The Burlington Free Press.

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POETRY.

THE CONSTITUTION.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Great were the thoughts and strong the minds
Of those who framed, in high debate,
The immortal LEAGUE OF LOVE that binds
Our fair broad empire, state with state.

And deep the gladness of the hour
When the auspicious task was done;
In solemn trust, the sword of power
Was given to glory's spotless son.

The noble race is gone—the suns
Of seventy years have risen and set,
But the bright links those chosen ones
So strongly forged are brighter yet.

Wide as our own free race increase—
Wide shall extend the *elastic chain*
And bind in ETERNALTING PEACE,
State after state—a mighty train.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ohio Journal.

STEWART'S IMPROVED COOKING STOVE.—Merchant & Ingersoll, St. Cleveland, have this stove for sale. Not to disparage others, this stove, is to our mind, unsurpassed among the hundreds which crowd our shops. The following are among its excellencies:

It is everything it professes to be. It will do all it promises to do.

It is air tight, while almost no other stove is.

It saves half the fuel which most other stoves consume.

It will keep a fire on the grate all night. This is true of almost no other stove.

It roasts meat in a manner superior to all other stoves, as a current of air is kept flowing through the oven.

It ventilates its fire-box so that the danger of burning out is almost wholly removed.

Its construction is so perfect, that lost or broken portions can be easily replaced. The same parts of a thousand stoves might be exchanged for each other, and yet all would fit.

Its materials and construction are such that it is warranted to last a lifetime if properly used.

It will always probably be made; hence a new piece can always be supplied, when one has been broken or burnt out. This is not always true of other stoves.

It is the greatest heat saver in the world. The heat on the top is saved by a rack, and cover, which will bake food, or heat flat irons with a surprising small amount of fuel.

It has a back closet of tin, at the back side of the stove, which is excellent for drying fruit, raising bread, and keeping things generally warm.

It is the coolest stove in the summer in the world. It enables the house-keeper to work in hot weather with almost the comfort as if no stove was in the room. This we can attest from personal knowledge. This is effected by means of its doors lined with tin, by its top cover, by its back closet, and other arrangements, which at once save heat and keep the air in the room cool.

It has a reservoir about the pipe, which if kept filled with water, will always furnish it hot for the family, when the stove is in use. This is a unique and unparalleled convenience.

It will keep a room very warm in the winter by opening its doors and removing its top cover. Thus it may be kept cool in summer, while it will give out heat freely in winter.

Such a combination of excellencies was never found in a stove before. Its influence on cooking, the comfort, the good temper, the civilization, the health and happiness of a family, are such, that next to a good wife and a good temper, we can think of few things to compare with it.

We hope every reader of the *Farmer*, who is going to buy a stove, will inquire for Stewart's Improved Cooking Stove. If our friends buy, and test it, they will cherish the liveliest gratitude to us all their days for saying to them, 'Buy Stewart's Stove.'

CORWIN ON PUGH.

At a late political gathering in Cincinnati, Tom Corwin treated of some of Senator Pugh's doctrines lately uttered in the same place in the following humourous and pointed manner:

"Let me consider the genealogy of parties. My good friend, Senator Pugh, says that an old Rip Van Winkle, of the name of Tom Corwin, has just waked up after an eight years' sleep, and is trotting out some nags. [Laughter.] One of them is popular Sovereignty, a nag of mettle and of blood; the other is that old, wind-broken, spavined horse, the Wilmot Proviso. Now there is some truth in what he says. I admire that horse of Popular Sovereignty; and I think that if I should hold a conference meeting—a class meeting with brother Pugh, I should point out the bullets the Democratic party has put in that horse. I think I should bring him, as the Methodist preachers say, to a suitable sense of his unworthiness.—[Laughter and cheers.]

I think I could convince every impartial man that the horse of Popular Sovereignty was a dead horse—blown to atoms by Democratic guns. And as for that wind-broken, spavined poney, the Wilmot Proviso, he was fired by Thomas Jefferson himself, and it's the horse I mean to ride while there's a hair in his tail. [Laughter and cheers,]

Those Democrats, large and small,—I hope they'll excuse me if I say, meaning no disrespect to any of them, that some of them are smaller than others—tell the people that this Democratic party is the lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson, whose proviso Senator Pugh denounces as wind-broken and spavined!

For Thomas Jefferson drew with his own hand that article that forbade slavery in the Northwest Territory, from which have come five great Western States. He wrote with his own hand this old wind-broken, spavined horse! And yet Senator Pugh says they are his lineal descendants! "We think as Jefferson thought, have the same politics and religion, and philosophy that Jefferson had." And they call his proviso old and spavined, and bid you beware of the Opposition ticket, for that's Federalism. (Laughter.)

What a queer family that Jefferson family must be! It is a progressive family, an improving family. Thomas Jefferson said that slavery was the greatest evil that ever cursed a country, and that when he looked up to God the equal Father of the black man and the white man, and saw how in this country the white man held the black in slavery, he trembled for the white man! And his lineal descendants call that proviso by which he hoped to prevent the spread of this curse, a broken down, old, spavined nag!

Jefferson, like some of us, actually believed that Moses told the truth, when he said that the Almighty sent man abroad into a world of thorns and thistles. He told him, either for a blessing or a curse, to go and earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Thomas Jefferson thought this was a true account, and since the white man had stolen the black man, he hoped the Merciful Father would find some way to remove the evil where it existed, and himself endeavored to prevent its growth.

Jefferson thought labor was good for the white man. Jefferson was a man who reasoned. Not, to be sure, so smart a man as Senator Pugh, [immense laughter] but still a man not to be sneezed at—a considerable man in his day.

Well, Jefferson reasoned when he looked on a sheep and saw the wool growing on his back, and was aware that in our climate, men need coats made from wool—he reasoned, I say, that if man was not meant to labor, the sheep was not made right. If man wasn't intended to cut and wash and card the wool, and spin it and weave it into cloth, and have it cut into a coat for a sniveling

then the sheep wasn't made right by any means. If those gentlemen who believe man should not labor, had had the making of the sheep, they would have made it with a blue coat on its back, the bright metal buttons hanging down in front. [Laughter.]

Now, I believe that labor is a good thing for man and woman, and that it will be found that in the plans of the Almighty it has worked out grand results, tending to the perfectability of man and women. The first prohibitory clause against slavery ever written, was penned by Thomas Jefferson. It is called the Wilmot Proviso, because it was re-offered in Congress by a gentleman of that name; and the men who called themselves the followers and worshippers of Jefferson, and professed to be of the true Democratic blood, call it wind-broken and spavined.

Now you know that in the history of our wicked race, it often happens that a man is known by a name which was not his father's, and that a man sometimes claims one for his father who was not really such. I think there must have been some shuffling in that Jefferson family. Strange rams must have jumped the fences and got among the sheep. [Prolonged and excessive merriment.]

I should like to see the father, old Jefferson and all his family praying together. He would pray that the extension of slavery might be prevented, and would pray for its extinction; and he would thank God that in His benevolent purposes, He had decreed that man and woman should earn their bread by the sweat of their brows.

Pugh would probably pray, as he now acts, with a party that is opposed to free labor, and in favor of slave labor: "I thank Thee, O Lord, that, when Thou didst say to our first parents, go abroad into a world of thorns and thistles, and earn your bread by the sweat of your brows, Thou wast only joking with Adam and Eve, for at the same time, thou didst make Cuffee and Dinah, who should do all the work, and so Adam and Eve should not sweat at all." (Laughter and cheers.) I think the old man would have some doubt of the orthodoxy of that prayer!

The Free Press

BURLINGTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1858.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

The Governor's message was delivered Saturday, and we are happy to lay it before our readers. It is clear in its language, sound in its doctrines and sensible in its recommendations, and has the additional merit of brevity. We have no time to remark here on all the topics alluded to or briefly discussed in it.—We are especially glad, however, to see the policy acted on by the Legislature of last year, in creating a debt without providing at the time for its payment, discountenanced so emphatically. We condemned that policy strongly last year, at its first indication and we admit no excuse for its adoption, or for its being persevered in.

The Governor's remarks on the subject of the attachment of property on mesne process will meet the views of a large portion of the community.

The strong language of Governor Hall on the pro-slavery policy of the National Government, on the extra judicial opinions put forth by Judges of the Supreme Court to give force to the establishment of slavery in the Territories, as under the Constitution of the United States, and in defiance of the principles and practice of the Government from its earliest days down to 1848; on the daring attempt of the National Executive to force a pro-slavery constitution upon the people of Kansas in defiance of their known will, will be received with a howl of abuse from the pensioned followers of the Administration; but they will come home to the feelings of the great body of the intelligent and honest-minded people of this State, and will receive from them a hearty welcome.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

We have come together in obedience to the directions of the Constitution to consult upon the condition of the State, and to adopt such measures of legislation, within the limits of the People's Charter under which we are to act, as their wants and interests may seem to require. In the performance of this duty the labor as well as the responsibility devolves almost exclusively upon you. Our State Government is emphatically a people's government, being more purely democratic in its character than any other in America, and probably in the world. To the immediate representatives of the People, of the several Towns and Counties in the State, is committed the absolute power of annually choosing all the officers, both executive and judicial, who are not annually elected by the People, and of enacting such laws as to the majority of them, assembled in their respective houses, shall seem meet.

To this power of legislation the Governor has not, as in most of our sister States, even a qualified negative. His authority is of an advisory character merely. By interposing objections to a proposed measure he may cause a reconsideration of it, but if a majority of the two Houses remain favorable to the measure it becomes a law without the approval of the Executive. The successful operation of the popular features of our system is a subject of just congratulation, furnishing the strongest evidence of the wisdom and foresight of its framers, as well as of the virtue and intelligence of those by whom it has been administered.

The past year has been one of unusual depression in the business of the country, in which the People of this State have shared to a considerable extent, though it is believed in a less degree than in many others. Although an immediate restoration of business to its former active and successful condition is not perhaps to be anticipated, we have still no occasion for despondency. The productions of our soil during the past season have been unusually abundant; our people have been blessed with an ordinary degree of health; are in the full enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and the means of intellectual culture, as well as of comfortable bodily subsistence, are believed to be within the reach of all out citizens. With all these and numerous other blessings so bountifully showered upon us by a kind and beneficent Providence, we have abundant cause for thankfulness and rejoicing in the past, and also for hope and confidence in the future.

Coming newly into office and having had little recent experience in State legislation, I make this introductory communication rather in compliance with established usage, than in any very confident expectation of furnishing you with essential aid in the discharge of your various important duties. I shall, however, make such suggestions as occur to me, on some subjects which I deem worthy of your notice, commending them to your candid consideration.

The report of the Auditor of Accounts, which, in conformity to the provisions of law, has just been published, shows the receipts and expenditure of the State, during the past political year, and the present condition of our state finances. From this report it appears that the balance in the treasury on the first of September 1858, was $30,643,71, and that the amount of taxes uncollected was $60,259,26, making together the sum of $90,891,97 as the immediate available resources of the state, and that the indebtedness of the state, including orders unpresented, the bank safety fund and the sums due to towns for United States surplus money, was $143,904,07, exceeding the current available resources by the sum of $53,012,10. It is to be observed that there has been expended in the construction of the new state house the sum of $61,127,70, and that but for this extraordinary expenditure, made necessary by the accidental destruction of the old edifice, the sum in the treasury and the assessed taxes would exceed the state indebtedness by about the sum of $8,000. The policy of the state from its first organization has been against the creation of a permanent state debt. Extraordinary and unexpected calls upon the treasury, like that now requiring the construction of a new capitol, have occasionally been provided for by temporary loans, but provision for their speedy payment has always heretofore been made. This policy has had a strong tendency to produce a judicious economy in our expenditures, and I trust is not to be departed from.

The report of the auditor of accounts also endorses the reports of the several officers having the charge and inspection, respectively, of the Vermont asylum for the insane, and of the state prison, and also the bank commissioner's report.

The report of the commissioner of the insane is highly complimentary to the conduct and management of the asylum, which, under the direction of its experienced superintendent and board of trustees, appears to be in very successful operation.

The reports of the directors of the Vermont state prison and its superintendent, are also of a favorable character. I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the directors for reconstructing the cells of the prison, which the comfort as well as the preservation of the health of the inmates would seem to demand.

From the report of the bank commissioner, it appears that all the the banks in operation in the state are considered to be in a sound condition, though the capital of some of them, by reason of losses, has been reduced below the chartered amount. It would also seem that many of the banks have violated some of their charter provisions. I beg leave to call your attention to these violations, specified by the commissioner, and to submit to your consideration whether further legislation is necessary to prevent their repetition.

I have reason to believe that the geological survey of the state, under the superintendence of the eminent state geologist, is being judiciously and successfully prosecuted. His report will be laid before you at an early day, with such suggestions as shall then occur to me as important.

Reports are also expected from the superintendent of the state house, on the progress and present condition of the work on that edifice, and from the secretary of the board of education, showing the proceedings of the secretary and of the board during the past year, which reports will be severally communicated to you. On transmitting these reports, I shall take occasion to submit such remarks upon the different subjects embraced by them as shall seem to be required.

The subject of the condition and management of our railroads is one of the very highest importance to the state, but as it will come appropriately before you by the report, which is to be made to you by the railroad commissioner, I forbear to comment upon it.

The militia of the state have lately received more than usual public attention, and the subject will doubtless be before you for consideration. The condition of the militia has heretofore been deemed a matter of great importance. Our ancestors brought with them to this country a strong hereditary dread of standing armies, which successive events in the parent country continually served to strengthen and confirm. It was found that whenever such military force was not engaged in foreign wars, it was generally employed by the government in oppressing and attempting to enslave the people, and this whether the force was controlled by the crown, by parliament or a protector. This conviction of the danger of standing armies, and a belief in the safety and efficiency of a well regulated militia for purposes of defence and protection, were established political principles of our revolutionary fathers, and as such were incorporated into our state constitution.

The early settlers of New England were in the constant daily use of fire-arms for their protection against savages and wild beasts. Such arms were also required in the pursuit of game, which often furnished them with convenient and sometimes indispensible means of subsistence. The frequent attacks which were made upon their settlements by the Indians and afterwards by the French and Indians combined, the threatened dangers from the oppressions of the mother country, which immediately the followed close of the French war, and the actual hostilities of the revolutionary period, all stimulated the military spirit of our ancestors, and made them not only cheerfully submit to frequent and expensive drills and musters for their improvement in military discipline, but to feel an honest and patriotic pride in establishing and maintaining a high character for the efficiency of their military organization. This military spirit continued to prevail to a considerable extent until the war of 1812, during which the militia were frequently called out and often rendered valuable and important service to the country. But after the peace with England in 1815, the character and efficiency of the militia for parade and discipline suffered a marked and rapid decline. This apparent abatement of military ardor is doubtless mainly, if not wholly, to be attributed to the feeling which has extensively pervaded the community since that period, that all danger from foreign invasion had ceased, that little or none was to be apprehended from domestic violence, and that consequently a military organization was unnecessarry and useless. Under the influence of this feeling, our laws, which have required our citizens to furnish themselves with arms and equipments, to appear with them by companies for inspection and drill, and to attend regimental and other musters, have been looked upon as imposing expensive and unnecessary burdens, and all efforts of legislation for some years past, to give popularity and efficiency to such laws, have proved unvailing. I am not now considering the justice and propriety of this feeling, but merely stating the fact of its existence, a fact which ought not to be overlooked in any further attempt at legislation on the subject. For in our republican system, a law in order to be permanent and effectual must be sustained, or at lerst must not be condemned, by public sentiment.

By our present laws the militia is divided into two classes, denominated the enrolled and the uniformed militia. All persons liable to do militia duty by the laws of the United States and of this state, are to be annually enrolled by the listers of the several towns, and a return is to be made of their enrollment to the Adjutant and Inspector General. The enrolled militia is divided by territory into regiments, brigades and divisions, but its members as such are not liable to drill, muster or inspection.

The uniform militia consists of companies of volunteers from the enrolled militia, of which there may be one, and under certain restrictions, two to each regiment. These companies of volunteer militia are required to serve eight years unless sooner discharged; are, on proper security, to be furnished with arms belonging to the state; are at their own expense to furnish themselves with equipments and with uniform, as directed by the commander-in-chief; are subject to inspection, drill and muster; and each member of such company, who is returned uniformed and equipped, and who has performed three days military service, is entitled to receive three dollars annually from the state treasury.

The sparseness of our agricultural population is unfavorable to the organization of military companies, and it is probably only in some of our largest villages that they may be expected to be formed and supported. Several companies have recently been organized in the state, who met for voluntary drill and muster at Brandon, on the first and second of September, and were inspected by the commander-in-chief. It is but justice to those volunteer companies to say, that their appearance and discipline were, under the circumstances, creditable to them and to the state.

The success of this muster of uniform militia appears to have in some degree awakened a military spirit in the community. It is understood that several new volunteer companies are in the process of organization, in different parts of the state, and that application for greater legislative encouragement for this class of militia than is now given, is likely to be made at the present session. I have thought it proper to take this rather lengthened notice of our militia history, and of the results of our previous legislation, in order to bring this subject fully before you. I trust you will give the matter a careful and judicious consideration, and that whatever action you may take, will be such as will be permanently beneficial to the soldier and to the community.

I feel it my duty to call your attention to our laws on the subject of the attachment of property on mesne process, and especially to that feature of them which gives priority to the first attaching creditor. Whatever may have been the effect of this law at an early day when credit was comparatively limited, its present operation is, in my judgment, unfavorable to the business interests of the community. Its operates harshly upon the honest debtor, by offering a premium to such creditor as shall first attach and deprive him of the possession of his property, and perhaps ruin his business; and it is unjust to creditors by allowing the most greedy and unscrupulous one to obtain his whole debt from an insolvent, to the entire exclusion of all others. It furnishes also to the dishonest debtor a convenient mode of defrauding his creditors, by procuring his property to be secured to himself by a fictitious attachment. I would therefore earnestly recommend the passage of an act that shall provide for the equal distribution of the proceeds of property attached, among all the attaching creditors.

Forming a portion of the general government, we are deeply interested in the measures and character of its administration, and a few words in reference to them will not, it is believed, be deemed out of place in this communication.

The marked general feature of the national government for several years past, has been its entire disregard and abandonment of some of the most important principles, which were considered as political axioms by the framers of the constitution, and acted upon as such in the earlier and purer days of the government, and indeed down to a very recent period. This has been more particularly manifested in reference to the subject of slavery.—Thus, the principle of non-intervention, which applied the obligations of common honesty and fair dealing between individuals, to our transactions with other governments, has, with a view to the extension of the area of slavery, given place to the detestable doctrine that national convenience forms a sufficient justification for a forcible appropriation to our own use of a foreign territory and its people; and in accordance with which doctrine, countenance and encouragement have been given to the lawless invasion of such territory, and the most barbarous and cruel robbery and murder of its unoffending inhabitants. The power of Congress to exclude slavery from the territories of the United States, which had been exercised without question, by frequent and repeated enactments from the foundation of the government down to 1848, has been recently declared to be without the pale of the constitution, and the extraordinary doctrine is now promulgated that the constitution itself legalizes slavery in the territories, and that Congress has consequently no authority to prevent its introduction. This doctrine of the present executive of the general government is sought to be confirmed and established by the opinions of a majority of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, the highest judicial tribunal of our country. Of these opinions of the judges the legislature of this state at the last session expressed by resolutions their decided condemnation, in which condemnation I fully concur. With a strong habitual reverence for judicial authority, when exercised within its appropriate sphere for the determination of individual rights, I confess I have not a high regard for it when sought to be extended to political questions. The history of our parent country furnishes many examples of judges, learned and eminent, whose extra-judicial opinions were sought and obtained by the government for the purpose of crushing out the rising spirit of liberty among the people. Indeed, for the character of the judicial ermine, it is to be lamented that judges, of distinguished legal attainments, have often been found giving countenance to oppression and wrong by ingenious and fanciful constructions, and that English liberty has been fixed upon its present firm foundations, not by the aid of judicial efforts, but by overcoming them. There is reason to hope that the extra-judicial opinions of the majority of the judges in the Dred Scott case, contrary as they are to the plain language of the constitution, to the facts of history, and to the dictates of common humanity, will meet the fate which has attended those of the judges in the parent country, and that liberty will be eventually established in spite of them.

The extraordinary persevering exertions which, during the past year, have been made by the chief magistrate of the nation to prevent the people of Kansas from excluding slavery from their soil, by imposing upon them a constitution which he well knew they loathed and abhorred, furnishes new and alarming evidence of the aggressive character of the slave power which controlled him, and shows that the principles of justice and of popular sovereignty stand no more in the way of its demands for political domination than do those of the constitution. The near approach to success, by congressional legislation, of this attempt to stifle the will of the great majority of the people of Kansas, is calculated to excite strong distrust in the continued success of our republican institutions; for if the principles of right and justice, by the influence of government patronage and party discipline, can be thus outraged and overcome, our boasted democracy will be but another name for despotism. It is, however, matter of just pride and congratulation, that these efforts to impose a slave constitution on an unwilling people, have as yet proved unsuccessful, and that the people of that rich and growing territory, boldly defying the threats of executive power and nobly spurning the offered bribes of government patronage and lands, have, by an overwhelming majority, declared their love of freedom and their abhorrence of slavery. The people of Vermont, mindful of the history of its early settlers in their struggle against injustice and oppression from without, have deeply sympathised in the extraordinary and protracted sufferings of the people of Kansas in the cause of liberty and right, and now greet them on the favorable prospect of a happy and successful termination of their patriotic labors.

But I must now bring this communication, which has already occupied more space than I intended, to a close. In the exercise of the extensive powers, both of appointment and legislation, with which you are entrusted, I have no reason to doubt that you will be guided by a sincere desire to promote the happiness and welfare of the people; and bringing with you from all parts of the state an intimate knowledge of their situation and wants, I cannot but anticipate that the result of the labors of the session, which you are now about commencing, will be favorable to your constituents and honorable to yourselves.

HILAND HALL.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
MONTPELIER, Oct. 15, 1858.

HOW QUICK THE CHINESE ARE CIVILIZED.—To see the effect of one's surroundings, says the Philadelphia Gazette, look at the representative of the central flowery land, who sells segars on the side walk, near the custom house. The name of this exotic is Mr. Hang Whang. Mr. Hang Whang has been in the segar trade and the model republic about four weeks. He made his debut with his unmentionables nearest his skin, and his shirt outside—the latest style current in Hong King. A week afterwards he laid aside Chinese trowsers and took to Market street pants. The next week he left off his blue frock, and came out in a dress coat—the tail starched so stiff that you might use it for a bootjack. The next change was to purchase a Warburton hat, and covert his former one into a portable money drawer. We yesterday found him entirely transmogrified into an anti-Celestial—his Chinese boots traded off for brogans, and his pigtail braided up behind his ears like a bird's nest. Yesterday evening we heard him indulging in profanity. If all this don't go to show the advantages of civilization, then what does?

FROM MONTPELIER.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 13.

This morning's train brought a goodly proportion of the Representatives of the dear people, and the Capital begins to wear its Legislative air. The weather is damp to excess, and the soil has a juicy and unctuous consistency, which very generally secures for the walking the coarse but expressive adjective "nasty." This [illegible] the Ransom Guards, of St. Albans, who had planned to escort Governor Fletcher from the train to his rooms, this morning, and to parade for the instruction and amusement of the public this afternoon. The rain prevented this; and instead the St. Albans Company were received in the Hall over the Railroad Depot by the Governor, who addressed them appropriately.

As the train from the West, containing Gov. Fletcher, the Ransom Guards and a number of pilgrims to this temporary Mecca, stopped at Waterbury this morning, the Boston Fusileers, Capt. Barker, (a fine company of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia) were found drawn up in line at the Depot, for the purpose of tendering a complimentary salute to the Governor. This was done with due precision; and the Governor acknowledged the compliment in some brief remarks, which were followed by six cheers and a tiger from the Boston soldiers, for the Governor and Militia of Vermont; which in turn were responded to by six cheers from the Ransom Guards, for the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

The Boston Fusileers are a very fine company o sixty muskets, with a showy uniform of red coats, black pants and bear-skin caps. They spent last night at Northfield, (on their way to Montreal). During their reception there, one of those shocking accidents which are becoming so common on such occasions in Vermont, occurred. A cannon used in firing a salute to the Boston Company, exploded prematurely, injuring three young men. One of them, James Lewis by name, lost an arm, which was amputated by Dr. Thayer, of Burlington, last night. He was a lso badly burned and otherwise injured. The others were less hurt.

The Governor elect arrived last evening.

Yours, G.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 14.

The welcome appearance of a distinguished stranger,—the Sun—has put a different face upon things to-day. It is surprising how much better for public occasions, is a proper mixture of sun-shine and clear air, and dry, but not dusty soil, than rain, fog, and mud *ad libitum*. We retain the latter ingredient to-day.

"Election Day" is the great day of the year here, and the people are out in unusual numbers to-day. There appears to be no connection between their gathering and the occasion of the Opening of the Session. They do not go near either House, but fill the side-walks, and follow with admiring eyes, the movements of the military; and listen to the voice of the charmer, who would entice them into the purchase of his stock of razors, which "have Wade & Butcher on the handle—but no butcher when you shave"; and gather around the tin peddler, and the vender of ginger-pop, and the auctioneer of the Prodigal Son and other lithographed works of art, going at "nine cents a-piece," and the operator of the air-gun; and form a ring around the wrestlers. They are here to see each other and the peddlers.

The two Houses opened at 10 o'clock this morning. The Senate was called to order by Lieut. Gov. Slade, who administered the oath of office to the Senators. A motion to proceed to the election of Secretary, was laid upon the table, on account of the absence of several Senators; and the Senate adjourned. The House was called to order by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean, and organized by the choice of Hon. GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, Speaker, by a vote of 188 out of 226. Charles Cummings, of Brattleboro', was chosen Clerk of the House this afternoon. The House contains an unusual proportion of new members, with, of course, a fair sprinkling of the leading members of former years. Messrs. Edmunds, Woodbridge of Vergennes, Hebard of Chelsea, Dean of Cavendish, Cutts of Hartland, Needham of Hartford, Linsley of Rutland, Marsh of Brandon, Merrill of St. Johnsbury, Collamer of Montpelier, will be prominent in debate and probably many others whose names we are less familiar with.

The Ransom Guards and the Cornet Band attract a great deal of attention to-day. They find themselves on the free list every where, and express themselves delighted with the hospitable treatment they are receiving at the hands of the people of Montpelier.

Yours, G.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 15.

The roar of cannon, before day-break, which invaded and annihilated the slumbers of the Representatives yesterday morning, and which, it was rumored, was to be continued daily or nightly, until they should vote to release the Citizens of Montpelier from "the penalty and forfeit of the bond" they gave for the re-construction of the State House, was graciously omitted from the programme this morning. Whether a single morning's experience is supposed to have brought the members to a conclusion on that point, or whether future installments of the same treatment are in store for them, remains to be seen.

The two Houses completed their organization yesterday afternoon, the Senate re-electing as Secretary Mr. Clark H. Chapman, of Cavendish, who has filled the same office for three years past, and as Assistant Secretary Mr. H. E. Miner, who is a son of Mr. A. L. Miner, of Manchester, and a young gentleman whose qualifications for his post are highly spoken of. The election of Dr. Cummings as Clerk of the House, was by *viva voce* vote, the friends of Mr. James M. Slade (who was a competitor for the clerkship *pro tempore*,) not presenting him as a candidate.

Mr. Cummings has made the following excellent choice of Assistants: for 1st Ass't, Mr. L. G. Hinkley, of Thetford, a gentleman whose capabilities and experience in the duties of the post, make his appointment a most judicious one; for 2d and 3d Ass'ts, Mr. George H. Bigelow, of Burlington, and Mr. Samuel Williams of Rutland; for Grand List Clerks, Mr. S. Ripley of Montpelier, and G. A. Davis of Chester.

The presentation and adoption of Resolutions, among which was one for the appointment of a Special Committee to examine the State House construction accounts, occupied the House during the forenoon. The House has adopted the rules of the last session with the addition of a standing committee of five on public buildings.

The report of the canvassing committee discloses the important fact that Hon. Hiland Hall was elected Governor of this State by *over sixteen thousand* majority. The figures are as follows:

For Governor.

Whole number of votes,		45,180
Necessary for a choice,		21,591
Hiland Hall received		29,660
Henry Keyes "	13,538	
Scattering,	182	—13,520
Majority for Mr. Hall,		16,140

For Lieut. Governor.

Whole number of votes,		43,291
Necessary for a choice,		21,646
Burnham Martin received		29,596
Wyllys Lyman "	13,529	
Scattering,	166	—13,695
Majority for Mr. Martin,		15,901

For Treasurer.

Whole number of votes,		43,327
Necessary for a choice,		21,664
Henry M. Bates received		29,652
J. T. Thurston "	13,542	
Scattering,	132	—13,675
Majority for Mr. Bates,		15,977

The ancient custom of preaching an "Election Sermon" (not necessarily on the doctrine of election,") to the Governor and Legislature, revived by Governor Fletcher last year, has been honored by observance, this. The preacher to-day was Rev. Mr. Thomas, the worthy Baptist clergyman of Brandon, and his text was the appropriate one which forms a portion of St. Paul's good advice to the Corinthians: "Quit you like men." The sermon was sound and short. The tasteful and excellent sacred music by the choir under the leadership of Mr. H. D. Hopkins, Mr. Paddock organist, was a pleasant feature of the occasion. The procession was escorted by the Ransom Guards, marching to the music of the Burlington Cornet Band.

The St. Albans Company were reviewed in front of the State House yesterday, by Gov. Fletcher, and Adj. Gen. Kellogg, accompanied by Mr. Speaker Edmunds and other gentlemen, and acquitted themselves with great credit. The Band serenaded Gov. Hall and several of the prominent citizens of Montpelier, last night. They have won golden opinions from every one here.

Gov. Hall has appointed Wilbur P. Davis, editor of the Woodstock Standard, Secretary of Civil and Military affairs—a good appointment.

Yours, G.

MONTPELIER, Oct. 15, 1858.

EDITORS FREE PRESS:—*The weather* has thus far fully sustained the reputation, which Montpelier has long borne, and which is well known throughout the State. Rain, drizzle, fog, and mud have been the order of the day. Nevertheless the sidewalks are tolerable, but the carriage-ways are awful—no pavements, only think of it! It makes one think of the new cities of the west.

The personal appearances of the House and Senate is good, decidedly. There is a large number of young men, and yet enough of mature middle age, & a strong sprinkling of gray hairs, to give the impression of enterprise and progress, checked and guided by prudence and wisdom. The House is not poorly represented in the Speaker. He appears to be of the majority—that is, of the young men. If they perform their part as well as he does his, they will prove that young men are not only fit for war, but sometimes for counsel. He is dignified, prompt, accurate, and rapid in the execution of business. If he shall, by age and experience, rise above that peculiar *manner* that reminds one slightly of the rapid recitation of a schoolboy's well conned lesson, he will fill my idea of a Speaker, just about perfectly.

The Election Sermon was by Rev. Mr. Thomas, D. D., of Brandon. Text. 1 Cor. 16-13: Quit you like men. Subject—I should say—Quit you like men. The discussion of this subject contained many sound, wholesome and useful precepts—fittingly uttered; treating the subject generally and abstractly and speaking of man in his individual capacity. The preacher then said it was a proper occasion to apply these truths to man as a member of society. It was the duty of the legislator, not only to make good laws, but to aim to bring the people up to that intellectual perception, and moral purity which would enable them to appreciate and obey the laws. All classes of people must have our care. There are those who specially need it. The speaker instanced, here, with a few strong words, the wrongs of the Indian, and the African, and declared that we want *men*, leading men, to utter their convictions with confidence, and carry them out with firmness.

Yours, E.

Vermont Legislature.

[Condensed from Walton's Daily Journal.]

MONTPELIER, Oct. 14, 1858.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order by His Honor, James M. Slade, President. Prayer was offered by the Rev. F. W. Shelton, the roll of the Senate called, and the oath administered to Senators present.

The rules of the last session were temporaly adopted, and a committee on the part of the Senate appointed to canvass the vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The roll was called and the oath administered by the Secretary of State.

The House proceeded to the election of speaker.

Mr. Deane of Cavendish nominated Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds, Mr. Randall nominated Hon. Horace Wadsworth of South Hero.

The tellers (Messrs. Deane and Randall,) reported the result of the ballot, as follows:

Whole number,	226
Necessary for a choice,	114
Geo. F. Edmunds,	188
Horace Wadsworth,	38

Whereupon Hon. Geo. F. Edmunds of Burlington, was declared to be elected.

The Secretary of State appointed Messrs. Needham of Hartford and Linsley of Rutland, to conduct the Speaker elect to the bar of the House; which service being performed, Mr. Edmunds addressed the House.

Mr. Edmunds, on taking the Chair, made the following very neat and suitable speech

MR. EDMUNDS' REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I accept this renewed expression of your confidence and good will, deeply sensible of the honor it confers, and the high and delicate responsibilities it imposes upon me. I should shrink from the weighty cares of this position did I not know that the successful administration of the duties of the Chair depends rather upon the good temper and sagacity of the House than upon any special skill or talent in the presiding officer. With this knowledge, and with the confidence it inspires, I enter upon the discharge of the duties to which you have called me—relying on your essential aid and forbearance as the principal elements of success.

The many friendly and familiar faces I see around me, and the unchanging reputation of this House for good order and decorum, are sure guaranty that my confidence is not misplaced.

Let us, then, assume and carry foward the business of the session, with that deliberate dilligence, which, while it economizes time, will afford the hope that our completed works may be perfect.

I assure you, Gentlemen, that nothing shall be wanting on my part that earnest effort can supply, to render the session both agreeable to ourselves and profitable to the people.

The Speaker then directed the House to the election of a Clerk *pro tempore*.

Mr. Hebard of Chelsea nominated Charles Cummings, Esq., of Brattleboro; Mr. Randall of Roxbury nominated C. W. Clark, Esq., of Chelsea. Mr. Lord, of Morgan, nominated Hon. James M. Slade of Middlebury; and the tellers (Messrs. Hebard, Randall and Lord,) reported as follows:

Whole number,	217
Necessary for a choice,	109
Charles Cummings received	110
James M. Slade "	66
Calvin W. Clark "	37

So Charles Cummings, Esq., was declared to be elected and was sworn.

After adopting temporarily the rules of the last session the House adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

SENATE.—Rev. F. W. Shelton was appointed Chaplain.

The Senate proceeded to the election of Secretary. The ballots having been taken and examined, the result was as follows, Messrs. Butler and Gleed acting as tellers:

Whole number,	29
Clark H. Chapman,	19
R. C. Benton,	11

Mr. Chapman was declared elected, and received the oath of office.

H. E. Miner was elected Assistant Secretary.

HOUSE.—A resolution by Mr. Woodbridge of Vergennes, directing the Board of Education to make report as soon as may be, of their official doings and the condition of the Schools of the State was adopted.

Charles Cummings was elected Clerk of the House for the year ensuing.

Rev. H. P. Cushing was elected chaplain.

The Committees on Rules, and to canvass votes for State officers were appointed, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Oct. 15th

The Senate and House were occupied with making such orders as are common at the opening of the session. Canvassing committees were appointed—a committee of five on public buildings was ordered by the House. The report of the canvassing committee on the vote for Governor, Lieut. Governor and Treasurer was made, and the election sermon was attended to.

Saturday Oct. 16.

SENATE. Resolved—By Mr. Chittenden, that a committee of two Senators be appointed to wait upon the Hon. Burnham Martin, Lieut. Governor elect, and inform him of his election and conduct him to the chair; adopted.

The President appointed Mr. Chittenden and Mr. Clarke, as the committee.

Mr. Chittenden, of said committee reported that they had performed the duties assigned them; when

The Lieut Governor elect appeared before the bar of the Senate, received the oath of office and assumed the chair.

The President, on taking the chair, addressed the Senate as follows:

Senators:

It is with emotions of gratitude, and yet with great diffidence, that I enter upon the duties of the office so generously conferred upon me by the suffrages of a free and intelligent people.

I am not unmindful that these duties are of such a character as that without your efficient co-operation, any effort of mine to discharge them acceptably must prove unavailing, and it is with pleasure that I attribute to the well-merited reputation of this branch of the General Assembly, for dignity, decorum and courtesy, which I am sure you will observe and maintain—as being the source of my confidence, that you will render me that aid and exercise that forbearance, I shall so much and so often need. While in the discharge of my official duty as your presiding officer, it will be my earnest endeavor to secure the proper observance of such rules as are or may be adopted by you. It will, also, be my endeavor to be just, courteous, and impartial to each and every Senator; and so far as honest intention can avail, these ends will be accomplished.

Invoking the aid of Divine Providence to sustain and direct us, it only remains for me to solicit your attention to the prompt, efficient and faithful dispatch of the business of the session, having due regard to the wishes, interests and welfare of the people of the State.

Resolutions.—From the House, a resolution tendering thanks to Rev. Mr. Thomas of Brandon for the election sermon, and ordering the same to be printed; concurred