sell the bank stock of the state at this time, would be ruinous to those institutions, and might greatly injure; if not destroy, the school fund of the several counties.

We rely, however, upon the wisdom of your honorable body, to originate measures which will be of essential service to the State, and must again ask of you a consideration of a bill to limit the sessions of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thomas, the President of the Senate being absent from the city Col. Ely, occupied the chair *pro tem* he observed that his opinion was, that certain parts of said message which he underscored & read, (and which are quoted to distinguish them) were out of order, because they reflected upon the proceedings of the co-ordinate branch of the legislature.

Mr. Pratt appealed from this decision; the question was put,—"Shall the decision of the President be the judgment of the Senate?"

It was determined in the negative by yeas and nays, as follows—yeas 5 nays 7.

The said message was then read the second time and adopted, by yeas and nays, as follows:—yeas, Messrs. Beckett, Donoho, Goldsborough, of D. Magruder, Potts, Pratt, Ricaud Stewart, 8,—nays, Messrs. Ely, pres. pro tem, Goldsborough of Q. A. Matthews of C. Matthews of A. Wason 5.

Saturday, Feb. 8th 1840.

Mr. Heckart reported a bill entitled, an act for the relief of Rebecca E. Creswell, of Port Deposit, Cecil county, State of Maryland; referred to the Committee on grievances and courts of justice.

Also, reported a bill entitled an act to amend the constitution and form of government of this State; Mr. Graves, from the committee on ways and means submitted the following resolution by way of report:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Treasurer be directed to withdraw from the hands of the Messrs. Barings, the State bonds placed in their hands by said Treasurer for the benefit of the Eastern Shore Rail Road and Annapolis and Elkridge Rail Road as per chap. 383 of 1838;

Mr. Graves moved to suspend the rule in order to give to the said resolution a second reading by special order.

While the question on the said motion was under debate, the clerk of the senate delivered a message from that body, and sundry bills and resolutions. After some time spent in said debate the question was put, will the house suspend the rule; determined in the negative.

The speaker then announced that a message had been received from the senate; and he informed the house that during the time that the message from the senate had been on his desk, he had opened it and perused the first three paragraphs of it; and that having seen that it contained matter which in his opinion was an encroachment upon the privileges of this house, he esteemed it to be a duty encumbent upon him as its presiding officer, to say thus much, previously to his putting the usual question, "whether the house would have it read;"

The question with reference to said message was then put by the speaker in the usual form, as follows, "will the house have it read?"

Mr. Sutton moved the previous question, and being put, on motion of Mr. Gaither, the yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows:—ayes 36, nays 18.

The main question was then put, will the house have said message read;

On motion of Mr. Hammond, the ayes and nays were required and appear as follows:—ayes 18, nays 37.

Mr. Humphreys then submitted the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas the parliamentary rule for the due preservation of the privileges, of the separate branches of the legislature, is that "they are not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of the votes that have been given, or of speeches that have been held, the members of the other branches of the legislature, until the same has been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner.

Resolved, therefore, by the House of Delegates, That the message last received from the senate, in reply to the message sent to that honorable body on the 5th inst. is in the opinion of this house, in conflict with parliamentary law and usage, and with the established privileges of this house.

Resolved, That it is the duty of this house to maintain the free and constitutional exercise of its own judgment, as to its own duties and as to "the course of its inquiries concerning affairs relating to the public interest."

Resolved, That the said message be returned forthwith to the senate, in order that that honorable body may have the earliest opportunity of reconsidering the same, if in their wisdom it should be expedient to do so.

Resolved, That the clerk of this house in returning to the honorable senate their said message, do deliver therewith a copy of these resolutions; which were read.

Mr. Winder moved the following message as a substitute for the said resolutions:

By the House of Delegates,
February 8th, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate.

To put an end to the interchange of unpleasant messages between your honorable body and this house, we have refused to have your message of yesterday read, with a declaration, that having informally understood that no disrespect or offence to this house intended by your message of the morning of the sixth instant relative to a proper amendment to the Constitution of the State; we take no offence at it, and suggest that in a spirit of mutual courtesy, the two branches of the General Assembly proceed with all due diligence to the discharge of their respective duties.

That the spirit and effect of this message may be in no degree impaired we forbear all comment upon the subject of the message referred to; which was read

Mr. Tuck moved the following message as a substitute for the resolutions submitted by Mr. Humphreys, and the message offered as a substitute therefor by Mr. Winder:

House of Delegates,
February 8th, 1840.

Gentlemen of the Senate,

We have received your message of the 7th inst. professing to be in regard to a bill to confirm an act to limit the sessions of the Legislature. When the imputed of "neglecting matters of grave concern to the State," is made against this body, we respectfully say in reply, that in its independent constitution, this house can acknowledge no right in a co-ordinate branch, to make any such imputation upon what this body may deem its appropriate action and therefore beg leave to return your message of yesterday.

Mr. Risteau moved to lay the resolutions and substitutes on the table.

On the question being put, on motion of Mr. Tuck, the yeas and nays were required and appear as follows:—yeas 29, nays 25.

Mr. Giles moved that the house do now adjourn;

On the question being put, on motion of Mr. Bowie, the yeas and nays were required and appeared as follows:—yeas 12, nays 13.

Mr. Bowie rose and offered to submit a motion, which the speaker decided was not in order, and could not be entertained, as it embraced matter which the house had determined should not be read;

From which decision, Mr. Bowie took an appeal;

Mr. Berry moved the previous question and the same being put, on motion of Mr. Tuck, the yeas and nays were required and appear as follows—yeas 31, nays 16.

So the call for the previous question was sustained.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays as follows:—yeas 36 nays 15.

CONGRESS

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1840.

A debate of extraordinary interest and animation took place in the Senate to-day and although the matter which gave rise to it was nothing more important than the presentation of a memorial for the abolition of slavery, the discussion took an exceedingly wide range, and embraced a great variety of political and party topics, having no connexion whatever with the question of Abolition.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, presented the memorial. It came from a single individual, a member of the Society of Friends Mr Clay, in conformity to his well known opinions of the inalienable right of petition, discharged his duty in complying with the request of the memorialist to present the paper; but left it to the Senate to dispose of as might be thought proper.

Mr. Clay took occasion to say that he believed the *crisis* of the Abolition excitement had passed. When this session of Congress opened, the agitation which had at one time prevailed was dead, and movements had not been made to revive it for political uses, we should have heard little of it.

Mr. Clay said he could not forbear expressing the gratification he had derived from reading two valuable works, calculated, in his opinion, to arrest the proceedings of the Abolitionists, and to diffuse just and patriotic notions of their ends and objects. He was happy to say that both these books were written by *Northern* men. In one of them, a book of great ability and interest, the proposition was presented with uncommon force, that two communities of distinct races could not live together, without the one becoming more or less in subjection to the other. Mr. Clay had called the writer's attention to the illustration given to his argument by Lord Durham, in his Report on the condition of Canada, submitted to the British Government. He expressed the firmest conviction, that whoever would read that Report would come to the same conclusion which was arrived at by the author of "Thoughts on Domestic Slavery." Lord Durham states as his decided opinion, after much observation of the French and British residents in Canada, that they cannot live together harmoniously, and that it is utterly impossible to hope for peace and tranquility in those provinces, except by making one portion of the inhabitants subordinate to the other.

When Mr. Clay sat down, Mr. Calhoun instantly rose, and gave an amusing example of his characteristic egotism by claiming as his thunder the proposition of the author to whom Mr. Clay had referred. That proposition he said was a solemn truth, and he had long ago announced it in the Senate. Two distinct races could not live together, but in the relation of master and slave, and therefore he had always held the existence of that relation in the South, as an institution tending to the common advantage of both races.

This truth being established, Mr. Calhoun proceeded to say he hoped the Senate would come soon to recognise another great truth in regard to what is called *the right of petition*. On that point, there seemed to him to be a perfect *infatuation* in the minds of many persons. This right, he maintained did not exist under *our republican system* of government. It belongs to the *despotic system* of government. *It is the last resort of slavery.* Here it is superceded by the ballot box—by the free suffrage guarded by the Constitution.

Did ever any one (he asked) hear of the right of petition in the ancient Republics?—in the free States of Greece and Rome? Never! never!

Those who claim it (he continued) in regard to the question of Abolition, do not use it for their own defence or the redress of grievances; but they employ it as a sword wherewith to make an assault on others.

He was *amazed* to hear sensible men talk of this right under our system. It had no part or lot in our Constitution.—The idea is borrowed from England.

Mr. Calhoun thanked Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, for the stand he had taken in refusing to present these petitions; and declared that if all the members of the Senate would take the same course, there would be no difficulty. He applauded the decision taken by the House of Representatives on the resolution of Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, to refuse to receive Abolition memorials. When he received petitions which he did not like he threw them in the fire; and he believed that, in the progress of truth, these ideas so prevalent about the right of petition would be speedily abandoned.

Mr. Clay noticed, in a strain of playful raillery, the petensions of Mr. Calhoun to be the original inventor of the idea respecting races not being able to live harmoniously without the one being in subjection to the other. He said, however, that he had not so much commended the idea as the manner in which it had been illustrated and enforced by the author of whom he had spoken.

Mr. Clay then expressed his entire dissent to the notion that the right of petition, so expressly guarded by the framers of the Constitution, is a mere NULLITY. He was for respecting it; and he sincerely believed that if these petitions were received and referred, and reported upon by a proper committee, more good would be done than by any marks of contempt and reprobation which could be put upon them at the threshhold.

With regard to the praise Mr. Calhoun had bestowed upon Mr. Tappan, of Ohio, Mr. Clay said he too was glad to hear the sentiments of that gentleman against the Abolitionists, and the more especially *since he had formerly been favorably disposed towards them.*

He concluded by declaring that as to the effect of the proceedings of the Abolitionists on the Union, he had no apprehension whatever. If the public press and the politicians would let the matter alone, and not agitate it for party purposes, the excitement would speedily die away.

Mr. Tallmadge next rose, and in a speech of great power, controverted the assumptions of Mr. Calhoun. He protested against treating the right of petition as a trivial matter; and maintained that it had been held as a matter of the greatest importance, from the first struggle of liberty in this country, down to the present time. In proof of this, he referred to the sentiments on the subject which pervaded all the public meetings immediately previous to and during the Revolution, and which were expressed in their resolutions and reports. With the same object, also, he referred to that amend*ment to the Constitution which guards* the right, and prohibits Congress from doing any thing to abridge it. This was one of the amendments, the adoption of which was made by New York an express condition, antecedent to the ratification by her people, of the Constitution.

The right, he maintained, went behind the Constitution. The citizen has a right to petition even for that which Congress is prohibited from granting.—He could present any petition, if couched in language respectful to this body.

Mr. Tallmadge closed, by remarking that having already made his sentiments known to the Senate and the country, he had not risen on this occasion for any purpose but to protest against the doctrines of the Senator from South Carolina, and to express his conviction that if gentlemen here had not invaded, and attempted to deprive the people of the inalienable right of petition, there would have been much less heard about abolition.

Mr. Calhoun, in his rejoinder, began to exhibit that offensive, domineering tone which has been so habitual to him of late. He called on Mr Tallmadge to say whether he would present a petition for putting down the Christian Religion, or one that contained abusive or disrespectful language towards the Senate.—But his manner of address was haughty, and indicated a feeling of triumph as if he had put questions which Mr. Tallmadge could not answer.

The distinguished Senator from New York, returned the defiance in a proper spirit, and quickly lowered Mr. Calhoun's exulting tone. He said a petition whose terms were disrespectful to this Senate was an exception of course, and self-protection required that the presentation of it should be refused. As to the other very improbable instance of a petition against the Christian Religion, he did not think there would be much harm in the presentation even of it, if it were referred to a properly constituted Committee.

Mr. Calhoun said he would be glad if the Senator would go home, and tell that to his constituents, they would alter their tone of remark upon the members of the other House who had voted against receiving these incendiary petitions. He repeated his denunciations against the 'monstrous doctrine' of the *right* to present such papers, and declared that those who held it showed they had less sympathy with the South, than they have with the fanatics of the North.

He then re-asserted that the whole essence of the doctrine was an absurdity under our Republican System!—Here, said he, the people are the sovereigns. Shall the sovereign petition the servant? The notion was ridiculous, &c. &c.

After the raphsody of this eccentric man was over, Mr. Bedford Brown of North Carolina, made one of his characteristic partizan speeches, the whole purpose of which was to make out the whole Opposition to be an Abolition Party.

Mr. Tallmadge very truly told him, in the course of a cutting reply, that when he talked of any political party in the North being an Abolition party, he talked of what he does not comprehend. There was no such political party there. There was no leading public man there of any party who was not willing to maintain the constitutional rights of the South.

Mr. Tallmadge also noticed the remark of Mr. Calhoun about the People being Sovereigns and therefore having no reason to petition their Slaves! Why, he asked, are these metaphysics presented now. The Senator seemed to have in his head the idea of his presenting a petition to one of his own slaves. Was that the analogy? Mr. T said, he rejected it. The people of the United States *are* sovereigns, and their represensatives are called public servants. When they petition, it is the petition not of masters to slaves, but of freemen to their public servants, and which those servants are bound to hear.

In conclusion Mr. Tallmadge noticed some remarks of Mr. Brown, about the "*Democratic Party*"; and said he would inform that gentleman and the Senate that true democracy is ascendant in every department of the Government of New York, 'Old Federalism" was put down and it was the intention of the people to keep it down. They had enough of the concentration of Executive power and patronage; and intended that true democratic republican principles should henceforth direct the destinies of the Empire State.

Mr. Buchanan endeavored to arrest the progress of the debate by a motion to lay on the table the question of reception; but yielded to the request of some of his friends and withdrew it.

Mr. WEBSTER then rose, and with his usual clearness and force, demonstrated the fallacy of Mr. CALHOUN's new fantacies about the right of petition being superceded under our system, when the friends of liberty actually took more pains to insert the clause which guards that right, than they did in reference to any other.

Mr. WEBSTER also expressed his dissent to the general principle, when broadly and unqualifiedly asserted, that two distinct races of men cannot live harmoniously together, without subjecting one to the other. He never could concur in such a sentiment; though he agreed that in the particular case of the difference between the white man and the negro, the proposition might be true. He objected, however, entirely to the general principle

The discussion now took a desultory range, and Mr. Tallmadge was again brought out to repel imputations upon the course of the opposition in his own State, and in the whole North, with reference to the Abolitionists. He bore himself gallantly throughout.

After a good deal of partizan twaddle from Messrs. Brown of N. C. & Smith of Connecticut, Mr. Clay rose and made an earnest and patriotic appeal to Senators on all sides to refrain from mixing up the question of Slavery or Abolition with the party disputes of the day and to forbear making issues about the right of petition or any other right belonging to the citizens, and guarded by the Constitution. He was content to abide by the Constitutional guarantee of protection for the rights and property of the Southern people, and he believed that a course conformable, would be the wisest and most beneficial.

The discussion was continued to a late hour by Messers. Wright, Tallmadge, Calhoun, Hubbard and Henderson.

The result of all was the usual disposition of these papers. The question of reception was raised and promptly laid on the table. The Senate then adjourned.

A NEW AND MOST VALUABLE DESCRIPTION OF MULBERRY.

We had occasion last spring to notice a new kind of Mulberry, which had been shown to us by Mr. Sharpe of Windham, and we then said that provided it could be propagated with facility, and the silk to be manufactured from the cocoons of worms fed exclusively upon it should prove good, it would be the most desirable variety of Mulberry ever cultivated in this country. Subsequent experiments have more than realized our predictions.

It has the following recommendations It has for the last nine years been exposed without the slightest injury, to the severest frosts, in this State and Massachusetts. It yields a much heavier leaf than the Morus Multicaulis, the weight of foliage of the former being more than double that of the latter. It is much more easily and surely propagated by ingrafting on the common White, the Alpine or when suffered to grow from its own root—the original tree grew twelve feet eight inches in one season the second year after it was sown. The worms are very fond of the leaf, and twenty-seven cocoons of worms fed on this weighed more than forty fed on the Morus Multicaulis, both parcels being the best, selected from those fed on each variety.

We have seen a specimen of the raw silk reeled from the same, which took the premium over all others at the Fair of the New London and Windham Co Agricultural Institute, and was pronounced the best ever exhibited. From a single bud in one year, from 800 to 1000 buds can be produced, and each of these buds again ingrafted upon stocks to be transplanted, or multiplied indefinitely.

In luxuriance of growth, the weight of foliage and the quantity and quality of silk, even in a Southern climate, it must surpass every other kind—while it holds out to the Northern States the surest inducement for the silk business. Whether our farmers wish to raise cocoons or to furnish the most profitable & eligible kind of tree for other markets, this is well deserving their notice.

We have taken pains to consult competent nurserymen, who have examined it, as well as the certificates which are from gentlemen of the highest respectability—among which is that of Hon. John Baldwin, formerly member of Congress from Windham County, as well as those of many experienced cultivators, who give it their approval. A few buds of this tree were brought here last September and grown in a hot house, which have since sold for $40 and $50 per tree, they are now selling hard as the times are, at $5 per bud. For the history of the tree and more minute particulars, see advertisement in another column.—[New London (Conn.) Gaz.

The following is the law lately passed by the Legislature, for building a Town Hall and Odd Fellows Lodge in the Town of Easton.

An act in aid of the construction of a building to be used as a public Town Hall and for other purposes in the town of Easton in Talbot county.

Whereas sundry citizens of the town of Easton in Talbot county, propose to have constructed as a building to be used as a public Town Hall, Odd Fellows Hall and for other purposes; And whereas, the said undertaking will subserve materially the public convenience and interests; and it is represented that to accomplish these highly useful objects, adequate means cannot be procured, save through the privilege of a lottery; therefore

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That John Leeds Kerr, Theodore R. Loockerman, James M. Lloyd, Pere Robinson, and P. F. Thomas of the Town of Easton, be, and the same are hereby appointed Commissioners, with full power and authority, by a Scheme or Schemes of Lottery, and the sales thereof, on the tickets therein, and without being subject to any tax whatsoever to raise the sum of five thousand dollars free and clear, and over and above all expenses, and charges, and interest whatsoever.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, that the scheme or schemes aforesaid, shall be approved by the Commissioners of lotteries, or any one of them, before the same or any tickets, shall be deemed to be authorised to be sold, and that before the said Commissioners may sell as aforesaid, they shall enter into bond with sureties to be approved, and in penalty to be fixed by said Commissioners of lotteries, or any one of them, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duty as commissioners, and for the due application for the purposes of this act, of the monies coming to their hands as commissioners, which bond or bonds shall be made to the State of Maryland, and be filed in the clerk's office of Talbot county court, and may on a certified Copy thereof as evidence, be sued as other public bonds may by any person, or persons, or body politic interested in the condition thereof.

Sec. 3. And be it enacted, that the said Commissioners appointed by this act, may sell for such sums of money as they may deem proper the scheme or schemes aforesaid, and the purchasers thereof and their assigns, shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges in the disposal of the tickets in said Schemes and the raising money therefrom as are by this act conferred on said commissioners provided however, that before such purchasers or their assigns shall so avail themselves of said schemes, they shall enter into bond to the State of Maryland with sureties to be approved and on a penalty to be fixed by said commissioners of Lotteries, or any one of them, for the punctual payment of all prizes, that shall be drawn to such tickets, and the bond or bonds shall be filed, and may be sued as provided in cases of said bonds of said commissioners, and said commissioners shall make report, verified by affidavits, immediately upon making the sale or sales of a scheme or schemes as aforesaid particularly certifying the amounts and terms of such sales.

Sec. 4. And be it enacted, that when the said commissioners, shall, in place of selling a scheme, sell the tickets therein, it shall be the duty of the commissioners to pay the prizes which may be drawn to such tickets, which obligation shall be deemed to be within the condition of their bond or bonds aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it enacted, that any vacancies that may from time to time occur by resignation, death, declining to act, or any other cause, in the board of the said Commissioners it shall be the filled by the board of County Commissioners for the aforesaid county, the persons appointed to such vacancies being however hereby required, before they shall be competent to act, enter into bond with sureties and condition, and in penalty as prescribed by the second section of this act in regard to the commissioners therein named.

Sec. 6. And be it enacted, that this act and all the privileges, franchises and rights conferred hereby, shall expire and cease to be exercised at the expiration of two years from and after the passage of this act.

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an Act in aid of the construction of a building to be used as a Public Town Hall and for other purposes in the Town of Easton in Talbot county which passed both branches of the Legislature of Maryland at its Session of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine.

Given under our hands this seventh day of February in the year eighteen hundred and forty,

JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Cl'k Senate of Md.
JOHN N. WATKINS, Cl'k. H. D., Md.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

It is a matter of history that Mr. Clay's Land Bill passed both Houses of Congress in 1835, just at the close of the session; that Gen. Jackson kept it in his pocket to prevent its becoming a law, and by so doing deprived you of money justly your own to the amount of nearly $300,000 a year. Since that period, the Van Buren party have opposed all measures bearing a resemblance to Mr. Clay's bill. They have kept these lands to barter with for Presidential votes, by appealing to the cupidity of the new States and of the squatters upon the public domain.

The Public Lands are merely held in trust by the Government for the use of the People of the States, whose blood and treasure were paid for them. Every citizen of Maryland has a direct and immediate interest in them, and now is the time for your voice to be heard, or your interest in this vast domain will be lost forever.

In 1838, Mr. Secretary Woodbury was directed to state what amount each State would have been entitled to receive up to 30th Sept. 1838, from the proceeds of the sales of the public lands under Mr. Clay's Land Bill. From his Report under this direction, it appears that if General Jackson had not withheld the bill, (to defeat the votes of the two Houses of Congress) the State of Maryland would have received, in about six years, the important sum of one million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-five dollars, or about three hundred thousand dollars per annum—a sum almost sufficient to pay the interest on your whole public debt unprovided for, and for which you must pay a direct tax, unless you shall disregard party prejudices and act for your own interests, which are at the same time the interests of the Union. If the party who have deprived you of what was fairly yours shall continue to control the National Councils, you will never derive any future benefit from these lands. A proposition has recently been made in the Senate to give them away to the new States, which have contributed nothing to their acquisition. If you do not resist the passage of such a law, it is to be hoped you will not censure your Representatives in the State Legislature for imposing a direct tax to meet the interest on your public debt.

By the census of 1830 it appears that, if the proceeds of the Public Lands had been divided agreeably to Mr. Clay's Land Bill, each citizen of the State of Maryland, above 20 years of age, would have been entitled to receive upwards of $20, or, what is the same thing, have been relieved from State taxation to that amount. A table is subjoined, showing the amount each county in the State would have been entitled to in the six years up to 30th September, 1838, and in that proportion for 1839 and for future years.

Table, showing the aggregate amount which each county in the State would have received from 1832, from which period the law was to take effect, to 1838—six years.

Allegany county		$10 000
Anne Arundel county,		110,500
Baltimore city,		317,000
Baltimore county,		158,500
Calvert	"	31,500
Caroline	"	35,500
Cecil	"	69,500
Charles	"	67,500
Dorchester	"	71,000
Frederick	"	178,000
Harford	"	64,000
Kent	"	40,000
Montgomery	"	75,000
Prince George's,		78,000
Queen Anne's	"	69,000
St Mary's	"	51,000
Somerset	"	79,000
Talbot	"	48 000
Washington	"	98,000
Worcester,	"	71,000
		$1,732,000

NO WORK AFTER SUPPER.—Do you remember the anecdote I once told you of the great Miss G——, who undertook the management of some of her land? She thought herself clever enough to manage John Chawbacon and the rest of them, so one day she stood by when John was at his dinner—and he did not make the worst dinner for that. Now, knowing John's stomach, as he was rising to his work, time up, she said, "John, it would save time of coming and going if you would sit down again and take your supper." "No objection in the world, "said John, and down he sits and *instanter* despaches another pound or two, and drink in proportion, ending with the ladyship's health and many thanks. Now, then, John quoth the Lady Bountiful, you may go to your work." "Work ma'am," said John, with a grin, "I never works, after supper," and so he threw himself down, and in three minutes snored like a pig.

Blackwood.

The New Orleans Branch Mint, since it commended operations in December has coined 160 000 half dimes, 18,000 half dollars, 130,000 dimes, and 9396 quarter eagles. Making in all 317,396 pieces, valued at 48,990 dollars.

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11031-0732.jpg