

regiment where there is an open chance for promotion, than an old one where the officers will be claimed by those who have served faithfully during the war. It is, therefore, mainly from this class that we must hope to fill the new regiment and battery. If we can accomplish this we shall have the old regiments filled with new recruits, who, by the side of the veterans, will in a very short time become themselves veterans, and thus we shall effectually promote the efficiency of both old and new regiments.

There are in every town in the state, a sufficient number of returned nine months' men to fill the quota of the town for deficiency under the draft. But I regret to say that that class of men seem reluctant to re-enlist. And yet, in some way they must be induced to do so. The country needs their services. The state requires them for filling up the 17th regiment and the battery, and if they hold back and refuse to respond to the call of the country, and of the state, the honor of the state will be tarnished by a disgraceful failure to accomplish what it has undertaken.

I have no fear but that in two weeks from this time the people of the state will be aroused to the necessity of raising men, and a degree of excitement will exist which will ensure the raising of the quota under the 300,000. When that state of public feeling exists it will be infinitely easier for the towns to make up also their deficiency under the draft, than it will be at a later day, after the excitement shall have subsided. If they regard their own interest they will "strike while the iron is hot."

I wish you to present these views and such others as may occur to you, fully and explicitly to the selectmen and local citizens of the several towns within your district. Impress upon them the duty, and absolute necessity of raising their several quotas of the 300,000 required. It is idle to say, that with six weeks before us, in which to work, we cannot do voluntarily, what we know we can be and shall be compelled to do at the expiration of that time. But also impress upon them the duty and importance of filling their entire quotas, of taking advantage of the present opportunity and placing themselves again in a position where they can rest from their labor, with the satisfaction of knowing that they have accomplished all that is required of them. Urge them to impress upon those of the returned nine months' soldiers, who can, and should re-enlist, the duty of re-enlisting at the present time. It is but very little more work to raise 5,000 men than to raise 3,000. I believe it can be accomplished and I most earnestly desire that it may be. To do it will require the active labor and co-operation of the Superintendents of recruiting, of the recruiting officers now in commission, of the selectmen of the several towns and of the loyal and patriotic citizens generally. Use your utmost effort to accomplish it in your district. Hold meetings in towns, and, if necessary in school districts. Avail yourself of the services of the local speakers in your districts. Appeal to the women for their help. Their assistance will be most cogent, and is seldom wanting in a good cause.

We are fighting with a most determined enemy; and when we are as deeply impressed with the feeling that we will succeed as they appear to be, when we can cheerfully make the sacrifices for upholding the best government that ever existed, that they make for its destruction, when every man and woman is impressed with the necessity of the utmost exertion if we would have the right prevail, then, and I fear not till then, we shall succeed and crush this rebellion. Every man has his duty to perform—a most important duty is entrusted to you; I have no doubt that it will be faithfully executed.

Yours, with much respect,  
PETER T. WASHINGTON,  
Adj. and Ins. General.

**More Horrible Accounts from the Richmond Prisons.**

Dr. Walters, an Indiana scout, captured in Georgia, and just released from Richmond, says the deaths of our men in the Richmond hospitals average 43 a day, and that most of them get their death warrants on Belle Island. This sandy desert is low, damp, swept with winds, and wrapped in fogs. Our men are without blankets, and but one-third of them sheltered under malden tents. All the starved sicken instantly, and run down with frightful rapidity. Four dogs, enticed to the island during the twenty days that Walters was confined there, were greedily cooked and joyfully eaten. In the hospital to which he was transferred, the sole diet was corn bread, made up without salt. Not a beef animal has come to Richmond in twelve days. Virginia is swept for food; so are the border portions of North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Five thousand Union prisoners are now on the way to Lynchburg and Danville, for easier access to such food as can be reached. Walters' picture of waste time and cunning in a vain endeavor to entice the more compliant one of four fat pigs from a stye seated outside a fence, which coops our men on Belle Island, to trot under it to be eaten up by one of ghastly humor, and a sure measure of the misfortune to which our friends so speedily succumb in that Golgotha.

**SOLDIERS' PAY.**—A Washington dispatch says a bill will be introduced into Congress early in the session to have the bounty of soldiers paid in monthly instalment in addition to their monthly pay. This will make their stated pay \$30 per month instead of \$13.

**IMPORTANT TO PENSION AGENTS.**—All persons transacting business with the pension office will be required to file in that office evidence that they have taken out the license required by the excise law. This fact may be shown by a certificate from the collector from whom their license was obtained, or by a copy of the license duly authenticated.

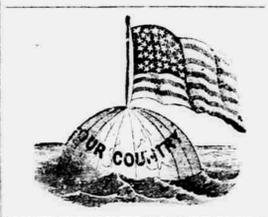
The identity of the dead soldier who was found on the bloody field of Gettysburg, with the picture of his three pretty little children tightly clasped in his hands, has been ascertained within a day or two. The wide publicity given to the touching circumstances through the medium of the press produced the desired result. The name of the deceased was Hummert, and his widow and three children reside at Portville, Catauga county, New York.

New buildings are going up very rapidly in New York, probably four or five hundred at the present time. Among them are five or six hotels, which are greatly needed for the accommodation of the public. One of these, the St. James, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street, will be ready for occupation in a few weeks, and is fully as nice, though not quite as large as the Fifth Avenue.

## THE CALEDONIAN.

By C. M. STONE & Co.

St. Johnsbury, Vt., Friday, Nov. 27, 1863.



**JOB PRINTING.** Every kind of printing is promptly executed at this office, in the best style and at the lowest prices. The facilities of the establishment are of the first order; good workmen are employed, and additions of type and other printing materials are constantly being made to keep fully up with the times.

**Agents for The Caledonian.**  
Barnet, J. D. ABBOTT.  
Barre, East, C. C. NEWELL.  
Barre, West, S. DEWITT.  
Convent, E. CLEVELAND.  
Derby, J. BATES.  
Greenville, H. W. WELLS.  
Hardwick, East, J. H. GEORGE.  
Haven, East, D. C. HUBBARD.  
Lyndon, W. H. MOFFATT.  
Lyndon Center, L. W. SANBORN.  
Luzerne, LEVI SILSBY.  
Melrose Falls, H. MOORE.  
Newark, M. A. TAFT.  
Newport, S. LANE.  
Poultney, J. M. MARTIN.  
Rippon, GEO. COWLEY.  
Shelburne, MORIS HAYES.  
Stanton, A. W. PAGE.  
Waterford, C. C. GOSS.  
Windsor, W. CHASE.

**A CALL TO YOU, IF YOU OWE US.**

It is very important to have a settlement once a year. Many who take our paper and who advertise with us, have failed to square their accounts up to January 1863. As we are in need of our dues to enable us to discharge our obligations promptly, we call upon all owing us to SETTLE UP IMMEDIATELY.

Gen. Burnside was attacked on Saturday afternoon the 14th, by Longstreet who had crossed the Tennessee between Knoxville and Kingston. The rebels being in superior force, our troops fell back to Lenoir, repulsing three charges of the enemy on Sunday night. Thursday morning our line of battle was formed at Campbell's Station, and a battle came on. The rebels were driven back to the river at last by the fire of our batteries, and our troops remained in possession of the field. The trains being by this time all safely in retreat, on Tuesday morning our troops again retreated to Knoxville, having lost at Campbell's Station over 200 men. On Tuesday the rebels again attacked Gen. Burnside's position, driving him back a third of a mile, with a loss of about 100 men. It was thought a general engagement would come on Wednesday. The position now held by our troops around Knoxville is said to be a strong one and well fortified, and the troops are in good spirits and confident of success.

The latest news from Gen. Burnside is that he is still holding out, and was able to hold Knoxville.

**The Work to Do.**

It is no time to discuss abstract questions, or to moralize about this or that policy. It is altogether too late to argue the moral right of going to war; we are already in a gigantic struggle for liberty and life even, and the only question is how to carry on this war to a successful termination. We have left this question for the decision of an able and we believe honest administration. This administration has decided that the only way in which to bring about a peace that shall be enduring is to fill up our armies already in the field and subdue by force the rebels now in arms. To this end the President has called for 300,000 more men, and he has given the loyal states their choice, either to fill up their several quotas by volunteering or submit to a draft. Each town in Vermont knows what it has got to do, either before the 5th of January by volunteering or after that by a draft. It is useless to say it can't be done. It is useless to regret what Congress has done or what our legislature has left undone. The only question now is, will you fill your town quotas by volunteering or will you submit to a draft? We believe Vermont will accept the first proposition, if large bounties and hard work will secure the men.

**The Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery.**

Our readers are aware that a part of the battle-field at Gettysburg has been purchased as a cemetery for the remains of the brave Union defenders who fell on that bloody field. We do not know who first conceived the idea of a national cemetery at Gettysburg, but the thought was a happy one, and its consecration on last Thursday was one of the most imposing and touching scenes connected with this unholy rebellion. The President and members of the cabinet were present, there was an imposing civic and military display under command of Gen. Couch, and an address by Edward Everett which is unequalled even by the productions of that eloquent man. As a matter of historical research it will well repay a careful perusal. We hope to give a portion of it in our next paper.

The closing speech of the occasion was by President Lincoln, and we append it entire below. "Of this the Springfield Republican says: 'Surpassingly fine as Mr. Everett's oration was in the Gettysburg consecration, the rhetorical honors of the occasion were won by President Lincoln. His little speech is a perfect gem; deep in feeling, compact in thought and expression, and tasteful and elegant in every word and comma. Then it is the merit of unexpectedness in its verbal perfection and beauty. We had grown so accustomed to homely and imperfect phrases in his productions that we had come to think it was the law of his utterance. But this shows he can talk handsomely as well as act sensibly.'

The following is the speech:

Four score and seven years ago, our fathers fought, and brought forth upon this continent a new nation conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. (Applause.) Now, we are engaged in a great civil war testing whether

that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war! We are met to dedicate a portion of it as the final resting place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot hallow this ground. Brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our power to add or detract. (Applause.) It is for us the living, rather to be dedicated here to the finishing of the work that they have, so far, thus nobly carried on. (Applause.) It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us; that, from these honored dead, we take increased devotion to that cause for which they here gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain (applause); that the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that governments of the people by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. (Long continued applause with cheers for the President and the governors of the loyal states.)

**SOFT SODER—A NEW YANKEE OUTRAGE.** The Richmond Whig has found something worse than insult and starvation in the treatment of rebel prisoners in the hands of the Yankees. It is "soft soder."

"To 'soft soder' a man means, in plain English, to cajole him—the Irish word 'blarney' expresses the same thing—and this is precisely what the Yankees are now trying to do to our prisoners and citizens in exposed districts. In too many instances, we regret to say, their 'soft soder' has been successful. A young lady, writing from Farquhar to a paper in this city, says that Sedgwick's corps was encamped near Warrenton until Lee's late advance, and that while there the efforts to win the people over by that most dangerous of all weapons—insidious kindness, were persistent and unremitting." She adds that she trembled when she saw "the shadow of success" which attended these efforts, and strove both by voice and pen to counteract them. "Yankee kindness is merely brutal, but Yankee kindness is fiendish. It is the intent of the assassin, the climax of hypocrisy, the source of all crime. It is 'soft soder'."

**A BRAVE VERMONT BOY.**—At Jackson, La., August 23, Lieut. Dyer, after losing a section of the 2d Vermont Battery, by having their horses killed and being deserted by the infantry, being himself so seriously wounded that he could not leave the field, ordered every man to look out for himself.

Prosper E. Fales, of Brandon, a mere stripling of a boy, but possessed of true Green Mountain pluck, the color bearer of the battery, but then acting as cannonier number 3, armed with a priming wire and tube pouch, succeeded in capturing a six foot rebel, armed with sabre bayonet, and brought him to Fort Hudson, a distance of fourteen miles, for which he was promoted to corporal.

**Why the Russians Came.**

As I was saying, the ball is over, the Russian fever has subsided, and our pulse is again calm and quiet. We have shown our friendly feeling, and if we have not been a little too much "expressed," they have very calmly met our advances. And now we begin to learn the object of their visit, all very friendly to ourselves, but also for their own convenience; to avoid being frozen in for the winter, and be ready for any business that may be required of them. But chiefly this is their errand: to take some lessons in this school of war. We were very green, but being apt scholars, we have learned faster than some older and wiser heads. Our men and monitors are subjects to be studied, and Russia sends men to study them, to gain the benefit of our experience, to learn what are the best and most effective vessels, and probably to order some, which of course we can make for them at once. This is all.—*Cor. Springfield Republican.*

**ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.**

The 1st Vermont brigade have crossed the Rappahannock six times in the face of the enemy. There are no more chances of the country's honor.—*Boston Champion.*

When the rebels were encamped on John M. Botts' place they broke up his threshing machine, worth \$400 for firewood, when there were not two dollars' worth of fuel in the whole structure. The officers took no notice of the affair, although entreated by Mr. Botts to have them burn his rails instead.

**CAPTURED GUERRILLAS TO BE SHOT.**—A letter from the headquarters of the army of the Potomac says that an order had been issued that all guerrillas who may be captured are to be immediately shot. This order, if enforced, will soon check the depredations of these desperate brigands.

In the war of 1812 negro soldiers were paid the same wages as others, and the only question raised was as to their right to the land bounty, which Attorney General William Wirt decided in their favor.

**DELAWARE ALL RIGHT.**—Nathaniel B. Smithers, unconditional unionist, was elected Thursday by an almost unanimous vote, Member of Congress for Delaware, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Temple, democrat. Mr. Smithers was a member of the Chicago convention. The secessionists refused to vote because they were required to take an oath to support the Constitution and Government of the United States.

The return of Henry Ward Beecher from Europe was made the occasion of a great festival at Plymouth Church on the evening of the 17th. His congregation could not sufficiently express their sentiments of welcome in one evening and therefore the festival was continued to the evening of the 18th.

Washington gossip says, it is now conceded that Schuyler Colfax of Indiana will be speaker of the House. Mr. Buffington, Ex-M. C. of Mass., and Mr. Fessenden, Ex-M. C. of Maine, are prominent candidates for the clerkship.

The Cincinnati Inquirer pretends to have reliable information that Judge Taney and Secretary Chase have placed their resignations in the President's hands, and that Mr. Chase is to have the judgeship.

The county canvassers of New York have declared McCune judge elect. The case will probably be taken into the courts.

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A Washington letter says the government has determined that no further exchange of prisoners shall take place till the rebel authorities will agree to an exchange without reservation. The colored soldiers and the white officers who commanded them, now in rebel hands, or at least captured by the rebels, must be accounted for.

A Morris Island letter of the 19th says that 19 shells were fired into Charleston on the 17th, falling into the most populous portions of the city. On the fifteenth a very heavy rebel fire continuously poured into our batteries from the rebel works. There was nothing new from the fleet. The Fulton received the sea wall of Sumter has been entirely destroyed. The rebels were building a bomb-proof in the ruins. The bombardment still continues.

Put a hole in the cover of your meat pies to prevent them from working up poison. To prevent their harmfulness, throw them into the sea.

There's one of Jeff Davis' big bomb shells.

## The Army Certainly Moving.

A BATTLE EXPECTED.

The army of the Potomac was under orders to march at dawn on Monday, with ten days cooked rations in haversacks and wagons. It was supposed that the whole army would be across the Rapidan before noon, unless the rebels resisted the crossing, in which case there has been a battle. If the crossing of the Rapidan was not resisted it is evident Lee is not strong enough to fight outside of his fortifications, and he will probably fall back upon Gordonsville and Richmond. Our officers and men, and animals, are in good condition. All the sick and disabled have been sent to the rear. It is presumed that the army will cross the river at Germania Ford. It is rumored that the main force of Lee's army is at Hanover Junction, which is about midway between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

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## PRICES OF LADIES' DRESS IN RICHMOND.

A lady's bonnet was recently sold in Richmond for \$800, the value of which would not exceed \$15 or \$20. The following advertisement appears in the Richmond Dispatch:

"Wanted to sell privately by a lady who is going out of morning, an excellent black French merino dress, not soiled. Any one wishing to examine the dress can have it sent to their residence by addressing a note to 'Alpha,' Dispatch office. Price \$250."

The control of the New York Central Railroad is becoming a bone of contention. New directors are soon to be chosen and the leading New York papers are devoting editorials to a discussion of the subject. The Tribune stirs up the concern with a sharp stick, and demands a reformation in the management of this mammoth corporation. As a general statement, central railroad corporations afford excellent ground for missionary operations for those who are capable of working effectively in such a field.—*Free Press.*

**BASIS OF THE SEVERAL QUOTAS.**—The first quota of three years' men, was based upon the population; that of the nine months' men upon the enrollment; and that of the last call upon the "first class" as designated by the act of Congress, embracing those between 20 and 35 years old and the unmarried between 35 and 45 years old.

"Would you throw Vallandigham, an ex-Congressman, into jail with common vagabonds?" asked a sensitive copperhead of Judge Holt, when that famous, or rather infamous traitor was arrested. "Certainly," responded the judge, "if the vagabonds don't object."

An Irish clergyman wants to get divorced from his wife, who is young and pretty but rather too frail. She has inveigled Lord Palmerston, a hoary headed man of 80 or Lord Palmerston has inveigled her, and the injured and clerical husband thinks upon the whole that old Pam has damaged him £20,000 worth. The premier says he won't compromise the matter but will stand trial, and all England is agog over such a precious and high life scandal.

The west is filling up its quota under the new call very fast. Corn is harvested, and now the rebels are to be gathered in.

Monroe county, New York, has exported 400,000 barrels of apples this fall, and Orleans county 85,000.

"Potatoes, onions and cabbages for the soldiers!" This is a call from camp and hospital and sanitary commission.

## U. S. EXCISE TAXES.

### COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Taxes of the 34 Collection District of Vermont, as assessed upon Incomes, Licenses, Carriages, Plate, &c., under the provisions of the Law of Congress, approved July 1st, 1862, and the amendments thereto, have become due and payable; and I will attend myself or Deputy at the following times and places to receive the same, viz:

**CHITTENDEN COUNTY.**  
At my office in Burlington, on Monday Nov. 30th, Tuesday, Dec. 1st, and Wednesday, Dec. 2d, 1863.

At S. Ward's Hotel, Milton, on Thursday, Dec. 3d.

At Ransom's Hotel, Richmond, on Friday, Dec. 4th.

At the Postoffice House, Jericho, on Saturday, Dec. 5th.

**FRANKLIN COUNTY.**  
At the American Hotel, St. Albans, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1863.

At Randall's Hotel, Fairfax, on Friday, Dec. 11th.

At Isham's Hotel, Bakersfield, on Tuesday, Dec. 15th.

At Daniel's Hotel, East Berkshire, on Wednesday, Dec. 16th.

At Wright's Hotel, Sheldon, on Thursday, Dec. 17th.

**GRAND ISLE COUNTY.**  
At H. C. Adams' Office, East Alburgh, on Saturday, Dec. 19th, 1863.

At Rice's Hotel, South Hero, on Tuesday, Dec. 22d.

At Joel Allen's House, North Hero, on Wednesday, Dec. 23d.

**ESSEX COUNTY.**  
At the West Concord House, West Concord, on Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1864.

At Morris Wood's Hotel, Guildhall, on Thursday, Jan. 7th, 1864.

At the Island Pond House, Island Pond, on Saturday, Jan. 9th.

**ORLEANS COUNTY.**  
At Cutting's Hotel, Greensboro', on Monday, Jan. 10th, 1864.

At the Ironburg House, Ironburg, on Wednesday, Jan. 12th, 1864.

At Flint's Hotel, Troy, on Thursday, Jan. 7th.

At Derby Centre Hotel, Derby, on Friday, Jan. 8th.

At the Barton House, Barton, on Monday, Jan. 11th.

**LANOLLE COUNTY.**  
At Seegar's Hotel, Cambridge, on Tuesday, Jan. 19th, 1864.

At Daniel's Hotel, Johnson, on Wednesday, Jan. 20th.

At the American House, Hydepark, on Thursday, Jan. 21st.

At the Morrillville House, Morrillville, on Friday, Jan. 22d.

At the Mansfield House, Stowe, on Saturday, Jan. 23d.

By the provision of the Excise Laws, all persons neglecting to pay said taxes within the time above specified must pay 10 per cent. additional upon the amount thereof.

Taxes on Monthly Returns not previously paid will be received at the above stated times and places.

Any person can remit his tax by another as his receipts will be returned. Bills of Banks outside the state will not be received. United States currency preferred.

**CARLOS BAXTER,**  
Collector of Third Collection District, Vt.  
Burlington, Nov. 18, 1863. 74-82

**NOTICE.** This may certify that I, J. H. SILSBY, Witness

Nov. 23, 1863. 74-75

**SELLING OFF!**

**AT CASH!**

**AT CASH!**

For thirty day the entire stock of BOOTS and SHOES consisting in part of a large assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's, suitable for Fall and Winter. Also, Good Leather, Calfskins, Kips, Shoe nails, &c.

These goods must be sold immediately. All parties indebted to either by note or book account are requested to call and settle immediately.

Respectfully Yours,  
H. A. MOONEY.

**SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!**

The subscribers have for sale a lot of the CELEBRATED MILLER SLEIGHS!

Which will be sold cheap. Call and see them at the shop of Charles C. Miller or at our store, Maple Street, in exchange for a few sleighs.

G. H. & J. M. WEEKS,  
Lyndon, Nov. 24, 1863. 74-79

**DO YOU WANT A GOOD LOUNGE FOR A LITTLE MONEY?**

You can get a good one of Cassino for \$6.00. To meet a Real Nice Lounge! You can get any style, quality, and price, of Cassino, and they are all warranted.

## MCINDOES FALLS ACADEMY.

Winter term commences on Wednesday, Dec. 2d. E. P. ABBOTT, Preceptor. 1w

McIndoes Falls, Nov. 1, 1863.

## ORDER OF NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT

WILLIAM GRAHAM'S ESTATE.

At a Probate Court held at St. Johnsbury, in said District on the 23d day of Nov. A. D. 1863.

WILLIAM GRAHAM, Administrator on the estate of William Graham late of Peacham, in said District, deceased, do hereby give notice of his settlement, and of his account as such administrator, and of his discharge from said estate, under a decree of said court, among the persons who are by law entitled to the same. It is therefore ordered by said court that the same come under consideration and be heard at the Probate Office, in St. Johnsbury, on the 30th day of Dec. A. D. 1863. It is further ordered that all persons interested be notified hereof by publication in