

doing what is unjust, and by the same law of nature he is obliged to advance the happiness of mankind, as he has ability and opportunity; but it leaves him to judge in what instances, and by what means he will do it. The law of nature considers all mankind as one great society, and obliges them in this view not to hurt one another, and mutually to do for one another all such kind offices as are in their power.

“Every man has naturally a right to make use of his own force, either for his own defence, when he is in danger of being injured, or to obtain reparation, and to inflict punishment, when he has been injured.

“If any person has injured us, by taking from us what is our own, or by withholding from us what in strict justice is due to us; the law of nature not only allows us to make reprisals, by seizing upon so much of his goods, as is equivalent to what we have lost, where we cannot recover the very thing itself; but it gives us property likewise in the goods so taken. Besides the person who immediately does the injury, others may be so concerned in it, as to be under an obligation with him of making good the damages arising from it.”

“The several members of a civil society are parties by the law of nations in any injury that the society does: for this law considers such a society as one collective person: and consequently an injury, which is the act of this collective person, must in the view of this law be the concurrent act of its several parts or members.”

From the above it is manifest, that if the war is considered as a *civil* war from the 19th day of April, 1775, to the 4th day of July, 1776, and the nation of Great-Britain was the aggressor, she is, and the individuals of that nation are, by the principles of justice,