

Lime as carbonate,	41.00
Specimen of blue marl from same, contained of—	
Lime as carbonate,	21.00
Specimen from Mr. Edward Hambleton. The shell marl specimen was composed as follows, of—	
Sand,	47.00
Iron and clay,	4.50
Lime as phosphate, (bone dust,)	1.75
Lime as carbonate,	46.60

The specimen of "greenish colored sand," overlaying the above, contained only a trace of sulphate of lime, (gypsum,) and is not worth the labor of its application. Many other analyses of marls were made and given to their owners.

These are but a part of the numerous and valuable marl beds in this county. At least one-third of it is underlayed by marl, whose average composition will give fifty per cent of air-slaked lime. These marls are very easily obtained, and produce, unaided, very great renovation in the adjoining land, frequently increasing the crop from three to twenty bushels of wheat in a single year, and giving a corresponding increase also of the corn crop. Notwithstanding the great and *now* universally admitted benefits of shell marl to the land of this county, it is only within the last few years that it has been generally used. Mr. Singleton applied it with great benefit near forty years ago.

The only specimens of marl brought to me for analyses in Caroline county, were two specimens from near Greensboro'.

Specimen No. 1.

Contained 28.50 per cent of air-slaked lime.

Specimen No. 2.

Contained 34.36 per cent of air-slaked lime.

There is a very valuable deposit also on the farm of Mr. T. H. Slaughter, near Denton, which as yet has never been used to any extent.

Its valuable matter is 68.60 of air-slaked lime, and 1.75 of phosphate of lime, (bone dust.) But very few marls on the shore are better than this.

I shall now call the attention of your honorable body to the inspection laws of the State, so far as they immediately affect the Agricultural interest. They are exceedingly defective, and need prompt and radical amendment.

To protect the weak against the oppression of the strong, and to secure to all safety in their persons and property, are duties which the State owes to all of its citizens.

In some instances these principles are fully carried out, they should be in all, but this is not the case.

If one, by reason of a superior physical ability, wrests from another his property, the State very wisely and justly interposes its power, causes restitution of the goods forcibly taken away, and punishes the offender, to prevent the commission of similar crimes. Equally binding is its obligation to protect all who may suffer in