

## CHAPTER CCI.

## AN ACT DIRECTING APPEALS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

[Section I.] Be it enacted by Charles Gookin, Esquire, by the royal approbation, Lieutenant-Governor, under William Penn, Esquire, Proprietary and Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and 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 no judgment, sentence, or decree of any of the supreme courts, or courts of admiralty in this province, shall be so final but that the party grieved therewith may appeal to the King, his heirs and successors, so that such appellant does deposit the sum or sums recovered or decreed against him, or become bound, with one or more sufficient sureties to the party for whom such judgment or sentence is given by recognizance in double the sum adjudged, to be recovered by the sentence, decree or judgment of the said courts, or any of them, with conditions that the person or persons appealing shall and [will], within eighteen months after, prosecute his or their appeal in Great [Britain] with effect; and if the judgment or decree be affirmed there, or that the appellant fails in the prosecution of his said appeal within the time aforesaid, then the said appellant or party in whose name the appeal is made, shall pay all the debts, damages and costs adjudged upon the former judgment, sentence or decree, and all such costs and damages as shall be awarded for delaying execution; or they the sureties shall do the same for him, whereto the judges, before whom the recognizance is given, shall subscribe their hands; and then execution shall stay, and the appellant, if taken in execution, shall be discharged.

Passed May 28, 1715. Repealed by the Lords Justices in Council August 25, 1719. See Appendix IV, Section II. Notice of the repeal of this act does not seem to have reached Pennsylvania, as it was printed as in force in all the revisions down to the Revolution.