And nine pence sterling at or upon the first day of July ~~next~~ seventeen hundred and seventy six with legal Interest thereon without fraud or further delay then the above obligation to be void else to remain in full force and virtue in Law —

It is agreed that on the twenty first day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty one the said sums mentioned in the conditions of the said Bonds with Interest thereon amounted to the sum of

Sterling money and that on the said day and year last mentioned the said William Goodwin before Peter Shepard Esquire one of the Justices of the peace for Baltimore County duly made the following oath —

Which Oath the said William Goodwin lodged with Thomas Hawood Esq. Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland the sum of Eleven pounds fourteen shillings and four pence in the new Bills of Credit mentioned in an Act entitled an Act for calling out of circulation the quota of this State of the Bills of Credit issued by Congress & the Bills of Credit emitted by Acts of Assembly under the old Government and by the resolves of Convention in discharge of the money mentioned in the condition of the said Bonds and the Interest due and unpaid thereon which said new Bills were of the kind made payable by the said Act at the rate of one for forty in discharge of the said Bond according to its value in current money.

It is further agreed that the aforesaid William Goodwin lodged the aforesaid sum of money in the said new Bills on account of the said Debt due on the said Bonds and in payment and discharge thereof: and on the same day & year took and received from the same Thomas Hawood the following receipt for the same —

It is further agreed that the said Thomas Bladen at the time of executing the said Bonds was a British subject residing in Great Britain and so continued ever since untill his death which happened after the aforesaid twenty fifth day of

June

June in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one and before the commencement of this suit, and that the said Thomas Bladen never became a subject of this State or of any of the United States nor had been Attorney in fact acknowledging himself as such for the purpose of receiving debts always from the first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six untill the passing the Act aforesaid and constantly residing in the State from the said first day of September in the the said year one thousand seven hundred and seventy six untill the passing of the said Act of Assembly —

That on the twenty eighth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six a Convention of Delegates of Maryland made the following resolution to wit "Resolved unanimously that the deputies of this Colony attending in Congress or a majority of them or any three or more of them be authorised and empowered to concur with the other United Colonies or a majority of them in declaring the United Colonies Free & Independent States

That on the fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six the Congress made the following Declaration of the Independence of the States of New Hampshire &c &c as follows — — — —

A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled.

When in the course of human events; it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the Earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of nature's God, entitle them a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self evident; that all men are created equal that they are endowed, by their creator with certain unalienable rights that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted amongst men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed that whenever any form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it and to institute new government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness prudence indeed will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes: and accordingly all experience hath shewn that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed but when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. such has been the patient