

eral Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That whosoever shall be convicted of having two wives or two husbands at one and the same time, shall be whipped on his or her bare back thirty-nine lashes, and be imprisoned during life at hard labor, and the second marriage shall be void. And if any man or woman being unmarried shall knowingly marry the husband or wife of another person, such man or woman shall be punished as aforesaid, and the first wife or husband of the person offending against this act shall have a bill of divorce from board and bed granted by the governor for the time being against the husband or wife so offending, if desired within one year after conviction.

Passed January 12, 1705-6. Allowed to become a law by lapse of time, in accordance with the proprietary charter, having been considered by the Queen in Council, October 24, 1709, and not acted upon. See Appendix II, Section III, and the Acts of Assembly passed September 19, 1785, Chapter 1187; September 15, 1786, Chapter 1241; April 5, 1790, Chapter 1516; April 13, 1795, Chapter 1861; April 4, 1799, Chapter 2051; April 4, 1807, P. L. 133, and March 31, 1860, P. L. 392. Repealed by the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 451.

CHAPTER CXXIV.

AN ACT AGAINST SODOMY AND BUGGERY.

[Section I.] Be it enacted by John Evans, Esquire, by the Queen's royal approbation Lieutenant-Governor under William Penn, Esquire, absolute Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons shall be convicted of sodomy and buggery (provided he or they be at the age of discretion, and consenting thereunto) [he or they] shall suffer imprisonment at hard labor during life, and shall be whipped at the discretion of the

magistrates (not exceeding thirty-nine lashes at one time) every three months during the first year after conviction. And if a married person be legally convicted of buggery, he or she shall suffer the same punishment, and the injured husband or wife (if required) shall have a bill of divorcement from bed and board; which divorce, as also all other divorces, shall be granted by the governor or lieutenant-governor for the time being, if required within one year after conviction.

Passed January 12, 1705-6. Allowed to become a law by lapse of time, in accordance with the proprietary charter, having been considered by the Queen in Council, October 24, 1709, and not acted upon. See Appendix II, Section III, and the Acts of Assembly passed May 31, 1718, Chapter 236; September 19, 1785, Chapter 1187; September 15, 1786, Chapter 1241; April 5, 1790, Chapter 1516; April 18, 1795, Chapter 1861; April 4, 1799, Chapter 2051; March 21, 1806, P. L. 570, and March 31, 1860, P. L. 392. Repealed by the Act of March 31, 1860, P. L. 451.

CHAPTER CXXV.

AN ACT AGAINST BURNING OF HOUSES.

[Section I.] Be it enacted by John Evans, Esquire, by the Queen's royal approbation Lieutenant-Governor under William Penn, Esquire, absolute Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That whosoever shall be convicted of willfully burning any man's house, warehouse, outhouse, barn or stable, shall forfeit his or her whole estate to the party suffering, and be imprisoned all their lives in the House of Correction at hard labor, to the behoof of the said party suffering. And whosoever shall be convicted of maliciously and voluntarily firing any stacks or ricks of corn, hay, wood or fence, or any vessel, boat or canoe, shall make fourfold satisfaction to the party wronged, and suffer im-