Only One Dollar a Year, in advance.

From the New York Sun.

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

ITS ORIGIN—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS FROM THE TIME OF JEFFERSON DOWN.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The action of the Maine Democracy foreshadows an attempt, in the St. Louis Convention, to abrogate the two-thirds rule. In view of the discussion which the effort will occasion, and particularly since some misapprehension seems to prevail as to the origin and policy of this famous regulation, a brief review of its history may not be without interest and instruction.

The Congressional caucus, itself borrowed from the politics of England, was the original of the National Convention.

In 1800, at Philadelphia, a caucus composed of Representatives and Senators, nominated Jefferson and Burr for President and Vice-President of the United States.

At Washington on the 19th of January 1808, a similar caucus nominated Madison for the Presidency; and in 1812 a caucus presented him for re-election. Meanwhile, much discontent with this method of selecting candidates had spread among the Republicans; so that on the 11th of March, 1816, when a Congressional caucus met in Washington to choose a successor to Madison, nineteen members of the party refused to attend. After a severe struggle between Monroe and Crawford, the former was nominated by a vote of sixty-five to fifty-four. Monroe was re-elected without opposition. In 1824, notwithstanding the popular clamor against the system, a caucus of Republican Congressmen presented Crawford for the Presidency; but his nomination was largely repudiated by the party: and in default of a majority vote in the college of electors, Adams was elected by the House of Representatives over Jackson.

The result was to the last degree odious and disappointing to the country, and being imputed to the operation of the method of nomination, as well as to a shameful intrigue between Clay and Adams, "King Caucus," as it was called in the slang of the day, was abjured forever, and its memory exists only for "admonition and reproof."

Gen. Jackson was nominated, both for his first and second term, by the Legislatures of the States. The first National Convention for the nomination of candidates was held in Baltimore in September 1831, by the Anti-Masonic party; and they presented William Wirt for President, and Amos Ellmaker for Vice-President. (If more information of this party and Convention be desired, reference may be had to the venerable Thurlow Weed.)

In December of the same year a party styling itself National Republican met at Baltimore and nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and Vice President.

The Democrats, as they now began to distinguish themselves, had already, by the State Legislatures, presented Jackson for a second term; but controversy existing in the choice of a candidate for Vice President, for solution of the difficulty New Hampshire proposed the expedient of a National Convention.

The first Democratic National Convention was called to nominate a Vice-President only; and it met in Baltimore on the 21st of May, 1832. Robert Lucas of Ohio was chosen President of the body. In determining the selection of a candidate the Convention, on motion of Romulus M. Saunders of North Carolina, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That each State be entitled, in the nomination to be made of a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to a number of votes equal to the number that they will be entitled to in the Electoral Colleges under the new apportionment in voting for President and Vice-President, *and that two-thirds of the whole number of votes in the Convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice.*

This is the origin of the now famous two-thirds rule. Martin Van Buren received the requisite vote for the nomination, and was elected on the ticket with Andrew Jackson.

The next Democratic National Convention met in Baltimore, May 20, 1835, and by unanimous vote nominated Van Buren to succeed Jackson in the Presidency. In 1840 Van Buren was presented by another Convention at Baltimore for a second term; but was defeated by Gen. Harrison, whom the Whigs had nominated in convention at Harrisburg. The ambition of the "Sage of Kinderhook" was not to be appeased without another incumbency of the Presidency; and accordingly his friends urged him for a nomination by the Democratic Convention which met at Baltimore on the 27th of May, 1844. But Mr. Romulus M. Saunders was again present with his two-thirds rule; and on his motion the Convention adopted it by a vote of 148 to 118. On the first ballot Van Buren received 146 votes, a majority, but not two-thirds of the Convention. After the seventh ballot an attempt was made to repeal the two-thirds rule, but was defeated by the same vote by which it was adopted, namely, 118 for and 148 against its repeal. On the ninth ballot James K. Polk was nominated by a unanimous vote.

In the Democratic Convention which met at Baltimore on the 22d of May 1848, the two-thirds rule was again adopted, [illegible] Lewis Cass was nominated for the Presidency.

The same rule was re-enacted at Baltimore in 1852, and has been retained by every succeeding Democratic Convention.

It is not true, then, as popularly reported, that the two-thirds rule originated in the Convention of 1844, and was devised to prevent the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. It was adopted in 1832 by the first Democratic National Convention ever held, and is, in truth, an original, traditional, and fundamental principle of the Democratic constitution.

The policy of the rule consists in [illegible] efficacy as a safeguard against the no[illegible] nation of a candidate by States wh[illegible] cannot contribute to his election.

But this original argument for its ad[illegible] tion is indefinitely strengthened by [illegible] modern practice of a unit vote in C[illegible] vention. A large number of States [illegible] cast their vote as a whole, without re[illegible] ence to the will of the minority. [illegible] obvious that if all the States were [illegible] adopt this expedient, a candidate m[illegible] be chosen by a minority of the Conv[illegible] tion. For illustration: Take three Sta[illegible] with three votes each; in each of [illegible] States a particular candidate has [illegible] votes, and one against him, while [illegible] third State gives its three votes for [illegible] candidate of the minority in the ot[illegible] two States. This latter candidate [illegible] actually *five* votes, and the other *fo*[illegible] yet, by operation of the unit rule, [illegible] man with *four* votes is nominated o[illegible] the man with *five* votes! As afford[illegible] some guarantee against this absurd [illegible] iniquitous result, the two-thirds r[illegible] should be held inviolate.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

THE BLAINE VERDICT.

The Cincinnati convention, notw[illegible] standing its great heat and uproar, d[illegible] nevertheless, pronounce a judicial verd[illegible] upon the guilt of Mr. James G. Blain[illegible] There is no doubt that he would ha[illegible] been chosen by an overwhelming major[illegible] ty if his personal character had been [illegible] bove reproach; and the resistance to hi[illegible] was due to the conviction in the minds [illegible] the clear-headed of the party, that he h[illegible] been guilty of bribrary, corrupt lobbyin[illegible] suppressing of evidence, and of solem[illegible] falsehood, if not of willful perjury. T[illegible] advocates of Blaine relied on blind e[illegible] thusiasm, of the kind that loves a show[illegible] knave; the resistance was stern, judici[illegible] and unyielding, in part, and for the res[illegible] it was for the saving of the party. [illegible] leads to the same thing in both cases [illegible] and the Cincinnati convention has pr[illegible] nounced a verdict, none the less crushin[illegible] because indirectly rendered, that Blain[illegible] got that money.

This has been a bad year for rascal[illegible] One after another they have had the[illegible] disguises torn off, and have been revea[illegible] ed to the world in their true nature. Th[illegible] fall of Blaine is the most striking an[illegible] dramatic of all. He is the ablest man[illegible] the most audacious, the readiest, gifte[illegible] with many qualities that catch the ey[illegible] and win the affections of the multitude.

His fall is the more striking and signi[illegible] ficant because he completes the whole[illegible] scope of government swindling. He put[illegible] on the coping stone. Delano, Belknap[illegible] and others swindled in the Cabinet, Bab[illegible] cock, the confidential representative o[illegible] Grant, swindled in the White House.—[illegible] Williams, Davenport and others, swindle[illegible] in the Department of Justice. Schuyle[illegible] Colfax had swindled in the Senate whe[illegible] he was Vice President; and James G[illegible] Blaine had swindled in the House whe[illegible] he was Speaker. There seems to be no[illegible] place where honesty can rest the sole o[illegible] a foot. Every department of government[illegible] tells the same sad story. There is deep-[illegible] seated corruption in every nook and cor-[illegible] ner of the whole concern; and nothing[illegible] less than an entire change will ever get[illegible] rid of it.

Still, one by one the lofty swindlers [illegible] are falling; and the country grows bet-[illegible] ter for it. The disease is the swindle; [illegible] the remedy—often, as in Blaine's case, a[illegible] painful one—is the discovery of it. The[illegible] sight of men high in office, and in public[illegible] respect, who are known to be plundering[illegible] the treasury, is highly demoralizing to[illegible] the country. The long prosperity and[illegible] impunity in crime that Tweed and his set[illegible] enjoyed, the brazen villainies of Fisk and[illegible] Gould, the fashionable splendors of Shep-[illegible] perd, Babcock, Belknap, Ingalls and[illegible] others, dashing, about in the eye of the[illegible] public, leading the fashion, flattered by[illegible] attentions, upheld by the press—all these[illegible] discouraged the idea of public virtue.—[illegible] People asked, 'What is the use of hones-[illegible] ty when rascality thrives so much better?' [illegible] And thus worthy people despaired of the[illegible] future, and rascality became more audacious and successful.

Suddenly a change occurred. The large common sense and honest purpose of the people awoke, and then began the crash of falling villainies. Tweed and his set were driven into exile and the swag wrested, in part at least, from their clutches. Fisk was saved from exile by assassination. Belknap, Babcock, Williams, Colfax, Pendelton, Schenck and Blaine have follow in swift succession.—All of these do good, great good. It is good for rascality to fall and fail and be made odious and infamous. The sight of a Tweed, a Shepherd, a Belknap, or a Blaine, rich and respected to the last and dying an honored death, is a public disaster. It is a public blessing when the great disgust and indignation at their discovery besides, leaving, however, the lesson newly taught that honesty is the best policy. We have to thank Blaine for teaching the country in the most impressive and magnificent way, that public men be honest, and that knavery is not only a crime, but a folly.—*Balto. Gazette.*

☞ Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, gives publicity to the opinion that the attempt of the Cincinnati convention to nominate a statesman for President was a farce.

☞ A young man committed suicide in Reutlingen, Germany, because his parents compelled him to study theology when he wanted to be a carpenter.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1876.

POLITICAL.

Before this reaches you, the question of who is to be the Republican candidate for President will have been answered.—The excitement here now is very great among men of both parties, the Democrats being anxious to know whom they have to fight. As regards the St. Louis nomination, it is a very noticeable fact that the opposition to the nomination of Governor Tilden, which formerly found ex-[illegible]

[illegible] have forced them on the defensive, stirring up so much dust, in fact, that he could have covered his railroad jobbery under it. This is the regular Beecher tactics, and Blaine is sure to employ them under all circumstances.—*New York Sun.*

CONGRESS AND THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The message sent by President Grant to the House of Representatives on Saturday last urging the passage of the various appropriation bills by the 30th of the present month, that being the close of the fiscal year, suggests inquiry into the facts of the case. The reason assigned for this urgency is that the government would otherwise be greatly embarrassed for want of money to meet the current expenses. It is manifestly proper that none of the departments should pay out money in advance of the appropriations to be made by law, although it has frequently been done, and is now being done, by Secretary Robeson, the appropriation for whose department was expended long since. At this time it is stated that, in violation of law, he is accepting bills drawn on him from London by Paymaster Bradford, which bills have been offered for discount in New York at seven per cent. It is asserted, moreover, that Messrs. Seligman & Co. have been in the habit of furnishing and raising money for the naval agency in London on the Robeson acceptances. The practice is a vicious one, and should be promptly put a stop to. There is no fault to be found with the President for calling attention to the appropriation bills and urging their prompt passage. But the blame for the delay rests less with the House than with the Senate. Three appropriation bills have passed both houses—the pension, fortification and deficiency bills. Three others—the Millitary Academy, consular and diplomatic, and legislative, judicial and executive—have also passed both houses, but are in conference committee on points of disagreement raised in the Senate. The Indian, river and harbor, postoffice and navy bills have passed the House, but are held in committee because of amendments which the Senate insists on making, but to which the House will not agree. The army bill yesterday passed the House, but the sundry civil bill has not yet been reported from committee. It will thus be seen that all the appropriation bills have passed the House already except one, and this, it was expected, would reach the Senate by the 22d. That so many of the bills have been turned over to committees of conference is by reason of the refusal of the Senate to consent to the reductions that the House has made. Although the House has been slow in passing the bills, the principal blame, after all, rests with the Senate, which has systematically opposed the policy of retrenchment and reform adopted by the House and vigorously enforced in the cutting down of all unnecessary expenses.—*Balto. Sun.*

☞ The annual address of Bishop Lay to the eighth annual convention of the diocese of Easton, which met in the town hall in Easton lately, is spoken of as having been a very interesting document.—Much of it was taken up with a discussion of the Cathedral church, which the bishop, with the consent of the convention, proposes to build in Easton, within the bounds of St. Peter's parish. An independent congregation has been organized, a charter obtained, and a petition was presented to the convention asking permission to build the church, which is to be called "Trinity Cathedral," the lot for the same having been secured. Subsequently the convention granted the prayer of the petitioners, and pledged its hearty sympathies and co-operation in the work. The standing committee of the diocese for the ensuing year was elected as follows: Rev. Drs. John Crosdale, Theodore P. Barber, John O. Barton, E. F. Dashiell and Robert Wilson. All the other old officers were re-elected.

☞ The New York Journal of Commerce thinks that now that the republicans have laid down their platform, chosen their leader and taken the field, they are far more likely from present appearances to be placed on the defensive than to make any strong aggressive movements. It describes the platform as "a heterogeneous collocation of glittering generalities and vapid platitudes of the stalest character, with not a downright vigorous utterance in it from beginning to end. It is vague, weak and time-serving in its allusions to all the vital issues of the day, and falls flat on the public ear. In short, there never was a grand opportunity so miserably wasted."

☞ The American, in its leader yesterday, entitled "Illustrious in Defeat," says: "The position of Mr. Blaine is a great deal like that of Henry Clay after the nomination of Harrison, or like Seward after the nomination of Lincoln." Not by any means, dear war-horse. Henry Clay never was accused of taking bribes of railway bonds, nor getting blackmail tolls on a gun contract, nor of suppressing evidence, nor of tampering with witnesses, nor of altering letters, nor of participation in getting up of a bogus ocean telegram. Neither was Mr. Seward ever accused of these things.—The parallel won't do, most noble steed.

☞ Senator Davis, of West Virginia, introduced a resolution some time ago calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for the list of defalters to the government since 1865. Senator Sherman thought he saw a political point in the resolution, and he induced his committee to so amend it that the list should be extended back to 1835, and in that form it was sent to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Bristow sent the list yesterday, when Mr. Sherman objected to its being printed, on the ground principally that it would be "a great scandal to the world to publish it." This excuse is entirely too transparent. His real reason is that the defaulters under all the administrations, from 1834 to 1861, are not as numerous as they have been during the last sixteen years under republican rule. The list ought to be published at once, unless where the amounts are so ridiculously low that it would be a waste of ink and paper to do so. Sherman's objection is hypocritical and absurd, and will deceive no one.

THE CALDWELL DISPATCH—AN INFAMOUS AFFAIR.

The notorious Caldwell dispatch, which Mr. Blaine so fiercely assailed Mr. Knott on the floor of the House for suppressing, is proved to be a shameless and unscrupulous trick for practicing upon the committee. Mr. Knott's suspicions of its genuineness, which induced him to withhold it, are fully justified by the facts, now that they have become known. That dispatch was telegraphed from this country to London, in order to be cabled back, for the purpose of imposing on the committee and deceiving the country. Its skulking concocter did not dare to sign it with his name, nor to address it by name to Caldwell. It was sent from the Western Union building, in this city, addressed to "Favo," in London, subscribed "Philadelphia," with this direction: "Cable this immediately to chairman House judiciary committee, Washington.' What followed was an exact draft of the London telegram received by Mr. Knott. This is one of the bases fabrications ever perpetrated, and it will cover with ineffaceable infamy every man who was a party to it or an accomplice in it. Its detection and exposure are due to Mr. Hewitt, whose intimite knowledge of the telegraph business, from his having been the president of one of the cable companies, enabled him to direct the investigation with the requisite skill for uncovering this scandalous fraud. We trust that its skulking authors and all their accomplices may be detected and put in the pillory of public contempt.

It is clearly the work of Mr. Blaine's friends, and there is a strong presumption that it was done with his knowledge. The fact that he knew all about it before Mr. Knott, to whom it was addressed, and the two or three gentlemen to whom he had mentioned it disclosed its existence, is a strong circumstance against Mr. Blaine. His acquaintance with the transaction was so minute that he surprised and almost confounded Mr. Knott by telling in the House the substance of its contents and the very hour when it had been received.—*N. Y. Herald.*

EXTRADITION.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

President Grant sent on Tuesday a message to Congress announcing the release by the British government of the forgers Winslow and Brent, notwithstanding a requisition had been made for their surrender as fugitive criminals. The reason why they were not given up to be dealt with by the United States authorities was the refusal of the United States government to assent to the demand that they should only be tried for the specific offense of which they were charged—the ground of the refusal by the United States being that the condition now exacted formed no part of the articles of the treaty of 1842. The President contends that the action of the British government has annulled the extradition clause of the treaty in question, and states that it is incompatible with the honor and dignity of the United States to make any further demand upon the British government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, or to entertain from that government a requisition of a similar character. He adds that while he is anxious to make a new and more efficient extradition treaty, he has declined to amend the clause in the treaty of 1842 in the sense demanded by Great Britain. He leaves it, however, to Congress to decide whether that article of the treaty shall be regarded any longer as obligatory on the United States government. In the meanwhile, and pending the expression of the will of Congress, he declares that if the attitude of the British government remains unchangad he will not take any action either in making or granting requisitions for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842. The message was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

CENTENNIAL HOLIDAY.—In answer to the inquiry of a correspondent, it is stated that chapter 318 of the laws of Maryland, 1876, declares the Monday immediately preceding Tuesday, the 4th of July, 1876, a legal holiday in this State. The act prescribes that "bills of exchange, promissory notes, bank checks and all other papers requiring protests, which may become due and payable on Monday immediately preceding the 4th of July, 1876, shall be payable on the Saturday next preceding the same, and it shall not be necessary for the holders of such bills of exchange or promissory notes payable as aforesaid to give notice of the dishonor thereof until the Wednesday next succeeding said day; that notes and obligations due on Tuesday, July 4, 1876, shall be lawful to be paid on Wednesday immediately succeeding."—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ In a well-considered article upon the state of Europe the Journal of Commerce says that though it is impossible to predict what an hour may bring forth and though a single spark may kindle all the jealousies and rivalries which now appear to be suppressed, the signs unmistakably point to peace for the present. The announcement that furloughs are being freely granted in Germany tells the opinion of the greatest of contental powers that there is no immediate danger of a general rupture. While the mild, amiable and unambitious czar rules and England shows her plucky purpose to resist the spoliation of Turkey, and is sustained in this by other western powers, the general European war, though it may often threaten, is more likely to be talked about than fought.

☞ Summer began Tuesday.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

From the Sun of Wednesday.

Receipts to-day 700 bushels Southern Wheat, 400 bushels Western do., 5,000 bushels Southern Corn, 148,400 bushels Western do., 1400 bushels Oats, and 100 bushels Rye. Stock in Elevators 31,872 bushels Wheat, 1,046,056 bushels Corn, and 16,000 bushels Oats. The offerings of Wheat are very light, and the market is firmer in tone, though the demand is still limited. The sales to-day are 100 bushels new Southern white at $1 40; 600 bushels prime old red at $1 38, and 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at about $1 35.

Southern white Corn is wanted, and prime lots sold to-day at an advance, but the general market is dull and weak.—The sales of Southern are 2000 bushels prime white at 60 cents; 1500 bushels inferior to fair do. at 45a57 cents, and 1500 bushels good yellow at 57 cents. For Western pfices were about ¼c lower, closing heavy. The transactions include 800 bushels damaged and rejected at 35a46 cents; 22,000 bushels steamer at 53 cents; 9200 bushels mixed (fresh) at 58 cents; 7200 bushels mixed at 57¼ cents, all spot; 15,000 bushels mixed spot or June and 6000 bushels last 5 days June at 58½ cts, and 15,009 bushels July each at 58¾ and 58⅝ cents. We quote August nominally at 59a59½ cents.

Oats are steady, with a fair demand; sales 700 bushels bright Western each at 36, 37 and 38 cents.

Rye is dull and a shade easier; sales to-day 500 bushels good Maryland at 74a75 cents, and we quote prime nominally at 80 cents per bushel.

New Advertisements.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Orphans' Court of Kent County at their session last Tuesday, adjourned over to *Tuesday, July* 11, 1876.

By order. WM. STEVENS,
June 23, 1876. *Register.*

KENT COUNTY GRANGE, P. of H.,

WILL MEET at KENNEDYVILLE,

ON FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1876,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
June 23, 1876. *Secretary.*

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,—That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

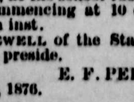
JAMES HURTT,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of January, 1877; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of June, 1876.

A. M. HURTT,
June 23, 1876 *Administratrix.*

CHEAP AND DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION

From Chester River to Baltimore!



On Tuesday, July 4th, 1876.

THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW will make an Excursion from Chester River to Baltimore on

TUESDAY, July 4th,

Leaving CHESTERTOWN	at	6¼ A. M.
" ROLPH'S	"	6¾ "
" BOOKER'S	"	7 "
" QUAKER NECK	"	7¼ "
" GRAY'S INN	"	8 "
" QUEENSTOWN	"	9 "
" KENT ISLAND	"	9¼ "
Arriving in Baltimore	"	12 M.

AND LEAVING BALTIMORE AT 4 P. M.

GIVING PASSENGERS 4 HOURS IN THE CITY.

REFRESHMENTS AND SUPPER SERVED ON BOARD.

Fare, Round Trip $1.00 *Children* 50 *cts.*

R. A. BRAINARD, *Agent.*

THE GEORGE LAW

Will leave Baltimore on Monday, July 3rd, at 2 P. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Quaker Neck, Bookers's, Rolph's and Chestertown.

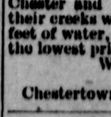
June 23, 1876—2t.

Teachers' Institute.

A TEACHERS' INSTITUTE FOR Kent County, will be held on *FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 30th inst. and 1st prox*, at the school room in Chestertown, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., the 30th inst.

PROF. NEWELL of the State Normal School, will preside.

By order. E. F. PERKINS,
June 16, 1876. *Secretary.*



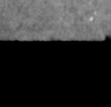
LIME! LIME! LIME!

Shells! Shells!! Shells!!!

30,000 bushels of each for sale.

THE undersigned is prepared to furnish LIME and SHELLS to the citizens of Kent, Queen Anne's and Cecil counties; and will land the same on the Chester and Sassafras rivers, or any of their creeks where there is a depth of five feet of water, of the best quality and at the lowest prices.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Rising Sun Saloon.
Chestertown, Md., Oct. 22, 1875—tf



SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

A large stock, and at the LOWEST PRICES.

J. H. SIMPERS & BRO.

Spring & Summer

1876. 1876.

TRADE.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Standard Groceries and Teas,
WINES AND LIQUORS,
SHOES AND HATS.
READY MADE CLOTHING.

OUR CUSTOMERS AND BUYERS generally are respectfully informed that our present *STOCK OF GOODS* has just been replenished by purchases made upon terms *AS FAVORABLE AS POSSIBLE* to the interests of consumers, and that an examination of quality and price, cannot fail to meet their reasonable ideas about fair dealing.

In every Branch of our usual Business our assortment of Merchandise will be found very complete.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 23, 1876.

WALDRON'S ENGLISH GRASS AND GRAIN BLADES,

A GENUINE IMPORTED ARTICLE,

And at this time difficult to find in the market—for sale by

June 14, 1876. T. S. WICKES.

BASS'

Imported English Ales,
AND
BURKE'S IRISH STOUT,

A fresh lot opened by

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, June 14, 1876.

To My Friends and Patrons.

I AM desirous of enlarging and improving my business, and also am owing some bills of already too long standing, which I want to pay, as it is exceedingly unpleasant to be dunned, and consequently I need every dollar due me. This notice, therefore, is to urge prompt payment upon the part of those indebted. If it is not convenient for you to let me have money, give me your note on short time, and that will enable me to be better prepared to accommodate you in the future.

I most positively insist upon an immediate settlement, either by note or cash, of all outstanding accounts, and those indebted will find it to *their* interest as well as *mine* to respond to this notice at once.

Respectfully, JOHN N. DODD,
June 9—tf. UNDERTAKER.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.

We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—16 pages, 64 columns; Elegantly Illustrated; Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The Great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant patriotic crayon drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Size, 23 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained everywhere. There is no business that will pay like this at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time; don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply; do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best of agents. Address,

THE CENTENNIAL RECORD,
June 9, 1876. *Portland, Maine.*

ABEL J. REES. JAMES J. REES.

REES & SON,
General Commission Agents,

Office 112 Light St. Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

June 2, 1876—7m

A CARD.

To Centennial Visitors.

MRS. B. B. PERKINS,
1020 VINE STREET,

Will accommodate transient boarders. The street cars pass the door every five minutes direct to the main entrance of the Exposition; and two depots, from which steam cars will be run to and from the grounds every 10 or 15 minutes, are but a few squares from 1020 Vine st.

TERMS for Supper, Lodging and Breakfast will be two dollars—and no fee to be paid to agents. [April 28—3m

Especial Attention

CALLED TO OUR

OPENING OF SUMMER HATS,

Mackinaws, all grades; Canton Braids all grades; Maricaboes, Leghorns, Malagas and India Panamas, all of which will be sold even *lower than city prices.*

S. MERRITT & CO.
May 19, 1876

VENDUE NOTES
For sale at this office.

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