months Time lost in the Growth of that which shall be missing. However, let each Man please himself.

You must take one little Caution or two more with you before I have done: Every hasty Rain, with a hot or windy Day after it, bakes stiff Land: and as Lucern must needs, from its quick Growth, be a very succulent Plant, the Juices in such a Circumstance of baking Earth may be obstructed in their Circulation. It should therefore be lightly earthed up, when under such a State; but as this can only happen when the Plant is newly cut down, the general Direction for earthing after every Cutting will suffice, and at all other Times its Branches will shade its own Roots. I have somewhere read a Piece of Advice, that I now give you, not because I think it really necessary, if the Method I have before prescribed be strictly pursued, but left by Accident it should in this Particular be omitted; that is, every Winter clear off all the Trash that may proceed from Branches left on the Lucern, that the tender Shoots which are always ready to come out may not be damaged. Again, Reason will direct you that such frequent Shooting and Cutting of Lucern must form a Crown to the Top of it, something like the Head of a Carrot: It should therefore be so governed in its Growth and Cutting that this Crown be not too low in the Ground or too high out of it; so that if you begin to cut it down to about an Inch high the first Time, you may continue it so as to make it about two Inches for ever afterwards. You will perceive that I do not at all approve of the Feeding it down with Creatures, in any Manner; I hope then I need not advise the fencing it in, against all Trespasses of every Kind, let who will write to the contrary, which I know some Authors have done.

I had almost forgot that it may be asked how long Lucern tended after this Manner will last in the Ground? I answer that (if the Books are to be depended on) it will continue by some for eighteen, by some twenty Years, and by others a much longer Time; and as none of their Objections to the tending it on stiff Lands run on the Continuance of it, I can hardly think it will fail sooner on stiff than it will on light Lands. But in this I speak nothing from Experience, and perhaps I never shall have an Opportunity of ascertaining the Period of its Growth from my own Knowledge, because much less Time than the shortest mentioned by any Writer on it, when added to the Age of a Man turned of fifty Years, is something too unreasonable for him to expect to live, especially in such a hot unsettled Climate as Virginia now seems to be.

I have now, my Friend, said every Thing on the Subject that I can do from Reason or Experience, and must beg Pardon for passing this Letter to you through the Press: It is done purely with a View to benefit some Part of my Country; and as I boast no new Discovery in it, but what every Writer on the Subject will excuse me for; such as the Pointing out a Method by which this most valuable Grass may be cultivated, with very great Success, on Lands that they have too hastily deemed improper, I am not ashamed to put my Name to it. And however extravagant some Parts of the Letter may seem to others; as it has the best Proof in the World to back for it, Matter of Fact founded on real Experience, I will say to every Disputer Come and see. As to the excruciating Blades, they may know that it is the Pleasure of an honest Man to endeavour to do a Service to his Country. And to believe that it will be now done in some Measure, is an Addition to the Satisfaction of,   
Your Most affectionate Friend,   
LONDON CARTER.

CHARLES-TOWN (in South-Carolina). Jan. 1. THE 3d of November Commodore Kappel arrived at Port-Royal, with the Valiant, Oxford, Nottingham and Temeraire, and brought in a French 50 Gun Ship, a Frigate, and nine Merchantmen, all richly laden with Sugars, &c. from Cape Francois for Old France; which he fell in with on his Way from the Havannah to Jamaica,

in the Windward Passage; only two Merchantmen and one Frigate escaped: The Frigate taken, is said to have 400,000 Dollars on board, Spanish Property, sent to Cape Francois from the Havannah, before that Place was invested, to be shipped from thence for Europe.—Nov. 8. At 45 Minutes past Eight in the Morning, a great Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Kingston, which lasted 15 Seconds, and so terrified the Inhabitants, that they ran into the Streets, fearing their Houses would fall.—Nov. 17. Arrived at Port-Royal, a French Transport Ship, with 84 Grenadiers on board, taken by his Majesty's Ship Rose, Captain Nott. The Prisoners said, they came out from Brest the latter End of September, with 15 other Transports, under Convoy of seven Men of War, with 5000 Troops, destined to succour the Spaniards at the Havannah.—Nov. 18. Capt. Wright, in the Mars Privateer of New-York, came into Port-Royal, having narrowly escaped being taken by the aforesaid French Fleet, which he fell in with just to Windward of the Cape, and judged to be English Cruisers, till he saw them all go into the Harbour: He afterwards discovered an Encampment upon the Hill, about two Miles West of the Town.—Nov. 20. Three Ships of the Line, and as many Frigates, sailed on a Cruise from Jamaica, who were ordered to join the Hampshire Convoy off Cape Nichola, and see them safe thro' the Passage.—Nov. 22. A large Sloop came into Port-Royal, and brought an Account, that the Richmond and Danae Frigates had taken two more French Transports, full of Troops, Part of the Fleet already mentioned. The same Day, Leagues from Port-Royal, met a Privateer, belonging to Virginia, going in with a large French Homeward bound Ship, which she had taken.—Dec. 3. The Hampshire's Convoy was separated in a Gale of Wind, between Navassa and Cape Tiberoon, which obliged many of them to be away.—The 14th, about 33 of them got together again near Cape Nichola, where the Convoy was joined by six Men of War, that sailed from Jamaica the 25th of November. The Whole went to under the Land, in order to refit such Merchantmen as had carried away Spars, &c.—Dec. 17. A Providence Privateer, called the Abigail, Capt. Wells, Commander, came into the Fleet at Nichola, and gave Information, that on the 10th a Privateer Ship belonging to New York, commanded by Capt. Oman, and a Privateer Sloop belonging to Rhode-Island, Capt. Cranston, were taken, and carried into the Cape, by two French 64 Gun Ships; Capt. Wells took up Cranston's Boat, and seven Hands, that were fishing; the Privateers were at Anchor, and the French Ship shewed English Colours.—Dec. 18. The King George Privateer, Capt. Kemp, of New-England, anchored amongst the Fleet at Cape Nichola, who said he had taken a large French Ship, the Bite of Leoganne, which he intended to send to Providence; but that he was parted from his Ship in a Gale of Wind near the Old Straits, and had since learnt, that the French Crew, being 14 in Number, rose on the 12 Men, he put on board overpowered them, and carried the Ship to Barbadoes.—Dec. 19. The whole Fleet got under Way from Cape Nichola, and the same Night Capt. Haig lost Sight of them.

By the Conquest of Canada, it is computed there are 52,000 Gunmen of different Nations of Indians reduced to his Majesty's Obedience.

PERTH-A-MBOY, February 26, 1763. Yesterday, about One o'Clock, his Excellency WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Esq; Captain General, and Governor in Chief of the Province of New-Jersey, arrived in this City from Philadelphia.—Notwithstanding the great Inclemency of the Weather, his Excellency was met about seven Miles off by the Middlesex Troop of Horse and several Gentlemen in Sleighs, who attended him back to this Place. On his Arrival, his Majesty's Council for this Province, having been summoned for that Purpose, received him; and after his Commission was read in Council, and the usual Oaths administered, the Commission was published in the Court-House, amidst a very great Concourse of People; and the whole was conducted with as much Decency, and good Decorum, as this Season could possibly admit of.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5. Captain Ashmead, from Jamaica, informs us that Captain James Lake, in a Privateer Sloop of 16 Carriage Guns, belonging to that Island, being on a Cruise, fell in with five Spanish Privateers, going to St. Jago de Cuba, from Tiberoon Bay, with 700 Soldiers, it was said, on board that Captain Lake engaged these Privateers for about two Hours, and behaved most gallantly,

was at last overpowered and taken by the Privateers; after throwing in their hands he boarded him. The particular Name of Captain Lake was not known, but considerable, considering the very ill after he had struck, he fought with. The Enemy's Cutlasses cut off some of his Fingers, one of his Arms. Captain Lake but unluckily parted with her the

ANNAPOLIS, M. Tuesday last Died here, in the 40th Age, after a tedious Indisposition, NICHOLSON, a very worthy young man, whose amiable and virtuous Deeds, his Love and Esteem of all his Friends, by whom his Death is sincerely

We are inform'd from Cecil County, that BAXTER, late Sheriff of that County, formerly one of their Magistrates and a Gentleman of an honest, fair, and amiable Character, in every Station of Life, as Public, and much Esteem'd by the People. Mr. BAXTER was greatly afflicted before his Death, with a Cancer in his Breast, which gave him constant and sometimes very great Pains; but he bore his Sufferings with true Christian Patience and Resignation, and at the Will of Heaven, he brought on him the Mercy of a

MR. WILLIAM SANDERSON, a Gentleman of the County of Middlesex, who served an Apprenticeship to Mr. Lux Merchant, of Baltimore, in the County of Somerset, Capt. Errickson, to settle in Annapolis, and will be glad to receive from any of his Acquaintance or Others, who will oblige him with a Letter of that Sort; and they may depend on his Expedition and strict Punctuality. Lived some Time in the West-India, and sufficient Credentials of his Capacity and Integrity.

Charles County, Md. To be SOLD by the Subscribers, FENDUE, on TUESDAY the 1st of MAY next, at the late Residence of Mr. JOHN FENDALL, deceased, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, Virginia Currency.

A CHOICE Parcel of COLONIAL SLAVES, consisting of Men, Women, and Girls; among them are several House Maids that understand the English Language. A Variety of Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep. John Fendall's Stud of BLOOD HORSES, and COLTS; among them a famous Grey Stone Horse that beat a Quarter of a Mile, with 85 odd Pounds, also won a Match of a Quarter of a Mile, with a Virginia Horse called Hips, and was ridden by several Gentlemen, who know him, to be a famous Horse. He was bred by Col. Fendall, and delivered in good Order to the Subscribers. Will be allowed for Payment, if the Subscribers will give a Bond and Security. The Sale will be at 10 o'Clock, and continue till all is sold.

ALL Persons who have just Claims against the said John Fendall's Estate, are requested to make them known to the Subscribers, and adjusted: And all Persons who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to make their Accounts known to the Subscribers, and adjusted: Those who are indebted to the said Estate, will be allowed Time for the Payment of their Debts, if they will come and settle them in a short Time.

SARAH FENDALL, PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL

Mount Calvert, Pr. George's County. To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBERS, SOME Negro WOMEN and Boys, or Bills.—Also to be SOLD, HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, whereon is a New Dwelling-House, Corn House, and an Old House. All Persons that have just Claims against the said Estate, are desired to apply for the same, and those who are indebted in Accounts of any kind, are desired to come and settle them. Notes without Seal, and standing, may be renewed.