

National Opinion.

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THE ELECTIONS AND "MY POLICY."

Six states have thus far held their elections for congressmen, &c., and the result shows most conclusively what the advocates of the immediate admission of the rebel states without proper safeguards or sureties, have to expect from the people in those states that have not yet spoken.

The policy of the president is to admit the rebel states without a why or wherefore, and when their representatives ask admission to congress it must admit them, and no questions asked.

The late elections stamp the signet of public condemnation upon the president and his policy: and it is not the first rebuff he has met with from the intelligent masses of the north.

And how has this great change in public opinion been wrought? Why does the almost united voice of the republicans exorcise the name of Andrew Johnson...

PRINTERS' EIGHT HOUR STRIKE. New York, Oct. 15.—A special Washington dispatch says all the compositors, pressmen and binders in the Government Printing Office struck today for the eight hour system.

fought it down, should have dictated him not to pardon such superior soldiers as Robert E. Lee, who for over four years was the right arm of the rebellion...

The policy of the president is to admit the rebel states without a why or wherefore, and when their representatives ask admission to congress it must admit them, and no questions asked.

The democrats assert that congress has no policy. We say it has a policy, and it is the policy of the majorities that have spoken with such vehemence in the late elections.

The adherents of Johnson say he is carrying out the policy of Lincoln, that this nothing is more absurd.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Corinth. PREMIUMS.—In our report of premiums at the late Fair we omitted those on Spanish Merino sheep.

Bradford. BIG TRESHING.—Mr. Wm. Wilshire, of West Fairlee, thrashed for Mr. James H. Armstrong, of Bradford, with a common two horse power machine, 100 bushels of wheat in three hours and twenty minutes.

Topsham. LEVEE AND OYSTER SUPPER.—There will be a Masonic Levee and Oyster Supper at the Town Hall at East Topsham on the evening of Tuesday Oct. 23.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE. Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: Having assembled in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution...

FINANCES. From the Treasurer's report, herewith submitted to you, it appears that the balance of cash in the Treasury Sept. 30, 1865, was \$1,017,071 01.

RECEIPTS. \$309,372-06 Agricultural College fund, \$125,000 00...

DISBURSEMENTS. Ordinary and war expenses, balance, \$1,017,071 01; Pay rolls, militia—less fines, \$1,109 53...

CURRENT LIABILITIES. Due allotments, \$21,375 91; Due Receiver of Dudley Bank—safety fund, \$7,500 00...

CURRENT RECEIPTS. Balance in the Treasury, \$7,326 67 on tax of 1865, \$5,27 54...

ESTIMATED CURRENT EXPENSES. Interest on bonds and loans, \$40,000 00; State expenses, \$100,000 00...

laudable, which must necessarily increase so largely the State burdens, as would be done by the attempt to establish a system of State Normal Schools similar to those of some of our sister States.

Within the last year, a way seems to have been opened by which a beginning may be made in the accomplishment of this important work, and at a very slight expense to the State.

On the 21st of October, 1865, the Quartermaster General submitted to me the following schedule of military property belonging to the State, which he recommended should be sold, to wit:

STATE AID. Hon. John Howe, Jr., agent for the distribution of State aid to soldiers' families, has made his final report, showing that, from Sept. 1, 1865, to April 15, 1866, he disbursed...

VOLUNTEER TROOPS. Since the last session of the Legislature, the four companies of the 9th Regiment and the entire 7th Regiment of Vermont Volunteers have been mustered out of service...

REFORM SCHOOLS. Under the act approved November 9, 1865, entitled "An act to establish the Vermont Reform School," I appointed, by and with the advice of the Senate, Aaron G. Pease as Acting Commissioner...

NORMAL AND COMMON SCHOOLS. For many years there has been an increasing strength of public sentiment in this State favorable to the adoption of some adequate means of supplying a more specific course of instruction for the teachers of common schools.

The national troubles and the very large expenditures induced thereby, have hitherto delayed any attempt to inaugurate such system as would respond to the general demand; for, while all have been united in opinion that we were in duty bound to lose nothing of the ground already gained in the field of educational labor, all have equally agreed that the heavy burden of our taxes rendered it unadvisable to undertake any new enterprises, however

needs and should the present opportunity to purchase it be neglected, I do not think it could ever again be obtained at anything like the price now asked.

The buildings have been repaired and enlarged, so as to accommodate from twenty-five to thirty scholars, and the school is now open for the reception of juvenile offenders, quite a number having been already received; and I think it gives good promise of accomplishing all that the State expects from such an institution.

The first report of the Commissioners has been made to me, and I have caused the same to be printed, ready for immediate distribution.

RESTORATION OF SEA FISH TO THE CONNECTICUT RIVER. Under the joint resolution of the last session of the Legislature, relative to the restoration of sea-fish to the Connecticut river, and its tributaries, I appointed Albert D. Hager, State Geologist, and Hon. Chas. Barrett, Commissioners. I also communicated copies to said joint resolution to the Governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL. Under the joint resolution of the Legislature relating to the National Statuary Hall, adopted at its last session, I, at an early day, appointed Hon. Solomon Foot, and Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Commissioners to examine the subject, so far as related to this State, and to make report to the present session, with such facts and suggestions as would enable you to take definite action on the matter.

PARIS EXHIBITION. I am advised that our State Geologist, Albert D. Hager, intends going to Europe next season, mainly for the purpose of learning more of the coal of Newcastle, the copper mines of Cornwall, the slate quarries of Wales, the silver mines of Germany, and the marble quarries of Italy.

UNITED STATES SENATORS. The last Legislature adjourned on the 10th day of November, 1865, at 8 o'clock, A. M. Within an hour afterwards intelligence was received that Hon. Jacob Collamer, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, died at his residence in Woodstock the preceding night.

On the 28th day of March last, Hon. Solomon Foot, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, died at Washington, in the District of Columbia. On the 3d day of April, 1865, I filled the vacancy thus occasioned, by appointing Hon. Geo. P. Edmunds, of Burlington, Senator from this State in the Congress of the United States, until the meeting of the General Assembly of the State.

lost one which it was the duty of the Governor to fill? I at once submitted the question to the Judges of the Supreme Court, who, after consideration, gave me their opinion in writing, holding that the facts as above stated constituted such a vacancy as the Constitution made it the duty of the Governor to fill.

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JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT. Hon. Luke P. Poland, having on the 21st day of November, 1865, received the appointment of United States Senator from this State, resigned the Office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Vermont, to which he had then recently been elected. The vacancy occasioned by this resignation, I on the 3rd day of November, 1865, filled by appointing Hon. John Pierpont, of Vergennes, to be Chief Justice of said Court until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Since my last annual communication to the Legislature, the work of reconstructing and reorganizing the State and local governments which, for more than four years, had been in rebellion against the federal authority, has largely engaged the attention of the executive and legislative departments of the General Government; and, as it is both necessary and wise in a republic in which the citizens are sovereign, and the source of all power, this work has commanded the interested and intelligent observation and criticism of the whole people of the country.

The executive branch of the Government, having inaugurated the work of reorganizing the rebellious States without seeking the advice and co-operation of Congress, has continued to insist upon its exclusive control of the work, and has declined to the legislative branch of the Government any share in the determination of the status of the insurgent communities, or conditions of their restoration; and while denying to Congress all right to judge of the right of each House to judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, this policy assumes that the Executive has the sole right to reconstruct, reorganize and restore to their former condition in the Government, the people, communities and States which have waged a gigantic war against that Government; and it insists, with emphatic iteration, that Congress, by refusing to recognize the executive reconstruction as just, safe, complete and constitutional, and at once admitting to seats in the Senate and House of Representatives persons claiming to be elected by States thus reorganized, is assuming, first,

the loss of both of her Senators within a brief period, was a calamity unprecedented in the history of Vermont—unprecedented in the history of any of her sister States. Their long experience and distinguished services, their rare ability and ripe wisdom, their tried and unflinching constancy to duty, and fidelity to State and country, their Christian purity and nobility of character, had won for them the foremost rank in the councils of the nation. In the fullness of their great usefulness and influence, at a time when the needs of the nation cried out for their continuance among us, they were, by the decrees of an insupportable but just Providence, called hence. Their loss seems irreparable. Vermont doubly honored by their lives, weeps over their fresh graves, and the nation mourns with her. The never fading record of their lives remain a rich legacy to their State, a guiding light upon the pathway of their successors, an inspiration to all.