THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 25, 1871

General Grant's Contempt for Law--He Breaks it Sending His Son to Europe.

Fyom the N. Y. Sun, Nov. 18.

Mr. F. D. Grant, a Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Cavalry, has been sent by his father on a tour through Europe in the capacity of an aide-de-camp or military attache of some sort to General W. T. Sherman.

This is a direct and flagrant violation of the law of the land. The regulations for the government of the United States army, established by acts of Congress, and promulgated by the Secretary of War as law, prohibit in distinct terms the granting of leave of absence to any subaltern officer until he shall have served at least two years with the company to which he may be attached.

Lieutenant Grant has never, we believe, served a single day with the company on whose muster roll his name is borne as a Second Lieutenant. He graduated at West Point last summer, after having clandestinely governed the Academy through his father's favoritism, with results exceeding injurious to the order and usefulness of the institution. He received the usual furlough allowed to all graduates before joining their regiments. This furlough was subsequently extended to allow him to take employment as a civil engineer on the Pine Bluff Railroad in Colorado.—This was a violation of the spirit of the law, which would not have been permitted in the case of any one except the President's son While he was thus engaged he was recently ordered to report to the General of the army, and a leave of absence of six months was granted to him to make a journey to Europe.

We repeat, this is a flagrant, outright, unqualified violation of law, and every one knows that there is not another subaltern officer in the army who would have been similarly favored. On the contrary, had such an officer made an application for a leave of absence, his petition would not only have been rejected, but returned to him with all that severity of rebuke of which the Adjutant General's office is capable, calling his attention to the army regulations forbidding such an indulgence.

It has come to be well understood in military circles, as it is everywhere else throughout the country, that to be a relative of the President, or a relative of a relative, or one of his early cronies, constitutes a well-founded claim upon the favoritism of the administration. It is bad enough when such favoritism corrupts only the officers of the civil service and debases the patronage of a political party; but it becomes a grave matter when the evil penetrates the army, and its officers learn to depend either for peculiar privileges or their just rights upon their personal relations with the Chief Magistrate and his boon companions.

As there is one law for the President's son and another for the poor mechanic's boy, who is so fortunate as to procure a commission in the army, we have a single suggestion to make. There is now sitting in the army building in this city, a Board of veteran officers, who are engaged in revising the regulations of the army. We advise these gray-haired gentlemen to insert in every paragraph affecting the duties or limiting the privileges of army officers, these words as a final clause: "Except in the case of the President's son."

President Grant is beyond hope, but what is to be said of General Sherman and Secretary Belknap? Are they ready to co-operate in any violation of the law which the President may desire? We commend the subject to the attention of all independent members of Congress.

South Carolina Finances--Falling Out among Rogues.

Dispatches from Columbia, S. C., to New York papers, dated the 20th instant, give the following:

"In an interview yesterday Governor Scott stated that he had reason to fear that there has been a fraudulent issue of a considerable amount of South Carolina bonds made by the State treasurer, through the financial agent in New York. This, he said, may have been done by reselling bonds that have been converted into new conversion bonds, instead of canceling them. If any of the seven per cent. bonds issued in 1869 for the relief of the treasury, are still in the market, he believes they are fraudulent, as he signed new bonds for their conversion. The same is true, he said, of $700,000 of land commission bonds, and of $500,000 of bonds issued in October, 1868, to pay interest on the public debt, which were not properly printed, and should have been replaced with new bonds signed by him for the purpose. The State treasurer and the financial agent, Mr. Kimpton, who are now here, say that the Governor is misinformed, and that they are able to prove that there has been no such fraudulent reissue as he suspects.

"The treasurer to-day made a statement of the whole amount of the debt of the State, which he offers to verify by submitting his books to the examination of any responsible person. This exposition shows that all official statements heretofore made have been intentionally erroneous, and made with a view to deceive the public. The entire debt of the State, not including liabilities on account of indorsements of railroad bonds, is $15,803,909 is old debt and $9,353,000 new debt.—Of this sum $3,773,000 are new bonds, which have been hypothecated by Mr. Kimpton to obtain a temporary loan of about $10,000. But, as there is no prospect that the State will be able to redeem them, they are properly included in the gross amount of the debt. The whole amount of the new bonds and stock printed by the Bank Note Company is $22,540,000, of which $2,550,000 is State registered stock. The financial condition of the State is confessedly bad. The treasury is empty, and it is doubtful if funds can be obtained to pay the January interest on the State debt. A full statement of the character of the debt and the use that has been made of the bonds printed has been prepared, and will appear in a few days. It will show that the management of South Carolina finances has been very bad, and that the money raised in New York has been chiefly on short loans at ruinous rates of interest and high commission, for the payment of which bonds have been pledged as collaterals."

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, says:

"At the last cabinet meeting Attorney General Akerman reported that he had two thousand prisoners in South Carolina alone, captured under the Ku-Klux act. A debate followed as to the ability of the courts and of the general government to take care of so large a proportion of the population; and a general disposition was manifested to have the arrests somewhat restricted, and if possible, confined to those ascertained to be active in the Ku-Klux order."

Gen. Sherman on Gen. Grant's Military Peace Policy.

A reporter of the New York Herald reports some remarks made by Gen. Sherman as part of an "interview" with that officer just prior to his departure for Europe on the frigate Wabash. Being asked about the administration policy in the South, the General said:

"I don't care to speak plainly on these matters. It is not in my line of duty.—I think, however, that when the war was ended, warfare aginst our brethern of the South should have ceased. The negroes are well disposed and a kindly people, but they are not, as a class, posted in the science of government; they are apt to make mistakes and behave rashly. But I have no doubt whatever that everything will turn out all right in the end. The Union men in the South were never a very fine class of people, and some down there now would be better out of it, but their presence in the late insurrectionary States affords no proper excuse for acts of lawness."

"Then, General, you do not approve of the repressive acts of the federal government?"

"I think a mistake has been made.—They are not all rascals in the South.—The majority of the people are the best citizens of the republic. The young men that followed the retreating Confederates into Texas, the men of the army of Virginia and the lads of the West who leaned toward the South were capital fellows, though mistaken, These, in my opinion, should have been appointed to position under the government as marshals, postmasters, internal revenue collectors and to other federal and State offices, instead of being driven into opposition. I really believe that these young men represented the South, and that they were ready to cry 'peccavi' and support the government. I am sorry they were not treated properly. But it will be all right in the end."

Senator Trumbull on the Grosvenor Homicide.

According to the Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, Senator Trumbull, of Illinois, expressed himself as follows of General Sheridan's martial law operations in Chicago, which the Senator thinks (as will be seen) may work benefits to other afflicted communities:

"It is unfortunate (he says) for Governor Palmer that he has been put in the position at an awkward time of asserting the State authority with the prompt and able manner in which Gen. Sheridan dealt with that conflagration. Grateful to him for his great services, public opinion is, in my judgment, severe and unjust to Gov. Palmer, who was asserting the chief magistracy of the State in the case of a citizen shot down by a volunteer organization acting under the auspiciees of the United States military commander. In any other time, it would have been an infringement upon the jurisdiction of Illinois for a national officer to raise troops there Palmer had instantly sent State troops to Chicago, and Sheridan, not needing them, sent them back Now, extreme cases make bad precedents. At law, the killing of Grosvenor was murder. The life of a citizen of the State was taken in time of peace by a soldiery acting independent of any legitimate authority of the State. But, although Governor Palmer is temporarily unpopular, his action will make the government at Washington cry a halt in the whole system of invading States and suspending their laws."

The Odd Fellows' Institute, of Michigan.

The Odd Fellows of Michigan had a grand demonstration at Lansing, the capital of the State, on the 15th inst., on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of the Odd Fellows' Institute of Michigan. This institution is designed for the joint purpose of affording an asylum or home for aged brothers and widows, whose circumstances may require it, and as a college for the education of orphans, and also of the children of living Odd Fellows. The means for the accomplishment of the object have been secured, first, by a donation of the site, with forty acres of land and twenty thousand dollars by the citizens of Lansing and adjoining counties; secondly, by the contribution of five dollars by each Odd Fellow in the State, numbering ten thousand; third, by a donation of ten thousand dollars from the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and about an equal amount from the subordinate lodges and encampments, making nearly $100,000 in cash. The institution is also to be endowed by an assessment of ten cents a week from each member, to be collected and transmitted by the lodges—yielding an annual income of about $50,000. The ceremony of laying the corner-stone, on the 15th inst., was an occasion of great interest in Lansing. Not less than ten thousand persons present, including the municipal authorities and representatives from all the adjoining jurisdictions, including Ontario. About five thousand were in the line of procession. Most noticeable in this line was the presence of two commanderies of Knights Templar of the Masonic Order, in full regalia, and a large number of ladies in carriages, who have given the enterprise their earnest support and co-operation. The address on the occasion was delivered in the hall of the House of Representatives by Grand Secretary James L. Ridgely, of Baltimore.

A wholesale house advertises: "Wanted—women to sell on commission."

☞ Thursday next being Thanksgiving Day, we give the following receipts, from *Hearth and Home*, for roasting turkeys:

ROAST TURKEY.—Marion Harland, who has written the best household manual of the day, gives the following method as the most successful in her experience: After drawing the turkey, rinse out with several waters, and in next to the last mix a teaspoonful of soda. The inside of a fowl, especially if purchased in the market, is sometimes very sour, and imparts an unpleasant taste to the stuffing, if not to the inner part of the legs and side-bones. The soda will act as a corrective, and is moreover very cleansing. Fill the body with this water, shake well, empty it out, and rinse with fair water. Then prepare a dressing of bread-crumbs, wixed with butter, pepper, salt, thyme, or sweet marjoram, and wet with hot water or milk. You may, if you like, add the beaten yolks of two eggs. A little choppe sausage is esteemed an improvement when well incorporated with the other ingredients. Or mince a dozen oysters and stir into the dressing; and, if you are partial to the taste, wet the bread-crumbs with the oyster liquor. The effect upon the turkey-meat, particularly that of the breast, is very pleasant. Stuff the craw with this, and tie a string tightly about the neck, to prevent the escape of the stuffing. Then fill the body of the turkey, and sew it up with strong thread. This and the neck-string are to be removed when the fowl is dished. In roasting, if your fire is brisk, allow about ten minutes to a pound; but it will depend very much upon the turkey's age whether this rule holds good. Dredge it with flour before roasting, and baste often; at first with butter and water, afterward with the gravy in the dripping-pan. If you roast in an oven, and lay the turkey in a pan, put in with it a teacup of of hot water. Many roast always upon a grating placed on the top of the pan—In that case the boiling water steams the under part of the fowl, and prevents the skin from drying too fast or cracking.—Roast to a fine brown, and if it threaten to darken too rapidly, lay a sheet of white paper over it until the lower part is also done. Stew the chapped giblets in just enough water to cover them, and when the turkey is lifted from the pan, add these, with the water in which they were boiled, to the drippings; thicken with a spoonful of browned flour, wet with cold water to prevent lumping, boil up once, and pour into the gravy-boat. If the turkey is very fat, skim the drippings well before putting in the giblets. Serve with cranberry-sauce. Some lay fried oysters in the dish around the turkey.

Here is the New England method: Select a fine, plump, yellow-skinned turkey, weighing from ten to twelve pounds. Examine it thoroughly to see that all the pin-feathers are taken out; hold it over a blaze to singe any fine hairs that may remain; wash it thoroughly inside and out, and rub it over with salt. Take the gizzard, heart, and liver, put them into cold water, and let them boil until tender. When done, chop them very fine. Take stale bread, or the large Boston crackers, and grate or chop them. Add salt, pepper, and some sweet herb, if liked, to the bread-crumbs; after which beat up two eggs with which to moisten the crumbs; add and mix thoroughly with this the chopped "inwards," not forgetting to put in salt and butter. Fill the inside of the turkey with the dressing, taking care that the neck or crop is made to look plump, and sew the openings, drawing the skin tightly together, Then a little butter over your turkey, and lay upon the grate of your meat-pan. Cover the bottom of the pan well with boiling water. After a half-hour, baste the turkey by pouring over it the gravy that has begun to form in the pan. Repeat the basting once in about fifteen minutes. In an oven of average temperature, a twelve-pound turkey will require at least three hours; but every oven has its own way of baking, and the cook must be governed by it.

A Frightful Leap.

As a police officer was strolling near West and Albany streets, New York, at about half-past three o'clock on Sunday morning, he heard a singular noise somewhat like the ticking of a large clock.—The officer listened for a short time, and found that the sound came from the second floor of a building where H. B. Cromwell, owner of the Savannah Steamship Line, has his office. The officer suspecting that burglars were operating on a safe, summoned assistance, and having with his companions broken open a window, the house was noiselessly entered. Inside it was pitch dark, but they heard whispers inside of Mr. Cromwell's office. One burglar was telling another, who was drilling a safe, to hurry up, as daylight would soon be upon them. The burglars had left the door unlocked. When the officers rushed in they found three villainous looking men hard at work drilling the safe. The burglars were taken completely by surprise. The only light in the room was from a dark lantern, which one of the thieves held in his hand, the rays striking the spot where the drill was at work. As soon as the officers entered everything was dark. A short struggle ensued, and James West was captured.—In the darkness the other two burglars slipped out through the door and ran up stairs.

They were closely pursued by the officers until they reached the fifth story, and passed through the scuttle to the roof, when they heard an officer close upon their heels cocking his revolver. The nearest structure is a three-story tenement house about fifteen feet away, with a sharp, slanting slate roof. When the officer reached the roof the burglars leaped upon the tenement house. It was a desperate chance, and seemed almost certain death. The burglars struck near the angle of the roof with great force, and caught hold with their hands, There they hung with a desperate grip. The officer saw it would be suicide to follow them, and hurriedly retracing his steps got into the tenement house and stealthily crept up to the roof. The burglars heard the approach and shifted their positions. Looking around, the burglars saw the aperture of the ventilator some feet away. It was a desperate move for them to reach it, as the slate roof was very slanting, and if they lost balance they were sure to fall to the sidewalk and be dashed to pieces. They, however, succeeded in finally reaching the ventilator, from which one of them was afterwards dragged. The other escaped, but was caught in coming down stairs—The burglars had a complete set of apparatus, worth $300. In the safe there were about $1,000 cash, and from $50,000 to $100,000 in bonds, notes and other valuables—a great haul if they could have secured it.

Historic Carpet-Baggism.

It is a remarkable fact that carpet-baggism originated a great many years ago in Massachusetts. A venerable pamphlet, bearing date April 18, 1689, and entitled "The Declaration of the Gentlemen, Merchants and Inhabitants of Boston and the Country Adjacent," gives an account of "the late revolution in New England. This paper complains that Sir Edmond Andros had been brought from New York to be their Governor, and proceeds:

"The Government was no sooner in these Hands, but care was taken to load Preferments upon such men as were *strangers* to and *haters* of the People, and every one's Observation hath noted, what Qualifications recommended a Man to publick Offices and Employments, only here and there a *good Man* was used, when others could not easily be had; the Governor himself, with Assertions now and then falling from him, made us jealous that it would be thought for his Majesties Interest, if this People were removed and another succeeded in their room: And these far-fetched Instruments that were growing *rich* among us, would gravely inform us that it *it was not for his Majesties Interest that we should thrive.*

"But of all our oppressions we were chiefly *squeez'd* by a crew of abject Persons, fetched from New York, to be the Tools of the Adversary, standing at our right hand; by these were extraordinary and intolerable Fees extorted from every one upon all occasions, without any Rules but those of their own insatiable Avarice and Beggary; and even the probate of a Will must now cost as many *Pounds* perhaps as it did *Shillings* heretofore, nor could a small volume contain the other Illegalities done by these *Horse-Leeches* in the two or three years that they have been *sucking of us.* * * * *

Persons who did but peaceably object against the raising of Taxes without an Assembly, have been fined for it, some 20, some 30, some others 50 Pounds. *Packt pickt Juries* have been very common things among us. * * * *

Some have been kept in long and close Imprisonment without any the least Information appearing against them, or an *Habeas Corpus* allowed unto them."

Such was this ancient craft in Massachusetts (imported frem New York) nearly 200 years ago. This picture seems to have been drawn here in Richmond, says the Enquirer, in 1871. Was there ever anything (it asks) more life-like, more true?

☞ A very eccentric and famous old man died in a hovel in the St. Giles quarter, in London, the other day. Thirty years ago he was one of the most celebrated men in England. He was a chimney sweep, and like the Fletcher in the play, "loved the Queen." He became so infatuated after the young and then fascinating royal lady that he climbed down the chimney of St. James Place a number of times, but escaped when chased, save on one occasion. Then he was taken as he was about to enter the Queen's apartments, and shut into Tothill street prison. As soon as his time was up he tried repeatedly again to see the Queen, and the police took the matter in hand. He was arrested, taken into Gravesend, embarked on board the "Diamond," and sent to Australia. He lived for many years at Sidney, but was allowed to return to England about five years ago, always desperately enamored of the Queen. His remaining years were spent in miserable poverty. A fortnight since a rumor was one day started in London that Queen Victoria was dead. He heard it just as he was retiring to rest, uttered a groan, and died instantly.

Re-Vaccination.

On this subject, now so important, Professor George B. Wood speaks as follow

"This operation should be employed every case which has not been tested b exposure to small-pox contagion during a epidemic prevalence of the disease. I may be asked whether vaccination should be employed in persons previously affected with small-pox. I should unhesitatingly answer this question in the affirmative. It has been before stated that, though fewer persons are attacked with varioloid after inoculation or natural small-pox than after vaccination, yet a greater number perish. The same protection that a second vaccination extends in one case will probably be extended by vaccination in the other, and is even more needed, at least so far as life is concerned. It is generally stated in the books that vaccination after small-pox produces little or no effect. My own observation has been exactly the reverse. In concluding this subject I would again strongly urge the propriety of universal re-vaccination, as the means not only of promoting the comfort and possibly of saving the life of the individual, but also of preventing the spread of small-pox and of ultimately eradicating it, if not from the globe, at least from extensive communities."

"INDIANA JUSTICE."—The New York Commercial (republican) has the following paragraph in regard to the late case of Lynch law in Indiana. The paragraph is headed "Indiana Justice:"

"A few days ago a whole family in Indiana was put out of existence in the most brutal manner. Three were killed, and two are left fatally wounded and mangled most shockingly. Three negroes were arrested for this crime, and one of them made confession. The people would wait neither for indictment nor trial. A mob, composed of the best people of the vicinity, farmers, church members, &c., proceeded to the jail, captured the three prisoners and hung them to trees near by. The affair was conducted with terrible calmness and order, and a fearful warning was given to the other desperadoes who might meditate similar crimes.—New York could spare to Indiana a few score of its indiscreet citizens, on whom it would not lament the execution of such summary justice as is noted above."

The Commercial does not call for the proc-

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.68@1.90.
Red—$1.68@1.75.
CORN.—White—70@74. Yellow 70.
OATS—52 cents.

JOHN R. HARE,
THE ENGLISH
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
Has removed to his New Store,
63 FAYETTE STREEET,
OPPOSITE BARNUM'S HOTEL.
N. B.—*Fine Watch Repairs*, at Trade prices, a speciality.
☞ The cheapest Stock in the City.
Baltimore, Nov. 25, 1871—1y.

Notice to Trespasters.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the subscriber's farm with dog, gun, or in any other manner. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

H. A. KRAFT.

Nov. 25, 1871—3t°

VENDUE.

THE subscriber having determined to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, near Turner's Creek, on

Thursday, the 7th day of December,

the following property, viz:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES,
TWO FINE COLTS,
Four head of Milch Cows,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN.
One Yoke of Unbroken Steers,
A LOT OF
YOUNG CATTLE,
A LOT OF FINE SHOATS,

ONE BUGGY, ONE FARM WAGON, ONE DEARBORN, ONE OX CART, ONE SLEIGH, PLOUGHS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, HARNESS, GEARS, FORKS, SHOVELS, AND OTHER FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE TERMS ARE—All sums under Twenty Dollars, cash; over that amount a credit of Twelve Months will be given, on note with approved security. Purchaser to pay for stamp.

No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JOSHUA VANSANT.

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Nov. 25, 1871—tds.

WINTER GOODS
OPENED THIS WEEK!

MAKING OUR STOCK NOW ON HAND VERY FULL AND COMPLETE, AMONG

THE VERY BEST
as regards extent and variety,

to be found in this or any other country market.

We have been buying during the entire season at the

Closest Cash Figures,

and we can and will furnish Goods to prompt and reliable buyers at as short profits as any other concern in this Town.

Our Goods are now as usual of *first class character* and are not offered at clap-trap rates, but at moderate and legitimate advances which will leave little room for complaint.

Rich Styles of Ladies Shawls,
IN HIGH COLORS,
PLAID AND STRIPED.

NEW WINTER PRINTS
OF BEST MAKES.

Our stock of Boots and Shoes
IS NOW VERY LARGE,
and we have now in store one of the finest Lines of

READYMADE CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Underwear

which we have ever before offered.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, Nov. 25, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Joseph H. Porter, indorsee of Jesse K. Hines, use of Richard Hynson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Edwin Crouch, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Edwin Crouch, of, in and to, the following property;

ALL THAT FARM AND PLANTATION,

tracts or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying in Kent county, Md., near Galena, commonly called "Adam's Choice,"

Containing 130 Acres, more or less,

and at present occupied by Edwin Crouch, Esq., and which was conveyed to him by George Vickers, Trustee for the Keating heirs under decree. There is a Brick Dwelling on the premises, and a Brick Kitchen, with the necessary Out-buildings in good condition. This property adjoins the lands of Dr J. Clark, J. M. Armstrong and others:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 19th of December, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER.

Nov 25, 1871—tds. [5.00] *Sheriff.*

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully called to my stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

Give me a call and you will find that I sell as cheap as any one.

JOS. E. WEER.

Nov. 18, 1871. *Kennedyville, Md.*

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY.

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

CONCERT.

THERE will be given at the M. P. Church in Chestertown, on

Thursday Evening, Nov. 30th,

A VOCAL CONCERT,

under the supervision of

Prof. N. G. Robinson, of Balto.,

who has been engaged, with other distinguished singers from the City, for the occasion. *A Rare Treat* is now offered to this community for an evening's enjoyment, and while [illegible] charity and the [illegible] their [illegible]

HARDWARE, &c.

Nails a *specialty.*

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, near Goose Hill, on

Thursday, Dec'r. 14, 1871,

(if not fair, on the first fair day thereafter,) the following property, namely:

SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES,

among them three *GOOD CARRIAGE HORSES and one good SADDLE HORSE;*

4 head of Mules,
3 Yoke of Oxen,
5 Milch Cows,
18 head of Young Cattle,
1 Superior Bull,
23 head of Shoats,
2 Carriages and Harness,
1 Dearborn and Harness,
2 Wagons and Harness,
3 OX CARTS, 1 WHEAT DRILL,
1 REAPER AND 1 REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED,
1 FAN, 2 CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,

and a large assortment of

FARMING UTENSILS GENERALLY.

Also, a general variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All purchases of $10 and under, [illegible] that amount a credit of nine [illegible] security.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0428