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☞ *For terms see last page.* ☜

BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1857.

The Governor's Message.

The Message of the Governor suggests a few remarks on some of its topics.

The Governor speaks well of the action of the Board of Education and of the labors of their Secretary. His commendation is well merited.

We are glad to see the recommendation of Gov. Royce that there be a reasonable and efficient militia organization of the State, renewed by Gov. Fletcher. There is no need of a very cumbrous piece of machinery such as once was; but a simple and effective organization of the community, by means of which an appeal can be made, when the occasion demands, to the *fears* of men, is just as necessary to preserve civil order and political liberty, as are organizations for purposes of education, and the dispensation of justice. It is not always enough for men to know their duty to their fellow men. A wicked will and a depraved passion often get the mastery over an innate sense of right, and must be subdued by force.

We are glad to see the attention of the Legislature again directed by Gov. Royce to the subject of a separate provision for the punishment of juvenile offenders. That subject has been shoved off by former Legislatures, without receiving that correct attention which it deserves—which sooner or later we are sure it will have.

What the Governor says on the subject of Railroads and Banks we leave to make a few remarks about, but have no time for it this week.

The general scope of his remarks on National affairs is such as the people of Vermont have a right to expect from their chief magistrate, and it will meet with their approbation. The Administration mouthpieces will of course cry treason and rebellion at the top of their voices, but that the great body of the people care not a straw for.

KANSAS ELECTION.—We cannot give any details. Nothing official is yet known of a decisive character. Parrott may be elected delegate — probably is. That the result when proclaimed will give the pro-slavery men entire control of the Legislature, is not to be doubted. There is sound and sure evidence that fraudulent votes from Missouri were given in great numbers—and that pains were taken in advance for that purpose. An effort to make a counter proclamation was made in the city of the Danites. We cannot suppose it was intended to be.

STATE ELECTIONS.—The State election in Pennsylvania took place on the 13th.—Only scattering returns from any and every quarter yet, but it is probable that the democratic candidates are elected.—Ohio and Iowa elections occurred on the same day, of which nothing of consequence is yet known.

European News.

The Steamer Atlantic, which left Liverpool on the 30th Sept., arrived at New York on the 12th. Nothing of great importance is added to former news from India, but every thing shows that a great work is to be done there, if India is to be brought again under British rule.

From Delhi, the intelligence comes down to August 12th, at which time the city was still in the hands of the rebels, the rebels being terribly [illegible] with cordial reception [illegible].

The besieging army was expected to be reinforced to 15,000 [illegible] Cawnpore [illegible] result on the 24th of August.

Agra dates are to the 11th. All was not well, and sanguinary [illegible] occasionally occurred, but the city was very [illegible] and nothing organized to resist. The Christian population was within [illegible].

Bithoor was reoccupied by Europeans, [illegible] the 19th of August. Nana [illegible] attack of [illegible] in great force.

Revolt was [illegible] among the native troops on the Punjaub generally.

From most of the native states in Central India the accounts are satisfactory, although in some instances disturbances have broken out.

The report of Havelock being repulsed at Lucknow was received with doubt, and his position was regarded as precarious.

An officer reports that he saw the head of Nena Sahib and his family, who took to a boat on the Ganges and were swamped.

A telegraphic dispatch from Paris to the London *Post*, dated Sept. 29th, says:

"A French telegraph from Marseilles, dated today, says that private letters from Calcutta, state that the population is beginning to rise in Bengal, pursuing and killing English settlers, and that the revolution is becoming general. No news has arrived from the interior reaches. Calcutta and the imports are accumulating for the Sepoys. Buyers are not to be found. Money is scarce, and the paper of the East India Company is at 25 per cent. discount."

It is evident that a spirit of revolt is awakened throughout the entire peninsula.

The *Times'* Bombay correspondent says, that "taking into consideration all that has occurred in the way of disaffection throughout the Presidency, whether in Rajpootana or in the Southern Mahratta country, one cannot but see that the discipline and loyalty of the Bombay army is slowly but surely giving way under strong temptations. Let Delhi fall pretty quickly, and we are safe; but let there be a check or a disaster, there or elsewhere, or even much delay, and I fear we (the Presidency generally) shall see troublesome times."

In Great Britain a proclamation had been issued, appointing Wednesday, October the 7th, to be observed as a day of humiliation and prayer, in consequence of the disturbances in India.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.—From St. Louis, Oct. 12th, the word is that the Free State men have carried the Kansas election—and on the other hand the Democratic papers there claim a majority for their side. Returns are too imperfect to make the matter sure either way. There seems little doubt of Parrott's election.

The Fall River steamboat Empire State struck on Hellgate rocks, Monday afternoon in the fog and suffered considerable damage. She was got safely to a wharf on the New York side, and passengers were safely landed. Had she had far to go the doubt, loss would have sunk.

SOMETHING NEW.—If we understand the Report in Walton's Daily Journal aright the Governor's Message, instead of being delivered in the usual and proper manner to the Senate and House of Representatives was delivered to the Joint Assembly, in accordance with a Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives.—What occasion there was for that strange innovation we do not see. The Joint Assembly has a very limited power, merely that of casting votes for certain State officers. The Governor's Message is a document leading directly to legislative action, with which the Joint Assembly has no more to do than a party caucus has. We see that the topics of the Governor's Message are referred, in the Senate and in the House, to Committees. How did that document get to those bodies? Did the Joint Assembly send it to them, or did the Governor send it to them as well as to the Joint Assembly?

Appendix to the Governor's Message.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS ON BEHALF OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

To His Excellency, Hiram Fletcher, Governor of the State of Vermont:

SIR:—In submitting the accompanying report of our joint Act of the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, a Committee to prepare a plan for the publishing of the State Papers at Montpelier, beg leave respectfully to report as follows:

[illegible] the subject, we find, that the absence of country, the [illegible] and [illegible] to select Messrs [illegible] Committee [illegible] for the chapter [illegible] in [illegible] It was [illegible] impossible for us [illegible] to keep in any of the Legislatures [illegible] to bring it to a vote. We [illegible] the publishing plan in proper form for our [illegible] in [illegible] a long period [illegible] good to the [illegible] a time [illegible] Committee [illegible] Legislature [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] Commissioner [illegible] Secretary of State [illegible] Commissioner