LATE FROM ENGLAND.

THE CORONATION.

Early in the morning of the 28th June, the military and citizens began to occupy St. James' Park. Soon after nine o'clock the procession began to form in the mall, in which the carriages of the Foreign Ministers and Ambassabors were conspicuous, and at a quarter before ten o'clock the royal standard was hoisted over the marble arch, and it was in good taste that this was done by sailors. At five minutes before ten, the carriages of the foreign ministers proceeded to their places, forming in a line up Constitution hill, and followed by the carriages of the royal family. The Duke of Sussex, on being recognized, was much cheered.

The moment that the carriage of the Duchess of Kent emerged from the Palace gates, the acclamations of the people were loud and general. The Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge were also loudly cheered. At length the state carriage, bearing the Queen, came in view, and it is impossible to describe or convey the least notice of the burst of loyal and enthusiastic cheers by which the assembled thousands greeted and hailed their monarch. Her Majesty appeared in excellent spirits, and highly delighted with the scene, which was, at this moment, truly beautiful The troops saluted her majesty in succession as she passed, and continued with "presented arms."

Approach and arrival of Her Majesty—At ten, the noise of cannon announced that her Majesty had left the Palace, and the different persons in the Abbey took up the stations which they intended to occupy during the ceremonial. Every ear was directed to catch the sound of her near approach, and every eye was turned towards the door which she was to enter. The Gentlemen Pensioners began to rally their partisans, and the Heralds and Gentlemen of the Gold Stick to marshal their proper forces. The Regalia was delivered to the several Noblemen entitled to bear it.

Previously, however, to her Majesty's entrance, the distinguished diplomatic personages, who had taken so prominent a part in the procession, advanced into the Abbey in the order in which their carriages had set them down. Each of these distinguished personages was attended by a brilliant and numerous suite, and it is difficult to imagine anything more glorious than their appearance, as they came together, dazzling the eye by the variety and elegance of their costumes.

The Great Officers of State, the Aarchbishops of Canterbury and York, the Noblemen appointed to carry the Regalia, all in their robes of state, and the Bishops, who were to support her Majesty, as well as those who were to carry the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, assembled in the Jerusalem chamber, adjoining the Deanery, before 10 o'clock, where the Regalia, having been previously on the table, was delivered by the Lord Chamberlain of the Household to the Lord High Constable, and by him to Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, as Lord Great Chamberlain, and by his lordship to the noblemen, by whom the same was borne in order.

The Queen, ascending the Theatre passed on the south side of her Throne to the Chair of State, on the south east side of the Theatre, being the Recognition Chair, and, after her private devotion, (kneeling on her Faldstool,) took her seat, the Bishops, her supporters, standing on each side; the Noblemen bearing the Four Swords on her Majesty's right hand, the Sword of State being nearest to the Royal Person; the Lord Great Chamberlain, and the Lord High Constable on her left, the other Great Officers of State, the Noblemen bearing the Regalia, the Dean of Westminster, Deputy Garter, and Black Rod, standing near the Queen's Chair; the Bishops bearing the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, stood near the Pulpit, and the Trainbearers, the Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and the Groom of the Robes, behind her Majesty.

Her Majesty appeared rather pale and exhausted. She was received in the most flattering manner; the general burst of approbation exhibited the feelings of the assembled thousands, in a manner worthy of the solemn occasion. The company in every part of the Abbey, rose in honor of her Majesty, and continued standing while she slowly advanced along the choir. At the same time, the following anthem was sung.

"I was glad when they said unto me, we will go into the house of the Lord. For there is the seat of judgment, even the seat of the house of David. O pray for the peace of Jerusalem; they shall prosper that love Thee. Peace be within thy walls, and prosperity within thy palaces.

"Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost."

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end. Amen."

The Queen was no sooner seated, than the utmost silence prevailed in the whole assembly, in expectation of the approaching solemnity, then some amusement was excited by the Westminster Queen's scholars, exercising one of their noisy privileges.—While all was quiet and composure, a few of these lads, who were stationed at each end of the galleries, began to roar, 'Regina Victoria!' 'Regina Victoria!' Every one looked up to the box to see what was the matter, but the boys enjoyed the fun, and roared out, at the top of their lungs, 'Regina Victoria.'

Upon the conclusion of the anthem, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced from the station at the southeast pillar, and together with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal, preceded by Deputy Garter, moved to the east side of the Theatre, where the Archbishop made the Recognition, thus: Sirs, I here present unto you Queen Victoria, the undoubted Queen of this Realm—wherefore, all you who are come this day to do your homage, are you willing to do the same?' The Archbishop repeated the same at the south, west, and north sides of the Theatre—during which time, her Majesty stood up by her chair, and turned towards the side on which the recognition was made; the people replying to each demand with loud and repeated acclamations of 'God save Queen Victoria!' and at the last Recognition, the trumpets sounded, and the drums beat. The bearers of the Regalia, during the Recognition, remained standing about her Majesty.

Her Majesty then resumed her seat; and the Bible, the Chalice, and the Patina, were carried to and placed under the Altar by the Bishops who had borne them, who then retired to their seats.

The Great Officers then resumed their station near her Majesty.

Two Officers of the Wardrobe spread a rich cloth of gold, and laid a cushion on the same, for her Majesty to kneel on, at the steps of the Altar.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then proceeded to the Altar, put on his cope & stood on the north side.

Here follows an account of the various religious ceremonies, for which, of course, we cannot find room.

THE CRO VNING.

The Archbishop, standing before the altar, and having St. Edward's Crown before him, took the same into his hands, and consecrated and blessed it with Prayer, 'O God who crowned thy faithful servants with mercy,' &c. Then the Archbishop came from the Altar, assisted by the Archbishops of York & Armagh, with the Bishops, of London, Winchester, and other Bishops, the Dean of Westminster carrying the Crown; and the Archbishop took and placed it on her Majesty's head, when the people, with loud and repeated shouts, cried 'God save the Queen;' and immediately the Peers and Peeresses present put on their Coronets; the Bishops their Caps; and the Kings of Arms their crowns; the trumpets sounding, the drums beating, and the Tower and Park guns firing by signal.

THE HOMAGE.

The exhortation being ended, her Majesty delivered the Sceptre with the Cross to the Lord of the Manor of Worksop, to hold the same on her right hand, and the Sceptre with the Dove to the Duke of Richmond, to hold the same on her left hand, during the homage.

The Archbishop then knelt before the Queen, and for himself and the other Lords Spiritual, pronounced the words of homage, they kneeling around him, and saying after him. The Archbishop then kissed her hand, and the rest of the Lords Spiritual did the same, and retired.

THE HOLY SACRAMENT.

After receiving the Holy Sacrament, the Queen still kneeling, made her

SECOND OFFERING,

(a purse of gold,) which the Treasurer of the Household delivered to the Lord Great Chamberlain, and he to her Majesty, from whom the Archbishop received it. The Archbishop then said the prayer, 'O God, who dwellest,' &c. Her Majesty then went to her chair on the south side of the area, and knelt at her fardstool.

When the Archbishop and the Dean, with the Bishop's assistants, namely, the preacher, and those who had read the Litany, and the Epistle and Gospel, had communicated, her Majesty approached the altar and received the sacrament, the Archbishop administering the bread, and the Dean of Westminster the cup.

The Queen then received the crown from the Lord Great Chamberlain, and put it on, and repaired to her throne, receiving again the sceptre with the cross in her right hand, and the sceptre with the dove in her left hand, being there supported and attended as during the enthronization.

The service being concluded, her Majesty, attended by the two Bishops, her supporters, the great officers of State, the noblemen bearing the four swords before her, and the noblemen who had carried the regalia then lying upon the altar, descended into the area, and passed through the door on the south side, into St. Edward's Chapel; the noblemen who had carried the regalia receiving them from the Dean of Westminster as they passed by into the chapel, the organ and other instruments all the while playing—Her Majesty's being in the chapel, and standing before the altar, delivered the sceptre with the dove, which her Majesty had borne in her left hand, to the Archbishop, who laid it upon the altar there. Her Majesty was then disrobed of her royal imperial mantle, or robe of State, and arrayed in her royal robe, by Lord Great Chamberlain. The Archbishop then placed the orb in her Majesty's left hand. It was nearly 6 o'clock before the royal carriages in returning reached the Park, where her Majesty was received with the same loyal and enthusiastic greeting that marked this portion of the line at starting.

From the Hagerstown Mail.

Our friend of the Torch Light occasionally undertakes to enlighten his readers in the science of numbers. Some weeks ago he showed them how 'hundreds of millions of public debt' might be created by the bill authorizing a reissue of treasury notes! And in his paper of last week, he figures out a clear gain of 26,270,625 dollars to the State of Maryland, by provisions of the Internal Improvement bill of 1836. That bill it will be recollected authorised the State to borrow the sum of Eight Millions, at 6 per cent reimbursable in 50 years,—provided a premium of 20 per cent, be obtained: the sum so borrowed to be loaned to certain companies—said companies after the expiration of 3 years from the time of receiving the money, to pay 6 per cent interest.

Our friend premises that "any given sum placed on interest at 6 per cent. and compounded semi-annually, will double itself in 12 years;" and then presents the following calculation:

"20 per cent. on $8,000,000 am't. to $1,600,000

At the end of	12 years	it will am't. to		3,200,000
At	do	24	do	6,400,000
At	do	36	do	12,800,000
At	do	48	do	25 600,000
At	do	50	do	28,710 625

From this sum deduct the amount of Bonds to be issued by the State	$8,000,000	
Three years interest on do. which the Companies are not required to pay	1,440,000	
Incidental expenses in procuring, managing, and refunding loan	1,000,000	
		10,440,000
		18 270,625
To which may be added $8,000,000 of Stock which the State will own in the Rail road and Canal Co.'s		8,000,000
Making a grand total of		$26,270,625

Inasmuch as we had taken up the notion that our State had become bankrupt, under the administration of the Whigs, we were not a little surprized to learn that we had so large a surplus revenue in prospective. But to satisfy ourselves, we determined to test our friend's calculation by some plain rules of arithmetic which we learned in our school-boy days. Here is our calculation:—

20 per ct on $8,000,000 am't to	$1,600,000
Add 1st year's interest on above	96,000
	1,696,000
Deduct 1st year's interest on the Eight Million loan,	480,000
	1,216,000
Add 2d year's int. on *sinking* fund	72,960
	1,288,960
Deduct 2d year's interest on loan,	480,000
	808,960
Add 3d year's int. on *sinking* fund	48,537 60
	857,497 60
Deduct 3d year's interest on loan	480,000
Amount at end of 3 years,	377,497 60
Amount at end of 15 years (according to our friend's ins't table,)	754,995 20
Amount at end of 27 years	1,509,990 40
do do 39 do	3,019,980 80
do do 50 do say	5,700,000 00
From which deduct 'incidental expenses in procuring, managing & refunding loan,'	1,000,000 00
Which leaves	$4,700,000 00

Thus our friend's $26,270,625 is cut down to $4,700,000 dependent on a number of contingencies which may before the end of the 50 years reduce it to 0, and leave a heavy debt to be paid by taxation. Will the arithmetician of the Torch explain?

"Let us not be afraid, then, to try experiments, merely because they are new, nor lavish upon aged error, the veneration due only to truth. Let us not be afraid to follow reason, however far she may diverge from the beaten path of opinion. All the inventions which embellish life, all the discoveries which enlarge the field of human hapiness, are but various results of the bold experimental exercise of that distinguished attribute of man.—It was the exercise of reason that taught our sires those simple elements of freedom on which they founded their stupendous structure of empire. The result is now before mankind, not in the embryo form of a doubtful experiment; not as the mere theory of visionary statesman, or the mad project of hot brained rebels: it is before them in the beautiful maturity of established facts attested by sixty-two years of national experience, and witnessed throughout its progress by an admiring world! Where does the sun in all his compass, shed his beams on a country, freer, better, happier than this? Where does he behold more diffused prosperity, more active industry, more social harmony, more abiding faith, hope, and charity? Where are the foundations of private right more stable, or the limits of public order more inviolately observed? Where does the laborer go to the toil with an alerter step, or an erecter brow, effulgent with the heart reflected light of conscious independence? Where does the agriculturer drive his team a field with a more cherry spirit, in the certain assurance that the harvest is his own? Where does commerce launch more boldly her bark upon the deep, aware that she has to strive but with the tyranny of the elements, and not with the more appalling tyranny of man."—*Forrest's Oration.*

From the New Era.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—I feel queer in transmitting you a note from a lady in one of the "educated higher classes" to her boy, who had the honor of being chosen a member of the "Whig Young Men's Convention," lately assembled in Utica. From this epistle it may be inferred that some of the anxious mothers of these babes and sucklings knew they were out. I should have sent you this before had it not just come into my possession. Will it not be well to have it preserved?

Yours, truly.

Rockaway, Wensdy.

My Sweet William—What made you leve me so sudden, Bubby Bill, the carredge mite have wated till I got through my instruckshins, I now avale myself of Mr.——to give you some more advice before you leve the city. When Jorge and you goes to bed leve your shoos out side the door, Don't go to rompin with the Chambermaid or nurce, cause Mrs. B. Wouldent like to say enny thing about it, but she might not be agreeable to the noiz, fokes in Utica is so od. No doubt Mrs. B. will offur you some warm milk before you go to bed. If she don't you must say, I beg your parding Mrs. B. but if you'd let nurce warm a little milk for me I'd be grately oblyged. If you see Mr. Noah the edetur before you go he will tell you what to do espeshilly if you git the *summer complaint* before you come back which may Heving avart! Tell Mr. Noah that when I return to town, I'm goin to send him some more of that nice sas. My affeckshuns to Mrs. B and family, and hope she will answer me soon.—Don't forget to let Jorge ty the ribbin of your koller, cause he makes such a purty double bo.

Your adorin Ma,

LETITIA ELIZABETH M——.

P. S. When you git into the croud Bubby, keep tite hold of Jorge's hand, *and please don't wet yourself* as you did at tuther convenshun.

L. E. M.

WHIG CATECHISM.

Who was the *first* man?—Anna Royal!

Who was the *wisest* man?—Nicholas Biddle.

Who was the *meekest* man?—John Bell.

Who was the *greatest* man?—Daniel Webster.

Who was the *best* man?—Henry A. Wise

Who was the wickedest man?—Andrew Jackson.

Who was the most *patriotic* man?—Benedict Arnold.

Who was the first *traitor?*—Thomas Jefferson.

Why was Jefferson a traitor?—Because he opposed the United States Bank.

Who killed cock robbin?—The Boston Atlas.

Where was the Whig place of worship?—At their Sanctum Sanctorum.

What was the Sanctum Sanctorum?—The U. S. Bank.

Where did the Chief Priests and Elders meet in convention?—At Hartford.

Who tinkered the currency?—Joseph Tinker Buckinham.

Who betrayed his master for 30 pieces of silver?—James Watson Webb.

Who was the *first* murderer?—Wm. J. Graves.

Who was the last martyr?—Johnathan Cilley.

Who was the first blasphemer?—Henry Clay.

What are the most convincing arguments?—Fisticuffs.

Who adopts this system of reasoning?—Bell of Tennessee.

Who killed the Great Dragon?—The Hero of New Orleans.

Who dug his grave?—Thomas H. Benton.

Who tanned its hide?—Martin Van Buren.

Who said *Amen!*—John C. Calhoun.

[Boston Reformer.

THE STEAMBOAT LAW.

The act lately passed by Congress for the regulation of vessels propelled by steam provides, in its first section, that after October 1st, 1838, all vessels propelled by steam shall make a new enrollment and take out a new license; section 2d enacts that any vessel or steamboat which shall transport passengers in any of the navigable waters of the United States without such license, shall forfeit and pay the sum of $500 for every offence, half to be paid to the informer and half to the U. States, for which the boat shall be liable, sec. 3d requires the district Judge of the U S. in any port to appoint competent persons, who on application of the master or owner of any boat, shall under oath, inspect said boat, boilers and machinery, and give certificates of such inspection.

Section 4th directs that the certificates so given shall state the age of the boat, where built, whether safe, &c. &c., for which inspection the owner or master shall pay $5. Sec. 5th, enacts that the certificate of the worthiness of the boat shall be posted up in a conspicuous part of the boat for the information of the public, and a duplicate lodged with the Surveyor of the port. For every neglect to poste up such certificate a fine of $5 is to be imposed.

Section 6th, provides, that the hull of steamboats shall be inspected every twelve months and the machinery every 6 months, and the owners shall employ a competent number of skilful engineers and be held responsible for all damage to property or passengers on board their boats occasioned by explosion or derangement of machinery.

Section 7th enacts that when the boat is stopped for any purpose, the safety valve shall be opened so as to keep the steam down to what it was when the boat was under way, under a penalty of $200. Section 8th directs that steamboats navigating the Lakes shall be provided with long boats, yawls &c. under a penalty of $300. Section 9th requires that all boats shall be provided with a suction fire engine, and shall use iron rods or chains instead of tiller ropes, under a penalty of $300. Sec. 10th requires boats running in the night to carry signal lights, under a penalty of $200.

Section 11th directs that these penalties may be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States in the District or Circuit where the offence has been committed or where the owner or master resides, or the penalty may be prosecuted by indictment in any of the Courts, half to be paid to the informer and half to the U. States.

Section 12th enacts that any captain, engineer, pilot or other person through whose negligence or misconduct the lives of passengers may be destroyed, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter, and upon conviction, sentenced to the Penitentiary for not more than ten years.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Board of Navy Commissions, arrived at Old Point yesterday morning in the Columbia from Washington. At eleven o'clock a committee of the corporate authorities of the Borough, embarked in the Patrick Henry to visit the President, and to tender to him the hospitalities and courtesies of the Borough.—At two o'clock the Columbia went down to the Point, and at three the Old Dominion also left for the same destination

It was not until near sun set that the Steamer *Old Dominion*, with the President and the Committee of the Corporate authorities of the Borough on board, touched the wharf. The crowd on the Square was great, and our gallant Volunteers made a brilliant and imposing display. On landing he was escorted by MILES KING, Esq., Mayor of the Borough, on the part of the Court, and Dr. *Whitehead* on the part of the Council, to the foot of the Square, where the Volunteers, were drawn up in line to receive him, and he was thence escorted by them through the Square and Main Street to French's Hotel. On arriving at the Hotel, the military formed again and were reviewed by the President, and when this ceremony was over, he was conducted to the apartments prepared by the Committee for his reception. There he received the salutations of our citizens, who without distinction of party, gave the Chief Magistrate of the Republican a most cordial greeting.

He was accompanied by the Secretaries of War and the Navy, who were received with all that kindness and regard to which high talent and genius is entitled. The President was also attended by two of his sons.

The appearance of the President was that of a younger man than many were prepared to see; and the ease and grace of his address won upon all who had the pleasure of an introduction to him.

We understand that the President will breakfast at French's Hotel this morning, and will receive the visits of our citizens from 8 to 10 o'clock. At 10, he will visit the Navy Yard, and at 1 he will visit Portsmouth, returning to dine with the authorities of the Borough at 4. He will leave to-morrow morning in the Richmond boat for the Springs.

The 'Floridian' of the 14th contains the census returns of the Territory which have been just concluded. Five counties remain to be heard from, but by a ratio from the returns made, compared with the votes taken at the last Delegate election, it is computed that the whole population is 48,831 souls, of which 25,173 are whites and 23,658 are blacks. Three-fifths of the slave population, being 14,295, give, according to the constitution, a representation, of 39,368. It is required that there should be a population of 47,700 to admit the Territory into the Union as a State. But it is contended, that under the treaty of session, the old ratio of 30,000 was guaranteed as the required amount of population for admission. Under this view, a convention is about to be held and a State Constitution formed. Some difficulty may be anticapated when the subject comes before the next session of Congress. It will be a matter for almost interminable discussion, and one in which the Abolitionists will be sure to throw a fire-brand.—*Republican.*

Commodore Porter.—This "gallant man," arrived at the residence of his family in Chester county, on Monday last and was received with the hearty and enthusiastic welcome which his private worth and professional services entitled him to receive from the hearts of those who new him, from the morning hour of life to the "sere and yellow leaf."—The Upland Union says that he will remain but a short time with his family, before he recrosses the Ocean to resume his official duties.—*Am. Sentinel.*

CAMBRIDGE:

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1838.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR GOVERNOR OF THIS STATE,

WILLIAM GRASON,

OF QUEEN ANNES COUNTY.

REFORM CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce

Thomas Breerwood, Esq.

AS a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next Senate of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce

John Rowins, Esq.

As a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce

William Geoghegan, of Jno.

AS a candidate to represent Dorchester County in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

We are authorized to announce

Phillip H. Graham,

As a candidate to represent Dorchester county in the next General Assembly of Maryland.

July 30th 1838.

MR. STEELE'S VOTES UPON THE SUBJECT OF REFORM.—We have charged Mr. Steele, the Whig candidate for Governor, with having been an undeviating and uncompromising opponent of *Reform*.—This fact is well known here, he having been frequently before the people when the question has been discussed; and that he was adverse to the great and important changes, which have been effected, is as notorious in this county, as the fact, that Mr. Steele is now the whig candidate for Governor. In all his speeches, he has strenuously discountenanced the Republican doctrine of Reform, and endeavored, so far as his influence operated, to keep the door closed upon the patriotic efforts of the Reformers. There are clouds of witnesses in Dorset who will bear testimony to these allegations, which we are sure Mr. Steele himself will not deny. These charges however, have been denied elsewhere; and now for the purpose of exhibiting the hardihood of those who have asserted that Mr. Steele was not opposed to Reform; and with a view of shewing to the people of this State the extraordinary lengths to which certain of the whigs will go to get their candidate out of the mud, we shall proceed to turn to the *record* evidence against Mr. Steele. The oral testimony of witnesses may be cavilled away—the recollection of mortals of bygone facts, may be considered uncertain and impeachable in the hot conflict of electioneering campaigns, but written and recorded evidence is subject to no such objections. We shall therefore turn to the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates, a copy of which may be found in the hands of almost every magistrate in the State. Mr. Steele was elected from this county to the House of Delegates in the fall of 1830, and took his seat at the December session of that year.—The friends of Reform, anxious for the success of that cause, introduced the subject, upon various propositions, during that session. Mr. Steele's votes are recorded upon these propositions. Unwilling that his vote should be lost and his influence unfelt, he does not *dodge* the question, but like a noble hero and unflinching representative, appears upon the call of his name, and with all the solemnity of a legislative act, announces his deliberate hostility to the proposed measures.—To the record. Let the reader turn to the Journal of proceedings of the House of Delegates at the December session of 1830.

Mr. Steele's vote upon the change in the Constitution to give the people the power directly to vote for their own Governor.

On Monday January 3d 1831, at page 88 of the aforesaid Journal, is the following proceedings, to wit:

On motion by Mr. Turner, leave given to bring in a Bill entitled an Act, to alter and amend the Constitution so as to elect the Governor immediately by the people and abolish the Council. Ordered that Messrs. Turner, Ely, Brawner, M'Elfresh, Stewart, Tilghman and Teackle prepare and bring in the same.

On Tuesday, Feb. 8th, 1831, at pages 263 and 264 of the Journal. Mr. Turner reported a Bill, entitled an Act to alter and amend the Constitution of this State, so that the Governor may be elected by the people, and to abolish the Council.

On the question being put, will the House consider said Bill, it was determined in the negative.—The yeas and nays being required appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Stocket, Turner, Ely, Holmes, Worthington, Dickinson, Evans, Kemp, McKinstrey, M'Elfresh, Montgomery, Moores, Amos, Hardcastle, Biles, Comegys, Gale, Gantt, Tilghman, Thomas of Q. A, Parker, Hunt, Nicholas, Kershner, Brookhart, Merrick, Gittings—27.

Negative—Messrs Thomas, Speaker, Blackistone, Brown of Kent, Wallis, Pinner, Stewart, Hood, Kent, Reynolds, Machall, Smith, Brawner, Chapman, Rogerson, Hughlett, Dudley, Teackle, Ballard, Bell, Hicks, Keene, STEELE, Wright, Edelen, Brewer, Mitchell, Richardson, Charles, Burchinal, Jones, Harding, Wilson, Lee, McMahon, Ridgely, Shaw, Reid—37. Mr. Steele and the whole Dorset delegation voting in the negative. Mr. Steele now the whig candidate for Governor, expecting the people's votes, when he was opposed most bitterly to their having the privilege of voting directly for their own Governor! Reformers, freemen and independent voters, what say you to this? Can Mr. Steele complain, if you refuse to vote for him, when he was solemnly opposed to your having that privilege? Your Bill of Rights declares, that the Executive, Judicial and Legislative branches of Government should be kept distinct—Under the old Constitution the Governor was the mere instrument of the Legislature. So far from being an independent and substantive department of your Government, as your Bill of Rights