

# FROM CONSIDERATIONS ON THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, BY ARISTIDES, MARCH 17, 1786. pdf

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*Representative government and the Revolution: the Maryland constitutional crisis of From Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of.*

Peter and Jane married in 1773. That year the Jeffersons relocated to Tuckahoe, where they lived for the next seven years before returning to Shadwell in 1774. He took control of the property after he came of age at 21. The precise amount of land and number of slaves that Jefferson inherited is estimated. The first known record Jefferson made in regards to slave ownership, was in 1773, when he owned 160. Thomas Jefferson and education Jefferson began his childhood education under the direction of tutors at Tuckahoe along with the Randolph children. At the age of nine, Jefferson began studying Latin, Greek, and French; he learned to ride horses, and began to appreciate the study of nature. He studied mathematics, metaphysics, and philosophy under Professor William Small, who introduced the enthusiastic Jefferson to the writings of the British Empiricists, including John Locke, Francis Bacon, and Isaac Newton. A diligent student, Jefferson displayed an avid curiosity in all fields [11] and graduated in 1772, completing his studies in only two years. Jefferson read law while working as a law clerk for Wythe. During this time, he also read a wide variety of English classics and political works. Jefferson was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1775. By then he had collected 1,000 titles. By 1780, his collection had grown to almost 6,000 volumes. After realizing he was no longer in possession of such a grand collection he wrote in a letter to John Adams, "I cannot live without books". He intended to pay off some of his large debt, but immediately started buying more books. Jefferson, who was accomplished on the violin and cello, played with Martha who was an accomplished piano player. Martha, called Patsy, had three children: Jane, an unnamed son, and Mary Wayles, called Polly. Jefferson also had a daughter, Lucy Elizabeth. Only Martha and Mary survived to adulthood. These three took Jefferson and other co-executors of the estate years to pay off, which contributed to his financial problems. Later in life, Martha Jefferson suffered from diabetes and ill health, and frequent childbirth further weakened her. A few months after the birth of her last child, Martha died on September 6, 1782, at the age of 48. In the following three weeks, Jefferson shut himself in his room, where he paced back and forth until he was nearly exhausted. Later he would often take long rides on secluded roads to mourn for his wife. Jefferson gave his dying wife his solemn promise and never married again. Turning Monticello into a neoclassical masterpiece after the Palladian style would be his continuing project. In 1784, following his service as Secretary of State in 1793, he began rebuilding Monticello based on the ideas he had acquired in Europe. The remodeling continued throughout most of his presidency. The most notable change was the addition of the octagonal dome. His practice took him up and down the Valley from Staunton to Winchester. He was desperate, even frantic, but George Wythe consoled him with a line from Virgil, "Carry on, and preserve yourselves for better times. It was rejected, and although Jefferson had persuaded his cousin Richard Bland to take the lead, the reaction in the House was conclusive. Jefferson recalled Bland was "treated with the grossest indecorum. Wade Netherland without charging him a fee. At this point the judge hearing the case abruptly cut him off and Jefferson lost the case. Jefferson agreed to defend the victims, including Dr. Archibald Campbell, whose house had been burned as a result of the inoculations carried out there. Jefferson, who had been inoculated himself in Philadelphia at age 23, would give up his law practice before the case was resolved, but he later served on the General Assembly committee proposing to reduce the restrictions on smallpox inoculation. The resolution also called for a boycott of all British goods. These were later expanded into A Summary View of the Rights of British America, in which he expressed his belief that people had the right to govern themselves.

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### 2: [USC07] 15 USC CHAPTER 2, SUBCHAPTER I: FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

*7. Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government: addressed to the citizens of Maryland, by Aristides. 7.*

I noted once a case from Wales in the law reports where a person of our name was either pl. Carolina which had been begun by Colo Byrd, and was afterwards employed with the same mr Fry to make the 1st Map of Virginia which had ever been made, that of Capt Smith being merely a conjectural sketch. Wythe, a reception as a student of law, under his direction, and introduced me to the acquaintance and familiar table of Governor Fauquier, the ablest man who had ever filled that office. I made one effort in that body for the permission of the emancipation of slaves, which was rejected: On the 1st of January When the famous Resolutions of I attended the debate however at the door of the lobby of the H. Nothing of particular excitement occurring for a considerable time our countrymen seemed to fall into a state of insensibility to our situation. The origination of these commees of correspdc between the colonies has been since claimed for Massachusets, and Marshal I was corrected by the letter of mr Wells in the information I had given mr Wirt, as stated in his Note pa. The next event which excited our sympathies for Massachusets was the Boston port bill, by which that port was to be shut up on the 1st of June I sent on therefore to Wmsbg two copies of my draught, the one under cover to Peyton Randolph, who I knew would be in the chair of the convention, the other to Patrick Henry. Peyton Randolph informed the Convention he had recieved such a paper from a member prevented by sickness from offering it in his place, and he laid it on the table for perusal. Montague, agent of the H. Mr Randolph was according to expectation obliged to leave the chair of Congress to attend the Gen. I took my seat with them on the 21st of June. Rutledge which not being liked they recommitted it on the 26th and added mr Dickinson and myself to the committee. Livingston, and proposed to him to draw the paper. Britain, a production certainly of the finest pen in America. Lee, and leading him by the button of his coat, to me. I prepared a draught of the Declarn committed to us. Congress gave a signal proof of their indulgence to mr Dickinson, and of their great desire not to go too fast for any respectable part of our body, in permitting him to draw their second petition to the king according to his own ideas, and passing it with scarcely any amendment. On the 15th of May Britain, and appointed a commee to propose a declaration of rights and plan of government. These articles reported July Jersey on the 26th of Nov. Our delegation had been renewed for the ensuing year commencing Aug. I knew that our legislation under the regal government had many very vicious points which urgently required reformation, and I thought I could be of more use in forwarding that work. I therefore retired from my seat in Congress on the 2d of Sep. On the 12th I obtained leave to bring a bill declaring tenants in tail to hold their lands in feesimple. In that one of the bills for organising our judiciary system which proposed a court of chancery, I had provided for a trial by jury of all matters of fact in that as well as in the courts of law. The first establishment in Virginia which became permanent was made in I have found no mention of Negroes in the colony until about The seat of our government had been originally fixed in the peninsula of Jamestown, the first settlement of the colonists; and had been afterward removed a few miles inland to Williamsburg. Early in the session of May. I prepared, and obtained leave to bring in a bill declaring who should be deemed citizens, asserting the natural right of expatriation, and prescribing the mode of exercising it. I had many occasional and strenuous coadjutors in debate, and one most stedfast, able, and zealous; who was himself a host. Mr Wythe, while Speaker in the two sessions of Mr Madison came into the House in Lee and myself were appointed a Committee to execute the work. On the subject of the Criminal law, all were agreed that the punishment of death should be abolished, except for treason and murder, and that, for other felonies should be substituted hard labor in the public works, and in some cases, the Lex talionis. In the execution of my part I thought it material not to vary the diction of the antient statutes by modernising it, nor to give rise to new questions by new expressions. I thought it would be useful also, in all new draughts, to reform the style of the later British statutes, and of our own acts of assembly, which from their verbosity, their endless tautologies, their

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involutions of case within case, and parenthesis within parenthesis, and their multiplied efforts at certainty by saids and aforesaid, by ors and by ands, to make them more plain, do really render them more perplexed and incomprehensible, not only to common readers, but to the lawyers themselves. Beccaria and other writers on crimes and punishments had satisfied the reasonable world of the unrightfulness and inefficacy of the punishment of crimes by death; and hard labor on roads, canals and other public works had been suggested as a proper substitute. I learnt afterwards that the substitute of hard labor in public was tried I believe it was in Pennsylvania without success. Clerissault, who had published drawings of the Antiquities of Nismes, to have me a model of the building made in Stucco, only changing the order from Corinthian to Ionic, on account of the difficulty of the Corinthian capitals. I yielded with reluctance to the taste of Clerissault in his preference of the modern capital of Scamorai to the more noble capital of Antiquity. I procured a copy, and as it was too large for our purposes, I drew one on a scale, less extensive, but susceptible of additions as they should be wanting. I will here however insert the text of my bill, with the notes I made in the course of my researches into the subject. I accordingly prepared three bills for the Revisal, proposing three distinct grades of education, reaching all classes. Elementary schools for all children generally, rich and poor. Colleges for a middle degree of instruction, calculated for the common purposes of life, and such as would be desirable for all who were in easy circumstances. I shall recur again to this subject towards the close of my story, if I should have life and resolution enough to reach that term; for I am already tired of talking about myself. On the 1st of June I was appointed Governor of the Commonwealth and retired from the legislature. Being now, as it were, identified with the Commonwealth itself, to write my own history during the two years of my administration, would be to write the public history of that portion of the revolution within this state. Soon after my leaving Congress in Sep. I saw too that the laboring oar was really at home, where much was to be done of the most permanent interest in new modelling our governments, and much to defend our fanes and fire-sides from the desolations of an invading enemy pressing on our country in every point. I declined therefore and Dr Lee was appointed in my place. I had two months before that lost the cherished companion of my life, in whose affections, unabated on both sides, I had lived the last ten years in unchequered happiness. I remained therefore a month in Philadelphia looking over the papers in the office of State in order to possess myself of the general state of our foreign relations, and then went to Baltimore to await the liberation of the frigate from the ice. I therefore returned home, where I arrived on the 15th of May On the 6th of the following month I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress, the appointment to take place on the 1st of Nov. I accordingly left home on the 16th of Oct. They as early as Jan. Congress turning again their attention to this subject the following year, the financier, by a letter of Apr. I wrote some Notes on the subject, which I submitted to the consideration of the financier. I recieved his answer and adherence to his general system, only agreeing to take for his Unit I replied to this and printed my notes and reply on a flying sheet which I put into the hands of the members of Congress for consideration, and the Committee agreed to report on my principle. I insert here the Notes and Reply, as shewing the different views on which the adoption of our money system hung. In fixing the Unit of money, these circumstances Etc. I was in France when we heard of this schism, and separation of our Committee, and speaking with Dr Franklin on this singular disposition of men to quarrel and divide into parties, he gave his sentiments as usual by way of Apologue. But to return to our Congress at Annapolis, the definitive treaty of peace which had been signed at Paris on the 3d of Sep. Britain that only 7. Britain had recieved from the Dutch by the negociations of Sr Wm Temple. Britain had courted it, and therefore was glad to accept it as it was; that they knew our constitution, and would object to a ratification by 7. Carolina would have been divided. Our body was little numerous, but very contentious. I observed to him that to refute indeed was easy, but to silence impossible. And I believe that if the members of deliberative bodies were to observe this course generally, they would do in a day what takes them a week. I served with General Washington in the legislature of Virginia before the revolution, and, during it, with Dr Franklin in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point which was to decide the question. Those who thought 7. Delegates from Connecticut having attended yesterday, and another from S. Carolina

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coming in this day, the treaty was ratified without a dissenting voice, and three instruments of ratification were ordered to be made out, one of which was sent by Colo Harmer, another by Colo Franks and the 3d transmitted to the Agent of marine to be forwarded by any good opportunity. Congress soon took up the consideration of their foreign relations. I was detained there a few days by the indisposition of my daughter. I called immediately on Doctr Franklin at Passy, communicated to him our charge, and we wrote to mr Adams, then at the Hague to join us at Paris. Before I had left America, that is to say in the year I had recieved a letter from M. I had always made it a practice whenever an opportunity occurred of obtaining any information of our country, which might be of use to me in any station public or private, to commit it to writing. I was asked such a price however as exceeded the importance of the object. I therefore corrected and enlarged them, and had I gave a very few copies to some particular persons in Europe, and sent the rest to my friends in America. I never had seen so wretched an attempt at translation. I corrected some of the most material, and in that form it was printed in French. I thought it best to do so to let the world see that it was not really so bad as the French translation had made it appear.

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3: Thomas Jefferson: Autobiography, 6 Jan July , 6 Januar â€

*Considerations on the proposed removal of the seat of government, addressed to the citizens of Maryland, by Aristides. [Alexander Contee Hanson] on www.enganchecubano.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers.*

This paper analyzes the calls for convention made by the states during the time period of , and shows clearly two major facts: The state calls, as well as the Federal resolution of Feb. The conveners failed at their task as only 5 states bothered to attend while even the host state, Maryland, chose not to send delegates. This paper also analyzes why the state of Rhode Island refused to send delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, having sage wisdom regarding the nature and scope of power of a national Convention. As we know full well from history, the new Constitution was ratified using the procedure spelled out in itself 9 of 13 states to ratify , only possible by the states in convention assembled removing themselves from the union under the Articles requiring unanimous ratification a form of secession and taking up the new governing document with its new ratification procedure. According to George Washington the purpose of the conference was to build on the success of the meeting in held at his Mt. Vernon home between deputies representing the states of Maryland and Virginia regarding commercial use and navigation of the Potomac River [1]. Historians usually neglect to mention that the results of the Mt. It throws a monkey wrench into the works of the historical narrative machinery of the Philadelphia constitutional convention. Vernon Conference and the Annapolis Convention are touted as important evolutionary steps to the Philadelphia Convention. What these conferences were, in fact, were extra-legal attempts by the state of Virginia to bypass a Congress rendered impotent by the actions of a minority of states, often one state, often Rhode Island, in making necessary legislation to maintain a balance of trade between the member states [3]. In January Virginia, attempting to expand on its success in bypassing the Articles of Confederation at the Mt. Vernon conference, sent out an invitation to the other 12 states to attend a conference to be held at Annapolis. A motion was made, that the House do come to the following resolution: Walter Jones, Saint George Tucker and Meriwether Smith, Esquires, be appointed commissioners, who, or any three of whom, shall meet such commissioners as may be appointed by the other States in the Union, at a time and place to be agreed on, to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situations and trade of the said States; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial regulations may be necessary to their common interest and their permanent harmony; and to report to the several States, such an act relative to this great object, as, when unanimously ratified by them, will enable the United States in Congress, effectually to provide for the same [5]. The meeting was held in September of and was not well attended. It is important to note that while the meeting was held in the state capitol of Maryland, she sent no delegates. Connecticut, Georgia and South Carolina also did not bother to appoint delegates [6]. The appointed delegates from the other 4 states simply could find no compelling reasons to appear. The delegates came to a realization that their small contingent really wielded no authority to recommend fixes to the Articles of Confederation. They agreed to adjourn the meeting after issuing a report to their respective states with a carbon to Congress calling for another commercial conference to be held in Philadelphia in May That the express terms of the powers to your Commissioners supposing a deputation from all the States, and having for object the Trade and commerce of the United States, Your Commissioners did not conceive it advisable to proceed on the business of their mission, under the Circumstance of so partial and defective a representation. Deeply impressed however with the magnitude and importance of the object confided to them on this occasion, Your Commissioners cannot forbear to indulge an expression of their earnest and unanimous wish. If in expressing this wish or in intimating any other sentiment, Your Commissioners should seem to exceed the strict bounds of their appointment, they entertain a full confidence, that a conduct, dictated by an anxiety for the welfare, of the United States, will not fail to receive an indulgent construction. In this persuasion, Your Commissioners submit an opinion, that the Idea of extending the powers of their Deputies, to other objects than those of Commerce which has been adopted by the State of New

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Jersey, was an improvement on the original plan, and will deserve to be incorporated into that of a future Convention, they are the more naturally led to this conclusion, as in the course of their reflections on the subject, they have been induced to think, that the power of regulating trade is of such comprehensive extent, and will enter so far into the general System of the foederal government, that to give it efficacy, and to obviate questions and doubts concerning its precise nature and limits may require a correspondent adjustment of other parts of the Foederal System. That there are important defects in the system of the Foederal Government is acknowledged by the Acts of all those States, which have concurred in the present Meeting; That the defects, upon a closer examination, may be found greater and more numerous, than even these acts imply, is at least so far probable, from the embarrassments which characterise the present State of our national affairs-foreign and domestic, as may reasonably be supposed to merit a deliberate and candid discussion, in some mode, which will unite the Sentiments and Councils of all the States. In the choice of the mode your Commissioners are of opinion,â€”that a Convention of Deputies from the different States, for the special and sole purpose of entering into this investigation and digesting a plan for supplying such defects as may be discovered to exist, will be entitled to a preference from considerations which will occur, without being particularised. Your Commissioners decline an enumeration of those national circumstances on which their opinion respecting the propriety of a future Convention with more enlarged powers, is founded; as it would be an useless intrusion of facts and observations, most of which have been frequently the subject of public discussion, and none of which can have escaped the penetration of those to whom they would in this instance be addressed. They are however of a nature so serious, as, in the view of your Commissioners to render the situation of the United States delicate and critical, calling for an exertion of the united virtue and wisdom of all the members of the Confederacy. Under this impression, Your Commissioners, with the most respectful deference, beg leave to suggest their unanimous conviction, that it may essentially tend to advance the interests of the union, if the States, by whom they have been respectively delegated, would themselves concur, and use their endeavours to procure the concurrence of the other States, in the appointment of Commissioners, to meet at Philadelphia on the second Monday in May next, to-take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the constitution of the Foederal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and to report such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress Assembled, as when agreed to, by them, and afterwards confirmed by the Legislatures of every State will effectually provide for the same. Though your Commissioners could not with proprietyâ€”address these observations and sentiments to any but the states they have the honor to Represent, they have nevertheless concluded from motives of respect, to transmit Copies of this report to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the executives of the other States. They therefore called for another conference in Philadelphia in May Many have attempted to extract more meaning from this report than was placed in it by the delegates. This argument is refuted within the report. They were not plenipotentiaries but state delegations who were to report the proceedings to their respective state legislatures to gauge the mood for finally changing the Articles of Confederation to meet the needs of the new republic, something that had not been allowed by one state or another since The Annapolis Convention was a conference designed to suggest amendments to the Articles. It is important to understand the section in the report calling for another meeting in context. This was no call of plenipotentiaries for creating a new constitution. The Virginia Resolution Within weeks several states, keying off this report, began to pass resolutions to appoint delegations to the Philadelphia convention. Whereas the Commissioners who assembled at Annapolis, on the fourteenth day of September last, for the purpose of devising and reporting the means of enabling Congress to provide effectually for the Commercial Interests of the United States, have represented the necessity of extending the revision of the Federal System to all its defects; and have recommended that Deputies for that purpose be appointed by the several Legislatures, to meet in Convention in the City of Philadelphia, on the second day of May next; a provision which seems preferable to a discussion of the subject in Congress, where it might be too much interrupted by the ordinary business before them, and where it would besides be deprived of the valuable counsels of sundry

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individuals, who are disqualified by the Constitution or Laws of particular States, or restrained by peculiar circumstances from a seat in that Assembly: And whereas the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, taking into view the actual situation of the Confederacy, as well as reflecting on the alarming representations made from time to time by the United States in Congress, particularly in their Act of the fifteenth day of February last, can no longer doubt that the crisis is arrived at which the good people of America are to decide the solemn question, whether they will by wise and magnanimous efforts reap the just fruits of that Independence, which they have so gloriously acquired, and of that Union which they have cemented with so much of their common blood; or whether by giving way to unmanly jealousies and prejudices, or to partial and transitory interests, they will renounce the auspicious blessings prepared for them by the Revolution, and furnish to its enemies an eventual triumph over those by whose virtue and valour it has been accomplished: And whereas the same noble and extended policy, and the same fraternal and affectionate sentiments, which originally determined the Citizens of this Commonwealth to unite with their brethren of the other States in establishing a Federal Government, cannot but be felt with equal force now, as motives to lay aside every inferior consideration, and to concur in such further concessions and provisions, as may be necessary to secure the great objects for which that Government was instituted, and to render the United States as happy in peace, as they have been glorious in war: BE it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Virginia, That seven Commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorized as Deputies from this Commonwealth, to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorised by other States, to assemble in Convention at Philadelphia, as above recommended, and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and further provisions, as may be necessary to render the Federal Constitution adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such an Act for that purpose, to the United States in Congress, as, when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, will effectually provide for the same. AND be it further enacted, That in case of the death of any of the said Deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the Executive are hereby authorised to supply such vacancies. And the Governor is requested to transmit forthwith a copy of this Act to the United States in Congress, and to the Executives of each of the States in the Union. Houston, William Paterson and John Neilson, esquires, commissioners appointed on the part of this state, or any three of them, be, and they hereby are authorized and empowered to meet such commissioners as have been or may be appointed by the other states in the Union at the city of Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the second Monday in May next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the Union as to trade and other important objects, and of devising such further provisions as shall appear necessary to render the Constitution of the federal government adequate to the exigencies thereof. Whereas the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, taking into their serious consideration the representations heretofore made to the Legislatures of the several States in the Union, by the United States in Congress assembled; and also weighing the difficulties under which the Confoederated States now labour, are fully convinced of the necessity of revising the Foederal Constitution, for the purpose of making such alterations and amendments as the exigencies of our public affairs require: And whereas the Legislature of the state of Virginia have already passed an act of that Commonwealth, empowering certain commissioners to meet at the city of Philadelphia, in May next, a convention of commissioners, or deputies, from the different states; and the Legislature of this state are fully sensible of the important advantages which may be derived to the United States, and every of them, from co-operating with the commonwealth of Virginia, and the other states of the confederation, in the said design. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson and Gouverneur Morris, Esquires, are hereby appointed deputies from this state to meet in the convention of the deputies of the respective states of North-America, to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the second day of the month of May next. And the said Thomas Mifflin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingersoll, Thomas Fitzsimons, James Wilson and

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Gouverneur Morris, Esquires, or any four of them are hereby constituted and appointed deputies from this state, with powers to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorised by the other states to assemble in the said convention at the city aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing all such alterations and further provisions as may be necessary to render the foederal constitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such act or acts for that purpose, to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the said deputies, hereby nominated, shall happen to die, or to resign his or their said appointment or appointments, the Supreme Executive Council shall be and hereby are empowered and required to nominate and appoint other person or persons in lieu of him or them so deceased, or who has or have so resigned; which person or persons, from and after such nomination and appointment, shall be, and hereby are declared to be vested with the same powers respectively, as any of the deputies nominated and appointed by this act, is vested with by the same. Provided always, that the Council are not hereby authorised, nor shall they make any such nomination or appointment, except in vacation, and during the recess of the General Assembly of this state. Whereas in the formation of the foederal compact which frames the bond of union of the American states, it was not possible in the infant state of our republics to devise a system which in the course of time and experience would not manifest imperfections that it would be necessary to reform. And whereas the limited powers which by the articles of confederation are vested in the Congress of the United States, have been found far inadequate to the enlarged purposes which they were intended to produce. And whereas Congress hath by repeated and most urgent representations, endeavoured to awaken this and the other states of the union, to a sense of the truly critical and alarming situation into which they must be unavoidably cast, unless measures are forthwith taken to enlarge the powers of Congress, that they may thereby be enabled to avert the dangers which threaten our existence as a free and independent people. And whereas this state hath been ever desirous to act upon the enlarged system of the general good of the United States, without bounding its views to the narrow and selfish object of partial convenience, and has been at all times ready to make every concession to the safety and happiness of the whole, which justice and sound policy could vindicate: Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina, and by the authority of the same, That five Commissioners be appointed by joint ballot of both Houses of Assembly, who, or any three of them, are hereby authorised as Deputies from this state, to meet at Philadelphia on the first day of May next, then and there to meet and confer with such Deputies as may be appointed by the other states for similar purposes, and with them to discuss and decide upon the most effectual means to remove the defects of our foederal union, and to procure the enlarged purposes which it was intended to effect, and that they report such an act to the General Assembly of this state, as when agreed to by them, will effectually provide for the same. And be it further enacted, That in case of the death or resignation of any of the said Deputies, or of their declining their appointments, his Excellency the Governor for the time being, is hereby authorised to supply such vacancies, and the Governor is required to transmit forthwith a copy of this act to the United States in Congress assembled, and to the executives of each of the states in the union. Larger states like Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania did not like the fact that having larger populations they were required to pay a larger portion of the imposts that Congress imposed on the states, according to population apportionment to meet federal expenses. They believed that more money paid should have translated to a stronger voice in Congress. Some of the smaller states seem to have been unaware of this attached meaning to the phrase and jumped on the bandwagon for the Philadelphia convention early. The Delaware legislature seems to have understood that there was a move afoot to deprive them of equal representation in Congress, a fact that Luther Martin, a delegate from Maryland would later confirm in his report on the proceedings of the Convention to the Maryland legislature. Pursuant to that spirit which then characterized her, and uniform in her conduct, the very second resolve, is calculated expressly for that purpose, to give her a representation proportioned to her numbers, as if the want of that was the principal defect in our original system [emphasis added], and this

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alteration the great means of remedying the evils we had experienced under our present government. The object of Virginia, and other large States, to increase their power and influence over the others, did not escape observation; the subject, however, was discussed with great coolness, in the committee of the whole House for the convention had resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to deliberate upon the propositions delivered in by the honorable member from Virginia. Hopes were formed, that the farther we proceeded in the examination of the resolutions, the better the House might be satisfied of the impropriety of adopting them, and that they would finally be rejected by a majority of the committee; if, on the contrary, a majority should report in their favor, it was considered, that it would not preclude the members from bringing forward and submitting any other system to the consideration of the convention; and accordingly, while those resolves were the subject of discussion in the committee of the whole House, a number of the members, who disapproved them, were preparing another system, such as they thought more conducive to the happiness and welfare of the States. Whereas the General Assembly of this State are fully convinced of the Necessity of revising the Foederal Constitution, and adding thereto such further Provisions as may render the same more adequate to the Exigencies of the Union; and whereas the Legislature of Virginia have already passed an Act of that Commonwealth, appointing and authorizing certain Commissioners to meet, at the City of Philadelphia, in May next, a Convention of Commissioners or Deputies from the different States: And this State being willing and desirous of co-operating with the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the other States in the Confederation, in so useful a Design; Sect. And the said George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom, Esquires, or any Three of them, are hereby constituted and appointed Deputies from this State, with Powers to meet such Deputies as may be appointed and authorized by the other States to assemble in the said Convention at the City aforesaid, and to join with them in devising, deliberating on, and discussing, such Alterations and further Provisions, as may be necessary to render the Foederal Constitution adequate to the Exigencies of the Union; and in reporting such Act or Acts for that Purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several States, may effectually provide for the same: Be it ordained by the Representatives of the Freemen of the State of Georgia, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That William Few, Abraham Baldwin, William Pierce, George Walton, William Houstoun, and Nathaniel Pendleton, Esquires, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who, or any two or more of them, are hereby authorised as deputies from this state to meet such deputies as may be appointed and authorised by other states, to assemble in convention at Philadelphia, and to join with them in devising and discussing all such alterations and farther provisions, as may be necessary to render the federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the union, and in reporting such an Act for that purpose to the United States in Congress assembled, as when agreed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several states, will effectually provide for the same. In case of the death of any of the said deputies, or of their declining their appointments, the Executive are hereby authorized to supply such vacancies. John Livingston deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution to the honorable the Senate. Haring moved that instead of five, that three delegates be appointed for the purposes set forth in the said resolution. Debates arose, and the question being put thereon, it was carried in the affirmative, in manner following, viz.: Williams deliver a copy of the preceding resolution to the honorable the Assembly. Dongan deliver a copy of the last preceding resolution of concurrence, to the honorable the Senate. WHEREAS the powers at present vested in the united states in congress assembled, by the articles of confederation and perpetual union of the said states, are found by experience greatly inadequate to the weighty purposes they were originally intended to answer, and it is become absolutely necessary to the welfare of the confederate states that other and more ample powers in certain cases should be vested in and exercised by the said united states in congress assembled, and also that the articles of confederation and perpetual union of the united states should be revised, in order to remedy defects, which at their original formation in the time of war and general tumult could not be foreseen nor sufficiently provided against: AND WHEREAS this state is and ever hath been ready and willing to co-operate with the other states in union, in devising and adopting such measures as will

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most effectually ensure the peace and general welfare of the confederacy: Be it enacted by the honorable the senate and house of representatives now met and sitting in general assembly, and by the authority of the same, THAT five commissioners be forthwith appointed by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, who or any three or more of them, being first duly commissioned by his excellency the governor for the time being, under his hand and the great seal of the state, by virtue of this act. In the Senate house, the eighth day of March, in the year of Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and in the eleventh year of the independence of the united states of America. Monday of May instant. This became an issue later when Maryland received a report from one of its delegates to the convention, Luther Martin. Clearly, this is a very broadly worded resolution, but note that it defers to the limited authority of the other state delegates and requires that anything created by the convention be approved first by Congress then the states. It is possible that the supposedly iron-clad secrecy of the Philadelphia convention was not completely airtight and that some word had leaked to the New Hampshire legislature about what was transpiring there. The New Hampshire legislature, if it had some knowledge of what was transpiring, may have been acquiescing to what was already a fait accompli in creating a new form of government. Act Electing and Empowering Delegates, 27 June [] An Act for Appointing Deputies from This State to the Convention, Proposed to Be Holden in the City of Philadelphia in May for the Purpose of Revising the Federal Constitution Whereas in the formation of the federal compact, which frames the bond of union of the amirican-states, it was not possible in the infant state of our republic to devise a system which in the course of time and experiance, would not manifest imperfections, that it would be necessary to reform. And Whereas, the limited powers, which by the articles of confederation are vested in the Congress of the united states, have been found far inadequate to the enlarged purposes which they were intended to produce. And whereas Congress hath, by repeated and most urgent representations, endeavoured to awaken this, and other states of the union, to a sense of the truly critical, and alarming situation, in which they may inevitably be involved, unless timely measures be taken to enlarge the powers of Congress, that they may thereby be enabled, to avert the dangers which threaten our existance, as a free and independant people. The Rhode Island legislature therefore passed a resolution as a vehicle for justifying its position. It is clear from this paragraph that they believe they have prevented the dissolution of the old compact by refusing to participate in a convention to alter it. They believed they were shielded by the unanimous consent requirement for changes. But how can this be? A convention appointed to make alterations to the way a government functions must be a higher authority than a legislature. A convention is a body with a fiduciary responsibility to the body-politic it represents and not to the legislative body which appoints it. Therefore, they are necessarily higher law-making bodies, and cannot be bound by those lower bodies, lest those lower bodies simply use hand selected delegates to create for themselves powers and privileges reserved to the body-politic. The Rhode Island legislature grasped this. But in this deeper understanding of the powers and responsibilities of a convention the Rhode Island legislators missed an important insight. They clearly believed that they could have been the one state who could checkmate the acceptance of either an amended Articles of Confederation or a new form of government by simply refusing to participate. But they did not grasp the deeper significance of their own argument. In thinking this through, they forgot that there was an escape hatch for the other 12 states, which is the route they used to get the new constitution ratified.

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## 4: Editorial Note: Fixing the Seat of Government

*Representative government and the Revolution: the Maryland constitutional crisis of of the seat of government, by Aristides, March 17, From Remarks.*

Alexander Contee Hanson Sr. Save Alexander Contee Hanson Sr. October 22, 1752 – January 16, 1800, was an attorney who served as Chancellor of Maryland from until his death. Alexander Hanson was educated at the College of Philadelphia and read law in Annapolis. Hanson was then appointed Judge of the General Court under the Constitution of 1776. These pamphlets, which have been collected by the Maryland Historical Society, are as follows: Political Schemes and Calculations, 1788, on public credit; Considerations on the Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government, February 1789, what he considered to be his masterpiece in this field of literature; Remarks on the Proposed Plan of an Emission of Paper and on the Means of Effecting it, December 1789; Remarks on the Proposed Plan of a Federal Government, 1789, which, as the preceding, was written over the signature of "Aristides"; Address of the Visitors and Governors of St. Thomas, 1789. These papers have been collected in the original prints and bound together by the Maryland Historical Society. All of them contain notes made by Chancellor Hanson in his own handwriting, from time to time up to his death. These throw a great deal of light upon public questions and the character of the public men of that day. In this same volume is a valuable manuscript from the hand of Charles W. Hanson, son of Senator Alexander Contee Hanson, and grandson of the Chancellor, giving a sketch of his life and much information about his family. Here sometimes an opinion will be found, but more generally a short statement of his decree. From the report of this case I should suppose that it must have been one of the greatest legal battles in the history of our courts. This case raised many interesting questions in the law of real property, as a glance at the head notes will show, and gave a magnificent opportunity for the famous lawyers engaged in the case to display their erudition and eloquence. Chase and Luther Martin for the defendants. Judge Hanson delivered the opinion in this case and an appeal from the General Court to the Court of Appeals he was affirmed without any other opinion being rendered. This case involved many points of interest and importance, but as they are succinctly stated in the head notes of the case, I will not attempt to state them here. The decree of Chancellor Hanson was reversed by the Court of Appeals in the latter case. Chancellor Kent, in the case first mentioned, adopted the view of Hanson instead of that of the Court of Appeals, and in doing so used this language: Harrison was strongly urged by Alexander Hamilton to accept the appointment, and finally declined the Chancellorship for this reason, but died on his way to take his seat. Hanson was about this time himself offered a United States district court judgeship, but declined. He was a strong advocate of its adoption. In 1792, he was appointed to a committee to defend it against its adversaries. Representative from New York. He was charitable, and many acts of kindness are related by his grandson. According to the author, much of the material in this report was taken from a manuscript dated "Winter of 1789", written by Charles W.

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### 5: Frederick the Great - Wikipedia

*Buy Considerations on the Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government, Addressed to the Citizens of Maryland, by Aristides by Alexander Contee Hanson (ISBN: ) from Amazon's Book Store.*

This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. He was baptised with only one name, Friedrich, and was not given any other names. The birth of Frederick was welcomed by his grandfather, Frederick I, with more than usual pleasure, as his two previous grandsons had both died in infancy. With the death of his father in 1740, Frederick William became King in Prussia, thus making young Frederick the crown prince. The new king wished for his sons and daughters to be educated not as royalty, but as simple folk. He had been educated by a Frenchwoman, Madame de Montbail, who later became Madame de Rocoulle, and he wished that she educate his children. Frederick William I, popularly dubbed as the Soldier-King, had created a large and powerful army led by his famous "Potsdam Giants", carefully managed his treasury finances and developed a strong, centralized government. However, he also possessed a violent temper in part due to porphyritic illness and ruled Brandenburg-Prussia with absolute authority. King Frederick with his brothers from left to right: To avoid the possibility of Frederick being motivated by the same concerns, the king ordered that his heir not be taught about predestination. Nevertheless, although Frederick was largely irreligious, he to some extent appeared to adopt this tenet of Calvinism. Some scholars have speculated that he did this to spite his father. The pair slandered the British and Prussian courts in the eyes of the two kings. Wilhelmine recorded that the two "soon became inseparable. Keith was intelligent, but without education. Katte affair[ edit ] When he was 18, Frederick plotted to flee to England with Katte and other junior army officers. Because they were army officers who had tried to flee Prussia for Great Britain, Frederick William leveled an accusation of treason against the pair. The king briefly threatened the crown prince with the death penalty, then considered forcing Frederick to renounce the succession in favour of his brother, Augustus William, although either option would have been difficult to justify to the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick himself proposed marrying Maria Theresa of Austria in return for renouncing the succession. He had little in common with his bride and resented the political marriage as an example of the Austrian political interference which had plagued Prussia since Frederick bestowed the title of the heir to the throne, "Prince of Prussia", on his brother Augustus William; despite this, his wife remained devoted to him. Although Frederick gave Elisabeth Christine all the honors befitting her station, he rarely saw her during his reign and never showed her any affection. In Rheinsberg, Frederick assembled a small number of musicians, actors and other artists. He spent his time reading, watching dramatic plays, composing and playing music, and regarded this time as one of the happiest of his life. In 1749, Frederick finished his *Anti-Machiavel*, an idealistic refutation of Machiavelli. It was written in French and published anonymously in 1749, but Voltaire distributed it in Amsterdam to great popularity. But he was just, intelligent, and skilled in the management of affairs. A Prussian population estimated at 20 million. He was titled King in Prussia because this was only part of historic Prussia; he was to declare himself King of Prussia after acquiring most of the rest in 1772. Frederick established Prussia as the fifth and smallest European great power by using the resources his frugal father had cultivated. Upon succeeding to the throne on 31 May 1740 at the death of his father, [29] and desiring the prosperous Austrian province of Silesia which Prussia also had a minor claim to, Frederick declined to endorse the Pragmatic Sanction of 1713, a legal mechanism to ensure the inheritance of the Habsburg domains by Maria Theresa of Austria, daughter of Holy Roman Emperor Charles VI. Thus, upon the death of Charles VI on 29 October 1740, [30] Frederick disputed the succession of the year-old Maria Theresa to the Habsburg lands, while simultaneously making his own claim on Silesia. Accordingly, the First Silesian War "€", part of the War of the Austrian Succession began on 16 December 1740, when Frederick invaded and quickly occupied the province. Therefore, the Prussian king struck preemptively and quickly occupied Silesia, using as justification

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an obscure treaty from between the Hohenzollern and the Piast dynasty of Brieg Brzeg. Believing that his army had been defeated by the Austrians, Frederick sought to avoid capture and galloped away, [33] leaving Field Marshal Kurt Schwerin in command of the army. In actuality, the Prussians had won the battle at the very moment that Frederick had fled. Frederick would later admit to humiliation at this breach of discipline [34] and would later state: When Frederick pursued them into Bohemia and blocked their path to Prague, the Austrians attacked him on 17 May In , Frederick also gained the minor territory of East Frisia located on the North Sea coast of Germany after its last ruler died without issue. By , the Austrians had subdued Bavaria and driven the French out of Bohemia. Frederick strongly suspected Maria Theresa would resume war with Prussia in an attempt to recover Silesia. Accordingly, he renewed his alliance with the French and preemptively invaded Bohemia in August , beginning the Second Silesian War. On 4 June , Frederick trapped a joint force of Saxons and Austrians that had crossed the mountains to invade Silesia. After allowing them to cross the mountains "If you want to catch a mouse, leave the trap open," Frederick is quoted as saying at the time , Frederick then pinned the enemy force down and defeated them at the Battle of Hohenfriedberg. Under the terms of the Treaty of Dresden , signed on 25 December , Austria was forced to adhere to the terms of the Treaty of Breslau giving Silesia to Prussia. Frederick swiftly made an alliance with Great Britain at the Convention of Westminster. However, when the French and the Austrians attempted to counter-attack into Saxony and Silesia, Frederick decisively defeated them at the battles of Rossbach and Leuthen. Frederick hoped these two great victories would force Austria to negotiate, but Maria Theresa was determined not to make peace until she had recovered Silesia, and so the war continued. Despite its excellent performance, the Prussian army became increasingly stretched thin by various costly battles. He suffered some severe defeats himself and was frequently at the last gasp, but he always managed to recover. On 6 January , he wrote to Count Karl-Wilhelm Finck von Finckenstein , "We ought now to think of preserving for my nephew, by way of negotiation, whatever fragments of my territory we can save from the avidity of my enemies". Peter III was so enamored of Frederick that he not only offered him the full use of a Russian corps for the remainder of the war against Austria, he also wrote to Frederick that he would rather have been a general in the Prussian army than Tsar of Russia. While Prussia lost no territory, her population and army were severely depleted by constant combat and invasions by Austria, Russia and Sweden. First Partition of Poland Frederick had despised Polish people since his youth, and numerous statements are known in which he expressed anti-Polish prejudice, [62] calling Polish society "stupid" and stating that "all these people with surnames ending with -ski, deserve only contempt". The profits exceeded twice the peacetime national budget of Prussia. Scott views this as a continuation of his previous violations of Polish territory in and and raids within Greater Poland until After acquiring dies from which the currency of Poland was struck Prussia issued debased Polish coins, which drove money out of Poland into Hohenzollern territory â€” this resulted in 25 million thalers in profit, while causing considerable monetary problems for Poland. The Protestant dissidents were still free to practice their religion, although their schools were shut down. Despite their personal hostility, Frederick and Catherine signed a defensive alliance in that guaranteed Prussian control of Silesia in return for Prussian support for Russia against Austria or the Ottoman Empire. Frederick became concerned, however, after Russia gained significant influence over Poland in the Replin Sejm of , a position which also threatened Austria and the Ottoman Turks. In the ensuing Russo-Turkish War â€”74 , Frederick supported Catherine with a subsidy of , rubles, albeit with reluctance as he did not want Russia to become even stronger through acquisitions of Ottoman territory. They agreed to the First Partition of Poland in , which took place without a war. Frederick claimed most of the Polish province of Royal Prussia. Frederick also invited German immigrants to the province, [80] hoping they would displace the Poles. According to Karin Friedrich these claims were accepted for a long time in German historiography and sometimes still reflected in modern works. Dismissive of contemporary German culture, Frederick instead pursued an imperialist policy, acting on the security interests of his state. Frederick looked upon many of his new Polish citizens with scorn, but carefully concealed that scorn when actually dealing with them. He sought to expel the nobles through an oppressive tax system and

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the peasantry by eradicating the Polish national character of the rural population by mixing them with Germans invited in their thousands by promises of free land. By such means, Frederick boasted he would "gradually I have drained the marshes and established a police force where none existed. Those hitherto in power have destroyed the schools, thinking that the uneducated people are easily oppressed. These provinces cannot be compared with any European countryâ€”the only parallel would be Canada. It is a very good and advantageous acquisition, both from a financial and a political point of view. In order to excite less jealousy I tell everyone that on my travels I have seen just sand, pine trees, heath land and Jews. Despite that there is a lot of work to be done; there is no order, and no planning and the towns are in a lamentable condition. He also advised his successors to learn Polish, a policy followed by the Hohenzollern dynasty until Frederick III decided not to let the future William II learn the language. Unfortunately for the Austrian Emperor Joseph II , the French were unable to provide sufficient manpower and resources to the endeavor since they were already struggling on the North American continent against the British, aiding the American cause for independence in the process. Frederick ended up as a beneficiary of the French and British struggle across the Atlantic, as Austria was left more or less isolated. Although Frederick was weary of war in his old age, he was determined not to allow the Austrians dominance in German affairs. He frequently led his military forces personally and had six horses shot from under him during battle. During his reign he commanded the Prussian Army at sixteen major battles most of which were victories for him and various sieges, skirmishes and other actions. He is often admired as one of the greatest tactical geniuses of all time, especially for his usage of the oblique order of battle, in which attack is focused on one flank of the opposing line, allowing a local advantage even if his forces were outnumbered overall which they often were. Even more important were his operational successes, especially preventing the unification of numerically superior opposing armies and being at the right place at the right time to keep enemy armies out of Prussian core territory.

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### 6: American Political Writing during the Founding - Online Library of Liberty

*Early life Alexander Contee Hanson was born in Maryland on October 22, He was the son of John Hanson and Jane Contee. His father was a Revolutionary War financier and statesman, who was a signer of the Articles of Confederation and first President of the Congress created by those Articles.*

Here are the engaging stories of the early American statesmen and financiers who from the s to the s created, nurtured, and sometimes tested that financial system. Wright and Cowen remind us of the key economic role of financial leadership from Hamilton to Jackson, and by extension to Volcker, Rubin, and Greenspan in our own time. Wright and David J. But for one unusual man, Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, it was an extraordinary day, and a more extraordinary night. The stakes were enormous. Not just any bank, but a Bank of the United States, with the right to open branches anywhere in a nation then serviced by only four relatively small and localized banks. In other words, if the Dow Jones Index then existed, the Bank alone would have comprised over half of it. Several years earlier, in , Hamilton had been appointed the first ever Secretary of the Treasury. He funded the national debt and even engineered the "assumption" by the new federal government of all the various state debts accrued during the Revolutionary War and its aftermath. That was no mean feat, given that the taxpayers of the fiscally responsible states did not want to pay the debts of their profligate neighbor states. With a little luck and a big dose of political acumen, Hamilton had made federal "assumption" of state debts a reality. With that base in place, the time had come to continue work on the financial system by establishing a national bank, an institution where savers and users of capital could come together, where a paper currency could be created and made acceptable for commerce by its easy convertibility into specie gold or silver coins , where both entrepreneurs and governments could safeguard their cash and receive loans. Banks were then highly controversial, but Hamilton was at the apex of his brilliance, guiding his Bank bill through Congress, ably aided by Congressman Fisher Ames of Massachusetts, a nationalist of the most fervent type. Although the Bank bill passed the Senate on January 20, , congressman and Federalist Papers co-author James Madison tried to defeat it in the House. On February 8, the diminutive Madison and his allies lost a roll call that counted 39 in favor of the Bank and only 20 opposed. The political fighting had been particularly nasty, causing one senator to state in his diary that "some gentlemen would have been ashamed to have their speeches of this day reflected in the newspapers of tomorrow. Although it had passed both houses of Congress, the Bank bill was anything but a done deal. To become law, President George Washington would have to sign it, and do so before February 26, the time limit imposed by the Constitution. All four gentlemen shared Virginian roots and bore the stain of slaveholding, though some more thoroughly than others. The agrarians were formidable adversaries because they were well-educated men with brilliant minds. Most importantly, their opposition was not so much political as ideological; they vehemently opposed the Bank as unconstitutional and potentially dangerous to republican government. Washington had a decision to make. Dare he veto a bill of such importance passed by both houses of Congress and eagerly submitted by his closest economic advisor? Dare he sign the measure and face the accusation that he had passed a law that was, according to many prominent Virginians, impolitic, poor policy, and, perhaps most damning, clearly unconstitutional? Washington showed Hamilton the arguments against the Bank set forth by Randolph and Jefferson and gave him a week to respond. By suppertime that evening, the printing presses of the local newspapers stopped. The door of the Treasury Department at Chestnut Street was locked. City Tavern, the central meeting place for politicians and merchants, served its last meal for the evening at 8 p. A few hours after that most of the other hundred or so taverns shut their doors for the night. But if anyone that night ventured a little farther down Third Street from the Wolcott house they would have observed the lights on at number 79, the home of Alexander Hamilton. The hour of the walk would not have mattered as Hamilton, with wife Elizabeth assisting, worked all night long to finish the rebuttal. Many years later, Elizabeth Hamilton recalled that night: He made your government. He made your bank. Hamilton believed that the

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long-term viability of his new funding system depended on passage of the law. The pressure to produce a flawless retort weighed heavily on him, and he rose to the challenge. In the first clear articulation of the broad or loose interpretation of the Constitution, Hamilton argued that the Bank, though not explicitly mentioned in the Constitution, was clearly constitutional because "every power vested in a Government is in its nature sovereign, and includes by force of the term, a right to employ all means requisite and fairly applicable to the attainment of the ends of such power. Where Jefferson, Madison, and Randolph argued that the federal government had no power to incorporate a bank because it was not explicitly allowed to do so in the Constitution, Hamilton retorted that the government enjoyed all powers necessary to its functioning that were not explicitly forbidden. From that day forth the doctrine of "implied powers" increasingly dominated legal interpretation of the Constitution. Hamilton had gained not one but two victories, the establishment of the Bank and the widespread acceptance of the doctrine of implied powers. Washington signed the bill on February 21, 1791. The creator had once again triumphed. However, the "triumvirate" of Madison, Randolph, and Jefferson was horrified that their fellow Virginian had signed the bill. As one pamphleteer noted, "the great Washington burst from the trammels which had been prepared for him, shook off the bias on which the triumvirate had placed their main dependence, and to the great mortification of their party, fixed his signature on the bill. Moreover, Washington, like Hamilton, wished to expand the role of the federal government. Finally, Washington realized that Madison and Jefferson were being hypocritical. When it suited their purposes, they had implicitly upheld the doctrine of implied powers now explicitly advanced by Hamilton. Reflecting some fifteen months later on the titanic Constitutional struggle, the secretary succinctly explained: There was much commitment in that case. The ultimate self-made American was most likely born in , not on the mainland but rather in the sticky heat of Nevis, a tiny island in the West Indies. Young Alex learned early to prevail because he had to. He was, as John Adams later claimed, "the bastard brat of a Scottish peddler. He did not find it, but he did discover the warm embrace of Rachael Lavien nee Faucitt. That half-French, half-English island beauty had fled from her French husband, who had imprisoned her for what he considered indecent and suspicious behavior. Religious and public policy considerations rendered divorce well-nigh impossible for British subjects. Couples often separated, but, because a divorce could only be granted by an act of Parliament, usually only those with political connections or large sums of cash could procure a divorce that would allow legal remarriage. Undaunted, Rachael bore two sons, James and Alexander. The four lived in St. Croix until the feckless James declared bankruptcy and abandoned his family. The precocious youth even managed the business when Cruger, the principal based locally, was away. Hamilton, at the age of 13, had to prevail again when his mother, who had pieced together a livelihood as a retailer, died. He prevailed again when his guardian, a distant relative named Peter Lytton, committed suicide the following year. That storm was so severe that Pennsylvania sent provisions to help supply "the unhappy Sufferers. Hugh Knox, a local clergyman. Knox was so impressed with the piece that he had it published in a local newspaper. The newspaper story earned Hamilton the respect and admiration of his community and brought forth benefactors—most likely Knox, his employers, and cousin Ann Lytton Venton—who sent him to the mainland for a proper education. Hamilton would never return to his native land. He sailed to the mainland armed with a letter of recommendation from Knox, an alumnus of that college. Princeton, however, would not allow the impoverished orphan to move through the curriculum at his own pace. So instead of twiddling away the hours in the wilderness of New Jersey, Hamilton, after living with Elias Boudinot in northern New Jersey as he raced through some preparatory work at a grammar school, settled in the bustling metropolis of Manhattan. There, Hamilton was quickly drawn to the radical cause bent upon overthrowing British rule. Hamilton, after all, was a college student, and the s were a tumultuous time. He was not a typical radical, though, for he disdained mobs and disorder. So rather than burn effigies or set up Liberty Poles, he penned several widely read polemics. Yet when the real shooting began in , Hamilton zealously enlisted in the patriotic cause. In March the undergraduate was appointed a captain of the New York artillery, but that at first meant only title without command, as Hamilton, in accordance with the custom of the day, had to provide his

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own troops and supplies. Eventually, however, he scraped a unit together. Hamilton and his men fought bravely in several early battles, including the unsuccessful attempt to hold Manhattan from the British. Hamilton also took part in the successful, and famous, counterattacks at Trenton and Princeton in the winter of 1776. General Washington invited the brilliant young Patriot to become one of his several aides-de-camp, positions usually reserved for the "well-bred," not orphaned bastards. But Hamilton could and would prevail on talent alone. Washington recognized that talent, giving ever-increasing responsibility to the young officer, now a lieutenant colonel. And Hamilton was with Washington during the good times, the infrequent victories, and the secret march to trap Cornwallis at Yorktown. There, Hamilton capped his military career with battlefield heroics by charging and capturing an important British redoubt. Some believe that Washington was the father figure that Hamilton never had, and perhaps Hamilton was the son that Washington never had. Their special bond, though occasionally strained, lasted a lifetime. Though much younger than Washington, Hamilton would not long outlive the general. In an attempt to improve the situation, he commenced communication with Robert Morris, another self-made man of deep importance to the Patriot cause. In 1781, and again in 1782, as the war raged, Hamilton drew up proposals for a national bank. Those recommendations planted seeds for an idea that would take a decade to come to fruition. We will learn more of this episode in "Angels Risen and Fallen. It continued to function, however, as an important, Philadelphia-based commercial bank. Hamilton also married during the war, in December 1780. His bride, his little "nut brown maid," was the sweet and petite Elizabeth Schuyler, daughter of New York patroon manorial baron General Philip Schuyler. Hamilton clearly loved his "Betsey. Luckily for Hamilton, news of the adultery and failed blackmail attempt did not leak to the public until years later. Hamilton, to his credit, owned up to the whole thing. He remained wedded to Betsey, who bore him eight children. After the war, Hamilton, young bride in hand, sought training in the law.

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### 7: Archives of Maryland Online

*"Considerations on the Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government," February, (This he pronounces in a note in his own hands upon the margin of his copy to be his masterpiece in this field of literature.) "Remarks on the Proposed Plan of an Emission of Paper and on the Means of Effecting it." December,*

President and Gentlemen of the State Bar Association: The office of Chancellor has always been esteemed among English-speaking people to be one of the highest dignity and responsibility. Sir William Blackstone tells us 3 Bl. If there be any truth in history the former of these tasks must have been at times a somewhat difficult one. The High Court of Chancery of Maryland having been organized at the time of the revolution to take the place of its prototype, the High Court of Chancery of England, it may be assumed that the duty of conscience-keeper did not become obsolete, but was transmitted along with the other functions of the Lord High Chancellor of England to chancellors of Maryland. The only difference being that the sovereignty having passed from the Crown of Great Britain to the people of Maryland, the Maryland Chancellor had devolved upon him the duty of keeping the conscience of the whole people instead of one man. To give some idea of the manner in which that duty was discharged by the High Court of Chancery under the administration of the Chancellors of Maryland will be the purpose of what I shall have to say to you this morning. The office of Chancellor is one of great historic interest for many reasons. It is related by a learned author that when the first English Chancellor received from his sovereign the Great Seal of the Kingdom "the King did commit to his Chancellor together with the charge of the Great Seal his own regal, absolute and extraordinary pre-eminence of jurisdiction in civil causes, as well for amendment as for supply of the common law. By virtue of his office the Chancellor presided over the deliberations of the House of Lords. In rank he took precedence over all the nobility of the Kingdom, being inferior only to the princes of the blood and the Archbishop of Canterbury, and he still holds that rank in Great Britain. The emoluments of his office have ever been upon a most liberal scale. In a country like England with a monarchical form of government, where during many ages the exercise of political power was to a great extent confined to the aristocratic class, it might be supposed that an office of such power and dignity as that of Lord High Chancellor would be reserved in all cases for a member of that class, but such was not the case. The remarkable fact is, that a great many of the Chancellors of England, especially those who have attained especial distinction, were not of the ruling class, but, on the contrary, were men of humble origin. Sir Edward Sugden, raised to the peerage at the time of his appointment as Lord Chancellor, was the son of a wig maker and hair dresser. Lord Chancellor Somers was plain John Somers, son of a "respectable" attorney, and Lord Thurlow was the son of a clergyman, at a time when the clergy did not rank very high in the social scale; Lord Hardwicke, the greatest of all the Chancellors, was the "son of a small attorney at Dover;" Lord Cairns came to London as a poor Irishman, without a friend, and was raised to the position of High Lord Chancellor solely by virtue of his character and abilities. Upon one occasion, during a debate in the House of Lords, the Duke of Grafton was guilty of the bad taste of reproaching Lord Thurlow with his plebeian extraction, and his recent admission into the peerage. Does he not feel that it is as honorable to owe it to this as to being the accident of an accident? To all these noble Lords the language of the noble Duke is as applicable and as insulting as it is to myself. No one venerates the Peerage more than I do. It gave Lord Thurlow an ascendancy in the House which no Chancellor had ever possessed; it invested him in public opinion with a character of independence and honor; and this, though he was found on the unpopular side in politics, made him always popular with the people. And it would seem to be a characteristic feature of their institutions, and an evidence that bold spirit of liberty, which made them so often boast that every man stood equal before the law, that they gave to their Chancellors, as the representatives of that law, a rank higher than the proudest members of their aristocracy. There never was a time when any English or American lawyer who loved the law, and was faithful to its highest traditions, need feel aught but pride in his profession. Of the High Court of Chancery of Maryland, as constituted prior to the revolution, or the Chancellors who presided over

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that court during the Colonial period, it is not my purpose to say more than a few words. In the course of one of his opinions, to which I shall have occasion to refer more particularly later on, Chancellor Bland says: Under the charter granted by Charles I to Cecilius Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, the latter and his successors as Lords Proprietary were given ample power to establish judicial tribunals in the Province of Maryland. In fact, as we all know, the power vested in the Lord Proprietary was little less than regal in its scope. All writs ran in his name, instead of in the name of the King, and the power of life and death was to a great extent vested in him. In the exercise of these powers Cecilius Calvert, the first Lord Proprietary, appointed his brother, Leonard Calvert, to be Chancellor of Maryland, vesting him at the same time with the functions of Lieutenant General, Chief Justice and Chief Magistrate. The Chancellor thus appointed, and his successors in office, who were appointed from time to time by the Lords Proprietary and held office *de bene palacito* constituted the High Court of Chancery during the Colonial period, and at the time of the revolution were exercising to a great extent the powers and functions of the High Court of Chancery of England. When, therefore, the representatives of the people of Maryland met in convention in November, , for the purpose of adopting a "constitution and form of government" for the people of that Province, they found the Court of Chancery to be one of the established institutions of the country, and with the wise conservatism that characterized the American Constitution makers of that day, as compared with the political iconoclasts of the French Revolution half a generation later, they made no change in the Constitution of that court further than to provide that thereafter the Chancellor should be appointed by the Governor of the State, by and with the consent of the council, and should hold his office during good behavior *sic vide* "The former Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland," by Honorable James McSherry, in Transactions of Maryland State Bar Association, , page There is much in this Constitution of , and the Declaration of Rights which precedes it, to indicate that its framers were men of the same high order of intellect and character as those who subsequently laid the foundation of the federal Government; that they were not mere insurgents or revolutionists, but conservative and constructive statesmen. The one prevailing thought with them seems to have been not to destroy, but to preserve and improve the institutions already existing. They had no quarrel with those institutions save so far as they were abused by those having charge of their administration. They sought no new thing. All they wanted was the rights of English freemen; those rights they demanded and nothing else would they have. They, therefore, only made such changes in existing institutions as would in their judgment most certainly secure to themselves and their posterity those "inalienable rights. So that a Maryland lawyer may travel where he will and never have occasion to hear impeachment of the character of a Maryland Judge. So accustomed have we become to the idea of absolute integrity in our Judges, and the entire absence of any form of personal corruption, that this prohibition in the Declaration of Rights and the Constitution of against the taking of any fees other than his established salary by a Chancellor or Judge, makes strange reading; but evidently there was a time, even in Maryland, when these things were done, else there would have been no occasion for such a provision in the organic law. In the evolution of morals which has taken place during the time which has elapsed since this Constitution was adopted, it has come about that that form of corruption has practically disappeared. The recognition of its enormity has become so general and so deeply rooted in the minds and conscience of the people, the disgrace which would attach to any judicial officer who accepted a fee for his judicial services would be so terrible that the offense has become almost inconceivable to our minds. But the evolution of morals is not yet complete. If we may believe even a small part of what we have read of late in the newspapers of a sister State with reference to the manner in which those occupying high positions in the financial world, and charged with the administration of trusts of enormous magnitude, have made use of the power and opportunity incident to their positions to make personal profit out of those trusts, we cannot but realize that something yet remains to be done along the lines established by the framers of the Maryland Constitution, if popular confidence in the financial and industrial institutions of our country is to be preserved. Upon his induction into office the Chancellor became the keeper of the Great Seal of the State Section 36 , and in his hands reposed all the extraordinary and beneficent powers of chancery, subject, however, on appeal to

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the corrective supervision of the Court of Appeals. The latter court, as then constituted, was the court to which appeals lay from the Court of Chancery, the General Courts and the Courts of Admiralty Section. But these provisions of the Constitution of with respect to the Chancellor and other officers could not become operative until after the second Tuesday of November, Secs. These senators and delegates so selected were to assemble-for the purpose of "introducing" the new Government-at Annapolis on February 10, , and there choose a Governor and Council for the residue of the year; and this House of Delegates, with the advice of the Council, was to fill, in the first instance only, the offices in the disposition of the Governor under the provisions of the Constitution. And it was under this Section 61 that the General Assembly, on April 3, , had the power and did appoint Richard Sprigg the first Chancellor of the State of Maryland. Before the appointment of the Chancellor the Governor and his council were engaged in the recovery of the Great Seal, and on March 22, , addressed a communication to one Robert Smith , stating that "it was necessary for conducting the public business that the Governor and Council should be possessed of the Great Seal of Maryland," and that he should deliver it, "together with the Vice," to Mr. Ridgely, "who waits upon you for that purpose. Richard Ridgely was clerk to the Council and evidently obtained the seal, because on March 31, , the Governor and Council declared this seal should be the Great Seal of the new State of Maryland until they would have time to devise a new one. The Great Seal having been obtained and formally recognized, Richard Sprigg qualified as Chancellor on April 21, , by taking the several oaths prescribed by the Constitution and directed by the General Assembly; and thereupon in the presence of the Council, the Governor, Thomas Johnson, delivered to him the Great Seal of the State of Maryland Archives. The first Chancellor of Maryland assumed the duties of his position in a period when the birth throes of a nation and a State so convulsed the times that litigation had by legislative enactment been suspended in Maryland since July 26, See Act of , Ch. As the courts of Maryland did not take up the threads of litigation and hear causes in law and chancery until after July 1, supra , the Chancellor had been in active office but little over eight months when he resigned on Friday, March 20, In such a fleeting judicial career, Richard Sprigg could not stamp his personality upon the record of his court, and it is lost to us. No decree of his ever went to the Court of Appeals, and it is doubtful if the Chancellor ever took his position seriously. Much light is thrown upon the circumstances of his appointment and the spirit with which he entered upon the discharge of his duties by a letter of the Council June 6, , to Benjamin Rumsey , the first Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, in which Rumsey is informed that the appointment of Chancellor Sprigg was for a "temporary purpose," and that if he had been in reach at the time he could have had the place, and that the Council would make him the Chancellor, if he would accept. Rumsey did not accept, but John Rogers did, and thus Sprigg retired. We may conjecture that if after about eight months of office the first Chancellor was anxious to surrender his place, he had no stomach for its duties, or, perhaps, he found few duties to perform. The fighting people had all gone to the front. I can give no very satisfactory information about Richard Sprigg beyond that his residence was at Cedar Park, on the West River, Anne Arundel County; that he married, Margaret Caile in , and died about This appeal did not go unanswered and the very next day an order was given on Nicholas Thomas, at Annapolis, for the salt. But this was not the only occasion that the Council of Safety had dealings with the Chancellor, who had a schooner which Stephan Steuart found a fast sailer and suitable for an armed vessel; and the Council accordingly paid Sprigg pounds for it on July 18, , and on September 17, , we discover the Council paying 40 pounds, 8 shillings and 8 pence for the cannon which the Council on April 30, , had sent Capt. John Fulford to bring from Mr. In this fashion- for a consideration- did the future Chancellor contribute to the State forces both by land and by sea. In these transactions we seem to see the provident man of affairs, according to every one no more than was his due, and vigilant and solicitous to see he got his own, and yet withal a man not indifferent to public affairs nor deficient in public spirit, as is evidenced by his interest and work in the establishment of St. Estimable man as he must have been, he played no appreciable part in our jurisprudence. One whose name is not found in the cases of our reports either as Chancellor or as lawyer cannot demand much attention. The concurrence of two things, however, mark him as unique among Maryland

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Chancellors-he never was reversed and he resigned his office. Chancellor Richard Sprigg made no written resignation. And when John Rogers had been appointed Chancellor by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, and the oaths had been administered, he received at the hands of the Governor, on March 20, , the Great Seal of the State as the completest evidence of his selection and investiture Archives. It is interesting to note here that just as the first Chancellor of the State of Maryland received the Great Seal of the State when he assumed the duties of his newly created court, so the first English Chancellor received from his Sovereign the Great Seal of Great Britain when the first Court of Chancery was there established. Richard Sprigg was intensely indignant at the stopping and search of his vessel by the officers of the Council of Safety. When they boarded the vessel they felt that this suspicion was confirmed by the discovery on board of porter and claret, which the officer in charge regretfully reported to the Council his men proceeded to drink. Their moderation, however, is to be commended as they only took two bottles. In regard to Sprigg; See Journ. As a member of the Council, John Rogers had witnessed the installation of his predecessor, Richard Sprigg, and he in turn became the first actual Chancellor of the State. Unlike Sprigg, Rogers had appeared in the Court of Appeals as an attorney before his appointment, although his appearance is confined to two cases; 1 H. Only three appeals are found in the Reports, and they are all reported in 2 H. This is his record in the Court of Appeals, but in the Chancery Reports it will be seen from the footnotes and from the citations in the various causes that he was quite active in his court. He had been a member of the Maryland Convention of , he had prepared the act passed to suspend all litigation during the troubled times from on supra ; he had signed the address issued on July 26, , by the "Association of the Freeman of Maryland," and he had been a member of the Congress of from Maryland; he had been a member of the first Council of Maryland, and on November 25, , declined to serve in the second. He had the gout so badly that he was sometimes prevented from attending to official business. And the Chancellor immediately went about his duties and received for the discharge of them from March 20, , to October 26, , pounds, which is in excess of the pounds per year fixed as his salary under the Act of , Ch. But the Chancellor had no great reason to complain, as even then he received 50 pounds per year more than any other Judge of the State. Rogers was on October 24, , appointed the first Judge of the Court of Admiralty; and on the same day he was asked by the Council when he would hold court, as there were several cases awaiting his sittings. I do not know, however, if he assumed the duties of this position. These acts show that the Chancellor had both original and appellate jurisdiction. The Chancellor affixed the Great Seal of the State to the writs and processes issuing out of his court , Chapter 25 and discharged many duties which would be now considered rather foreign to the judiciary, but which were largely due to the peculiar condition of affairs. The Chancellor transmitted the Acts of Assembly by writ, under the Great Seal, to the several sheriffs commanding them to publish the Acts; , Chapter 25 the returns of elections for delegates to the General Assembly and the electors of the Senate were made to the Chancellor after Ch. The Register was annually appointed and had full charge of the papers and records of the court. He was an inheritance from the period before the Revolution, but the first Auditor was appointed under the Act of , Ch. Provision was made for the general court and the Chief Judge of the district to hear a cause when the Chancellor was interested in any way. Appointed October 1, , but declined. He was a son of Richard Harrison and Dorothy Hanson. Harrison was selected and appointed by him one of the Supreme Court of the United States. See Bench and Bar of Maryland, , Alexander Contee Hanson was born October 22, Was the son of John Hanson and Jane Contee.

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### 8: Alexander Contee Hanson Sr. | Revolvvy

*Constitutional Amendments make up what is known as The Bill of Rights. Amendments are listed below. Passed by Congress March 4, Ratified February 7, Note: Article III, section 2, of the Constitution was modified by amendment The Judicial power of the United States shall.*

In that contest the North was pitted against the South and the West against both in the struggle to determine whether the national capital would be situated on the Delaware, the Susquehanna, the Patuxent, or the Potomac. When the last was chosen in the famous compromise of , there followed a second conflict exhibiting local and partial motives among individuals and communities along the river from tidewater to the Conococheague. After Washington announced by proclamation the site of the Federal District—a choice he had made even before undertaking a tour for the ostensible purpose of deciding among rival locations 2 —a third opportunity for the display of interested motives presented itself. The competing claims of owners of land from Carrollsburg on the Eastern Branch to Georgetown upriver, together with those lying between in the area of Funkstown or Hamburg, were not of such magnitude as to disrupt the nation or to divide it along sectional lines. As he was fully aware, many hoped and believed that Philadelphia—long the commercial, cultural, and political center and now designated as the temporary capital—would remain the permanent seat of government. Again the Philadelphia editor exclaimed: While keeping their ultimate aims hidden, they provided immediate accommodations on the square where independence had been declared and postponed public discussion of the sensitive topic until the President had departed on his southern tour. When in the last days of the session a bill was introduced in response to the Philadelphia petition, an acrimonious debate took place. In this contest, revealing yet another example of contending local views, members from the western parts of the state were in the opposition while those from Philadelphia and the eastern counties pressed for immediate adoption. Since Congress had already designated the Potomac and the President had chosen the permanent site for the seat of government, he thought such a step by one state seemed an improper attempt at bribery, contrary to the good of the nation as a whole. The voice of the back country, unequally represented though it was and divided between those who favored a location on the Potomac and those who preferred one on the Susquehanna, nevertheless prevailed over the formidable forces of the metropolis. The bill was postponed to the next session. Washington quickly made use of the threat. During these months, while urgently seeking to reconcile conflicting interests and bring the Federal City into being as quickly as possible, Washington generally turned to the Secretary of State for advice. But there could be no doubt, as Jefferson himself recognized, that the President was in command and that the ultimate decisions, whether authorized by law or arising from a profound fear of failure, were his to make. But the route to the ultimate goal was long and tortuous and many of the difficulties encountered along the way, as well as mistakes that were made, could be attributed in large part to the sense of urgency Washington felt and impressed upon all involved. Fixing the capital permanently upon the Potomac was indeed such a controlling factor in his thinking as to cause him to relegate the planning of this new seat of empire to secondary status, with unexpected and lasting consequences. Some might prove recalcitrant, others unknown or incompetent. Within a few weeks the Maryland legislature complied. But that body limited the delegated right of eminent domain to the exact number of acres owned by the numerous dispersed landowners of German descent in Maryland and Pennsylvania who held title to lots in the old projected town of Hamburg. The signs indicating a choice of site near Georgetown had been so clear for so long that few if any at the meeting could have misread them. In consequence, as Jefferson must have anticipated, the principal owners of land in the vicinity promptly came forward, offering to deed their property on such terms as Washington considered reasonable and just, provided the Federal City should be located on their properties. His idea of appealing to the self-interest of landowners in order to obtain lands and funds was advanced as a suggestion, one which such an experienced land speculator as Washington scarcely needed and which indeed he may have prompted. But in submitting the

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sketch Jefferson discussed details about the use of public lands as if the President had already decided against the Georgetown location. As set forth in his plan for using three hundred of the fifteen hundred acres he thought necessary for the new town, these details—the width of streets, the shape of lots, the height of buildings, the size of squares—were all offered as matters to be considered. If so, was this a feint such as Washington later contrived to bring the Georgetown landowners to agree to more acceptable terms? It is difficult to believe that it was. During the whole of these negotiations extending over a period of almost a year before the choice of site for the Federal City was revealed to the public, all of the evidence suggests that Washington shared his views with Jefferson, at times with him alone. The circumstances indicate that—at least until the largely self-serving activities of Carroll, Deakins, and Stoddert began to promise beneficial results to the public—the down-river site had been chosen and that Washington had informed Jefferson of the fact. This initial—and temporary—focus on the Eastern Branch is understandable. Such an extended plan also held forth the promise that more adequate funds would accrue through the sale of public lands in accordance with the suggestion Jefferson had advanced. There can be no doubt, however, that by the 24th of January, when Washington announced his choice of site for the Federal District, he had decided to locate the public buildings for both executive and legislative branches near Georgetown between the Tiber and Rock Creek. The agents, instructed to purchase lands as if for themselves but actually for the public, were thus entrusted with a state secret—but not with all of it. They were given a rough sketch of the three hundred or so acres desired, a tract equivalent to what Jefferson in his first proposals had deemed necessary for public use. They were told specifically that lands along the Tiber—particularly those belonging to David Burnes, though his name was not mentioned—were indispensable and should be sought before any other purchases were attempted. But this screen, behind which Washington hoped to conceal both the extent already decided upon for the former and the choice already made for the latter, was scarcely impenetrable. The flimsiness of the screen, together with the secrecy of the effort, was soon disclosed. Letters patent giving authority to the Commissioners had been issued at the time he announced his choice of location for the Federal District, but Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, and David Stuart did not begin their deliberations for another two months. During this time Washington chose Andrew Ellicott to run the experimental lines of the Federal District. That competent and reliable engineer could also have defined the streets and boundaries of the Federal City in accordance with plans made by Jefferson or anyone else. Later, in fact, he was obliged to render essential services in this respect. But in his urgency to see the capital visible on the landscape as early as possible, Washington made a fateful choice early in which caused delay, created many obstacles, threatened to defeat his aims, and in the end left an ineradicable impression upon the capital of the nation. A few months before the choice was made, Chancellor Hanson of Maryland, a man whom Washington respected and who was well acquainted with what Clark had done for the capital of Maryland, recommended him to the President in these words: From his works, from his drawings — from his activity and attention to business — from the manner in which he exercised his authority, from the attachment and obedience of his workmen; in short, from every thing which I have either seen or heard, I do not scruple to declare, that I believe no man on the continent better qualified than Mr. Clark to act in that line, in which he is ambitious of serving the United States. Instead, he placed his confidence in one who, whatever his talents, lacked those qualities of character and professional discipline which Clark so evidently possessed. But, while he had had no experience in planning a city, he was available, he had some politically powerful friends, he was a war veteran who had been wounded in service, and, perhaps most important of all, time was pressing. Jefferson unquestionably had his own ideas about the planning of the capital, some of which he disclosed to the President from time to time. The Commissioners themselves, often uninformed until after important decisions had been made, were understandably puzzled about the nature of their role under the law. They were also, up to a point, discreetly deferential. But the original interference which Jefferson so unconvincingly sought to justify was to continue, providing only another of many testimonials to the prevailing sense of urgency so keenly felt by Washington. No one could reasonably doubt that in all of the maneuvers to establish the Federal City as soon as possible,

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the President was in the saddle, guiding with a tight rein and also making frequent applications of the spur. This crucial communication has never been found. It was not written by Washington, though of course it was done at his prompting and with his sanction. Nor was Jefferson called upon to draft it, as he was in so many instances involving instructions, proclamations, conveyances, and agenda of proceedings for establishing the Federal District and the Federal City. Instead, the task was assigned to Daniel Carroll, who for professed reasons of delicacy would not serve as a Commissioner while a member of Congress but who nevertheless consented to act as agent in this matter so decisively affecting the future of the national capital. The cause of the delay is not known. But his tardy responses to other calls for prompt action suggest that responsibility for the late beginning lay with him. Assuming that the authoritative source of the orders would be taken for granted—or perhaps because this had been made clear in preceding discussions—he did not feel it necessary to say that these came from the President and reflected his wishes. But at this stage it was not necessary to carry into effect the decision already arrived at that these would be in the vicinity of Hamburg on the Tiber—those other objects about which Jefferson pretended not to have sufficient information. He had already told them to suspend efforts to induce David Burnes to come to terms. This, his letter made clear, had been only a diversionary tactic and they were now authorized to resume negotiations with him. His limited assignment was far less arduous than that given to Ellicott, who was also expected to have his preliminary survey of the Federal District ready at the same time. Ellicott did accomplish his mission with remarkable promptness and efficiency, despite inclement weather, an attack of influenza, and a lack of competent assistants. But this was not what he had been ordered to do. His indiscreet talk did even more to nullify the strategy. Immediately after his arrival in Georgetown, Deakins and Stoddert reported the disturbing news to Washington. Faced with this dilemma, he sought the counsel of his Secretary of State. Then, after consulting with Washington, he put the essence of the message in a postscript. On learning from Deakins and Stoddert that the owners of lots in Hamburg had agreed to cede them to anyone authorized by the President to accept title, Washington gave them the required authority. He knew that in doing so this would expose them as agents of the public, but his willingness to make the disclosure provided one further proof of his conviction that the lands along the Tiber and in the vicinity of Hamburg were indeed indispensable. In the fall of it had taken several weeks for the agents even to find out the number of lots in Hamburg and the names of the their widely scattered owners. More important, it gave Washington the chance to bring his presence to bear in the negotiations. The first was a proclamation drafted on the 10th of March but not to be issued until these negotiations had been concluded. Also, with the Commissioners authorized to exercise their lawful responsibility, Jefferson must have known that his own suggestions for the Federal City could be effectively conveyed to them through Daniel Carroll, either by himself or by Madison. That key document, together with the draft of the proclamation and other papers pertaining to the new capital, he handed over sometime before noon on the 21st of March when Washington departed from Philadelphia. This significant fact, often overlooked, is implicit in the employment of Deakins and Stoddert and in the instructions given them to acquire lands in the area designated. This area, which he envisioned as the heart of the capital, lay on the right bank of the Tiber, with public parks, gardens, and walks facing the river and providing long vistas downstream. Jefferson had had in contemplation such open spaces for public ornament and use when he drew his first sketch in the summer of placing the center of the capital on the Eastern Branch. But, whatever the accidental or other causes which led Washington to shift the focus to the Tiber, his decision was both fortunate and enduring. In Notes on Virginia written a decade earlier, Jefferson had indicated at a few locations the depth of the river channel from its mouth to Alexandria and the head of tidewater. But this information he must have drawn from his incomparable collection of atlases, geographies, and voyages dating back to the middle of the 17th century. Both for the survey of the river in the vicinity chosen for the Federal City and for the recording of soundings, he was probably obliged to depend upon some manuscript map drawn especially for the purpose. Given his insistence upon the importance of presenting such information in the map of the City, it is reasonable to suppose that the suggestion came from him. Later, finding that soundings were not

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inserted in the first engraved plan of the City, he sought to have them added to the plate. The omission, among other things, led to his demand for rectification in the second map published in 1791. As his sketch shows, Jefferson knew that the Potomac at the mouth of the Tiber contained no water for commerce. In shifting his plan from the Eastern Branch to the Tiber, he was compelled by the nature of the terrain to reverse his means of achieving the two objects. But in both instances he kept firmly in view the concept of the useful and the ornamental which he had long since imbibed from his classical studies. In fact its area comprehended about the fifteen hundred acres which the President hoped would emerge from negotiations with the Georgetown and Carrollsburg proprietors. Washington had been assured that those of Georgetown would permit the extension of the limits to double that size if the landowners should be allowed to retain every third lot. This was apparently unacceptable. But this, he thought, might have been pressing matters too much and so he confided the greatly expanded concept only to Daniel Carroll. Both the extent of his plan and the trebling of the area which came when Washington arrived in Georgetown derived from the effort to accommodate the contending interest of landowners. Even so, Washington found himself caught between the two opposed personalities and their disparate views. On the one hand was his Secretary of State, a pragmatic idealist whose extensive study of European ideas of taste and grandeur, ancient and modern, was informed by a thorough understanding of the principles of the new republic and the practicalities it faced. Faced with these opposed embodiments of taste and temperament, the choices that Washington made between them tells us much of himself. Anxious and urgent, perhaps assured also that he could withhold approval of any proposals which on mature consideration and under other circumstances might prove unacceptable, he concentrated on the business of reconciling the competing local interests whose recalcitrance might frustrate all his hopes. In pursuing this primary goal, he seems not to have been aware of the magic his presence on the scene would work, bringing to bear a force which none dared openly oppose.

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## 9: [USC03] 42 USC Ch. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

*Political party that arose in s. Jackson was the first Democratic president. Supported limited government and represented farmers, laborers and settlers. Since the New Deal, Democrats have emphasized the role of the federal government in promoting social, economic and political opportunities for all citizens.*

A collection of scholarly works about individual liberty and free markets. A project of Liberty Fund, Inc. Hyneman and Donald Lutz Indianapolis: A Selected List of Political Writings by Americans Between and The following bibliography is based upon a comprehensive reading of the political literature of the founding era and is designed to assist those interested in the study of American political theory by identifying items worthy of attention. If the topic of the piece is not apparent from its title, the editors have, in most instances, provided annotation. If an item lacks annotation, as is the case with many sermons, this is because the content is either so broad as to defy easy categorization, or the content is so typical for such a piece that there is no point in repetitiously noting that fact. The information is sufficient for an investigator to be able to identify those pieces dealing with a specific topic he or she might wish to study. We enter no comment on the pieces printed in this collection. The editors have roughly divided the items in the bibliography into three categories. If there is no asterisk, the piece is deemed of interest to someone studying American political theory, but the level of analysis is low. One asterisk identifies pieces with substantial theoretical content, and two asterisks indicate pieces that these editors feel are candidates for inclusion among the best theoretical writing by Americans during the founding era. Major bibliographies compiled by historians on some part of what is here defined as the founding era usually will be found to have a 20 to 30 percent overlap with the following bibliography. The items cited by such historians but not included below are not lacking in historical interest or importance, but simply do not have sufficient theoretical content or interest for inclusion here. A dagger at the end of a citation indicates a piece that is reproduced in these volumes. In Charles Francis Adams, ed. Boston Gazette, January 23, 30, February April 17, Reproduced in Merrill Jensen, ed. From Charles Francis Adams, ed. The Rights of the Colonists. Analysis of the Report of the Committee of the Virginia Assembly. Alien and Sedition Acts, free speech, and free press. Liberty of Speech and of the Press: Charges to a Grand Jury. The Glory of America. Candid Animadversions on a Petition. The Dangers of American Liberty. From Seth Ames, ed. Defends Federalists against charges by Jeffersonians. Observations on the Pernicious Practice of the Law. Boston, , 52 pp. Lawyers are not needed for good government, but they have insinuated themselves into it with pernicious consequences. Massachusetts Centinel, January 9, Supports proposed United States Constitution. The tongue as the principal medium for displaying corruption, and the effect it has on people and society. Government and Liberty Described. Concerning Taxes to Support Religious Worship. Truth is Great and Will Prevail. A Sermon Election Day. Vermont Election Day Sermon. A standard rehearsal of Whig political principles. Massachusetts Election Day Sermon. Prosperity and political success of American colonies laid to the moral virtues of the people. Continued success depends upon preserving these virtues. Advice to the Privileged Orders. A Discourse on Education. Harvard University, , pp. Addressed to Men of All Parties. The duties of rulers. Size of electorate and of the legislature important. The History of New England, 3 vols. Equality and public virtue as the basis for true republicanism. An Essay on the African Slave Trade. A Caution and Warning to Great Britain. A Mite Cast into the Treasury: Or, Observations on Slave-Keeping. Serious Considerations on Several Important Subjects. Compendium of Quaker political principles. Indian Natives of the Continent. Thoughts on the Nature of War. Select Letters on the Trade and Government of America. Prominent American explains how colonists see their government and place within the Empire. Before the Republicans of Connecticut. Good on equality, Federalist rhetoric, elitism, and corruption. Or the Rector Vindicated. Reproduced in Bernard Bailyn, ed. On the encouragement of knowledge. A rehearsal of the reasons for separating from England. On the Necessity of Popular Support of Government. First printed in London, ; reprinted in Newburyport, Mass. Virginia Gazette, June 8 and 15, On the essential equality of the

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sexes. Reprinted in *The Annals of America*, vol. *An Essay on the Natural Equality of Men*. An Address to the Freemen of. Proper treatment of colonials who maintained friendly relations with the British within territory held by British forces. Considerations on the Society or Order of Cincinnati. Connecticut Election Day Sermon. On liberty of conscience. Philadelphia, March 13, *Christian and Civil Liberty*. The basis for civil liberty lies in Christian thought. *The Appeal Farther Defended*. To the Voters of Anne-Arundel County. *Maryland Journal*, February 13, *Sketches of the Principles of Government*. *Boston Gazette*, January 27, To the Citizens of the State of New York. *New York Journal*, November 8, To the People of the State of New York. *New York Journal*, December 13, *An Account of the Trial of Thomas Cooper*. Cooper edits the proceedings of the trial against him under the Alien and Sedition Acts. *On the Federal Government*, No. *New York Packet*, October 5 and 16, , respectively. Da Capo Press, Summarizes American political history showing how it leads naturally to the Constitution. Good on virtue, oaths, and basic principles of government. *Essay on Political Society*. On the supremacy of the Constitution and how it is to be enforced.

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