ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 11, 1882. ELECTION RETURNS

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-	Delegates		À .	•	
Far	I lelegates	to the	(ioneral	H + 2 000	DI.

For Deleg	ates	to the	General As	sembl	y.	
		-	-			
C	HAE	RLES	COUNTY.			
Working Men.			Clay Men.			
Merrick,		563	Hawkins,		488	
Miller,		563	Spalding,		471	
Rogerson,		548	Dulany,		470	
Mudd,		516	Spalding, Dulany, Hughes,	*,	448	
		_	_			

ST. MARY'S COUNTY. B. G. Harris, 669 R. Thomas, 648
B. P. Heard, 640 W. P. Blackistone, 640 John Sothoron, 615

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY. Jackson. Clay. berts. 667 | E. G. Bourke, L. Roberts, T. Wright, 663 T. W. Hopper, 637 R. Larrimore, 660 T. Burgess, 631 J. Spencer, 609 G. O. Trenchard, 599

KENT COUNTY. Clay. Jackson. 465 | Chandler, Michael Miller, 467 Wickes, 471 Hayne, Merritt Miller, 456 Garretson. 492

CALVERT COUNTY. 570 | Kent, 592 | Billing-ley, Paine. Smith. S72 | Somerville, S11 | Morsell, Ainutt.

Keilev.

TALBOT COUNTY. Independent School Ticket. A. Colston, 331 John Stevens, 334 Philip Horney, 313 Solo, Mullikin, 334 W. P. Ridgaway, 295 Geo. Dudley, 348 Jno. Bruff, 558 MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

S. N. C. White, H. Harding, T. Gittings, T. Gittings,

423

1346

DORCHESTER COUNTY. Jackson. Clay.
T. Breerwood, 739 | M L. Wright, 1016 W. A. Murray, 730 Dr. I. Nicolls, H. C. Elbert, 714 L. Richardson, John Rowins, 708 John Travers. H. C. Elbert, 919 FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson. Clay. 3381 | Johnson. Unkefer, 3375 Hammond, 3337 Owings, 5290 Shepherd. Schley, Ramsburg, Palmer,

WASHINGTON COUNTY. Jackson.
1843 | Kershner, 181) McKee. 1787 Jacques, 1780 Newcomer. Holman. Kennedy,

ALLEGANY COUNTY. Clay.
796 | Bruce,
756 | McCulloch, Jackson. Lautz. Louthan, Slicer. Armstrong, 424 Hoffman,

CAROLINE COUNTY. Jackson. 537 | Carter, 509 | Charles, 504 | Richardson, Turner, Corkran. Rumbold, 461 Jump, Jr. Ciark. RECAPITULATION.

Counties. Allegany, Washington Frederick. Montgomery, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles, St. Mary's, Annapolis city, Anne Arundel, Baltimore city, Baltimore county, Harford. Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, Talbot, Caroline. Dorchester, Worcester, Somerset, 54 Total,

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION. To supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. Mitchell. Sewell, (I.)

Vezzey, (C. 1,062 Harford county 14. 1,157 Cecil county 1,071 971 Kent county 454 517 2,682 2,550

The Episcopal Convention of New Jersey assembled yesterday, October 4th, at New Brunswick. The election of Bishop, for the diocess of the State, came before that body, and the result of their selection was the ac-Brunswick. The election of Bishop for the diecess of the State, came before that body, and the result of their selection was the acceptance of the Reverend George Washing laugh, and said—Captain—Lean find your ton Doane, of Boston. The other prominent candidates were Rev. Dr. Delance; of this city. Rev. Messra. Ewes and Beasely of New Jerkins sough, and the George I Jenkins. Hays city. Rev. Messra. Ewes and Beasely of New Jenkins sough, and the few days had fir. Jenkins sough, and the few days had fir.

been committed at Marseilles. A young dress maker, of extraordinary beauty, had formed an intimacy with a journeyman joiner, but the family of the latter objected to their

> RALEIGH, Sept. 26. AWFUL CONFLAGRATION.

We stop the press to announce that our ciy has been visited by another distressing calamity. At I o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out at the store of Mr. Richard Smith, which destroyed every building on that square, fronting Fayetteville street, with the exception of the bank of Newbern, which

ed; but a large portion of the groceries were destroyed. The books and records of the of destroyed. The books and records of the or fice of the County Register were consumed. urther particulars next week.

The fire had attained such mastery, before the citizens could be collected, that it was impossible, either by blowing up houses or the use of our small Engine, to check its progress until every building on the main stret, between the corner above mentioned and the Newbern Bank, was entirely destroyed.

STATE PRISON OBITUARIES. Death has swept from existence, a number of convicts in the New York State Prison. sho were deeply initiated in the mysteries of crime. Amongst them we observe the name if an old man, named Joseph Fincher, whose white hair, furrowed brow, and palsied frame would have induced one to believe, upon his trial, that he had reached that term of life at shich he could not have had resolution to perpetrate the crime for which he was punished. He committed an act of the most outrageous character upon the person of an inter-esting little girl, with whose parents he was residing, gloried in his iniquity, and submitted to his sentence with passive obedience, and without a gesture betokening impatience of his lot. Providence has ordained that he shall never revisit the scene of his crime.

was arrested and imprisoned in the same cell months to a year, with the celebrated Stevens, while both were About this period an interprising Spaniard awaiting trial. The Police magistrates find-ing the evidence insufficient for his detention, gave him his liberty, and nothing was heard at the expiration of two months. He was

to transact some important business. On one occasion, pulling out his pocket book he exhipossible to pay the last instalment.

chantened on the coast where can comerce be respecting the building on the premises. On the marking that the should return for it as soon is respecting the building on the premises. On the should return for it as soon in the form of the should return for it as soon in the should return for it is soon in the should return the should return for it is soon in the should return the should have to lose not only the chance of the same chancet are riving in port of the society listent the should have to lose not only the chance of the same chancet are riving in port of the society listent the should have to lose not only the chance of the same chancet is soon to shelve the should have to lose not only the chance of the same chancet is soon to believe the should have to lose not only the chance of the same chancet is soon to believe that he had as informed him condition, but the soon of the same chancet is soon to believe the should return th

A twofold suicide through love has just the committed at Margeilles. A young the carry admission into the newspapers, and series maker, of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of extraordinary beauty, had committed at market at some other ports of thus losing time, which is precious, or the cargoes have been sent direct from Bosonic to seek in market at some other ports in the cargoes have been sent direct from Bosonic to seek in market at some other ports in the cargoes have been sent direct from Bosonic ton and New York, and other ports in the Californias. Those vessels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the cargoes have been sent direct from Bosonic ton and New York, and other ports in the Californias. Those vessels not veril persons applied to Justice Hopson, for the cargoes have been sent direct from Bosonic ton and New York, and other ports in the Californias. Those vessels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, thus losing time, which is precious, or the versels which touch along the Southern coast, union. They resolved, therefore, to put an defrauded them out of large sums of mo-end to their existence by suffocating them—ney; among them a young physician of Brook-selves with charcoal. They were found life-less, clasped in each other's arms, and wear-ing more elegant dresses than they were known and that he had loaned him about \$1000, not one cent of which he had ever recovered. The

young lawyer—strange to tell—was swindled out of 8500 by another specious contrivance, the details of which we may give some other It appeared upon his that that he had travelled North, South, Est and West, for five
or six years, engaged is like impositions upon the credulity of the public. In the western part of New York, near Rochester, he
formed an acquaintance with the daughter of
bitions and in fact until within a few months.

was preserved with great difficulty.

Nearly all the houses burnt were occupied as stores. Most of the dry goods, except those in the store of Richard Smith, were savinted herself to a man of respectability and fortune-unacquainted with the nature of the calamity that was hanging over her, until the time of his arrest. He was sentenced to the State Prison at Sing-Sing for a period of ten years, from which the cholera has removed him to another tribunal to render an account of fearful and awful responsibility.

Boston Daily Atlas.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE PA-

CIFIC. A long and interesting communication on the subject of the commerce of this country with the Pacific, appears to the National Intelligencer of Friday, derived from an intelligent American citizen who has resided in Peru for some time past. The letter is dated in May last. After taking a brief view of the commerce of that act as in regions with the writer proceeds:— Balt. Amer.
Extending almost from Cape Horn, along

the Coast as far as the Equator, a southerly trade wind prevails nearly throughout the very and a current, varying in strength according to the force of the wind, sets with it. From this circumstance deep in these days of advancement, there is great difference between the length of the passages to and from places on the seaboard. The voyage from Valparaiso to Calloa, for example is performed in from six to twelve days, while shall never revisit the scene of his crime.

Another of the victims of death, is a young man, named George I Jenkins, whose sterner stuff was impenetrable to the feelings of shime or penitence. He had the air and manner of gentility, and great sympathy might have been felt for him on his trial, but for the reckless wanton and deprayed career which it appeared he had led. He was charged in the first place with some petty larceny in New York; was always the work of from eight was arrested and imprisoned in the same cell months to a year.

at the expiration of two months. He was of him again for nearly three years.

About 18 months ago, a young man of fashionable appearance applied in Norfolk, to the captain of one of the packets that ply between New York and that port, for passage to the former place. They sailed in a day or two, and in the course of the passage, the stranger stated to the captain, that he was a Southern merchant, on his was to New York, to transact some important business. On one in those days, that yorages occupied twice. in those days, that voyages occupied twice, and even thrice the time they do now, and, pited to the captain a receipt for about \$10, as accidents of a distressing nature not un-000, purporting to have been given in part pay-ment of a house and lot in Elizabeth street, hazardous. Many examples of these long near the Bowery, and told him he was and disastrous passages are related in the very anxious to reach the city as soon as writings of the Buron Humboldt and others. In 1825 there were sixty American, besides possible to pay the last instalment. He threw out the idea that he should make his fortune by the speculation, some extraor-chantmen on the constant American commerce dinary facts having come to his knowledge respecting the building on the premises. On his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the head of the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the head of the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the head of the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the his from the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the his from the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the history of the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the history of the port of Callao, as estimated at about one million five hundred bousand dollars for his arrival he left his baggage on board, retaining the history of the h

difficult to arrive at a knowledge of its value. I have been informed, however, by a mercan-

our stanles, domestics, and flour have been al together prohibited. Merchants would not be able to dispose of their goods, even at a fair profit, was it not for the facilities afforded to contraband. Smuggling is carried on to such an extent, that the revenue officers, who are placed on board vessels so soon as they an chor, even propose the subject to the captains who seldom fail to obfuscate their vision, by ta, I am told, a condition of almost every sale on board, is, that at least one half of the articles purchased shall be landed without the knowledge of the custom house!

Besides the traffic carried on between the U. States and the Pacific coast of America, there is another, destined to become of much importance. I allude to the trade which is carried on, and has been for several years, al-most without competition, between China and the Phillippines; and Mexico, Guayaquil, Peru, and Chili. Four years ago there was one the commerce of that extensive region, as it vessel running between Mexico and China, existed while under the dominion of Spain, and now there are four, which move a capital and now there are four, which move a capital of a million of dollars! The number for the other ports of the Coast I have not been able

to ascertain, but it is much greater.

There is also another trade carried on between the Sandwich Islands and California and the North West Coast, and I have no doubt that it will increase, and extend in the Oregon Territory, which is destined to be one of the greatest countries on this side of the world. Columbia River will one day be the great navy depot of the Pacific, supplying all the islands and the coast with vessels. Notwithstanding that the Russians possess almost the whole trade in peltry on that coast we have still a profitable share in it, which ought not to be neglected.

The Sandwich Islands are daily growing in importance to the commercial world. have become not only a place of common re-sort, but the depot of a large amount of property belonging to those engaged in the traffic carried on between these isles and the North West coast and Mexico; and also to those trading from the southern Pacific Coast to China and Manilla, and again between these and the other South Sea Islands. At two seasons of the year they are the rendezvous of our whalemen, who after spending the summer on the coast of Japan, repair thither to cooper their oil and refresh their crews. They also stop, on their return, from the winter to the summer fishing ground. At these two periods, from 20 to 40 whalers are found at these islands. The whole of Upper California is a

stopping place for these vessels.

What may appear strange, but which is nevertheless true, is, that every vessel, almost without exception, pursuing a trading voyage in these seas, encounters difficulties at almost every port she enters. In Peru and Chili they are, at present, comparatively few from the presence both of commercial and diplomatic agents, and our naval force. These are constantly on the alert, to avoid and prevent impositions, to which the traders are con-

stantly obnoxious. For the whole coast of Mexico, including both the Californias and the North West

markets.

From the nature of our commerce, from its being divided along such an extensive coast, to say nothing of the islands, it is extremely near the Mexican Government, without much near the Mexican Government of negotiation, as it would be no very difficult matter to prove, that the change would, in a measure, prevent smuggling, and be to the advantage of both nations.

Take into consideration the points just him-

ted at in this sketch, and you will not be sur-prised to learn, that the question has been again and again, asked—why are our men af war always lying at Callao and Valparaiso, if the instructions of the Navy Department allow them to go farther, why do they not go, where their presence is equally, and much more necessary, than in Chili and Pern?

Including the whalers and Sealers, there are spread over this immense ocean, from north to south, and between the western shores of the new world and the eastern coast dollars annually. Independent of the dangers of navigating an almost trackless ocean, this property is subject to the fierce and some-times fatal attacks of the island savages, and to the impositions, frauds, and pillaging of the semi-civilized smugglers of the two worlds, the old and the new, in Asia and A-merica: and without any other protection than can be afforded by three or four Consuls, and a sloop of war and a schooner, cruising with-

in very narrow limits.

Colombia, with but little commerce and a drained treasury, has a frigate on this coast; France, with no trade at all, has two brigs; and England, with less merchant tonnage than the United States, has, at present, a force of three frigates and a sloop of war craising, under the command of the Rt. Hon. Lord James Townshend! And, entre nous, our force might be increased, (and from what I can learn seems to demand an augmentation,) and be employed to very great advantage.

A frigate, three sloops, and two schooners, might be kept busy in these seas. Their distribution might be, the frigate and one schooner for the coast, as far north as Guayaquil; one sloop and one schooner for the coast of Mexico and the North West Coast; and the two remaining sloops to run, one from the Islands to the American shores, sometimes north and sometimes south, and the other to take a general round of the Islands and coast of Japan, to look to our fishing tuterest, and occasionally visit China. Some arrangement of the kind would keep up a chain of tomof the kind would keep up a chain of munication, and in a few years explore and survey the whole of the Pacific. It would give experience and employment to the off ers of the navy, and by affording ample protection, increase our commerce, and wealth into the coffers both of the manufactarer and merchant at home.
VALPARAISO, May 18, 1832.—I have one

remark further to make relative to our commerce. It is evident, that by increasing the wants of the people of South America, we extend the field of mercantile transactions. This I may think may be done by creating new tastes; and these tastes are, or rather may be made by writing. I have no doubt that there are many capable (in our country of composing small works, which would operate in this way: as little stories in which fashions and costumes, and comforts, and conveniences are described. These compositions must, however, be very small and interesting—something that can be read in the time of smoking a cigar, for the South Americans are not a reading people.

The Baltimore trade will be crushed in a

ford to gambling houses in that city. which aroused the apprehensions of the black-leg fraternity to such a degree, that they threatened wengeance upon the etitions, in case the communications were confinued. The multitude of these "hells" In New-York has long been a subject of remark, and now and then a case has occurred that produced no little sensation in the community. The most remarkable, was that of Mr. Cane, Secretary of the National Insurance Company. In less than two years, he squandered his own private fortune, and defrauded the comown private fortune, and defrauded the com-pasy out of about two hundred thousand dol-lars, nearly all of which was lost at the gam-bling table. When he found that he could no longer escape detection, he made his ar-rangements to fly to Europe, but unable to tear himself from the enchanted table until he had made one desperate effort to retrieve his losses, he was stripped of every shilling, and committed suicide the next day, rather

than survive his disgrace.

The circumstances of the ruin of another young man, the agent of an opulent mercantile house in Bremen, were fully detailed by hinself to Mr. Recorder Riker, on his ap-plication for the benefit of the insolvent law. In the short period of three or four months, he gambled away about ninety thousand dollars, and would no doubt have carried on his operations to a much greater amount, had he not been suspected and arrested in the midst of his mad career. He confessed that he had been in the habit of visiting the gambling table, never losing less than \$1500 or \$2000 a night, and sometimes turning coppers for 850, or 8100 each time. Other instances of the most melancholy character might be addaced, to show the startling consequences which flow from the indulgence of this debaing propensity.

French lady says very truly, that gam sters begin by being dupes, and end by being traves. An Englishman who was a visiter in Pans, in giving an account of the scenes of misery through which he passed, relates the following story:

A female relation had remitted me seven endred pounds to purchase into the French finds, with which sum in my pocket I unfor-mostely called at the Salon des Etrangers in ar way to the stockbroker's, and my evil ge-ms suggesting to me that there was a glori-co opportunity of recovering my heavy los-ses, I snatched the notes from my pocket, mew them on the table just before the dealer began -and lost! Stunned by the blow, I thome in a state of calm despair, communicited the whole to my wife in as few words as possible, and ended by declaring that she was a beggar, and her husband disgraced for-

It is with gambling as with other vices, presention is safer than cure. It is easier to practice total abstinence than temperance.

Anner. Sen.

GREAT BANK COBBERY.

A'friend called yester ay and handed us the following letter, dated

WHEELING Va. Oct. 3, 1832.

Our bank was broken into last night, and robbed of about 870,060, generally U. States and other foreign paper; a few of our own old notes only taken, and but little if any specie. The doors were oppied by false keys or otherwise; the iron chest that contained the paper money that was taken, was forced onen paper money that has taken, was forced open by some iron bar. The robbers left in the thest 4 or 85000 of gold, and 10 or \$12000 of paper, and large bundles of our paper in sheets, without being molested.

A reward of \$5000 is offered for the de-

tection of the valains. As yet we have no P. S.—Since writing the above we have

tro men in jail, and pretty strong suspicions to men of them.—There was stolen about \$25,000 in U. S. paper, and 4 or 5 notes of the denomination of \$1000. A letter from Pittsburgh mentions that one of the robbers had been arrested.-U. S. Gaz.

FROM ROCK RIVER.

We have pleasure in stating, that by advi-ca received from General Scott, dated Sept. bth, it appears that the cholera had entirely disappeared at Rock Island and the vicinity.

The Commissioners, General Scott and

overnor Reynolds, concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes on the 15th ult. by which the removal of the tribe west of the Missisthe removal of the tribe west of the Mississippi was secured, and a valuable tract of country, extending from the mouth of the Petkee-tol-a-ka, up Bock River to its source—thence to the Grand Chute and up Fox river to Winnebago Lake; thence to the easterly bend of Lake Puckaway, thence to the pice of beginning, was obtained.

The consideration paid for the tract ceded, which contribute the state of the pice of

which contains about three millions and a half icres, consists of a reservation of ample ex. acres, consists of a reservation of ample extent between the Mississippi and Des Moines rivers, an auffuity, allowances for schools, and tachers, and physicians, for agricultural implements, agriculturists and blacksmiths, &c.

The payment of the annuity will be suspended, until dertain Widsebagees, known or supposed to have been engaged in the murder of American citizans, are delivered in

der of American citizens, are delivered up.

The Winnebegges further, agree not to reside, plant, fish or hunt-upon the ceded ferritary after the lat of June next, the time deimately after the lat of June next, the time deignated in the Treaty for their removal.

The commissioners intended to commente

Regociation with the Sacs and Foxes, on the 17th ult.

FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. TEST PROM FBANCE AND LIVER-POOL

By the packet ship Albany, Capt. Hawkins, is have received Hawking dates to the 1st Sepander, and Paris to Sist August. By the Micket ship Britingia, Capt. Marshall, we have respool papers to Sept. 1st inclusive.