unquestioned attachment to the Constitution, his accurate acquaintance with with its principles, & his unsurpassed ability to explain and defend them;—because his principles politics, and character are completely mingled and identified with the constitution of the United States:—because he is regarded at home as among the ablest of its expounders, and abroad as completely identified with that sacred charter of our liberties;—a living commentary on its principles;—not only deriving from it his chief distinction as a public man, but paying back the great debt, by the most eloquent, masterly, and successful effort made to uphold it, to illustrate it and to recommend it more and more to the effection of his countrymen, and the admiration of the world.

12. *Resolved* That it is an especial recommendation of DANIEL WEBSTER to the confidence of the people, that his opinions and principles are known open & undisguised, that the part he has taken in the interesting questions of the several last years has called upon him to state define, and limit his opinions respecting the provisions of the Constitution, till all know their character and extent; and that we regard these opinions as the true views of the Constitution, equally remote from all tendency to consolidation and all tendancy to disunion;—as moderate, just and practicable and indispensable to the well-being of the happy frame of Government under which we live.

13. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the time has not come, when an overruning necessity calls upon the Whigs to compromise their principles, or desert their own standard,—that while they are not responsible for results, they are responsible sacredly responsible, for their own consistency, their own enduring love of Country, and their own fidelity to the Constitution; and that whether successful or unsuccessful, whether found in majorities or minorities, a plain path of duty lies before them from which they cannot depart without obvious inconsistency and dereliction of principle.

14. *Resolved*, Therefore under the influence of these feelings and opinions, that we concur in the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and tender to it our decided and earnest support; that though others waver, or faulter or surrender, our purpose still is not to despair in the cause of Liberty & the Country, but to meet the crisis with zeal, as well as firmness, and to adhere to what we esteem principle and duty let who will follow or who will fly.

15. Therefore, Resolved finally, by the citizens of Boston and its vicinity, in Faneuil Hall assembled, that the cause of Liberty and Free Government, in all ages, is one, and as our fathers, within this sacred temple, fearlessly and zealously engaged in noble warfare with the Office Holders of their day, and undismayed by the numbers arrayed against them, unseduced by the bribes of power, and unawed by its terrors, boldly sounded the war cry of Freedom from this hallowed spot, we in imitation of them, pledge ourselves to the same noble cause, to struggle against abuses of the same pernicious kindred with those which awoke the spirit of 1776; to maintain the rights for which our fathers staked their lives; to vindicate that sway of the law, which was the great object of their toils & perils; that we will march with cheerful confidence and hope, beneath the Banner of the Constitution, with the name of its great champion in the centre of the field, well assured that if our beloved country is to conquer in the approaching struggle, it must be beneath this sign; and we call upon our friends—the friends of liberty, by whatever name they are designated, throughout the Union, on all who reverence the Constitution, on all who wish for a government of laws and a charter of civil rights, to descend to their children, to rise as one man, and go with us; to forget local preferences and individual partialities, to act on pure principle; to hasten to the rescue of the country, & to assign the highest trust in the disposal of the People, to the man of whom it was declared by Wm. Lowndes, that "the North had not his equal, nor the South his superior."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE IN CHILI.

Destruction of the Cities of Conception and Talcahuana—By the arival of the ship Coral, at New Bedford from Talcahuana, intelligence has been received of the entire destruction of that port, the city of Conception and more than thirty villages lying between the Pacific and the Andes by a succession of earthquakes, the first of which occurred on the 20th of February. The number of lives lost had not been ascertained when the Coral sailed. There were but two other American ships in the harbor at the time namely the Milton and the Nile. A small schooner was driven from her anchorage and drifted over the town, the sea rushing upon the land in great waves after the first shock rising twenty five or thirty feet, & sweeping away the ruins. Many lives were saved by the active exertion of the crews three American ships. The Coral sailed on the 6th of March up to which time the shocks continued every day but with diminished violence. From four to five hundred persons were believed to have perished in the villages.

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Easton and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in all its varieties at the shop next door to the Post Office, where he will attend to all orders in his line, with punctuality and dispatch.

Having served his time in one of the first establishments in Baltimore, and studied the art of Cutting to pertection, he feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who may honor him with their patronage. He has made arrangements to receive the

FASHIONS

regularly, as they come out; and hopes from his untiring disposition to please to merit and obtain a share of public patronage.

The public's obedient servant,

JOHN SATTERFIELD.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Morning, June 6.

We learn that it is tried to be rumoured abroad by the opponents of both White and Webster, that the friends of White cant attend the meeting which is invited by *a call upon all opposed to Van Buren*—alledging as a reason, that they are not of the Whig party. This cunning device grows out of a short sighted sense—Pray, who, is it at the head of most of those who compose the friends of White in the middle and some of the Southern States? Is it not the Hon. John C. Calhoun?—and who goes more thorough with the Whigs against the errors and dangers of the Jackson Administration than John C. Calhoun? Is he not identified with them? Between Mr. Calhoun and his friends and some of the Whigs, there are points of difference of high principles—but is not the same true of the intelligent and thinking men of the same party everywhere? Is there any party where among those who think for themselves, all think exactly alike upon all points? certainly not—a general concurrence in opposition to a given set of men or of measures, is sufficient to unite men in resistance to them—whilst a moderate degree of coincidence of sentiment is enough to cause them to join in reform. Besides, if men opposed to the same things succeed in their opposition, they inevitably assimilate themselves to each other in producing the necessary reform. In truth between the friends of Webster and the friends of White there is no cause of shyness—they both see the horrors to which Van Burenism is tending, and they both want to avert them. Let us do nothing willingly to prejudice White's cause—for if we cant succeed with our own Candidate, our aid may ensure success to his—This is open and above board—let us disdain and defy intrigue let us be rational, dispassionate, and firm—then with proper energy we may defeat "Van Buren and Intrigue."

We rejoice at the passage of the American Indemnity Bill which passed the French Chambers—and particularly by the unexpectedly large majority. This we hope will put all to rest and seal the good understanding between the two Countries.

As for the explanation required in relation to the President's Message to Congress upon that subject, why upon that point we shall not spend a thought.

Says a friend of Judge, "I am sorry I cant go Webster"—why not? "because he is for the Bank"—This we regard as extreme weakness & the most unfortunate resource that prejudice could find—After Mr. Webster's declaration on the floor of Congress last Session, no opponent of the Bank can make his opinions & acts relative to the Bank the ground of opposition to him—For Mr. Webster took occasion to declare, that he considered the present Bank of the United States at an end—that there was no prospect of a renewal of its charter—and further, that he would never again do any thing towards resuscitating this Bank or establishing a new one, until the public sentiment of the country, taught by its own experience, shall feel the necessity for such an establishment and demand it—then if he should be in the councils of the country he would be willing to lend his aid to establish a National Bank—but not until then.

The remarks of our correspondent to-day "right against Van Buren" have given rise to the following reflections—

We are glad to find the invitation given in this paper a short time since, in accordance with a suggestion from the Kent Bugle, to the anti Van Buren men of this Congressional district, has been kindly received by our brother editors—we trust that we shall soon see the favorable results in their papers springing from the people. The call to anti Van Buren men was designed according to plainest meaning—to include every voter in the district opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren as President of the United States, let him have been attached to whatever political party he may have been—It is principles and systems & measures, not men alone we ought to aim at; & we know that there are many men of the same principles who are divided among the Jackson party, the White party and the Whig party.

The Jackson party, as such, is now abou, coming to a close, and it is the object of Mr. Van Buren and his corps to convert them into a Van Buren party if they can—But knowing as they well do, that many have great objections to Mr. Van Buren, and that others have great doubts at least about him, the Van Buren managers have determined that their party shall not be called by the name of their leader and idol, but that it shall be called the The Great Democratic party, and that none others are or shall be Democrats but themselves—So by way of catching and gulling men, the Van Burenites will not allow themselves to be V Burenites, but exclusive Democrats of the Great Democratic party—not to go further into the exceptionable points of the Van Burenites, the invitation was meant to be given to all opposed to making Mr. Van Buren President, to ask their aid to effect the same object that they desire,—which is, to oppose Mr. Van Buren as President, and to elect a fit man to Congress who is decidedly opposed to him. The desire and design is to act together as a people for the National good.

The friends of Mr White and the friends of Mr. Webster seem to us to be aiming at really great and worthy National objects through the agency of different men—we pray to be excused for saying, that we regard the real Van Burenites *as aiming at the loaves and fishes and power*, directly and immediately; very willing that any National good may arise out of it that may occur in their grasping and enjoying these spoils.—But what concord can there be between the friends of White and Webster with their designs, and the Van Burenites with theirs? Who then can hesitate to say, that reason, nature and necessity all combine to produce the most cordial good feeling between the friends of White and the friends of Webster, leaving to the last hour the great result to be directed by imperious circumstances. Mr. White and his friends cant go to Mr. Van Buren and his friends—it is impossible—not less impossible is it for Mr Webster and his friends—Here then are two parties allied by honorable and patriotic feelings, advancing to the same point, in quest of a leader to conduct them to the same object—personal feelings have properly a just influence—but the national, public object is the controlling influence—each would prefer his own favorite to accomplish its ends—but sooner than not accomplish its end, either ought to be willing to go under the banner of the other—and that end is opposition to "*Van Buren and Intrigue*" aiming to make and preserve a party by the spoils and lures of office—whilst the friends of White go forth under the Banner of "*Judge White and the reduction of Patronage*"—and the friends of Webster have inscribed on theirs, "*Daniel Webster and the Constitution*"

Strawberries sold in the Baltimore Market on Wednesday last at from 8 to 20 cents per quart and Green Peas at 37 1-2 cents per bushel.

The Court of Appeals for the Eastern Shore, commenced its session on Monday the first day of June inst.—present Stephen, Archer, Dorsey and Chambers, Judges.

Otho Scott, Esquire, of Harford county, was admitted as an Attorney and qualified, &c.

The case of Goldhand vs. Benton—an appeal from Queen Anne's county Court, was argued by Spencer for the Appellant and Carmichael, sen. for Appellee—not decided.

THURSDAY, June 2d—John Glenn, Esquire and Reverdy Johnson, Esq. of Baltimore City and William W. Daingerfield, Esq. of Charles County were severally admitted to practice as Attornies and qualified, &c.

The case of Ringgold & Reed vs. Chambers—an appeal from the equity side of Kent county Court, was argued by Carmichael sen. for the Appellants, but not decided.

The cases of Yeamman and others vs. the Charlestown Presbyterian Congregation, Cecil county—of Houston vs. Nowland and others Garnishees of Wilson, of the Farmers' Bank of Delaware vs. Houston Garnishees of the Elkton Bank—of Nesbett vs. Dallas and of Ball vs Chew, Lessee, by agreement of Counsel are to be argued at Annapolis. In the case of Warrens, Lessee vs. Richardson and Parnell—the Judgment was affirmed nisi—the Counsel on both sides being absent.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Graham:

I was well pleased to see an address in your paper of a week or two past to all those opposed to Mr. Van Buren, inviting them to consult about holding a meeting to nominate a candidate in this district for Congress—I think it is high time it was done—and what pleased me too was, that the Kent Bugle just before that had set forth pretty much the same thing in a shorter way. I suppose Sir, if different newspapers in the different counties of the congress district will publish the notices for the benefit and information of the People, and then that they will let all know what the People in the different counties who are opposed to Van Buren think of it—and if they like it, as I expect they all will, then let meetings of the anti-Van Buren people be called in each county, and appoint delegates to a general district convention to be held at the time mentioned—I forget—and it would be well I think for you to keep on publishing the time for all to know it—as the time, as far as I recollect seemed to be tolerable convenient for all, I expect it may suit very well—I am in great spirits since I have seen the splits and kicks up in the Van Buren convention at Baltimore the other day—if now all opposed to Van Buren will join and just agree to run a candidate for Congress who is a thorough anti V. Buren man, all will be right & all will be safe The people dont like Van Buren indeed—they dont any of them like him of any sort—& many that may go with him will go because they cant help it—but they dont like Van Buren indeed. I will do all I can to help on with these meetings if the people will have them, and I will try my best, as I think every man ought to do. So here is success to you from one RIGHT AGAINST VAN BUREN.

[COMMUNICATED.]

TO THE FARMERS OF MARYLAND.—The Agricultural Board for the Eastern Shore, in Talbot County, take pleasure in presenting the following experiment, made by a member of the Board, to the attention of the Farmers generally, as a subject worthy to be inquired into. The experiment was made under very peculiar circumstances, and is not altogether satisfactory—but enough is shown to make it an object of attention and of further enquiry.

There can be no doubt but that Corn Tops and Corn Blades are among the best provender for Stock of all kinds—though perhaps gathered at a greater expense—thence a question arises, whether it would not be more profitable for Farmers to turn their attention more to hay making, than to rely so much on the provender from the Corn Crop.

In the first place, pulling blades, as generally done is one of the most unhealthy occupations that a labourer can be employed in. In the next place, calculating the time employed and the gains, does it not cost a farmer dearer than he can well afford to pay for it—that is, would not his labourers pay him better if engaged in cutting off the corn stalks with tops and blades all on them and in manuring for wheat during the season of fodder saving, and before the seed ploughs?—for we find by this experiment, as well as from other accounts that the fodder thus taken with the stalk is in a good state of preservation for food.

It is respectfully recommended by the Board to the Farmers generally to make experiments on this subject and prove it for themselves,—and they will be very much obliged to any farmer who will be so good as to present to them a statement of his experiment and the result as to weight and measure of the grain, and the condition of the fodder as food—together with any other incidental remarks.

By order of the Board through the publishing Committee.

May 28, 1835.

EXPERIMENT

IN SAVING FODDER.

The storms in the early part of the Autumn of 1834 were so very disastrous to the corn crop that at the usual time of saving fodder it seemed to be perfectly immaterial in what manner the crop was secured. The corn was level with the earth, the roots in many cases being broken off; nevertheless an experiment was tried to see whether, even under such circumstances, the mode pursued in curing would not vary the result very considerably. On the 15th of September a number of hills were selected from four adjoining rows of twin corn, so that the hills of each row should contain 100 ears

They were treated then as follows;

1st row, blades pulled and tops left on till the corn was gathered.

2d row, blades pulled and tops cut in the usual manner.

3d row, tops cut and blades left on till the corn was gathered.

4th cut down with the tops and blades both on and shocked in the field.

On the 27th of October the corn was gathered and husked, and on the 7th January 1835, it was shelled, when it weighed as follows:

	lbs.
1st row at the rate of	56¼ per bush.
2nd do	54 1 8
3d do	53 7 8
4th do	53 7 8

Thus showing that even in such a season as the last a difference of more than 2 lbs. per bushel was made by leaving the tops on until the corn ripened and that the corn cut off at the usual time of saving fodder with the blades & tops both left on, weighed only ¼ of a lb. less than that from which the tops and blades were taken in the usual mode of saving fodder.

It should be remarked that this corn was all taken off before the wheat was seeded but for which it is probable that the difference in weight would have been greater. The fodder taken off, stalks, corn and all before the last seeding, cured well & is now in excellent order for use.

April 1st, 1835.

As the members of the Church in St. Peter's Parish may doubt whether Church will be held on Whitsunday in St. Michaels at the Parish Church or in Miles River Neck—Notice is given that Church will be held at the latter place on Whitsunday and the Holy Sacrament administered.

PRICES CURRENT

BALTIMORE, June 3.

Wheat (red)	$1 03
Corn	85
Rye	93 a 95

DIED.

In this town on Wednesday last, Mrs. Sarah relict of the late Dr. Faisalis Martin, in the 68th year of her age, after a lingering illness of many years.

House, Sign, Ornamental and

FANCY PAINTING,

The subscribers having entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the above business, leave to assure the public that all orders left at their shop, opposite McNeal's & Hanson's Store, will be strictly and faithfully executed. Old Chairs handsomely repaired, Stands, Incantations of wood, Marble, &c. Also Odd Fellows Aprons and Banners neatly executed. Orders from a distance specifying any of the above, will have immediate attention. They respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

E. S. HOPKINS,
JAS HOPKINS.

P. S. E. S. Hopkins continues to paint Portraits and Miniatures at the Shop Back of Mr. John Wright's Shoe Store. Likenesses warranted and Painting well executed. Those who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, will please to call early as he wishes to pay a visit to the adjoining counties in a short time.

june 6 3w (W)

SYTHE CRADLING.

THE undersigned, grateful for past favors informs his customers and the public generally that he has on hand a first rate assortment of the best materials for cradling Sythes and is prepared to make or repair to order, on the most approved plan,

WHEAT CRADLES,

of either sprung or sawed stuff, provided early calls be made. He would also request such of his customers as have old Sythes that want repairs, to send them to his shop as soon as possible, to enable him to have them done in time.

The public's obedient servant,

JNO. B. FIRBANKS.

June 6 tf

FOR SALE.

A negro woman about 27 or 30 years of age, she is an excellent house servant and is sold for no fault. For further paticulars enquire of the editor.

June 6

New Wholesale and Retail

HAT STORE

168, MARKET STREET, BALTIMORE,
Between Charles and St. Paul's Streets.

The subscriber having taken the store lately occupied by Brimond & Co. Hat Manufacturers, wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has now, and intends keeping on hand, a good assortment of HATS, of various fashions and qualities, and such as he can, with confidence recommend to those who may be disposed to favor him with their custom. He respectfully invites Merchants and others visiting the city, to call and see his Stock before purchasing elsewhere; and as he will employ none but experienced and faithful workmen, and will endeavor to sell no Hats, which he cannot believe, will give entire satisfaction, he hopes to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

FRANCIS S. CORKRAN.

Baltimore, 6th mo. 6th tf

TALBOT COUNTY to wit

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid by petition in writing of William Smith of Talbot County, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of Assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said William Smith having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said William Smith be discharged and that he be and appear before the Judges of Talbot County Court, on the third Monday in November next and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said William Smith to attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the said William Smith should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand this second day of June 1835.

LAMBERT W. SPENCER.

June 6

Talbot County, to wit.

On application to me the Subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans' Court, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing of Josiah G. Rhodes of Talbot County, stating that he is under execution, and praying for the benefit of the act of assembly, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts—and the said Josiah G. Rhodes having complied with the several requisites required by the said acts of assembly—I do hereby order and adjudge that the said Josiah G. Rhodes be discharged and that he be and appear before the judges of Talbot County Court, on the 3d Monday in November next, and at such other days and times as the Court shall direct, the same time is appointed for the creditors of the said Josiah G. Rhodes to attend, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said Josiah G. Rhodes should not have the benefit of the said acts of Assembly.

Given under my hand the 14th day of April 1835. EDWARD N. HAMBLETON.

June 6

FOR SALE.

IN consequence of a settled disease, I have had for more than two years, deprives me of paying that attention to my farms, that is necessary to my interest, and I have come to the conclusion of disposing at private sale my farm, lying within four miles of the Trappe, and about one mile from Great Choptank river, containing 184 1-2 acres of land—this farm is now laid off in three lots, and three fields, the former is well improved, and the latter can be made so, as the soil is chiefly white oak land there is a new brick well of first rate water in the yard, and also a fine Mineral Spring within 300 yards of the dwelling, the tract of land was formerly in two farms, and can be made so again, if persons should be disposed to purchase together—the TIMBER is very abundant, being much more than is necessary for the farm, which could be disposed of to great advantage by a person living on the estate. The timber consists chiefly of white oak. The situation is considered healthy. Persons disposed to purchase, will of course view the property.

Terms of sale—On the delivery of the estate one fourth of the purchase money must be paid cash, and the balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, equal payments with approved security, interest from the date until paid—and on the payment of the whole purchase money, and not before, a good and sufficient Deed will be given. Apply to the subscriber, residing on his farm in Oxford Neck, Talbot county.

NICHOLAS THOMAS.

Anderton may 9 6w

The editor of the Caroline Advocate, will please copy the above, and charge Easton Gazette office.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has just returned from Baltimore and is now opening a large assortment of the above articles, consisting of Gentlemen's Boots, Monroes, Shoes and Pumps, boys ditto Ladies's Lasting, Kid, Morocco, Seal and leather Shoes, Childrens Lasting, Morocco and leather boots, of all sizes and various colours, infants ditto—also a handsome assortment of Palm leaf

HATS,

Blacking, &c. all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, together with a good assortment of

Materials,

which will be manufactured in the best manner to order. The subscriber having been engaged for a long time in the above business and endeavored so far as he was able, to give general satisfaction, feels a confident hope that he will still continue to receive that liberal share of the public patronage which has been so liberally extended to him heretofore.

The public's obedient servant

JOHN WRIGHT.

april 25 tf (W.Di)

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Wilson & Taylor

HAS just returned from Philadelphia and Baltimore and have opened their usual supply of

SPRING GOODS.

to which they invite the attention of the friends and the public generally.

april 25

New-Ark College.

THE Summer Term of this Institution will commence, both in the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments on Wednesday, the 27th of May, and will continue 17 weeks, after which there will be a vacation of 5 weeks. The Bill, which is to be paid for each term in advance, is for the

nce, is for the

Summer Term 17 weeks	$34 50
Winter Term 25 weeks	58
Total per annum	$92 50

This includes Board, Tuition, Room rent, Fuel for private and public rooms, Janitors wages, use of Library and incidental expenses. Washing is matter of private contract. Students furnish their own rooms, and find their own Books. The latter however can be purchased here.

To show the flourishing state of the Institution, it is only necessary to state that it has had 94 students in its first year; and from applications and annunciations already made a large addition is anticipated the next term. The College Edifice being already nearly full it will be necessary hereafter that all pupils under 14 years of age should board in private families. There expenses in this case will be nearly the same as if in the college edifice.

The Institution has now 5 Teachers whose whole time is devoted to the business of instruction, viz: a President, 3 Professors, and one tutor, to which it is probable, there will this summer be added a Lecturer on Chemistry.

Communications during the vacation may be addressed to the Rev. SAMUEL BELL Newark, Del., at all other times to

E. W. GILBERT, President.

New Ark, Del. May 2, 1835.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian, U. S. Gazette, Elkton Gazette, Easton Gazette, Princess Anne Herald, Village Record, will publish the above to the amount of $2 and forward bills to Delaware Journal office.

Notice to Creditors.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Lott Warfield, of Talbot County deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims with the Register of Wills of Talbot County, on or before the twentieth day of June next, as the administrator is desirous of striking a dividend, and closing the estate.

W. H. EMORY adm'r.
of Lott Warfield deceased.

may 23 3w

Day Labourers Wanted.

Sober industrious, and industrious day Labourers, will be wanted at the New Church about to be erected at Miles River Ferry—wages paid weekly in cash. They who wish to be employed there will make immediate application to

R. H. Goldsborough,
one of the Building Committee.

march 28

TO RENT

For the ensuing Year.

AND possession given on the first of January eighteen hundred and thirty six, my FARM in Edmondson's Neck called "Cook's Hope," at present occupied by Mr. Barnett Parrott. Also, the Farm adjoining Perry Hall, called "Mortlake," now in my own cultivation. For a suitable tenant the above farms will be leased on accommodating terms. Apply to

MARIA ROGERS.

Perry Hall, May 30 tf

To the Farmers and Gardeners.

The undersigned having made arrangements for disposing of the valuable SHELL MARL which exits on her estate in Talbot county, informs the agriculturists on and near the navigable waters of the Chesapeake Bay that her agent, Mr. Thomas Martin, is prepared to deliver the above article, in any quantities that may be required.

A platform or stage has been run out into deep water, where vessels of 12 feet draft of water may lie in safety. The Marl may be taken from the banks at the price of one cent bushel cash.

The fertilizing properties of calcareous marl are now so well known, that it is unnecessary to advert to the subject—in reference to this deposit it may be stated that it consists of Sea shells, with very little admixture of earth, and contains from 2 to 4 times the quantity of lime that is contained in the best English Marl.—Those wishing to purchase will please address Mr. Thomas Martin, Trappe, near Easton, Md. or the undersigned, Baltimore.—Vessels going for it will pass up the Great Choptank until the Dover bridge appears in sight—they will then come to Bankers landin where they will find the lands of the undersigned on the west bank of the river Samples of the marl can be seen at Messrs. Tyson & Fisher's, Market street

ISABELLA SMYTH.

Baltimore, may 30

The following is an extract from the report of the Geologist appointed by the state of Maryland to make a minute geological survey of the State.

"But perhaps the most valuable beds of shell marl in this part of Talbot county, inasmuch as they may be made extensively available to the public demands for the article, are those which were fully described in the preceding report. They occur three miles below Dover bridge, forming the high bank from fifteen to twenty feet above tide, being one compact mass of fossil shells, and extending nearly a mile along the river, on the farms of the late Col. Smyth and Mr Atkinson. These beds are in contiguous strata, apparently successive, and consist of vast accumulations principally, in the ascending order, of oyster shells succeeded by clam shells intermixed with other marine shells, scollop, clam and scollop, and uppermost principally of scollop. Endeavor was made to bring these beds into notice, with a view of enlisting them into the public service, by giving to their proprietors what was deemed proper directions for extracting the materials, and salutary advice as to a just estimate of its value, in order to secure a constant and permanent disposal of it. The subject is now in progress of experiment. South of these banks on the Choptank, no other deposite of marl is known to occur."

may 30 3w

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