



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1864.

S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park Row New York, & 5 State St. Boston, are our Agents for the N. B. Democrat, in these cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions at our lowest rates.

MATHER & CO., No. 335 Broadway, N. Y. are our Authorized Agents to take Advertisements on this paper, at published rates.

The necessary absence of the editor, in attending to his duties in court, must furnish an excuse for any errors of commission or omission in this issue; all of which may be charged to the printers DEVLIN and will be duly accounted for, when his inky Majesty receives his due.

A Rising Man in the North.

We notice that Harry Hakes of Luzerne County who is a member of the Legislature, although this is his first session has been honorably and fairly dealt with by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and been assigned position on five of the most important Committees viz. Ways and Means, Judiciary, Estates and Escheats on Banks and Federal Relations. This is as it ought to be as Mr. Hakes is a man of decided talents, as our people well know as he has often spoke to our people upon the issues now before the American people, he will take the place once so well filled by the late Harrison Wright. Mr. H. has fine abilities, good habits and great industry, he is a lawyer by profession and will take good care of the interests of his Constituents, and will if needs be, lend a helping hand to our wants generally in this section.

NEGRO EQUALITY.—Forney makes the following announcement through his paper at Washington—the Chronicle:

"Years ago had a colored man presented himself at the White House at the President's levee, seeking an introduction to the chief magistrate of the nation, he would have been in all probability roughly handled for his impudence. Yesterday four colored men of genteel exterior and with the manners of gentlemen, joined in the throng that crowded the Executive Mansion, and were presented to the President of the United States."

That is negro equality in high life! Who can still longer doubt the object of this war? In every place, in civil or military life, the abolitionists make it a special point to push forward the negro and make him as prominent as possible—in fact put him on a perfect equality with a white man.

ACCIDENT AT RAVINE SHAFT.—On the 26th of December, Martin McAndrus, Terrence Coyle, John Locus with four others, went into two of the boilers of the Ravine Coa Company to clean them.—While they were in, some one accidentally turned the hot water into the boilers and so scalded the persons above named that to-day they are all dead. McAndrus lived 24 hours, Coyle about 27 hours, and Locus died on Tuesday night at 12 o'clock. It has not yet been ascertained who it was that committed this sad mistake. The boilers are connected by a two and a half inch pipe, and at the time the water was turned on there was 75 pounds of steam to the square inch, so that the water must have rushed in at a mighty speed. The cries of the poor men were dreadful, and being promptly heard by Mr. David Pearce, the Engineer, he instantly shut off the water, otherwise the bodies would have been taken out a mass of shapeless flesh. A jury of inquest was summoned on the bodies of McAndrus and Terrence, by Paul Bohen, Esq., and a verdict in accordance with the facts rendered.—Pittston Gazette.

Outrageous Conduct of a Negro Soldier.

The last Northern news confirm the reports which have reached us of the presence of two regiments of Yankee negro troops, with Yankee officers at Elizabeth City. We have the best authority for saying that the treatment of which the people of that unfortunate town are heartrending. The negroes compel white women of delicacy and refinement to cook and wash for them. In one instance we have heard of a body of those negroes entering a private house and demanding dinner, which they insisted it should be cooked by the lady of the house.

While engaged in preparing the food for her negro guests, the scoundrels indulged in the most loathsome ribaldry, one of them, with his foot throwing the lady's clothes over her back and shoulders, while the rest sent up loud peals of laughter. These statements are upon the authority of respectable men, and are surley enough to stir the blood of even those who would go back to a fellow ship with a nation of whites who cannot only permit this, but encourage it.—Raleigh (N.C.) Journal.

Presentations are getting common. The captain of a canal boat out West has just been presented with a service—of five years in the penitentiary, in consideration of the distinguished ability with which he plundered a passenger, and then kicked him overboard.

Congress and the Threatened Impeachment of the President.

Senator Wilson has given notice of a bill to repeal all laws of Congress for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Congress has passed two such laws. The first in 1793, which was signed by Washington. The second in 1850, signed by President Fillmore. Mr. Wilson's bill is to repeal both of these acts. But, to accomplish his object he must also bring in a bill to repeal a portion of the Fourth Article of the Constitution, which declares that such fugitives "shall be delivered up on claim," to their masters. While this article of the Constitution stands, it will be the duty of all parties having fugitive slaves about them to surrender the same to their masters claim, notwithstanding the acts of Congress should be repealed. The duty to surrender will be just as binding after these acts are repealed as before. It is a matter over which Congress has no control. It can no more rescind the article providing for the surrender of fugitive slaves, than it can the one providing for the election of President, or for vesting the legislative powers of the Federal Government in the Congress. This duty, to give up fugitive slaves to their owners, is a part of the organic law of the land. Mr. Lincoln's proclamations have no more effect upon it, in a legal point of view, than a proclamation from him against the laws of marriage would have. Any man who obeys one of these illegal proclamations is, in the eyes of the law, none the less a felon than if he had committed these crimes of his own motion. The moment Mr. Lincoln is left to be dealt with according to law, every man whose slaves he has turned loose by special order, may arrest and punish him for his lawless deeds. This is the law; and should the President fail in his designs to revolutionize and destroy the Constitutional Government of the United States, no hand but that of death can snatch him from the penalties of the broken laws. The Constitution which made him President limits his powers to the administration of the laws, by Constitutional means. If the revolutionists in Congress repeal every law enacted since the establishment of the Government, there stands the Constitution which Congress can not repeal. That is the master of Congress, as it is of the President, and has power to hang the President and every member of Congress, if they attempt to subvert or destroy it. The idea that the attempted secession of the South gives Mr. Lincoln the right to violate and destroy the Constitution of his country, will be seriously enterrined by none but fools. Before he can take his seat as President, he must take a solemn oath to support the constitution. That oath has no exceptions. It is just as binding in war as in peace. It provides for war as well as peace. The President has no more right to break it in times of peace. He just as much deserves impeachment for violating the Constitution in war, as he would for violating it in peace. This is plain enough to all who have not lost their wits by fanaticism, or some other wickedness and folly. It would undoubtedly subvert the cause of our country, of Constitutional liberty, if some brave and patriotic member of the present Congress would file articles of impeachment against Mr. Lincoln, and put the revolutionists of the stripe of Senator Wilson to their wits' ends to defend him, or force them to mortifying retreat behind a gag resolution to shut off all debate upon the matter.— This would be forcing from their own mouths a confession of the truth of the charges brought in the articles of impeachment. For no President would shrink from the full and free investigation of such grave charges, if he were conscious that he had the law and right on his side. To shrink, under such circumstances, would be a confession of guilt. Any attempt to persecute the member who should bring the matter to the attention of Congress, would be regarded, by the public opinion of the world, as a confession of judgment by the party accused. It is rumored that one of the ablest legal minds in the United States, a man whose patriotism will be questioned by no one who is not himself a traitor, is already engaged on articles of impeachment. It is not of course, suppose that anything but a partisan verdict can be obtained from the present Congress, but the trial would bring out the dark catalogue of usurpations and crimes to the notice and knowledge of the people, in a shape easily comprehended, and would aid very much in fixing and deepening the public conviction that the President has no Constitutional right to employ an army, even against a recreant State, for any other purpose than to aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws of the Union. Any other result would not be a restoration of the Union. To conquer, to subjugate, to wipe out one-third of the States, so far from saving the Union, would be precisely to destroy the Union. And it would be a destruction a thousand times worse than secession, because it would not only destroy one-third of the States, it would destroy the Federal Government itself, and substitute a State-annihilating, colony-holding despotism in its place.

Let Congress be set to discussing the crime of the President in these schemes, involving the destruction of the Constitution and the overthrow of the Federal Government, as a matter of far greater importance to our country than another session spent in legislating for the benefit of negroes.—The Old Guard.

THE GWIN FRAUD.—Gwin's offence in the treasury is said to be a diversion of seventy thousand dollars of public money from the payment of presses and materials purchased for his bureau into his own pocket. The detectives have traced paper and ink from the banknote printing department, in which he and another were principal employees, directly to a counterfeiting establishment in New Jersey. There was produced the flood of fraudulent postage currency that exercised the Department last summer.

Revelations of Spiritualism in a Dream. Who was the first Abolitionist? The Devil. What did he wish to abolish? Peace and eternal happiness. Where did he make his first attempt? In Heaven. Who were his aids? Fallen spirits. What was the effect? War. What kind of war? Fratricidal war. What was the aim? Usurpation of power. How to be attained? By a proclamation or confiscation. What was the result? The usurpers were overpowered and driven out. Where to? To Hell. Did they ever establish a similar party? Yes. Where? On earth. What division? The Western Hemisphere. What part? The Northern. What is it denominated? United States of America. Who were the agents? Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and the Devil, with others. What proves the Devil in it? By promises of great good, but yield greater evil. Were these pious men? Anything but pious. Do they act with pious men? Never with the truly pious. Do pious men act with them? A kind of pious so-called. What did these men formerly call the clergy? Wolves in sheep's clothing. How did they succeed with the clergy?—By cloaking their infidelity. Any other way? Yes: by influencing the laity thro' popularity. Was there any other method? Yes: favoring large salaries. How do such generally preach? To please Abolitionists. Do they all believe in the Bible? They resist stubborn facts. What are some of them? Bible view of slavery by Bishop Hopkins. Any other? Yes: St. Paul's commendation of the "Bereans."

What was that? In searching the Scriptures daily to see if these things were so. Do they object to what Paul did? Yes, in part. Wherein? In his returning Onesimus to his master. What is the effect in Church and State?—Discord, division, dissension. What was the result? War. What kind of war? Fratricidal war. How will it terminate? The LORD only knows. What difference is there between the agitators of the above war? Just the difference that was between the two sides of Sambo's elephant. What was that difference? Sambo said—"De elephant, from he nose to he tale, all on one side, he brack." When asked what color the other side was—"Oh," said Sambo, "toder side brack too!" MORPHEUS.

To Republicans. We have always believed that at least a portion of the republican party—the honest laboring men, were sincere in their opinions. If so, how can they longer adhere to their party in power. They were first old line Whigs—believing in common with the democratic party, that the States were all equal, and that each State was sovereign, and had a perfect right under the Constitution to control its own institutions. They believed in nationality and not in sectionalism. They were opposed to the treasonable doctrines of Abolitionism. But their leaders have drifted over to a full communion with the abolition faction. Can you go with them? They have deceived you. They promised that they did not mean to interfere with the institutions of States. They promised that their principles would lead to no disaster, that they would preserve peace, reduce our expenditures, ensure economy and honesty, and bless the country. Take now the thieving, the taxes, the monstrous and increasing debt and all the ruin that is upon us, and see how they have falsified every promise. They cannot claim that they could not have prevented it. The power was in their hands, and when they could have compromised it, they would not. They were determined to revolutionize and free the negroes. Then comes colonization or amalgamation and equality in addition to all the ruin already upon us. Turn back and take a careful review of what they promised four years ago, and see where they are now. Can any sensible man go with them further.

Bogus Union Conventions Down South.—It makes honest Union men indignant when they read the resolutions of the Conventions in Louisiana and Florida which are sought to be passed off as expressions of revived Southern loyalty. The fact of the nigger being allowed to sit on terms of perfect equality with the white man in these gatherings is in itself sufficient to expose their real character. They are made up not of Southern men, but of the contractors who follow in the wake of our armies, and seek by thus imposing on the administration and the country to postpone or defeat all genuine expressions of defeat all genuine expressions of Southern feeling, and to maintain themselves in the possession of their ill-gotten gains. As long as such men have the upper hand the loyal sentiment of the recovered States will not care to manifest itself.

The Change of Base.

The Journal of Commerce discusses the political change of base so adroitly effected by the Administration. In the beginning, the war was prosecuted for restoring the Union, and such means employed as would most surely tend to that result. Then came a change of measure, the adoption of a radical policy, without an avowed change of purpose. The Union was still to be restored, and that alone was the object sought. But the new policy was found not to tend that way. So came a change of purpose. We quote:

"And the reason for this change is only too plain. The President made great professions of conservatism for a year or two, and was doubtless honest in them. He was slowly led into adopting the Abolition weapons which he had ridiculed and rejected. He issued the bull against the comet. He found, as he had once believed, but forgotten that the comet, to wit, the rebellion—was not harmed by the bull. His advisers never believed that it would be. The next step then, was to make the bull effective against something; and by a very easy process, instead of changing weapons for the sake of injuring the rebellion, the Administration changed the object of the war for the sake of making use of a pet weapon. * * * * *

"All this explains the melancholy exhibition made in the President's Message and Proclamation. The only vision of a restored Union here given us is after the adoption by the people of the South of the Abolition dogmas, and that so through an adoption that they must take it into their bosoms and solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God that they love and cherish it and will support it heartily.

Has any one seen a sensible man who expresses hope of a termination of the war through this plan! Has any one heard an intelligent Republican or Democrat say, 'now I can see the end?' Not one. We hear men say, 'This settles the doom of slavery,' but was that what we began the war for?—Is that what we are now supporting it for? 'But,' says some one hesitatingly, 'but when slavery is destroyed the rebellion will collapse.' Friend, that notion is played out long ago. There is not a boy in the land that does not know its folly and the Abolitionists, having driven the people into supporting their measures by telling them this falsehood, have dropped it now for some months. The end of rebellion, and the end of slavery are two distinct and totally disconnected portions.

General McClellan on the 7th, July 1862, addressed a letter to the President, wherein he gives him the following good advice. If the President had heeded it how much better would be the condition of the country to day! It is not surprising that the general was superseded by General Burnside, as he would not be made the tool of the administration to do its unholy work. He was not friendly to the abolition programme, hence his decapitation.

"The time has come when the Government must determine upon a civil and military policy covering the whole ground of our national trouble. The responsibility of determining, declaring, and supporting such civil and military policy, and of directing the whole course of national affairs in regard to the Rebellion, must now be assumed and exercised by you, or our cause will be lost. The Constitution gives you power sufficient even for the present terrible exigency. This Rebellion has assumed the character of war; as such it should be regarded, and it should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization. It should not be a war looking to the subjugation of people of any State in any event. It should not be at all a war upon population, but against armed forces and political organization. Neither confiscation or property, political executions of persons, territorial or organizations of States, or forcible abolition of Slavery, should be contemplated for a moment."

Gov. Seymour on National Affairs. The Legislature of the State of New York assembled on Tuesday of last week. Gov. Seymour's annual message was read. After referring to State topics, he devotes a portion of his message to the consideration of military matters in connection with the draft, &c. and then discusses national affairs at length, and closes as follows; "But one course will save us from national ruin. We must adhere to the solemn pledges made by our Government at the outset of the war. We must seek to restore the Union and uphold the Constitution. To this end, while we put forth every exertion to beat down armed rebellion, we must use every influence of wise statesmanship to bring back the States who now reject their constitutional obligations. We must put forth every honorable inducement to the people of the South to assume again the rights and duties of American citizenship. We have reached that point in the progress of the war for which all have struggled: We now stand before the world a great and successful military power. Wise statesmanship can now bring this war to close upon the terms solemnly avowed at the outset. Good faith to the public creditors, to all classes of citizens and to the world, demands that this should be done. The triumphs won by our soldiers should be followed up and cured by the peace making policy of the statesman in the cabinet. In no other way can we save the Union."

Greenbacks are printed at the rate of five millions a day, with the signatures and numbers all engraved, so that no signing nor numbering is required by anybody. They are simply packed up in bundles, as they fall from the printing press, as so many shingles would be bound and sent off to market.

Plain Questions for Home Consumption. Have you ever known a Democrat to justify a violation of the Constitution? Have you ever known a Stamp Act enacted under a Democratic Administration? Have you ever known a Democratic President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus? Have you ever known a Conscription Law to be passed by a Democratic Administration? Have you ever known a Democratic Administration to form a new State in violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution? Have you ever known a time, except the present, when a citizen could be incarcerated in a dungeon without authority of law? Have you ever known a Democratic Administration to compel the people of a State or the District of Columbia to sell their property whether willing or not? Have you ever known any Administration except Abraham's to create a national debt of \$3,000,000,000 in the short period of three years? Have you ever known a time under Democratic Administration when a day's labor would purchase only two pounds of coffee? Have you ever known citizens to be sent into banishment and exile under Democratic rule? Have you ever known a time under Democratic rule when the greatest crimes and outrages have been committed by our rulers under a plea of "military necessity" or "reasons?" Have you, before this, known a time when the military was made superior to the civil power? Have you ever known a Democratic Administration to tax the people of the whole country to buy the negroes of the Border States? Have you ever known a Democratic Administration to ignore the rights of States? Have you ever known an Administration in opposition to the Democracy to leave the affairs of the country in as flourishing a condition as it found them?

How They Do It. A letter from the First New Jersey Brigade, army of the Potomac, says that last October a private in the 4th N. J. volunteers, named John Gallager, was executed. A few days ago an order came from the War Department reviewing the sentence of the court martial, and stating "that sentence of death would be returned to duty in his regiment." How very kind in Mr. Stanton to order the cold corpse of one of his unfortunates back to his regiment! How well it speaks, too, for the admirable military regulation which first makes sure of punishment and inquires about the necessity afterwards.—Johnstown Democrat.

This is only one of the stupid blunders committed in the War Department. Poor Gallager was only a private and of course a private has no feeling and must be strung up like a dog, to gratify the whim of some arbitrary officer. After a lapse of over three months, the War Department discovers that Gallager is innocent, orders him to return to his regiment; but it was too late. The bone of poor Gallager, the private, are mouldering in the grave. Had Gallager been a negro the heart of Abolitionism would have been stirred to its utmost, but being one of the "poor white trash" his fate scarcely elicits a passing remark from the press of the "loyal" opposition.—Danville Intelligencer.

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LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wanted, on subscription, at this office, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat and grain of all kinds. Also, corn in the ear, hay, straw, good winter apples, potatoes, butter, lard, cheese and produce of most all kinds. Money never refused.

Agent for the Democrat—AMINA GAY, Esq. has consented to act as our Agent in receiving and receiving subscriptions for the North Branch Democrat. All monies paid him either on subscription, or for advertising will be duly accounted for and credited the same as if paid to us.

The Malls—have been very much interrupted for the past day or two, by accident on the R. R. and the late storm.

R. R. Collision.—We learn that a collision occurred on the Del Lack, and W. R. R. which resulted in the death of two persons and serious injury to several others, no passengers were seriously injured.

Donation Visit.—The friends of the Rev. A. O. Warren will pay him a donation visit at Hanksman's Hall, in Menapen on Friday afternoon next evening, Feb. 6th 1864. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Donation Visit.—The friends of the Rev. Wm. Compton will give him a donation visit at his home in Falls on Thursday the 25th inst, afternoon and evening—all are invited to attend.

Runaway Extraordinary.—The horse of Edgar Sampson, a fine spirited animal, one day last week took fright at his residence a mile below this place, while being driven down the tow path into the canal and getting away from him, started on the ice at full speed up the river in the led of the canal. He dashed by this place at a "horse-race speed" and never ceased running until he arrived at Mr. Vosburgs some 5 1/2 miles from his starting place.—When found, the cutter to which he was attached was all right. The Horse as might be expected, had given himself a good sweat.

A Sad and Fatal Accident.—Mr. B. B. Harding of Eaton Township, in this County, while out hunting on Thursday last, accidentally shot himself. He left home in the morning, accompanied only by his dog, which returned about the middle of the day. No apprehensions were felt as to his safety, until night as it was supposed he had gone to town. Early the next morning, his Brother, Capt. James B. Harding—and several of his neighbors went in search of him, and by the snow upon the ground, were enabled to trace his course to the brow of the hill near the river above Tagues Eddy. A short distance down the declivity towards the river they found his lifeless remains. The gun which he had, was loaded with buck and fine shot, and had been discharged from behind,—the whole charge entering the small of the back, breaking the spine and severing the iliac or main artery, therefore causing almost immediate death. The head was lying upon the right arm, in the hand of which was found, tightly grasped a sprig of Evergreen-larrel—an expressive symbol, for one of the Masonic order, of which Fraternity, he was a most devoted member and "worthy Brother." Whether grasped unconsciously in the agonies of death; or, with a full sense of its significance in that last death struggle, none but the All-seeing, All-wise Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe can know.

An Inquest was held by the Coroner and the facts as above stated, elicited. The supposition is that in descending the mountain he slipped and fell, dragging his gun behind him, which catching upon the ground or a twig, was discharged while he was lying down.

The funeral sermon was preached on sabbath last at the Brick Church in Eaton, by the Rev. Wm. Frear. The remains were taken thence and deposited in the old Jenkins Burial ground with the solemn and impressive rites of the Order to which he had endeared himself by his virtues; and by which his memory will long be held in fraternal and affectionate remembrance.

Died.

MARCY—In Nicholson, on the 16th inst. PERRY son of Hiram and Rachael Marcy, aged, 9 years, 2 months and 17 days.

"Pet," as he was familiarly called, was an unusually interesting lad for one of his age, and possessed those attributes of a character which gave promise, had he lived, of his growing to manhood, to rank among our most worthy and useful men. He was admired by his school mates, for his amiable and sportive disposition; and his love for education, in which he was making rapid progress when prostrated by the disease, which in thirty hours terminated in his death.

The day before he was taken sick he became unusually interested in the following which he found in his Sunday school book; and questioned his parents very many times concerning it, so many, that they thought it strange at the time; and have since his death, viewed it partially as an omen.

"He dreamed that he saw a ladder which stood upon the earth, and the top of it reached to Heaven and the angels of God ascended and descended on it."

He is the one that God has chosen To his heavenly home above, And his soul has gone Heavenward, To receive a Savior's love.

He was a parent's earthly joy; Hard it seemed to part with him, But his body now lies buried, And he is free from pain and sin.

Brothers, Sisters who loved him dear Will often miss him home; But he is much happier now, Why should they for him mourn?

When God cometh we know not, On this earth to take away; Therefore be prepared to meet him For we cannot always stay.

H. D. T.

Special Notices.

Information Wanted of Michael Costello—Who left his father's house on the 9th of December. He is 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches in height, and had on when he left, a suit of oldish grey clothes, hat and all, and is rather fleshy in the face. He is German.

Any information in regard to him, will be thankfully received by his father, who will pay all necessary expenses.

Any letters or information in relation to him, should be addressed to Wm. MORGAN, Esq. or to the undersigned, at Wysox Post-Office, Bradford County, Pa., and they will receive prompt attention.

PATRICK COSTELLO. Wysox, Jan. 4 1864.

O YES! O YES!

The subscriber announces to all whom it may concern, that he has taken out a license as Auctioneer for Wyoming County and that he is ready to serve the public in that capacity whenever called upon, either in person or by letter.

The law now requires a license, at all who violate the law must be prepared to pay the penalty.

FRANCIS HOUGH. Otisdon Corners Wy. Co. Pa. Jan. 19. 1864.