

Communicated for the AMERICAN.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.
HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

SATURDAY, November 10, 1864.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill to continue an act, entitled, "An act, relative to the administration of justice in this State," and to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and one.

Ordered, That Messrs. Montgomery, Goldborough and Scott be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the council for the ensuing year.

Ordered, That Messrs. Clarke, Handy and Montgomery, be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Mr. Clarke, from the committee, delivered to the speaker a bill, entitled, "An act to settle and ascertain the salaries of the members of the council for the ensuing year, which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion, leave was given to bring in a bill, entitled, "A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to ascertain and establish a permanent salary to the governor.

Ordered, That Messrs. Chapman, Shaaff and Montgomery be a committee to prepare and bring in the same.

Adjourned till Monday morning, 9 o'clock.

MONDAY, November 12, 1864.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

A petition of Mary Ann Tuel, of St. Mary's county, praying that a law may pass for the support of her son John, an idiot, out of the poor house, was referred to Messrs. R. Neale, W. Neale and Hebb to report thereon.

Messrs. Egerton, Sturgess and Pridcaux took their seats.

Petitions of David Stevenson and R. Williams of Cecil county; James Chalmers, sen. of the city of Baltimore and John D. Coffee of Montgomery county were read and referred.

Mr. Conlee, from the committee delivered to the speaker a bill entitled, "An act for the relief of James Ganitt, an insolvent debtor of Prince Georges county," which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

A petition of Rebecca Stewart, of the city of Baltimore, praying that some provisions may be made for Mary Dorsey, daughter of captain Richard Dorsey, her former husband, was referred to Messrs. Chapman, Stepher and Elliott to consider and report thereon.

The bill entitled, "an act to settle and ascertain the salary of the members of the Council for the ensuing year," was read the second time and passed.

The petition of William Matthews, of Kent county stating a certain defect in the act for the establishment of vestries, in each parish in this state, and praying that a supplement may pass to the same, was referred to Messrs. Thomas, Chapman, Mercer, Moore and Montgomery to consider and report thereon.

The house adjourned till 4 o'clock P. M. when Mr. William Yates, a delegate returned from Washington county appeared and after qualifying, he took his seat.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

Congress

OF THE
United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12.

The petition of Charles Minifie, of Charles Hyde & of Ezekiel Harris were severally referred to the committee of claims.

Dr. Mitchell presented a petition from the state companies of New York and Dutches counties, praying as an encouragement to the quarries that an additional duty may be laid upon that article when imported from Wales or other foreign ports.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph submitted seven resolutions, which were agreed to, and afterwards adopted by the house, as follows:

1. Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States as relates to the restraining of our merchant vessels among themselves without authority, and attempting to force a commerce into certain ports and countries in defiance of the laws of these countries, referred to a select committee.

2. Resolved, That so much, &c. as relates to an amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana, be referred to a select committee.

3. Resolved, That so much, &c. as recommends an enlargement of the capital employed in commerce with the Indian tribes, be referred to a select committee.

4. Resolved, That so much, &c. as relates to the defence and security of our ports and harbours, and supporting within our waters the authority of the laws be referred to a select committee.

5. Resolved, That so much, &c. as relates to the improvement of the navigation of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

6. Resolved, That so much, &c. as relates to the inconvenience which arises from the distance to which, under existing laws, prizes captured from the corsairs of Tripoli, must be brought for adjudication, be referred to a select committee.

7. Resolved, That so much, &c. as relates to the lead mines of Louisiana, be referred to the committee of commerce & manufactures.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Mr. Raw's, stating that he had purchased of the United States a tract of land in the State of Ohio, under an impression that a stream of water sufficient to fill a mill passed through the same, but on survey it appeared to pass to the adjacent tract, and he thereupon prays to be allowed to cut a canal from the same, to enable him to procure water for a mill, according to the original intention. Referred to a select committee.

The speaker lay before the house a letter from Mr. Thomas Claxton, door keeper of the house of Representatives of the United States, written in his official capacity, stating that at the request of one of the inhabitants of the city, the chaplain of the Senate, after he had performed a service in the chamber of the house of Representatives in the forenoon, gave notice that in the afternoon a stranger would preach in the same room, which is a thing altogether unusual—This notice was given without consulting the speaker, or being mentioned to any other officer of the house. Believing it to be a precedent which might hereafter lead to many inconveniences, he opposed the measure, &c. In taking this step he unfortunately gave offence to some of the gentlemen belonging to the house. This circumstance induced him to hope that the speaker would establish some regulation on this point, or bring the matter before the house for its decision.

Mr. Speaker observed that he had never exercised any authority on this subject—Whenever he had been applied to for leave to preach in that room he had uniformly answered that he had no objection.

On motion the letter was referred to a committee of three.

Mr. J. Gay reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the President on the subject of Captain Deatur and the keton Intrepid, had performed that service, and received for answer that he would cause the request of the house to be complied with.

Mr. J. Randolph informed the house that the committee of ways and means had received a communication from the treasury department, stating that the appropriation of 50,000 dollars for carrying into effect the seventh article of the British treaty had not been sufficient to discharge the second instalment upon all the awards made in pursuance thereof, and suggesting the propriety of making as early as possible a further appropriation for that object. The secretary of state estimated the amount unpaid at 60,000 dollars, and that in order to prevent any disarrangement it would be eligible to make the appropriation 70,000.—Mr. R. hereupon moved that the committee of ways and means have leave to report a bill on this subject, leave being granted.

Mr. J. R. reported a bill accordingly, which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Griswold stated that some inconvenience had been felt by some of the merchants of the Atlantic ports in making shipments to New Orleans as they were not authorized to obtain drawbacks on a re-shipment from that port to a foreign country; hereof New Orleans had been a depot from which many foreign articles were shipped to the French, Spanish and even British colonies and islands, a commerce that had been very productive. He wished if there was no solid objection to it that the usual course of trade might be continued. He therefore moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing, under proper regulations, a drawback of duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the port of New Orleans, from any port of the United States, and from thence exported to any foreign port or place, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was carried nem. con.

Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 13.

A sufficient number of members not appearing to form a quorum adjourned.

From the AURORA.

We do not by any means desire to excite the hopes of our friends without justice or foundation, we are rather disposed

not to be sanguine fell the reverse of what we wish should result—but we must assure them we anticipate with great confidence a most fortunate and complete triumph in the State of Massachusetts. If our hopes shall prove groundless, we shall have the great consolation that it will be a feather that will turn the scale against us.

The public have lately and been amazed at the immoderate joy of the federalists on hearing of the success of the federal candidate for congress from the town of Boston, and its environs. Bayard's election by fragment votes, did not give them half as much glee as to hear that at the "head quarters of federalism" Quincy had a majority of 99 of about 4400 votes—what woful countenances these gentlemen will have, should they find a majority of the representatives of Massachusetts in congress to be republicans—and, above all, how desirably they will regret their exultation. Should a majority of the people of Massachusetts vote for Thomas Jefferson as president and George Clinton as vice president. That they will be forced to undergo the mortification we most sincerely believe.

In our last we gave a few observations on the Massachusetts election—we are now enabled to give farther and equally gratifying information.

The election for president and vice president being the most important, we confine ourselves to an examination of the votes given for the electors of those offices. It is to be observed that the election in Massachusetts was by a general ticket.

The whole number of votes, as stated yesterday, given in 54 towns for the republican electoral ticket was 8198, for the federal 7227, majority 971. In the Boston Chronicle we find a more copious return, and from that and other sources collect the following data:—

Towns	Jeff. Tick.	Fed. Tick.
106 (as per Chronicle)	2779	10422
42 Hampshire county	1855	4011
6 Worcester county, (not in Chronicle)	265	514
134	14899	14947

Leaving a federal majority of 461 only, out of 29,846 votes!

The foregoing returns are certain and accurate to the reader we submit whether the result is for or against federalism, considering that the election was for and against Mr. Jefferson and held in Massachusetts. Our next inquiry is what will be the probable result in the aggregate, from the towns whose returns are not yet received to answer this question we employ information on the subject, the correctness of which we confide in.

It is probable the following will be the majorities in the towns, not yet heard from—and we beg the reader to be assured we rather underestimate the republican votes than otherwise:—

Towns	Jefferson Ticket.	Federal.
5 in Norfolk county	100	
9 Essex		200
20 Middlesex	600	
14 Worcester		150
19 Hampshire		600
7 Plymouth	200	
6 Bristol	200	
Ad Barnstable	200	
All Duke's	160	
All Nantucket	250	
All Berkshire	700	
All District of Maine	500	
	2910	950
Add votes returned as above	14899	14947
	17809	15897

Leaving the majority for the Jefferson ticket of 1912.

We have said we have given the above from information to be relied on, but even admitting for a moment that we have given too great majorities for the republicans, it will be observed we can afford to give up fifteen hundred votes, and then there will be a respectable majority for the republican ticket.

It is our candid opinion from a consideration of all circumstances that Massachusetts will give a majority for the Jefferson and Clinton ticket—an event to be ardently desired by every friend to the prosperity and union of our country.

The election for president and vice president, has terminated in 9 of the 17 states. The result will be found to have exceeded what the most sanguine had anticipated; it will prove the discernment of the great body of freemen of the union, and their regard for the constitution, more strongly than any electoral election since the formation of our government; it will afford a triumph for the present, not experienced by any former chief magistrate; for it will be a triumph of virtue over vice, of patriotism over the most abandoned and malignant opposition and abuse that ever disgraced any country.

From all of the nine states we have not received complete information; sufficient, however, is known to enable us to give a tolerably accurate statement.

In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, where the elections were by the people there was no federal opposition of any consequence whatever.

In Massachusetts & New Hampshire, the people voted for the electoral candidates—a and in both these states was a strong, beyond example, federal opposition.

In Vermont, New York, and Connecticut the legislatures chose the electors, and in each legislature all the federal

votes were given for candidate of that party.

The result in the following states may be stated with certainty to be

	Republican.	Federal.
Pennsylvania,	20	0
New Jersey,	8	0
Vermont,	6	0
New York,	19	0
Virginia,	24	0
Maryland,	11	0
Connecticut,	0	9
	88	9

From which it appears that, from the seven states, above enumerated, the republicans have received half the number of the whole electoral votes of the union.

There are grounds for our anticipating success, but we shall enumerate as uncertain.

Massachusetts, having 19 votes.
New Hampshire, 7

Eight states have not yet chosen electors, but we can anticipate with some certainty what will be the result in them all. We do not believe there will be any federal opposition fourth of the Potomack—there can be none effectual—with this impression the following is given as the result from the remaining states:—

	Republican.	Federal.
Rhode Island	4	0
Delaware	0	3
N. Carolina	13	0
S. Carolina	10	0
Georgia	6	0
Kentucky	8	0
Tennessee	5	0
Ohio	3	0

According to these premises, it appears that there will be:

	Republican.	Federal.
From 13 states	138	0
From Delaware and Connecticut.	0	12
Admitting the whole Massachusetts and N. Hampshire electors to be federal	0	26
	138	38

Republican majority—10 electoral votes.

The probability is that the majority will be increased, not diminished.

We repeat, the present presidential election will be more clearly indicative of public opinion than any which has heretofore occurred. Washington owed his election and re-election to his popularity on account of revolutionary service—he never had a party opposed to him. Adams owed his election to intrigue, he had a majority of one above Mr. Jefferson, and that one and more would have been null and void had justice taken place—in Pennsylvania he had a fraudulent support. But Jefferson will owe his re-election to the excellence of his administration. In 1797 he had one vote less than the federal candidate, in 1805 we are confident he will have one hundred votes more than the federal candidate. So much for the public will, which has been so generally ridiculed by the federal prints, they will find that he is of its potency was not chimerical, and even now we believe they begin to consider it of the greatest weight.

[Aurora.]

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

On the description of the lead mines published in yesterday's AMERICAN.

This situated the time cannot be far distant when this country will furnish lead sufficient, not only for the consumption of the United States, but all Europe, if moderate encouragement is given by government, and protection against the Ojage Indians, who yearly plunder the inhabitants.

The notes on the waters of the St. Francis are capable of furnishing vast quantities of lead. The mine a la Motte, has been tried the gold mine, as descriptive of its wealth;—and if under proper management would verify the observation.

From the annexed estimate, it will be found that the gross produce of all the mines now occupied, amounts to thirty six thousand five hundred dollars. The whole number of workmen employed, including miners, smelters, wood cutters, and carters, has not exceeded one hundred and fifty men, of which number, one hundred and twenty may be supposed to work four months, and the remaining thirty, the year round. From this calculation it will be found, that each man employed in the business averages forty three dollars per month.

To this may be added the increased value on an hundred and twenty thousand pounds weight, manufactured at the Mine a Burton into shot and sheets, which makes export valuation forty thousand and one hundred dollars per annum, the average produced for three years past. Admitting one thousand men to be employed the year round, at the different mines now known, and the quantity of lead produced to be in proportion to what is now obtained by one hundred and fifty men, a supposition by no means extravagant, proceeds are found to amount to five hundred thousand dollars and upwards. This calculation, perhaps, by some, may be deemed incredible, but the riches and extent of the mines justify the calculation.

An estimate of the produce of the several mines.

Mine a Burton—	550 thousand lbs. mineral, estimated to produce 66 1/2, is
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366,666 1/2 lbs. lead, at 5 dollars, is 1,833,333

To which add 30 coils (on 120 thousand lbs. manufactured) to each thousand is 3,600 00

21,933 33

Old Mines—200 thousand lbs. of mineral, estimated to produce 66 1/2, is 133,333 1/2 lbs. lead, at 5 dollars per cwt. is 6,666 67

Mine a la Motte—200 thousand lbs. lead, at 5 dollars per cwt. is 10,000 00

Suppose at all the other Mines 30,000 lbs. lead, at 5 dollars, is 1,500 00

18,166 67

Total amount, is Dollars, 4,4100

When the manufacture of white and red lead is put into operation, the export valuation will be considerably augmented on the same quality of lead.

The following table will shew the present population of the Mine a Burton and its vicinity.

Division of settlements.	From 1790 to 1800	From 1800 to 1810	From 1810 to 1820	From 1820 to 1830	From 1830 to 1840	From 1840 to 1850	Whole No. of inhabitants.
Mine a Burton, including several plantations.							
Bell View,	10	20	30	40	50	60	210
Old Mines,	3	5	7	9	11	13	58
Grand river,	12	20	28	36	44	52	192
Total	25	45	65	85	105	125	447

In June, 1799, when I removed my family to the Mine a Burton, the whole number of inhabitants settled on Grand river and its waters, did not exceed sixty three or four persons, consisting of eight families.

N. B. Some late transactions, by order of the governor of St. Louis, if valid will entirely change the situation of the public property within ten miles of the Mine a Burton. Surveys of all the lands worthy of notice, have been made with an intention to include every spot of land supposed to contain mineral. These surveys amount to thirty or forty thousand acres and have been made, except in a few instances, since the fall of the present month.

The above observations and estimates are as accurate as the nature of things would admit, and the shortness of time I have had to collect information. All of which are submitted with respect.

MOSES AUSLIN,
February 13, 1864,
(Copy.)

NEW-YORK, November 14.

At a late hour last evening, we were informed that a vessel from Albany brought information that General Philip Schuyler, died in that city on Saturday last. The late hour at which we heard it, prevented our tracing the report; we fear, however, it will be found true.

The governor of Surinam, by his proclamation of the 5th of October, prohibited the importation of salted provisions and the exportation of sugar and coffee from that colony in American vessels.

Charles Marr,

7, Covert-street,
In addition to his former importations this fall, has received by the Mary, from London, a few bales superfine London CLOTHS, first quality; also, low priced wansdowns, fashionable Toilettes and Marcelline quilings.

He has on hand,
A few cases Japanese ware, and irons, and two or three dozen of the finest flax heddles in America—which he will dispose of low for cash, acceptances, or to good men on the usual credit.

November 7 d12:eo6t

INDIA GOODS.

Michael Graham,

HAS just received on consignment from New York, and for sale on his usual terms, 10 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of

Burboom gurrans	Mshardl gunges
M-w mamoodies	Blue cloths
Alabad emorties	Blue gilly hdkfs.
Cowpore cassahs	Sooty rorsal ditto
Jeshwah Guzans	1400 pieces nankens
John litty sannahs	4 cases senshaws, asd

Also, [sorted] 1 bale bedtick, 3 cases white thread, assorted 1 case millinets, and an invoice of French Goods, consisting of silks, cambricks, hosiery, gloves, &c.

N. B. The whole of the above goods, entitled to drawback August

To Let,
THE HOUSE and STORE at present occupied by the subscribers—the house is large and convenient, and the store equal to any in the city for the wholesale trade goods business.

ALEX. & JAMES FULTON,
November 12 d12:eo6t

Galt and Thomas

Have imported in the Sally and Fame from Liverpool, their Fall assortment of HARDWARE. Also, a few Iron Chests.