

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS, NOVEMBER, 1779. 11

Emitted by resolve of December convention, in the year 1775, to be redeemed or sunk on or before the 1st of January, 1786	} currency.	
Emitted by resolve of August convention, in the year 1776, to be redeemed or sunk on or before the 1st of January, 1786 (of this emission £. 100,000 was set apart to exchange the emission of July, 1775)	} currency.	200,666 13 4
Borrowed on loan to this state, from December, 1777, to August, 1779, and payable with interest	} currency.	200,666 13 4
Certificates issued agreeable to an act of assembly for the payment of the journal of accounts, and other purposes, passed March 17, 1778, and redeemable in three years from	} currency.	322,783 12 11
Advanced Mr. Charles Wallace, the difference of expence between a copper cover and slate one, and the expence of the iron rod for the stadthouse	} sterling.	11,320 0 0
		1,455 2 8

8th. That it is the opinion of the committee, that of the sum required by congress, nine million of dollars be raised by four assessments on all property; that the first payment of one million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars be collected and paid into the continental treasury before the first of March next; that the second payment of one million five hundred thousand dollars be collected and paid into the continental treasury on or before the first of June next; that the third payment of two million nine hundred and sixty thousand dollars be collected and paid into the continental treasury on or before the first day of August next; and the fourth payment of two million four hundred and sixty thousand dollars be collected and paid into the continental treasury on or before the first day of October next.

9th. That it is the opinion of the committee, that all British property within this state be seized and consigned to the use of the state, for the following reasons:

1st. Because the king of Great-Britain by his proclamation declared, and the parliament of that nation by statute pronounced, the people of this state to be in rebellion; for which cause, by the law of that kingdom, the property of the people here, who had been active and concerned in the present glorious revolution, would have been liable to forfeiture and confiscation, and at the mercy of the cruel and tyrannical monarch of Great-Britain. To deter one nation from commencing and waging an unjust war on another, the risque and consequences ought to be equal.

2d. Because the parliament of Great-Britain by statute declared the property of the people of this state, found and taken by any of the subjects of that nation on the high seas, liable to seizure and confiscation, and in consequence thereof considerable property of the subjects of this state hath been seized on the high seas and confiscated.

3d. Because considerable property of the subjects of this state hath been seized within the state and applied to the use of the British army or navy, or wantonly destroyed within the state by the fleets and armies of the king of Great-Britain.

4th. Because the king and parliament of Great-Britain commenced, and continue to prosecute, an unjust war against the people of the United States, whereby this state has been involved in a very great expence, and by the law of nations, the people of Great-Britain, in their separate and collective capacity, are answerable not only for all expences incurred by this state in consequence of the war, but for any injury or damage sustained by any of the subjects of the state since the commencement of the war. Wherefore your committee are of opinion, justice and the practice of nations justify the making reprisals, and seizing and confiscating all British property.

5th. Because this state, compelled by the tyranny of the king of Great-Britain, and the open hostilities committed by his fleets and armies; to wage war in defence of its rights, was finally obliged to separate from the British empire, and to become a sovereign and independent state; whereby the subjects of Great-Britain became aliens and enemies to this state, and as such incapable of holding any property within it, and the same thereby became vested in the state.

6th. Because it is not in the power of this state to raise the sums necessary to carry on and defend itself in the present just and necessary war, without compelling many of its subjects to sell and dispose of their property to raise the taxes. Wherefore the committee are of opinion, that justice, policy, and necessity, dictate the propriety of first selling and applying British property towards defraying the expences of the war.

10th. That it is the opinion of the committee, that of the sum required by congress, five million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars be raised by the sale of British property, and that one million five hundred and eighty thousand dollars be paid into the continental treasury, on or before the first day of February next.

11th. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the sum required monthly by congress be paid into the continental treasury, agreeable to the requisition, and that any deficiency be made up out of the money arising from the sale of British property.

12th. That it is the opinion of the committee, that the debt due from this state be discharged as soon as may be out of the money arising from the sale of British property.

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13th. That