

STATE OF VERMONT.
A PROCLAMATION,
BY THE GOVERNOR.

The homage of a grateful confiding heart, is due to God from every creature under heaven. He is great and good, wise and holy, just and true. All His works praise Him. They proclaim His wisdom and His power; while a sense of His goodness is impressed on the heart of man, by every object which meets his eyes, or ministers to his wants, in the creation which surrounds him. And this impression is deepened, when he considers his own mental and moral constitution—his capacity of knowing God, of delighting in His perfections, of relishing the beautiful and sublime of His works, of perceiving the excellency of His truth, the glory of His justice, and the riches of His revealed mercy to man.

To these motives of gratitude which press upon every individual heart, there are superadded those which demand an acknowledgement of God's goodness from us as a community. He has favored us with a government, founded on the great truth, that "all men are created equal." He has permitted us the privilege of selecting our own rulers from among ourselves. He has enabled them to enact wise and good laws for our government. He has given us the Bible—commissioned His ministers to proclaim its truths, and impressed them upon the hearts of the people, that a sense of responsibility to Him, as the great Lawgiver, takes the place of that force which otherwise could secure obedience to law.

These great blessings, with the unvarying alteration of summer and winter, seed time and harvest, and the possession of an earth, yielding to the labors of man an unfilling and abundant supply for his wants, are the fruits of the goodness of our Heavenly Father, who maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth His rain on the just and on the unjust. I do, therefore, at the close of this year, which has been signally crowned with God's goodness to us as a people, appoint Thursday the fifth day of September next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer throughout this State.

Let the people, on that day, with one accord, suspend their accustomed labors, and in their several places of worship, and in the joyous gatherings of their family circles, pour out the thanksgiving of full hearts to their Heavenly Father, for His multiplied and abounding mercies to them. Let us praise Him for the general health He has permitted us to enjoy, during the past year. Let us look upon our gathered harvest of good things, and around our tables, loaded with His bounties, and thank Him for the earth, the air, the rain and the sunshine which have produced them. And let us consider the value of the spiritual blessings He has bestowed on us—that we have the Holy Scriptures, able to make us wise unto salvation,—the Sabbath, made for man,—the living Ministry, to preach Christ crucified,—and the example for our imitation, of His spotless life. His active goodness, and His self-sacrificing love. Let us give thanks that the truth is made mighty, in working out the results of practical reform in individual character, and in the condition of human society. Let us thank God for the success of the Temperance Reform—for the increasing regard for the Sabbath—for the growing, though too reluctant interest for the oppressed—for the advancing spirit of Peace, and for the active and successful efforts to dispel the darkness of heathenism, and substitute for its burdensome and bloody rites, the simple worship of the living and the true God.

And while enjoying the Bible, and the institutions of freedom, of whose continuance the meditation and growing influence of its truths are the only guaranty and pledge, let us thank the millions in heathen, and nominally christian lands, and even in our own land, who are destitute of these blessings—enveloped in the darkness of ignorance, and crushed beneath the foot of oppression; and let us express our gratitude to God, by hearing their souls to the throne of His grace, and cheerfully and liberally ministering of our abundance, to their wants—freely giving as we have freely received from the benevolent Father of us all. And let not the poor whom we have with us, be forgotten, but let us exercise in their hearts emotions of gratitude to God, by becoming the almoners of His bounty to them, in their loneliness and destitution.

And finally, let the joy of this festive season be cherished by the recollection of our mortality, of which the faded glories of the expiring years so impressively remind us; and let this memento of our own dissolution quicken our sense of individual responsibility, and urge us to work while the day lasts, for the good of our fellow men—regarding them all as our brethren—laboring to make them better and happier, and doing with our might, what our hands find to do, in aiding toward its consummation the cause of peace on earth and good will toward man.

Given under my hand at Middlebury this sixth day of November in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, and of the independence of the United States, the sixty-ninth.

WILLIAM SLADE,
By the Governor,
Geo. H. BEAMAN, Secretary.

FRANKNESS AND HONESTY.
You love frankness and honesty in a President, go to the polls and vote for Henry Clay—a man whose personal opinions were never veiled, and whose public acts were undisguised.

THE TARIFF.
Mechanics, Manufacturers and Tradesmen, you who would protect American Industry from the competition of Pauper Labor in Europe, go to the polls, and vote for Henry Clay, the father of the American System—the man whose principles are the Life-Blood of the Protective Policy.

LIBERAL WAGES.
Let every working-man remember that in voting for Polk and Dallas, he will vote to destroy the Tariff, and thus to reduce the wages of honest industry. The Tariff protects the industry of the poor man, it provides him with employment, and thus places within his reach the means of comfort for himself and family. Let him not then commit an act of suicide, by voting for its enemies.

Then brother Whigs
One Charge More!
and the victory will be ours! Old Vir-

ONCE MORE TO THE BREACH!

Election, November. 12.

For President,
HENRY CLAY.
For Vice President,
Theodore Frelinghuysen.

For Presidential Electors,
Jedediah H. Harris, John Peck,
Calvin Townsley, Carlos Coolidge,
Benjamin Swift, Erastus Fairbanks.

Throw out the Banner once more.

Pennsylvania and New York have gone for Polk, Dallas, Texas and Free-Trade and Mr. Binney, considering the number of voters. These States have been swayed by the most shameful frauds and falsehoods in relation to the Tariff question, that were ever perpetrated upon a deluded and credulous people. With a cool scepticism never half equalled in the history of our political struggles, loco demagogues rushed through these States with banners inscribed

Polk, Dallas and the Tariff of 1842!

It will be seen that the other States expected for Clay which have been heard from, have fulfilled our most sanguine expectations, and should Virginia be true the Whig party will be triumphant at last. Let the worst come, the Whigs will have a majority of thousands upon a popular vote, as well as a majority of the States, and we believe a small majority in the national Senate.

But whatever other States may do, Heaven grant that the 'Star that never sets' may still continue to culminate in our horizon. Our noble little State can never be deluded to a degraded subserviency to the domineering slaveocracy of the South who would rule and ruin the country. It is the maxim of Henry Clay never to despair of the Republic. Life long if necessary, let us struggle for our country's weal against the outrageous wrongs which the destructive have never ceased to inflict upon her when in their power. Let come what may if we still keep united, and our banner in the breeze, we may still live to see the Union once more prosperous and happy.—Then Whigs of Vermont, push on your column through the whole line of the State.—Even should the black wave of Lococoism whirl over you for the present, which Heaven forbid, there is no good nor glory in tamely lying down to be ground to powder under the iron chariot wheels of an insolent foe.—The best days of the Roman Republic were succeeded with reverses which were repeatedly succeeded by still more brilliant eras in her national career.

Come on then Whigs! Let Vermont do her duty, shoulder to shoulder with her noble sisters whose flags still career triumphantly in the breeze. If Lococoism even now prevails which is doubtful, it will be by so meagre a majority as to reduce it to a barren triumph. But your adversaries flushed with the hopes of victory inspired by their recent but partial successes are now working desparately even in Vermont. They are fast combining their shattered cohorts for the battle. No matter what is the state of the fight, let every Whig in Vermont do his duty to his country and trust the hand of Providence for the reward of his efforts. Said General Harrison when he left, failed at the battle of Tippecanoe, and he was reported killed:—

"Stand to your arms my boys! never give way! One charge more and Victory is certain."

Yes!
Whigs of the Green Mountains! One charge more!

You may still do your country a signal service even should Providence so order that you should not fail of the ascendancy which your patriotic merits. A powerful minority may exercise a powerful conservative influence over the movements of even the worst of rulers.

Then brother Whigs
One Charge More!
and the victory will be ours! Old Vir-

LIBERTY PARTY.

It would seem to us that no position could be more preposterous than that in which the Third Party have placed themselves before the public. They boast of themselves as being the exclusive friends of the slave and yet co-operate with locos who would extend and perpetuate slavery & against the whigs who would limit and firmly oppose it, while loudly professing uncompromising hostility to both parties and to discard all interference with those measures of national policy which divide them as of little consequence in comparison with the dearest interests of all the industrial classes of the nation with one common overthrow! Will you tamely surrender the reins of government into the hands of those honest locos who in years gone by have plundered your treasury, trampled upon the Constitution, and made your homes cheerless and desolate?

NO NO NO NO?

Patriotism forbids it! Humanity forbids it! The glory of the nation and the Prosperity of this mighty Republic forbids it! Then fellow Whigs

Fight on to the end!

and may the God of nations at last reward you with a triumphant deliverance.

The people will see from the following letter addressed by Binney to Joshua Levitt, that he pronounces the letter to Garland at tributed him a forgery.

Whatever had opinion we still entertain of Binney and other leaders of third party-Abolitionism, we have no disposition to aggravate their disastorous and disgraceful course by publishing any thing not firmly based on the truth. The truth is had enough. For whether this letter is true or false it does not by any means invalidate the testimony of others, and even Binney's avowed declarations evincing that he is an apostate to genuine abolitionism, and an ally of Lococoism. Although Binney must have seen the Deposition of Mr. Driggs which we published two weeks since at the time he announced the forgery of the letter aforesaid, he does not deny its authenticity. Then look at that Deposition reader, yes! Binney did know as Driggs testifies and Binney himself has since often written and spoken that he was nominated for the Legislature by a regular Convention of the Lococo party of Saginaw county in pursuance of an agreement with the leaders, having previously authorized Mr. Garland (a member of the Convention) to say that he would accept the nomination, and that he would adhere to democratic principles and the Polk and Dallas party. Of this there cannot be a doubt unless you disbelieve the testimony of Driggs, and the facts therein contained revealed by Garland, not only to Driggs but to others. The unqualified honor of W. S. Driggs is strongly vouched for by the Whig State Committee of Michigan.

Again, reader look on the first page of our paper and what we give you in relation to James G. Binney by Mr. Child who is among the noble hearted pioneers of the Anti-Slavery cause in the United States.

Considering the letter of Binney a forgery, it is merely cumulative. The evidence against him is still irresistible in the mind of any reasonable man:

Cleveland, Nov. 1, 1844.
Dear Sir—I saw, a few hours ago, at Fairport, where the steamer stopped a few minutes, the letter purporting to be written by me to Mr. Garland, dated Sept. 26, 1844. The letter itself is an absolute forgery—so do I believe the affidavits are—as I do not think Birdall, Thayer and Davis, would do so base an act, had as the times are.
(Signed) JAMES G. BIRNEY.

LIBERTY PARTY.

It would seem to us that no position could be more preposterous than that in which the Third Party have placed themselves before the public. They boast of themselves as being the exclusive friends of the slave and yet co-operate with locos who would extend and perpetuate slavery & against the whigs who would limit and firmly oppose it, while loudly professing uncompromising hostility to both parties and to discard all interference with those measures of national policy which divide them as of little consequence in comparison with the dearest interests of all the industrial classes of the nation with one common overthrow! Will you tamely surrender the reins of government into the hands of those honest locos who in years gone by have plundered your treasury, trampled upon the Constitution, and made your homes cheerless and desolate?

After Kentucky, what state in the south or southwest will Clay receive? Shall it be the sister, North Carolina? Shall she be the only state but Kentucky, in the south-west, to stand by Henry Clay—the champion of a National Bank, to be located in the North, and to drain the South—the father of the high Protective System, with its hand-made Distribution, in all its corrupting influence; the latitudinous constructionist; the opponent of the Annexation of Texas, so extreme that he requires a degree of concurrence amounting to an approximating unanimity?—A candidate whose most distinguished friends in the North and North West are seeking an alliance with the Abolitionists—a man, who, if elected at all, must owe his success to that dark coalition—as evidenced by the late election in Ohio, where the Whigs, if successful, are indebted to the aid of the Abolitionists? We ask the South to pause, ere they vote for Henry Clay with all his heresies, and "entangling alliances" with the enemies of the South!

And now Fellow-Citizens, we ask you to persevere and ponder well upon the sentiments and spirit of the following extraordinary document, circulated as a hand-bill in Virginia in which Mr. Clay is most furiously assailed at the South for these very principles and purposes which all true Whigs among us so so highly applaud, but which his enemies at the North would most basely deny him.

[From the Dallas Gazette—Extra.]
CALAWA, Ala., Oct. 3, 44.
AWAKE, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH—RISE IN YOUR MAJESTY AND CONSIGN HENRY CLAY TO THAT OBLIVION WHICH THE TRAITOR RICHLY MERITS.
Henry Clay's Protective Policy.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following IMPORTANT letter from Col. Russell P. McCord to B. A. Reynolds, Esq; and as the gentlemen occupy enviable positions in society, and are well known in this and the adjoining country of Louisiana, as well as the references which Col. McCord has given, we are prepared at any moment to give further proof, should the unbelieving require it.

Read it, Sir—publish it—spread it before the people. Let them see the statement, and let them hear the fact—the startling fact, that in the year 1831, Henry Clay declared the great object of the Tariff system to be, to render their slaves so valuable, that if they did not run away from their masters, their masters would be glad to run away from them. That Mr. Clay did make the declaration attributed to him by Col. Preston, there can be no doubt; and there is just as little doubt that Colonel Preston will not deny the statement of Col. McCord.

which far better men than those who now attempt to sway them have sketched out, and we would be the last to charge them with that want of sincerity which we do not hesitate to apply to those who stand at the helm of third party movements. With the strong developments now before the people, who would have the hardihood to deny that there exists an affinity in purposes and practices between modern abolition leaders and the lococoes to destroy the Whig party and thus perhaps unintentionally assist the abolitionists sweep away the only barrier which now stands in this Union against the annexation of Texas. James G. Binney at least has surrendered without a blush or a symptom of revulsion, to the meretricious embrace of the upholders of slavery. He has openly avowed his preferences to Polk the unhesitating and unqualified immediate annexationist, although he well knows that Mr. Clay and the Whig party are pledged under almost every exigency to oppose it. His leading supporters all over the Union are virtually but perhaps unconsciously co-operating as auxiliaries of the slave party who are about to adopt a measure which if successful will set at defiance all the labours of crude philanthropy, and instead of striking off the chains of the slave, fasten manacles upon freemen.

Should not abolitionists look to this? Are they not surrounded by dangers and pitfalls by these pretended friends, but real and practical enemies? And will they go along with them in a course which will eventually extinguish the last ray of hope in the prospects of the suffering slave.

Mr. Clay at the North and South.

Never was a public man so abused on grounds so entirely opposite to each other as Henry Clay. At the north he is accused of apostasy from the great principle of protection, and in favor of annexation, while the very reverse of these charges is rung throughout the whole south with a most incendiary fury & solemn outcry of impending danger. Should Mr. Clay be elected, says the Richmond Enquirer "we shall have a still more oppressive tariff, and the friends of annexation may give up all hopes of achieving that object. Not only will the south be endangered by the non-annexation of Texas, but the west, north and the whole union will suffer material injury from the sacrifice of this great question to the selfish, unbridled ambition of one man."

Again says the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer the great champion of Polkism, at the south.

And now Fellow-Citizens, we ask you to persevere and ponder well upon the sentiments and spirit of the following extraordinary document, circulated as a hand-bill in Virginia in which Mr. Clay is most furiously assailed at the South for these very principles and purposes which all true Whigs among us so so highly applaud, but which his enemies at the North would most basely deny him.

[From the Dallas Gazette—Extra.]
CALAWA, Ala., Oct. 3, 44.
AWAKE, PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH—RISE IN YOUR MAJESTY AND CONSIGN HENRY CLAY TO THAT OBLIVION WHICH THE TRAITOR RICHLY MERITS.
Henry Clay's Protective Policy.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following IMPORTANT letter from Col. Russell P. McCord to B. A. Reynolds, Esq; and as the gentlemen occupy enviable positions in society, and are well known in this and the adjoining country of Louisiana, as well as the references which Col. McCord has given, we are prepared at any moment to give further proof, should the unbelieving require it.

Read it, Sir—publish it—spread it before the people. Let them see the statement, and let them hear the fact—the startling fact, that in the year 1831, Henry Clay declared the great object of the Tariff system to be, to render their slaves so valuable, that if they did not run away from their masters, their masters would be glad to run away from them. That Mr. Clay did make the declaration attributed to him by Col. Preston, there can be no doubt; and there is just as little doubt that Colonel Preston will not deny the statement of Col. McCord.

THAT, IF THEY DID NOT RUN AWAY FROM US, WE SHOULD BE GLAD TO RUN AWAY FROM THEM; AND THAT THAT WAS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

This declaration was made by Col. Preston in the Fall and Winter, I think, of 1831, and Mr. Clay's remarks were made that Summer. Col. Preston repeatedly made the same declaration, publicly and privately. Col. Clifton of Dallas, Dr. Lawrence of this county, Whigs; and Robert Rives and Reuben House of this county, Democrats—heard Col. Preston make the same declaration; some of them like myself, repeatedly.

Yours, truly,
R. P. McCORD.
B. A. REYNOLDS, Esq.
Truly, this is protection to the South. And this protective system is the darling of Henry Clay. Will Southerners doubt longer, the political inconsistency, yes, even dishonesty of the shuffler, this worst traitor to his country's weal? Will slaveholders, with this declaration staring them in the face, for a moment hesitate what course to pursue? His political character has been uncertain and inconsistent. But there are those who have insisted, without even taking time for breath, that Mr. Clay was a friend to the South. Who will say so now?

Truly, a friend to the South!! A friendship which would fitch form us our property and make desolate our peaceful homes.

Can I Conscientiously Vote for Henry Clay

The following communication is from a distinguished citizen of this State—a man of eminence as a Scholar, a Christian and Divine. We commend it to the attention of all those who, in the coming election, are desirous of rendering their vote in such a manner as shall best conduce to the interests, the prosperity and the purity of our Government. We need not ask for it an attentive perusal and a calm consideration.

Six months ago, I had serious doubts on this subject and if I had then been called upon to decide, I should probably have declined to give Mr. Clay my vote.—Subsequent inquiry has led me to change my views; and as there may be those who still cherish similar doubts I would ask their attention to a few plain considerations, which have relieved my own mind on this subject.

To illustrate my present views, I will take a case which has actually occurred. We all know that WILLIAM WILBERFORCE was a man of great conscientiousness, and elevated Christian principles. Yet he gave his vote, for many years, to keep William Pitt at the head of the British government; through Mr. Pitt during that very period, fought a duel, lived in the habitual violation of the Christian Sabbath, and often indulged in excess of wine. How could Mr. Wilberforce vote for such a man, with a clear conscience?

The brief answer is, He made a distinction between the Minister and the man; he felt that he could support Mr. Pitt in his public capacity, without giving the least sanction to the errors of his private life. Let us look at this distinction, and see if it is not founded in truth, and supported by common sense.

The captains of our ships and steamboats, and the agents of our numerous corporate institutions, are, in many cases of this character "Are they qualified for the peculiar duties of their station? Can they be relied on to carry out the design?" If so, though we should much prefer men whom we could approve in all things, we employ them without scruple. We sail in their ships, we entrust them with our property, we vote for them at the meetings of stockholders, when we cannot find equally able men whom we approve in all things. We also make compromises with other stockholders, and take such men, when they will not give us others whom we should on the whole prefer. We do not abandon our charge, because those with whom we act, deny us all that we could wish on this subject. We do what we can. Mr. Wilberforce acted on this principle, and it enabled him to do much. If he had acted on the contrary principle, he would have done nothing.

Mr. Wilberforce felt that no man in his senses, could regard him, while acting on this principle as giving any sanction to the errors of Mr. Pitt in private life. No evil of this kind did actually result for the vote he gave. No one was ever led so entirely to misconstrue that vote, as to imagine that Mr. Wilberforce gave any sanction of duelling, sabbath breaking, or intoxication, by his political connection with Mr. Pitt. Was he not, then, perfectly conscientious and upright in what he did? He made no sacrifice of character or principle, he gave not the slightest countenance to wrong doing while he stood firm at his post, and upheld that system of measures which he considered essential to the highest interests of his country.

Duty of Religious Men.

Truly does the New Jersey State Gazette remark in reference to the illustrious and virtuous citizen of that State, Theodore Frelinghuysen, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, that great consequences hang upon the result. "Public virtue and the moral character of our statesmen must be greatly promoted or greatly injured by it. If Frelinghuysen shall be defeated, his defeat will be pointed to hereafter, by those who may be interested in doing so, as conclusive evidence that it is idle and silly to appeal to the moral sense of the nation; for those to whom the appeal is made will not respond to it."—N. H. Pal.

CALUMNY.

The Philadelphia Chronicle, an high toned and manly neutral paper, holds the following language relative to the disgraceful warfare carried on by the Lococo-focuss against Mr. CLAY. Read it.

The want of honesty and decency was never more manifest than in the opposition to the election of Henry Clay. Every one who is familiar with the political history of this country for the last twenty years, and whose party prejudice are not stronger than his perceptions of truth, must acknowledge that Mr. Clay is one of the most trying emergencies he has always been found upon the side of his country and her interests—whether in the business of diplomacy, or in the councils of the nation. No American statesman now living has pursued a more consistent and useful course, during so many years of public life, as that pursued by Mr. Clay. He has been an American in the fullest sense of the word, ever devoted to American interests. And it has been in a spirit of just liberty too, that is in keeping with the policy of our government towards accepted citizens. Every class of persons, and every department of trade and labor within the boundaries of the United States, have found an able and a ready representative in Mr. Clay.

Why assail such a candidate for the suffrage of the people, with the filthy and disgusting missiles with which the political magazines are stored? It is not justice to the man—it is not fair dealing with the people. No man ever more frankly and openly avowed his sentiment upon the public measures, the public measures. No false pretences, no concealment of views can be had in this charge. His election is sought upon the worth of his principles; if he succeeds, it will never be by abandoning them.

READ, FREEMEN OF THE NORTH

If Polk is elected, Texas will be annexed and four or five new Slave States added to the Union!
Every five of the Texas slaves will counterbalance as many as 3 Northern Freemen in electing our President!
Every Texas Planter, with fifteen slaves, will have as much voice in Congress, as 9 New York Farmers or Mechanics!
Freemen of the North, ought five Texas slaves to balance three of you?
Workingmen, ought any Texas Planter to balance ten of you?
THEN VOTE AGAINST J. K. POLK!

REMEMBER!

People of Vermont, that if you vote for James K. Polk, you vote for annexing Texas.
For giving to the slave States the power in Congress!
For assuming the countless debt of Texas! Against protection to home industry! Against appropriations of money by Congress for our harbors, canal and roads!
Against all the best interests of the NORTH and of NORTHERN FREEMEN!
Struggle for each vote, as if the result of the contest depended upon that vote!
RIGHT OF PETITION.—You who hold to the right of petition, go to the polls and vote for HENRY CLAY—a man who, amid all the threats and abuse heaped upon him by the advocates of Slavery through the South, has maintained the sacredness of this right with undiminished firmness.
NATURALIZATION.—There have been about 1000 persons naturalized in Baltimore during the past week.