and Company) as aforesaid before the first of September seventeen hundred and seventy six and that he left two thousand pounds current money part of the purchase money in the hands of the purchasers where it now remains for the purpose of paying his said debts to the said Mildred and Roberts and Christopher Court and Company. Taken and sworn before. Allen Dwyer

Ninety acres part of Alexander's lot, with a Mill sold Thomas Weir of Cecil County seventh of April seventeen hundred and seventy nine for eleven hundred pounds current money of which there remains due with interest £ 1000.

A Lot of ground in Baltimore Town with improvements sold John Stump Henry Wilson and Gerard Hopkins thirteenth of January seventeen hundred and seventy nine due from Stump and Wilson about 1000.

Which oath the said Mark Alexander on the same day and year lodged with Thomas Harwood Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland and on the same day and year paid unto the said Thomas Harwood Treasurer as aforesaid the sum of seven hundred and ninety nine pounds ten shillings and nine pence half penny sterling money in bills of credit emitted by the Congress of the United States and made payable by the act of assembly entitled "an act for calling out of circulation the quota of this State of the bills of credit issued by Congress and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old Government and by the resolves of Convention." It is further agreed that the aforesaid Mark Alexander lodged the aforesaid sum of money with the said Treasurer on account of and in discharge and payment of the sum of money and costs due by the aforesaid Judgment and on the same day and year to wit on the said sixteenth day of March in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty one took the following receipt from the said Thomas Harwood for the said sum to wit. — £1933. 6. 8. Number 12.

The State of Maryland acknowledges the receipt of nineteen hundred and thirty three pounds six shillings and eight pence currency from Mark Alexander on account of Christopher Court agreeable to an act entitled an act for calling out of circulation the quota of this State of the bills of credit issued by Congress and the bills of credit emitted by acts of assembly under the old Government and by the resolves of Convention made and passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the City of Annapolis on the 17th of October 1780. Given at Annapolis the seventeenth day of March 1781.

Thos. Harwood Treasurer W.S.

It is also agreed the aforesaid Christopher Court and Company at the time of obtaining and entering the Judgment aforesaid were and ever since have continued to be British subjects residing in Great Britain and that the said Christopher Court and Company never did become subjects of this State nor of any of the united States nor had they an attorney in fact always acknowledging himself as such for the purpose of receiving debts always from the first day of September in

September in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy six until the passing of the aforesaid act of assembly and constantly residing in this State from the said first day of September last mentioned until the passing of the said act. 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 authorized and empowered to concur with the other united Colonies or a majority of them in declaring the united Colonies free and independent States". That on the fourth day of July in the same year the said Congress made the following declaration of the Independence of the States of New Hampshire &c which declaration follows in these words. In Congress July 4th 1776. 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 natures 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 among 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 sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of Government the history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over those estates, To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world. he has refused his assent to laws the most wholsome and necessary for the public good he has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained and when so suspended he has utterly neglected to attend to them, he has refused to pass other

laws