

4. All debts due from this state in tobacco, for tobacco borrowed, or payable in that article, shall be discharged and paid in tobacco, agreeable to the terms of the loan or contract; and the debt contracted for cloathing may be paid by the sale or exchange of public flour or tobacco.—*ibid.* § 4.

5. Every person, having any claim against any subject of this state, convicted and attainted of treason, and whose property has been, or may be sold by virtue of the act to dispose of confiscated British property, may lay his claim, before the *auditor-general*, who shall liquidate the same, and the balance, if any, shall be signed by the *auditor*, and being passed by the *intendant*, may be delivered by the claimant to the treasurer of the western shore, who shall assign to him any bond or bonds taken for the sale of the estate of which he is a creditor, that may be lodged in the treasury, or he may receive the money therefor, or a certificate which may be discounted in taxes, at the option of the claimant or creditor, provided the same do not exceed the amount of the forfeited property sold.—*April, 1782, c. 36, § 2.*

6. *Claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, how settled. 1784, c. 65.*

8. No claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county, to the persons whose property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to attachments, and the proper means taken by him to secure his claim out of such debts.—1786, c. 18, § 3.

9. Any citizen of this state having any claim against this state for money, may commence and prosecute his action at law for the same against this state as defendant, by issuing a summons directed to the attorney-general, and sending with such summons a short note expressing the cause of action, and such person may declare, that the state is indebted unto him in any sum he thinks proper, and the attorney-general shall plead thereto, and the issue shall be made up, and the jury shall try such issue or issues, and if they find for the plaintiff, they may assess such damages as they may think just, and the same shall be paid by the state, with costs, if the jury find more due to the plaintiff, than admitted by the auditor, but if the jury find for the state, the plaintiff shall pay costs of suit, and be liable to execution therefor, and the attorney-general shall exhibit the claim of the state, if any, and if the jury shall find that the plaintiff is indebted to the state, they may find accordingly, and judgment may thereupon be entered and given against him for such sum and costs of suit, and such plaintiff may appeal in the same manner as private persons can by law appeal in suits between them, on giving bond with security, and the attorney-general may also appeal if he thinks proper.—1786, c. 55, § 2.

10. Where any person shall file a bill in chancery against the state,  
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