FREE PRESS,

BURLINGTON, VT.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1846.

The Election--The Result.

☞ The following is the unerring testimony, which we have the satisfaction to present to our readers, of the staunch political integrity and steadfastness of the WHIG STATE of VERMONT.

	Eastern.	South.	Rockingham.
Bennington County.			
Arlington, Aylesworth, w			
Bennington, Harwood, w			
Dorset, no choice			
Glastenbury,			
Landgrove, Martin, w	32	10	19
Manchester, Miner, w	183	126	33
Pern, Rider, 3d party.	45	32	29
Pownal, Thompson, l			
Readsboro, Carpenter, l			
Rupert, Stubbles, w	102 maj		
Sandgate, Tucker, w	18 maj.		
Searsburgh, Rich, l			
Shaftsbury, George, l			
Stamford, Pratt, l			
Sunderland, McLaughlin, l	22	64	5
Wardsboro, Williams, w gain			
Woodford, Tolles, w			
Windham County.			
Athens, no choice	31	24	3
Brattleboro, R. Tyler, w	269	101	22
Brookline, no choice	17	29	13
Dover, no choice			
Dummerston, Miller, w	120	64	5
Guilford, Hunt, w	111	61	13
Grafton, Murdock, w			
Halifax, Niles, w	159	63	
Jamaica, Burrows, 3d party			
Londonderry, Harrington, w	108	51	42
Marlboro, no choice.	79	82	3
Newfane, no choice	115	109	42
Rockingham, R. Early, w gain,	238	181	7
Putney, Richardson, w	138	81	4
Stratton, Parsons, w	37	22	1
Somerset, Rice, 3d party	5	22	17
Townsend, Howard, w	127	46	19
Vernon, Lee, w	63	58	
Westminster, Albee, w	187	123	4
Wardsboro, no choice	89	75	27
Wilmington, no choice	62	93	89
Whitingham, Corley, w			
Windham, Jones, w	107	21	22
Windsor County—complete.			
Andover, Dodge, w	57	7	53
Baltimore, no choice,	18	1	
Barnard, Dimforth, l	123	167	35
Bethel, Hatch, l	126	80	17
Bridgewater, Southgate, l	91	117	43
Cavendish, w	198	13	27
Chester, no choice	183	140	50
Hartland, Shedd, l	210	111	18
Hartford, Dillaway, w	184	79	20
Ludlow, no choice	151	27	108
Norwich, Chandler, w	159	155	29
Pomfret, Marsh, w	115	38	27
Pomfret, Perry, l	159	86	84
Reading, Wheeler, w	124	78	11
Rochester, Hoare, 3d p	130	57	79
Royalton, Weller, w	148	61	187
Sharon, Robinson, l	86	116	33
Springfield, w	278	26	21
Stockbridge, Smith, 3d p	70	53	86
Weathersfield, w	185	21	55
Weston, w	105	18	26
Windsor, Story, w	357	110	9
Woodstock, Churchill, w	300	164	41
	3568	1817	1023
Rutland County.			
Benson, Wilcox, w	111	67	7
Brandon, F. N. Briggs, w	169	96	107
Castleton, Chaver, w	221	84	27
Chittenden, Manly, l	57	55	10
Clarendon, Billings, w gain	116	75	26
Danby, McDonald, l	98	55	7
Fairhaven, Capen, w	68	13	5
Hubbardton, Baily, w	70	42	8
Ira, Tower, w	56	19	5
Mendon, Temple, l	51	25	16
Middletown, Harrington, l	97	74	8
Mt. Holley, Cole, w	154	10	11
Mount Tabor,			
Orwell, Conkey, w	171	17	2
Pawlet, Marks, l	140	122	21
Pittsfield, no choice	60	23	30
Pittsford, J. Barnes w	140	113	
Poultney, Kendrick, w	261	20	59
Rutland, Ward, w	252	85	51
Sherburne, no choice	51	37	24
Stockbridge, Brown, l	74	125	16
Sudbury, Horton, l	33	73	
Tinmouth, Coleman, w	120	6	10
Wallingford, no choice	156	114	23
Wells, Rider, w	83	72	2
West Haven, Timis, w	66	23	
Addison County.			
Addison, Dr. Miles, w			
Bridport, Frost, w	166	23	9
Bristol, W. C. Warner, w	99	35	38
Cornwall, A. Foot, w	101	4	25
Ferrisburgh, D. D. Middlebrook, w	131	29	42
Goshen, F. Hagerty, w	72	1	11
Granville, Ford, w	55	33	
Hancock, Hacker, l	47	41	1
Leicester, John Bullock, w	79	9	3
Lincoln, Wm. W. Pope, w			
Middlebury, Goodrich, l	242	112	51
Monkton, no choice, 3d party lost year			
New Haven, Langdon, w	139	17	11
Panton, H. Hall, w	113	34	5
Ripton, Hendrick, w	89	6	9
Salisbury, Crook, w	108	36	1
Shoreham, Wright, w	193	20	
Starksboro, Strong, 3d party	107	10	53
Vergennes, V. Lawrence, w	118	30	11
Waltham, Bacon, l 3d party	21	7	8
Weybridge, D. Gregory, w gain	62	13	41
Whiting, Needham, w	58	31	2
	0000	0000	000
Orange County—complete.			
Bradford, Stebbins, w	142	143	32
Braintree, no choice	56	106	37
Brookfield, no choice.	111	82	18
Chelsea, Jones, l	124	201	41
Corinth, Wood, l	155	153	46
Fairlee, Bailey, l	31	56	11
Newbury, Buchanan, l	202	235	53
Orange, Houghton, l	100	100	13
Randolph, no choice	156	153	163
Strafford, no choice	125	101	32
Thetford, Gilbert, l	158	206	33
Topsham, Bill, l	53	171	81
Tunbridge, Foster, w gain,	201	137	49
Vershire, no choice	89	96	38
Washington, O. Pease, l gain.	126	143	18
West Fairlee, Williams, l	28	73	6
Williamstown, Brackett, l	107	141	53
	1974	2311	933
Caledonia County—complete.			
Dalton, S. Morse, l	8	63	3
Barlington, Charles Russell, w	421	335	65
Charlotte, Abner Spicer, w	102	21	51
Colchester, Jacob Kobe, l	129	143	19
Danville, Samuel Thrasher, w gain,	106	123	71
Hardwick, L. Dewey, w	146	37	21
Huntington, John Snyder, w	111	50	18
Jericho, David Fish, w	147	81	66
Milton, B. Fairchild, w	195	98	23
Richmond, no choice, loco last year	109	95	23
St. George, R. Lockwood, w	21	34	26
St. Johnsbury, Fairbanks, w	24	3	
Cabot, Fletcher, l	58	153	58
Walden, no choice, loco loss.	54	80	51
Waterford, May, w	148	79	5
Wheelock, Stevens, l	23	72	40
	1653	1624	111

Franklin County—complete.

Fairfax, Reuben Dewey, w	177	111	25
Fletcher, L. Holmes, l	61	95	29
Georgia, I. P. Clark, w	192	52	22
Highgate, Philo F. Drury, w	179	153	30
Sheldon, no choice,	126	139	20
St. Albans, W. Bridges, l gain	186	182	80
Berkshire, Homer E. Royce, w	223	105	24
Enosburgh, Charles B. Maynard, w	156	51	88
Richford, Harvey D. Farrar, w	53	46	25
Montgomery, Dil Baily, w	73	30	42
Swanton, James Platt, w gain	121	110	56
Fairfield, no choice,	125	216	37
Bakersfield, no choice,	89	92	32
Franklin, J. H. Hubbard, w	119	46	77
	1889	1461	601

Orleans County.

Albany, no choice			
Barton, Merriam, w			
Brownington, no choice			
Charleston, Gage, w			
Coventry, Cleveland, w			
Craftsbury no choice	65	65	11
Derby, Nelson, w	136	81	11
Glover, no choice			
Greensboro, no choice	59	69	11
Holland, Davis, l			
Irasburgh, Bates, w	98	39	26
Jay Sanborn, 3d party			
Lowell, Paine, l			
Morgan, w			
Newport, Penny, w	28	46	5
Salem, Blake, w			
Troy, no choice			
Westfield, Hodgkins, l			
Westmore, w			
Lamoille County.			
Belvidere, Carpenter, l			
Cambridge, Nathan Saville, l	84	160	69
Eden, no choice	46	48	35
Elmore, Cheney, l	49	23	29
Hydepark, Keeler, l	30	116	50
Johnson, no choice,	80	74	80
Mansfield, Peterson, l	4	25	25
Morristown, Tyrrel, 3d party, l loss,	31	113	111
Stowe, Saunders, l	19	16	9
Stowe, N. Russell, 3d party,	33	105	171
Waterville, no choice, 3d party loss,	27	41	42
Wolcott, Bolgannin, l	44	71	33
Essex County.			
Bloomfield, Wright, l	11	30	
Brighton,			
Brunswick, English, l		22	
Canaan, Hinman, l	23	49	
Concord, Fay, w	67 maj.		
Granby, Chaney, w	14	8	
East Haven,			
Guildhall, Ames, w	65	25	11
Lemington, w	9	23	
Lunenburgh, Benton, w	126	93	2
Maidstone, Rich, l	11	32	
Victory, Towle, w	11	14	
Grand Isle County.			
Alburgh, S. J. Davis, w			
Isle La Motte, H. Hall, l			
N. Hero, Wm. Wilson, w			
Grand Isle, G. Reynolds, w	81	39	1
S. Hero, H. Robinson, l	49	31	0

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	1846. Eastern.	1846. South.	1846. Rockingham.
Bennington, 7 towns,	555	367	187
Windham, 10 towns,	2076	1326	382
Windsor, complete,	3668	1516	1023
Rutland, 25 towns,	2574	1483	513
Addison, 10 towns,	1982	498	230
Orange, complete,	1974	2311	933
Chittenden, complete,	1851	1396	753
Washington, complete,	1536	2087	605
Caledonia, complete,	1653	1624	111
Franklin, complete,	1889	1461	601
Orleans, 5 towns,	97	238	130
Lamoille, 11 towns,	411	565	654
Essex, 10 towns,	337	200	13
Grand Isle, 2 towns,	130	70	1
	21365	15182	6592

In the towns given above, the vote last year was for Slade, 20,256. Kellogg, 16,296. Shafter, 5,292.

18 towns to be heard from, which last year gave Slade, 2917, Kellogg, 2312, and Shafter, 612.

It will be seen that Eaton's gain, thus far, is 1,069; Smith's loss is 721, and Brainerd's gain is 570.

Mr. Eaton will lack about 800 votes of an election.

The Third Party *increase* in the State will be less than 600.

Now let us see how it is with

The Legislature.

SENATE.

Whigs,	23
Locofocos,	7
Whig majority,	16

HOUSE.

	Whigs.	Locos.	3d Party.	no choice
Bennington, coun.	8	7	1	1
Windham, "	11	0	2	7
Windsor, "	12	6	2	3
Rutland, "	15	7	0	4
Addison, "	17	2	2	1
Orange, "	2	10	0	5
Chittenden, "	10	3	1	1
Washington, "	5	11	1	0
Caledonia, "	9	6	0	0
Franklin, "	9	2	0	3
Orleans, "	9	3	1	6
Lamoille, "	0	7	2	3
Essex, "	7	5	0	0
Grand Isle, "	3	2	0	0
	120	71	12	34
	83			
Whig maj.	37			

Whig majority on joint ballot, FIFTY THREE. Enough for all useful purposes. GOVERNOR FAIRBANKS will please prepare his *first* Executive message!

If VERMONT is not a *preserving* WHIG State, we will thank some disinterested person to show us one that is.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Steamer Britannia arrived at Boston from Liverpool last Thursday. We are indebted, as usual, to the kindness of our friend in Boston, J. H. W. for a copy of Wilmer & Smith's European Times of the 19th ult.

Among the passengers arrived we notice the names of Mr. MCLANE, American Minister to London, and SAMUEL LOVER, Esq. the celebrated Irish author.

The general news is not so important or interesting as usual. The intelligence of the passage of the Free Trade Tariff by Congress, was expected "to give a new impulse" to British Trade and Manufactures. Several markets have already felt the influence of American Free Trade Legislation—Iron has already advanced in price, and the woolen manufactures of Yorkshire are improving.

The French elections have terminated in the triumphant success of the Guizot ministry.

The King opened the Chambers with a brief address.

The potato disease is causing extensive destruction of the crop, in Ireland.

WASHINGTON IRVING has taken formal leave of the Queen of Spain. Mr. Irving made a **short speech to the Queen, in which he repeated** the assurances of friendship already given by his government, and stated that he should individually continue to feel a profound interest for the welfare of the young sovereign. The Queen, in reply, expressed her gratification at the address of Mr. Irving, and said she should entertain a lively remembrance of his exemplary conduct as Minister. Mr. Saunders, the new American Minister, was then permitted to present his letters of credence.

The new Pope of Rome is acquiring unbounded popularity.

EFFECTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.—Bait and Hellner, at Pottsville, Pa. have both stopped operations entirely, and this has thrown five hundred and forty hands out of employ. All the operatives on Silver Creek have stopped—and some others have stopped a week ago.—*N. S. Gaz.*

Meeting of the Friends of Protection.

A large meeting of the "Friends of Protection" was held at Montpelier on Thursday the 27th ult. Hon. HENRY F. JANES presided. The assemblage was addressed by Senator UPHAM, GEO. B. CHANDLER, and E. P. WALTON, Jr. Of the speeches of Mr. UPHAM and Mr. CHANDLER, the Watchman says:

"Mr Upham went at large into the proceedings of the late Congress on the Texas question, the Oregon question, the Mexican war, and the war upon the Protective policy. We shall ere long publish his speech delivered in the Senate upon this latter question in full. The abstract, published in our last, indicates that the speech was elaborate in important historical facts, and we doubt not it will be found that they were brought to bear powerfully upon this important question. The publication of this speech will supersede the necessity of giving the speech of Thursday, if we were able to do it—which we are not. Mr. Chandler briefly defined his position in frank and unmistakable terms. He declared himself to be in favor of a PROTECTIVE TARIFF; and that there might be no mistakes about his declarations, such as have unlucky happened in the case of President Polk, Mr. Dillingham, and other men of the stamp, Mr. Chandler declared that he was for the REPEAL OF THE TARIFF OF 1846, and for the RESTORATION OF THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF OF 1842, with Protective Whigs to execute that law faithfully, fully and honestly. He also declared himself to be in favor of distributing the proceeds of the Public Lands to the several States; in favor of one Presidential term, to prevent the power and patronage of the Government from being brought to bear upon a second election; against the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of repealing it; against SLAVERY, and in favor of ABOLISHING SLAVERY in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and against the admission of more Slave States into the Union or the expenditure of the public money for the acquisition of more Slave Territory.

The Watchman concludes by saying:

"However party ties may have led many to vote on the day of Election, we have not a doubt that a large majority of the freemen of this District approve of the principles set forth by Mr. Chandler. The result of another trial we trust will tend to spread this opinion through the Districts."

We trust so too. The "black flag" of Southern Free Trade has been unfurled, and from beneath its piratical folds PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR has already received a broadside.—VERMONTERS should come to the rescue. They are in the highest degree interested in sustaining the Policy of Protection. Prevented by their geographical position from embarking in the business of Commerce, they are BOUND to Agricultural and Manufacturing pursuits, and to *them* the maintenance of a HOME MARKET is of the most VITAL importance. Let us have no temporizers with Southern Free Trade to *repose* on the Green Mountain State—the Tariff State *par excellence*—in the National Congress. Let us have no "potter's clay" in Washington from VERMONT, to be formed and shaped by the **supporters of the Slave Policy into instruments of** destruction. The Freemen of the Fourth District have had *one* representative who, at the instigation of his Southern Masters, miserably *stalked* from the performance of his duty—will they confide their interests and their dignity to another of the *same school of political timeserve?* Let us have MEN in Congress from the land of the STARKS, and the ALLENS and the WARNERS, who will have the manhood to STAND BY THEIR PRINCIPLES, and stand by the PRIMARY interest of the State!

Letter from Senator Phelps.

The following letter from the Hon. SAMUEL S. PHELPS, was read at the recent Protection meeting in Montpelier. Most truly does it assert that, for the cure of the multiplied evils which a factious and sectional Administration, in the hands of mere partizan politicians, is inflicting upon the country, "THE REMEDY IS WITH THE PEOPLE." We trust the electors of the Fourth District especially, will say good heed to the serious and earnest appeal which is implied in this expression, and in the true spirit of Patriots and Freemen, see to it, that no man shall represent *them* in the Congress of the United States who will either uphold the Slave policy of the South, or *dodge* the Free policy of the North.

MIDDLEBURY, Aug. 22, 1846.

GEORGE SMITH, Esq.—SIR—Yours of the 18th inst. was duly received. It would afford me great pleasure to be present at Montpelier on the occasion referred to; but it is now certain that the pressure of my private affairs, after so long an absence from home, forbids it.

As a public man and as a citizen, I have ever felt bound to contribute my efforts to check what I have considered the downward progress of affairs in this country, and to bring the administration of its Government back to a consistency with the theory and true spirit of its constitution, and with that system of national policy best calculated to promote its permanent prosperity. That its prosperity is endangered, more especially that of our section of the country, must be apparent, I think, to every intelligent mind, which watches dispassionately the course of events. The legislation of the present Congress has proceeded, as I think, upon an inversion of every true principle of national policy—viz. the reduction of the Tariff—the Warehousing System, and the Sub-Treasury, are measures bad in themselves, and doubly mischievous in their combination. The effect will be, as it was designed to be, to stimulate the introduction into this country of the productions of foreign countries while our domestic industry is hampered and depressed, and the resources of our own country rendered unavailable. The natural and necessary consequences will be a heirless one between the embarrassment of the currency—depreciation of property—stagnation of industry in every branch—and individual as well as national embarrassment and distress. The remedy is with the people. Whether they will apply it in season, or will be brought to it only through a season of suffering, is a question which they must solve. That they will be slow to assert their power in vindication of their own rights and for the preservation of their dearest interests, I greatly apprehend. Such is the force of party attachment and party discipline, that the true theory of our institutions is inverted in practice, and men in office instead of being the servants of the people become their dictators. The dictation of a party convention composed of mere politicians and partizans, is held to be imperative upon every department of the government, and the representatives of the people in the legislative hall of the nation are compelled to bow to that dictation at the expense of their judgments and their consciences. Recent events have exhibited this evil in a most alarming aspect. We have seen Senators denounced for the conscientious discharge of their high duties in conformity with the opinions and wishes of their immediate constituents, and in one instance a Senator driven from a seat to which the confidence of his fellow citizens in his capacity and his integrity had placed him, because he could not yield his judgment and his conscience to the keeping of his leaders. The tyranny of a faction, struggling for power, and exasperated by opposition, is the worst tyranny in the world. It rests with the people to determine whether they will submit to it—whether the great interests of this people shall be in the hands of the leaders of a faction to be disposed of with a view to their selfish and ambitious purposes, or whether the representatives of the people shall not only be free to act, but shall be required to act, in conformity with the dictates of their honest and sober judgment, and with a single eye to the welfare of their constituents.—in short, whether men in office and in power shall be the servants or the masters of the people.

To the expression of my regret that I cannot be with you on the 27th, permit me to add that of my cordial and deep anxiety for your success, for the sake not of mere party ascendancy, but of those great and vital interests which are at stake—and I fear are about to be sacrificed.

With great respect, I am sir, yours,

SAMUEL S. PHELPS.

GIDEON REYNOLDS Esq. of Troy, has received the nomination for Representative in Congress from Rensselaer County, N. Y., as the successor of the late Mr. HERMES, who died in Washington, as our readers will remember, during the session just past. The nomination is an excellent one. Mr. REYNOLDS is an intelligent and capable man, and a staunch whig. Old Rensselaer will give him a TARIFF majority that will go far to *tarify* (no pun*ning intended*, gentlemen, upon our honor!) the Free Trade locofocos of that business county! We don't know who Mr. REYNOLDS' opponent is, on the locofoco ticket, but there can't be but "a few more left of the same sort," in his neighborhood. He'll swear, after election, that he never *speculated*.

The American Art-Union.

It has long been urged as a matter of reproach against the people of our country, that they do not encourage and patronize AMERICAN ART and AMERICAN ARTISTS. This reproach, just as it is to a considerable extent, would possess especial point and force, if our countrymen were particularly *distinguished* for their protection and patronage of *foreign* art and artists. But the truth is, the correct explanation of American neglect of native talent in this respect, is to be found not wholly in the imputed cockneyism of an affected admiration for the works of ancient and foreign artists, nor yet in any spirit of *undervaluing* what is produced *at home*, but rather in the want of any extensive taste for, and appreciation of, Art itself. The American People have hitherto been, and will perhaps continue for a while to be, too much engrossed by the pursuit of what is regarded as "the main chance," money making, to cultivate a taste for what they most erroneously and unphilosophically deem the *lesser* concerns of the Fine Arts. They are lesser concerns only when contrasted with the *altogether indispensable* objects of human pursuit, food and raiment—when regarded in their relations to our intellectual and moral natures, and in their influence upon the character of a people, they require a consequence of no secondary stamp.

It is unquestionably *true*, however that *Americans* do *not* afford that encouragement and patronage to our native-born Artists to which their frequently unrivalled excellence entitles them, and which a just national pride demands. It is true that American Artists of the first rank in their profession, are compelled to look *abroad* for the aid that is essential to their progress and improvement.

But American Artists themselves understand the true reason why they fail of obtaining a HOME ENCOURAGEMENT commensurate with their merits. They know that in America, "Literature and the elegant Arts must grow up side by side with the coarser plants of daily necessity." They know that there does not *prevail*, in their own country, the *cultivated* taste that secures for works of Art, the *appreciation* which must always precede effective patronage; and, like sensible men, *they* are more solicitous to remove the *cause* of the evil, than to utter useless complaints against its unavoidable *effects*.

But we rejoice to believe that the Agency is devised, and is already in successful operation, that, by diffusing through the country a better knowledge of Art, and thereby creating a taste for its productions, will relieve us from the reproach that we have mentioned. The *American Art-Union* is the agency to which we refer.

This truly national Institution was founded in 1840, for the avowed purpose of "promoting the Fine Arts in the United States," and, through the zealous and untiring efforts of its officers and friends, we are confident it will avoid the fate which befalls too many "good intentions" in this working-day world, and fairly accomplish the object at which it aims. It is a scheme that certainly smacks a little of its *gain* a origin, being a sort of "*mutual insurance*" association; but it is *efficient* in its beneficial *results*, and therefore is most praiseworthy. We cannot, perhaps, better state the method on which it proceeds than by copying the following from the Annual Report for 1845:

The American Art-Union is managed by gentlemen who are not artists, and have no profit or loss beyond the other members, and no compensation.

In furtherance of a truly national object, to unite great public good with private gratification at small individual expense, in a manner best suited to the situation of our country, the nature of our institutions, and the wants, habits and tastes of our people, the Committee have adopted the following

PLAN.

Every subscriber of five dollars is a member for the year, and is entitled to all its privileges.

The money thus obtained, after paying necessary expenses, is applied,

First. To the production of *a large and costly original engraving* from an American painting, of which the plate and copyright belong to the Institution, and used solely for its benefit.

On this engraving every member receives a copy for every five dollars paid by him.

Members entitled to duplicates are at liberty to select from the engravings of previous years.

Whenever the funds justify it, an extra engraving or work of art is also furnished to every member.

Every member also receives a full Annual Report of the proceedings, &c. of the Institution.

Second. To the purchase of *paintings and sculpture* by native or resident artists.

These paintings and sculptures are publicly exhibited at the Gallery of the Art-Union till the annual meeting in December, when they are *publicly distributed by lot* among the members, each member having one share for every five dollars paid by him.

Third. The Institution keeps an office and free Picture Gallery, always open and well attended, at 322 Broadway, in the City of New York, and has Honorary Secretaries to attend to their business in the principal cities and villages of the United States.

Members in the City of New York receive their engravings, paintings and reports at the Art-Union Rooms. Members out of the City of New York will receive them from the Honorary Secretaries, to whom they will be sent at the expense of the Institution, with the right to exhibit them together for a few days.

The engraving for the year 1846, will be "*Sir Walter Raleigh parting with his wife on the morning of his execution*," after the picture by Leutze.

The engraving which has been distributed to the members for 1845, is the "ARREST OF MAJOR ANDRE." It is a superb picture, from a painting by DURAND, affording an admirable representation of an occurrence in our Revolutionary annals, marked by the exhibition of a dauntless and inflexible PATRIOTISM such as the world rarely sees, and can never adequately reward. We claim no ability to judge of the merely *artistic* merits or demerits of this engraving, and only speak of it as it affects our pre-conception of the scene that it assumes to portray. And in this view, in our poor judgment, it is almost faultless, the whole *expression* of the picture being in complete harmony with the idea we had formed of the real *character* of the renowned transaction it commemorates. The good moral influence, that a pictorial representation of such a scene exerts, in strengthening patriotism, and inspiring a reverence for exalted and incorruptible integrity and virtue, can scarcely be over estimated. We would like to see this engraving in every dwelling in the country. It is beautiful as a work of Art, and more beautiful in the lesson it inculcates.

But we have already extended this notice further than we intended—our object is to call attention to the Art-Union as a NATIONAL Institution well worthy the encouragement it is receiving, and to commend it and its objects to the liberality of those, especially, who feel a just pride in claiming for VERMONT the honor of being the birth-place of POWERS, the greatest of living SCULPTORS.

The income of the Art-Union for the year 1845, was more than $16,000 and *one hundred and twenty three paintings* varying in price from $20 to $350, were distributed by lot, last December, among its members. JOHN H. PECK, Esq. of our village is one of the Honorary Secretaries for this State, and we doubt not will take pleasure in forwarding subscriptions, and in furnishing any information respecting the Association which may be desired.

Middlebury Town Representative.

Very general surprise and astonishment were felt on Thursday evening on the reception of the intelligence that *Middlebury* had elected a *locofoco* representative! She had been set down as *good* for 75 majority over *every thing*. It turns out that she *had* that majority, and more too, but that it was *good* for nothing particularly except to procure the election of a rank *locofoco*. This is a "vile use" to poll Whig majorities to, and our friends in Middlebury will probably see it in that light next time.

The *Galaxy* contains a long and animated account of the progress and termination of the 26 ballotings, which lasted from Tuesday till Thursday morning! We copy the concluding portion of it:

"The contest continued until the 25th ballot, towards 2 o'clock on the morning of Thursday; when the Select-men locked up, and refused to receive any more votes. The town authority, by an unanimous vote, DECLARED THE MEETING DISSOLVED! Voices became clamorous that the question of dissolving the meeting should be referred to the meeting itself; the vote was accordingly taken, by a division of the house; when it was found that, at least, two thirds of the crowd were in favor of an adjournment. The moderator quit his chair, and the meeting collapsed into a mob: some loud fellows of the baser sort, extinguished the candles; the yells became uproarious, a rush was made for the doors and windows, and breathless with astonishment, we picked up what little many of us had left of us, and slopped out of 'them diggings.'

But a few Locofocos, with an eye to the fun of the thing, no doubt, remained until nearly or quite all the others had left the Court House, struck up the lights, and placed Goodrich, their candidate, in the moderator's chair, and proceeded, with the force of balloting over again. Without opposition, Goodrich receiving his own votes, counting his own votes—and possibly making out his own certificate, under these circumstances, may consider himself elected, and hold his seat. If he does, it will be to his own shame, and to the everlasting shame of the Whig party in the town which he will misrepresent.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Barnum requests of us the publication of the following communication as an act of *justice* to himself. We certainly have never claimed to know anything of the *merits* of the controversy or dispute between him and Messrs. Eggleston, Barker & Co.; and our representations relative to the disturbances on the rail-road were avowedly derived from *others*, though intended to be scrupulously correct. But we shall not deny Mr. Barnum's right to appeal to the public for the redress of any injury which he may suppose the public has, fairly or unfairly, been led to inflict upon him. Messrs. E. B. & Co. will of course be at liberty to take such notice of his communication, through our columns, as they may think proper.

For the Burlington Free Press.

MR. CLARKE:—

Public acts are always applauded or censured by the public voice. Hence the only legitimate means of righting public aspersion of private character is through a public channel. Though our glorious constitution has guaranteed to us this prerogative and right, and though the Press is opened wide, and its generous condescension invites the exposition of moral evils, yet a recourse to such means to silence the tongue of calumny is ever painful, and I regret that circumstances resulting from my position in this community for the past few months have been such as to compel me to ask the use of your columns for such purpose. Gossip, with her vile and corrupt satellites, with trumpet tongue has heralded the story of the late disturbances on the Vermont Central Rail Road at this place, giving it as many interpretations as the vocabulary of error can furnish. In the first scene *I* was made the prominent actor, being represented as a contractor having received the estimates of labor and labor was being variously reported as $7000, $8000, $12000, &c. In the second scene I was represented as having received the money and having applied it improperly to my individual advantage. Many kindred representations were made with which I shall not trouble the public at present, my intention being to give a statement of *facts* from which the community may form their own conclusions. Some time last winter I contracted with Eggleston, Barker, & Co., to build three miles or sections of the Vermont Central Rail Road, a part of which is in Richmond and a part in the town of Bolton. In April last I came on for the purpose of commencing the work; soon after my arrival I had a proposition from a company of four men to take two miles of my work.—I subject to them and they entered upon it with much zeal and activity, and with the cheering hope of a reasonable reward for their labor. I remained on the spot to see that the work progressed and to furnish the hands with provisions, &c. The work progressed well until the time had arrived when the first payment was due (which was one month.) Though the company and the hands were all disappointed in not receiving their pay promptly, yet they did not relax their efforts until from repeated broken assurances that they should shortly be paid, they became dissatisfied and less inclined to labor as they had done. This dissatisfaction and doubt and consequent inefficiency very much retarded the work, and proved very detrimental to the company to whom I let. (But here I am bound to say that under all the circumstances in the case the laborers exercised more patience than could have reasonably been expected.) Why the pay meant was not made to me at the time it was due, I have not yet been satisfactorily informed.

There was due for the months work some ten or twelve hundred dollars. The work was continued just two months, before a dollar was paid to me.—During these two months I had sustained and carried it on with my own means and credit, having furnished and paid the hands or company, some 3 to 4000 dollars in provisions money &c. Just at the expiration of two months, the money for the *first* month's work was paid to me and I applied it to the extinguishment of the debt I had created, the amount of which had been paid by me to the hands or to the company to whom I subject who *hired* and were bound *to pay* all the men. Although there had been paid by me to the company more than the amount due at the time of the first estimate, yet it had not been equally distributed, as those having families had received more than single men, and, there was also two months work due and we had pay for only *one* month, leaving a large indebtedness to the hands due at the time.—This I did not feel bound to extinguish inasmuch as I had already advanced to the company much more than was received for the estimate. At the expiration of the two months the hands all stopped work and demanded their pay of the Company, who were unable to pay them; they then demanded it of me; I told them that I was not bound to pay them inasmuch as I had not hired or agreed to pay them. I also informed them that I had voluntarily advanced to them through the Company who employed them, much more than was paid to me by Eggleston Barker & co., and that the amount then in hand was due to me for what I have advanced. This was not satisfactory; they wanted their *pay* and *would* have it, and who was to pay them? The company under me **could not**. And *I* could not, even had I let my individual indebtedness lie over and paid the money to them, as I had not received pay but for *one* months labor. Had Eggleston Barker & Co. paid for the two months work, our position would have been quite different, we could then have sustained the work a little longer, (but perhaps only to have met a harder fate) as under present contracts there are obstacles insurmountable in the way of the progress of this work; but more about *this anon*. I will return to where I left the hands clamorous for their pay. After I had exhausted all my powers of reasoning to satisfy them of the correctness of my course, and to satisfy them that the cause of their complaints lay back of me, I left them (rather unceremoniously, I admit) and by a circuitous route reached Burlington, where I saw Mr. Haight and Mr. Henry Barker, who, learning from me the state of things, resolved I have no doubt that it was best to pay the hands. I remained in Burlington and they left. I am informed that they came to this place and told the hands that they were a going to pay them all.—I am also informed that they commenced paying, but not *in full* in every instance. At length they stopped and informed the hands that their means were exhausted, but that they would go to Montpelier and procure the necessary amount, and return and pay them. Mr. Haight *did* leave, but there was a general demurrer against Mr. Barker's leaving until their demands were paid. They rather abridged his liberties by confining him to the limits of Mr. Jones house, than which a better and more hospitable domicil cannot be found in all Vermont. Here Mr. Barker remained two or three days, guarded night and day, until