

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 19.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER IN Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Potatoes, Oil, Lard, and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa.
Feb. 21, 1862-7.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, and all other articles of which they offer at the lowest prices.
April 6, 1863.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
DEALERS in Groceries, Hardware, and all other articles of which they offer at the lowest prices.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

McCULLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, -Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS, -Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

JOHN SAUTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, -Montrose, Pa.
Shop over N. S. Billard's Grocery, on Main-street.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, -Montrose, Pa.
Shop in Phoenix Block, over store of Hood, Winters & Power.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, -Montrose, Pa.
Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turpike street.

I. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Shop in Chamber and Jewellery store, Montrose, Pa.

WM. W. SMITH & CO.,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, -Foot of Main-street, Montrose, Pa.

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF FINE STOVES, -Montrose, Pa.
Shop on Chestnut-street, near the corner of Third-street.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c. -Agent for the most popular PATENT MEDICINES, -Montrose, Pa.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
Having located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all cases with which he may be favored. Office at the Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1862.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
IATE GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business, faithfully and punctually, that may be entrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the time.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides,
Furs, and all articles of which they offer at the lowest prices.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER

FIRE INSURANCE.
THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS last July 1860, \$1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, 49,068.68.

REMITTANCES
To England, Ireland and Scotland.
By the Bank of Montreal, in sums of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland.

J. B. HAZLETON,
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist, Montrose, Pa.
Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, and the best of the Art.

SPEECH OF HON. GEO. SANDERSON,
OF LANCASTER,
Delivered before the Democratic Central Club of Philadelphia, on Saturday evening, April 11, 1863.

So far as conducting the government on Constitutional principles, or carrying on the war successfully for the suppression of the rebellion, is concerned, the administration has been a total failure, and such it will continue to be to the end of the chapter. The abolition party has no administrative abilities. It knows nothing, and can learn nothing. It is in the last throes of a violent dissolution. It was born in fraud, baptized in blood, and will die in infamy. All the conservative feeling of the country—all the instincts of the Anglo-Saxon race—all the interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures—all the glorious traditions of the past history of our country, are against that sectional political organization. In its favor, to be sure, are corrupt and unprincipled politicians, who would sell the liberties of their country for place and power; soulless contractors and heartless swindlers who bow down at the shrine of the almighty greenback; the base and malignant passion that can only be satisfied by the shedding of more blood in this great carnival of death; the insolent tyranny that would assimilate conflicting opinions by the bloody agency of the sword, and the still more odious tyranny of the pulpit, that would crush out the last remnant of civil liberty by the establishment of a sanguinary theocracy, which would rather the white race should perish from the land than that liberty and equality, in the name of God and for the advancement of His glory, should be denied the American citizen of African descent.

The abolition party cannot restore the old Union if it would, and would not if it could. It is impotent for good, and only powerful for evil. This is apparent from its whole history, and was fully exemplified by Thaddeus Stevens, the acknowledged administration leader in the last Congress, in boldly avowing himself as being unalterably opposed to any reconstruction of the "Union as it was," with the Constitution as it is, and this treasonable declaration was substantially repeated by him at a Republican meeting in the city of Lancaster, on Saturday last—by Gen. Butler at a recent meeting in New York, and has been sanctioned by all the abolition newspapers north of Mason and Dixon's line. The party in power, therefore, have neither the ability nor inclination, judging from their speeches and acts, to restore the Union of our fathers, or to preserve American liberty. Its principles are not those which lie at the base of the Constitution—not those which are founded on right and justice—but are only such dogmas as are incompatible with the mild and diffused governments of the several States, which made the nation what it was prior to the breaking out of this unnatural, fratricidal war. Republicanism, (says an able writer), in the sense attached to the word by the Republicans, as distinguished by the Democrats, is incompatible with liberty. It ignores the right to disagree. It will not tolerate adverse or hostile discussion. It protests against personal liberty. It sets the theory above the fact. It would render the drinking of a glass of wine in the state of Maine as great a social sin, or public treason, as the holding a black man in bondage in South Carolina or Virginia. It loudly asserts its own freedom to do what it pleases, but will not allow dissentients the same privilege. It would thrust its principles down the throats of recalcitrants at the point of the bayonet. With all its faults, it may succeed in the effort to make a nation of the Northern people; but if it does, it will be at the expense of every Constitutional right which Americans, up to the outbreak of this miserable war, were proud to uphold. Leaving out of view the negro question, and all that relates to it, the principles of the republican or abolition party are simply those of a despotism—a bald and naked despotism. Mr. Lincoln is in reality, at this moment, clothed with imperial power, and will be the precursor of a second despot more intelligent and iron-handed than himself, if the war be much longer protracted. A strong war and a weak government cannot long exist on the same soil. To carry on a great domestic war, there must be a strong Government—a strong government must be a centralization—and a centralization must be a despotism. The abolitionists, true to their despotic principles and instincts, are willingly engaged in doing their utmost so as to centralize the government and to eliminate the question of State rights from all future controversy, and to convert the North into as homogeneous a unity as the empire of France.

But the Democrats are accused of being disloyal, because they will not stultify themselves by shouting hosannas to Abraham Lincoln, and say by their words and actions, that the king can do no wrong. The term loyalty is defined by Webster and other lexicographers to mean "fidelity to a prince or sovereign," and a loyalist according to the same authority, is "a person who particularly adheres to his sovereign or prince, and defends his cause in time of revolt or revolution." But President Lincoln is neither a prince or a sovereign, but a public servant, clothed with a little brief authority by the Constitution, who after having strutted his hour upon the stage of public affairs, will return to his western home a wiser, if not a better man, for having been elevated to a position which he was totally incompetent to fill with either credit to himself, or to the advantage of the country. Democrats are loyal to the Constitution and laws, the only test of loyalty known in the United States. The sovereignty in this country is in the people. An American, therefore, may be disloyal to himself, but he cannot be to a mere creature of his own making, whether he be a President or Constable. If faithful to law, constitutionally enacted by the proper authorities, he becomes disloyal to himself as a sovereign, for, as a citizen, he is presumed to have made, or assisted in making the law in question. This, therefore, I take it, is the true test of loyalty among us, and every true Democrat, who reveres the Constitution and laws, is a loyal man in the only sense in which the term can be properly used in this country. The terms of reproach and obloquy, then, with which our ears have been assailed for the last two years, are not only harmless, but meaningless, and will, in due time, react upon the party they were called Jacobsins; during the administration of Andrew Jackson, (God bless the hero's memory!) they were called Loco-focos; and now, forsooth, they are called copperheads! But, as Jacobsins they hurled the elder Adams from power; as Loco-focos, they rallied around the patriot statesman of the Hermitage; and nobly sustained him in his great controversy with the money power of the country; and, as Copperheads, they will sting the abolition party of the present day, to death, and, at the fitting opportunity, send Abraham Lincoln adrift, and place the helm of State in the hands of an experienced Democratic pilot. When that day comes, as come it will in the roll of time, we shall again have peace and unity in the land, and the star-spangled banner of the Republic shall wave in triumph from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Aroostook to the Rio Grande. God speed the day when we shall be one people, with one Government, one Constitution, one destiny.

It would seem to be a part of the recognized policy of the present National Administration and its supporters to control by physical or military force the sentiments of the people. This is precisely what Tyranny and its minions have attempted in all ages of the world. Obedience to the Constitution, and to the laws enacted in conformity with the teachings of that sacred instrument, is what every administration has a right to expect and require from every citizen; but conformity in opinion no government but an unmitigated despotism ever has, or ever will attempt to enforce. It was this attempt which Lord Montague, a Peer of England, denounced as far back in history as in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. A statute was proposed to force the subjects of the realm to receive and believe the religion of the Protestants on pain of death. "This," said he, "is a thing most unjust, for that it is repugnant to the rational liberty of men's understanding—for understanding may be persuaded not enforced. Freedom of opinion is a right guaranteed to every man by God himself, and is inalienable. It is recognized by the Constitution of the United States and in our State Constitutions, and is embraced in the same clause which guarantees freedom of speech and of the press—rights inestimable to the people and formidable to tyrants only." The attempt to violate these rights may, for a brief period of time, meet with apparent success; but, unless all history is a lie, a people who owe their nationality to a revolution fought in vindication of the natural and inalienable rights of man, will not, after a long career of prosperity and power, basely yield their blood-bought heritage—the source of all their blessings under Providence—without a struggle that will annihilate their oppressors and amaze the civilized world.

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, That in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged upon our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor with a view to overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the rights and equality of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

The leaders of the Republican party proclaim their determination to make this a war of extermination. Not only so, but recent occurrences would seem to indicate that it is a war to be waged after the manner of the Goths and Vandals, in the invasion of Italy. The New York Tribune correspondent, writing from Jacksonville, Florida, says: "Yesterday the beautiful little cottage used as the Catholic parsonage, together with the church, was fired by some of our soldiers, and in a short time burned to the ground. Before the flames had fairly reached the church, the soldiers burst open the doors and commenced sacking it of everything of value. The organ was in a moment torn to strips, and almost every soldier who came out seemed to be celebrating the occasion by blowing through an organ pipe." Is it possible that we have come to this? that the temples of the living God are not to be spared from the vandal ravages of this bitter, vindictive and unrelenting war? And yet this is a war waged by a professing Christian people against brethren of the same lineage and worshipping at the same altar, in the light of the civilization of the nineteenth century! I forbear further comment, as the deed is too atrocious to contemplate.

Let Abraham Lincoln retrace his steps, withdraw his Emancipation Proclamation, cease arresting peaceable citizens contrary to law, restore the sacred writ of habeas corpus, and not attempt any longer to interfere with the liberty of speech or of the press—let him again make it a war for the restoration of the Union alone, as proclaimed by the Congress of the United States, and the Democracy to a man will sustain him, and carry the stars and stripes into every one of the thirty-four States. We want no divided country—no North, no South, no East no West—nor will we willingly consent to any permanent disruption of this great sisterhood of sovereign States. The flag of the Republic must be sustained, and the integrity of the Union vindicated at all hazards, consistent with honor, but this can only be accomplished in the way pointed out by the Constitution. When its landmarks have been departed from, as they have been by this administration, there is no hope for the country unless it speedily retraces its steps; nor will the Democratic party be held responsible by the future historian, in whole or in part, for the sad fate which inevitably awaits the nation from a persistence in such a suicidal policy. The Democracy have always fought the battles of the nation. They fought for the country in the war of 1812, when their political opponents were plotting treason in New England, and burning blue lights to guide the enemy's ships safely into port. They fought our battles successfully in the Mexican war, when their political opponents in Congress were refusing to vote supplies to our brave soldiers, and encouraging the enemy to "welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves." And they are fighting the battles of the country in the present gigantic war, and have cheerfully endured the hardships and perils of the campaign, so that they might be instrumental in bringing back the recalcitrant States to their allegiance, and restoring the old Union as it was with all the guarantees of the Constitution intact and inviolate. And more than all this, while our Democratic brethren are in the field and in the camp confronting the enemies of the Union in the South, who remain at home intend to take care that the Republic shall suffer no detriment at the hands of the abolition disunionists of the North. We have a high and holy duty to perform for ourselves and our posterity—a duty which we cannot shirk if we would, for the issue has been forced upon us by the abolitionists themselves—and he is unworthy the name or the privileges of a freeman who will cover before the minions of despotism in this the trying hour for Constitutional liberty. I know not what others may do in this time of sore trial, or what they may be willing to suffer for truth and the right; but as for me, although my time of life has fallen into the scar and yellow leaf, I will remark, in the vigorous and expressive language of the greatest of revolutionary orators; Patrick Henry, "Give me Liberty, or give me death!"

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disenthralled—for in the language of the Poet,

"Truth crushed to earth, will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amidst her worshippers."

McClellan and the Soldiers.
We quote the following little incident from the Journal of Commerce:

A sick soldier, going up in the New Haven cars the other day, was addressed by a stranger who sat behind him, and in the course of conversation the latter spoke of General McClellan in terms somewhat the same as are daily used by some newspapers. The soldier turned around in his seat and sat first very gently reproved the stranger. The latter repeated his remarks, and insolently expressed his surprise that a Union soldier should defend General McClellan. The soldier took a roll of mopey from his pocket, and said, so that all in the car heard him, "I'll give you that sir, if you'll go into the next car and say out loud what you have just said to me." "What do you mean by that?" asked the other. "I mean that I'm too sick to touch you myself, but as I came through that car I saw two soldiers there that I know are from the army of the Potomac. I never saw either of them before, but if you'll go in there and say to them what you have said to me, they'll put you off the cars before you know where you are, and I'll give this to see it done." The stranger 'subsided,' while a hearty cheer proved that the car full of travelers was in entire sympathy with the soldier. Against influences like this, in every town and village, and in the most retired farm-houses of the country, the radical slanderers of the general in vain labor.

The Helper Book—while yet the Union existed in all its integrity—long before the fatal shot at Fort Sumter—was made the text-book of the Republican party, and contained this atrocious sentiment: "Teach the slaves to burn their master's buildings, to kill their cattle and hogs, to conceal and destroy farming utensils, to abandon labor in seed time and harvest, and let the crops perish."

Sixty-seven Republican Members of Congress set their hands to a written, hearty and unqualified approval of that book.

The best test of patriotism is furnished by the soldiers, who have been and are yet fighting for the Union. A New York paper, that is evidently of this opinion, suggests that the "Union Leagues" now forming should adopt, as an additional obligation, that each member shall pledge himself, if drafted, not to take the benefit of the \$300 substitute clause.

THE TRUTH OF HISTORY.—Says the gallant and patriotic Louisville Journal: "The Crittenden Compromise would have been the death of the rebellion, and both Southern Senators and Republican Senators were responsible for its failure, for enough of either to have carried the measure, with the aid of those who actually voted for it, refused to vote for it or opposed it. It took two parties to beget this rebellion."

Gen. Burnside, when in Indianapolis the other day, made a statement to the effect that he saw no evidence of any purpose in Indiana to oppose the government in the rightful exercise of its power—to resist law. The outbreaks which have occurred here regarded as arising from personal difficulties, and not as growing out of hostility to the government.

It is asserted that a prominent radical member of the last Congress expressed the opinion that the Southern people never could be subjugated. "Why then, said a listener, do you insist upon your fratricidal war?" The reply was, "to stop now would ruin our party, and we must fight, as long as we can, and like the devil." And then, disunion!

The Mankato (Minnesota) Record of April 20th, furnishes intelligence of an attack and several murders by a band of forty or fifty Indians, at a settlement on the south branch of the Watouwan River, in Brown county, not far from the scene of the dreadful massacres last fall.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

"Copperhead."

FANATICS, now, are in a fright,
And quake with fear both day and night.
Of what are they in so much dread?
Oh, nothing!—but the "Copperhead!"
They howl and groan, and sorelament;
To smash the Union's 'sister tent,
And to do this they oft have said:
They must "down with the Copperhead!"

O, "Stamp him! braise him!" is their cry,
Keep him down that he may die!
Martial law they North have spread,
To help them crush the "Copperhead!"

When into Bastilles some were thrust,
Submit, they thought, all surely must,
But in each nook they find a bed,
Thick swarming with the "Copperhead!"

Alarmed at this, how wroth they wax,
When we expose their lawless acts;
Their thirst for blood is keenly fed,
Against the awful "Copperhead!"

Now, as I bring this to an end,
Let me advise all, as a Friend,
That in whatever paths they tread,
Don't trample on the "Copperhead!"

The Democracy of the State.

The Democracy of the State are exhibiting the right spirit in thoroughly organizing their forces for the approaching campaign. In almost all the counties, delegates have been chosen to the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet at Harrisburg on the 17th of June next, to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. At most of the county and district conventions which have assembled for the purpose of selecting delegates, resolutions were adopted expressive of the sentiments of the Democracy of the State; and we record with pleasure the fact that the same spirit runs through all the resolutions, and that, judging from all our advice, the Democratic party will present an undivided and unbroken front at the October election. There seems to be but one feeling, and that is a resolute determination to defeat the Jacobins who are now attempting to destroy the Constitution of our country. The assaults which have been made upon personal liberty and the freedom of the press, have aroused the masses to a true sense of their dangers; and they are impatiently waiting for an opportunity to show the faithless administration at Washington that they have no longer any confidence in the policy and measures which have been inaugurated. Let every Democrat in the State remember the immense importance of individual exertions in the coming struggle, and let each strive with the other in energetic action in behalf of the great principles of the Democratic party. Animated by the enthusiasm which such a spirit will create, the people will achieve a brilliant triumph at the polls, and new hopes will be added to the cause of the Union, which is now drooping with the blight of abolitionism.—Age.

Republican Corruption at Albany.

The legislature of New York adjourned on Saturday week. The Republicans bought Calicoet, elected as a Democrat, to help them organize the House, elect a U. S. Senator, for \$1,200 and the Speakership. He presided during his own trial and ruled everything tending to convict him, and every motion offensive to himself, out of order. There was evidence enough, however, to prove that he was bribed, and that the chairman of the Republican State Committee drew his check on the party treasury for the money, the check being produced. Other members were bought at cheaper rates, and two have been arrested and put under bail. But no punishment will be allowed, as the party stands by and rewards its rogues from Cameron down.

A "Loyal" Gent in Limbo.

Wm. Brobst, the fellow employed by the Republican managers to buy a vote for Simon Cameron for Senator, was lately arrested for insulting ladies on the streets at Harrisburg. One of those he insulted was Mrs. Davis, wife of the bar-keeper at the Jones House, and the result was that Davis gave Brobst a sound thrashing and then had him arrested. Loyal Brobst was put in jail, but finally got bail to appear for trial. Such was the villain who was engaged to bribe Democrats to vote with the Union League party, and when none could be purchased to turn abolitionist for money, the whole party are more bitterly denounced as Copperheads, etc.

Sheriff's Sales.

Members of the Bar, and parties controlling writs authorizing sale of real estate by the Sheriff of Susquehanna county, may by a recent act of the legislature, direct by endorsement on the writ, in which two papers in the county, said real estate shall be advertised. This endorsement is to be transferred by the Probationary to the writ for the Sheriff's guidance in the matter. Attorneys or others who desire their writs to be advertised in the Montrose Democrat should bear in mind that they must make such directions upon the writ as they may see fit. Plaintiffs in suits or owners of judgments upon which Sheriff's sales are to be made, who wish said sales to be printed in this paper, should request their lawyers to so order. Certified copy of the act may be seen at the Democrat Office.