

May 5, 1841, P. L. 350; April 6, 1843, P. L. 175; March 14, 1846, P. L. 124; March 9, 1847, P. L. 279; (the two acts of) April 11, 1848, P. L. 525, 536; January 24, 1849, P. L. 676; April 5, 1849, P. L. 344; April 9, 1849, P. L. 524; April 10, 1849, P. L. 619; March 13, 1850, P. L. 178; April 2, 1850, P. L. 312; April 22, 1850, P. L. 556; April 25, 1850, P. L. 569; April 26, 1850, P. L. 577; March 15, 1851, P. L. 163; April 3, 1851, P. L. 868; April 10, 1851, P. L. 505; April 15, 1851, P. L. 661; March 1, 1852, P. L. 100; March 18, 1852, P. L. 645; April 5, 1853, P. L. 295; April 26, 1854, P. L. 501; May 5, 1854, P. L. 572; May 6, 1854, P. L. 603; December 14, 1854, P. L. (1855) 724; April 27, 1855, P. L. 368; April 9, 1856, P. L. 294; (the two acts of) April 11, 1856, P. L. 304, 315; April 21, 1856, P. L. 484; April 2, 1859, P. L. 352; April 6, 1859, P. L. 383; March 20, 1860, P. L. 204; March 31, 1860, P. L. 382; April 3, 1860, P. L. 630; March 22, 1861, P. L. 185; March 27, 1862, P. L. 192; April 1, 1863, P. L. 188; (the three acts of) April 22, 1863, P. L. 533, 543, 572; August 10, 1864, P. L. 962; March 22, 1865, P. L. 30; March 27, 1865, P. L. 44; April 12, 1866, P. L. 864; (the two acts of) April 17, 1866, P. L. 108, 1004; May 17, 1866, P. L. 1085; March 23, 1867, P. L. 43; April 10, 1867, P. L. 67; April 2, 1868, P. L. 3; April 28, 1868, P. L. 1151; April 17, 1869, P. L. 68; January 26, 1870, P. L. 13; February 23, 1870, P. L. 32; June 15, 1871, P. L. 387; April 13, 1872, P. L. 1140; March 7, 1873, P. L. 222; May 25, 1874, P. L. 222; May 26, 1874, P. L. 229; March 18, 1875, P. L. 32; April 6, 1876, P. L. 18; April 28, 1876, P. L. 52; (the two acts of) May 13, 1876, P. L. 158, 160; May 18, 1876, P. L. 181; March 23, 1877, P. L. 29; April 17, 1878, P. L. 22; (the four acts of) May 25, 1878, P. L. 149, 151, 152, 155; June 12, 1878, P. L. 187; March 6, 1879, P. L. 4; June 11, 1879, P. L. 141; May 26, 1881, P. L. 35; (the two acts of) June 8, 1881, P. L. 69, 84; June 10, 1881, P. L. 97; (the two acts of) June 20, 1883, P. L. 136, 138; May 28, 1885, P. L. 24; June 3, 1885, P. L. 55; June 24, 1885, P. L. 160; April 28, 1887, P. L. 73; May 25, 1887, P. L. 270; May 9, 1889, P. L. 166; May 13, 1889, P. L. 197; May 23, 1889, P. L. 277; May 12, 1891, P. L. 53; May 20, 1891, P. L. 102; June 1, 1891, P. L. 159; May 19, 1893, P. L. 108; May 25, 1893, P. L. 136; May 31, 1893, P. L. 1838; June 6, 1893, P. L. 329; May 22, 1895, P. L. 113; May 28, 1895, P. L. 124.

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## CHAPTER CCIX.

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AN ACT FOR THE EASE OF SUCH AS CONSCIENTIOUSLY SCRUPLE  
TO TAKE THE SOLEMN AFFIRMATION FORMERLY ALLOWED IN  
GREAT BRITAIN.

Forasmuch as divers of the inhabitants of this province, who  
may be serviceable in the government, do conscientiously scru-

ple to take the solemn affirmation formerly allowed as aforesaid, therefore we desire it may be enacted:

[Section I.] And 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, 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 from henceforth all persons in this province who conscientiously scruple to take the said affirmation who shall be required upon any lawful occasion to take the [same in] any case, or upon any occasion whatsoever, and shall declare their [assent to] the effect or purport thereof, according to the form and manner herein[after] prescribed, shall be allowed so to do, upon the question put, in these or the like words, viz.:

“Dost thou solemnly declare?” adding the proper words which the affirmant is to answer or assent unto, according as the case may require, whether it be for giving evidence or for qualifying the affirmants to serve on assemblies, or as magistrates, officers, inquests or jurymen, or upon any other account whatsoever, where an oath is or shall be required; which said assent shall be expressed by the affirmant’s answering “Yea” or “Yes.” And that the affirmation hereby prescribed shall be adjudged and taken, and is hereby declared and enacted to be of the same force and as available in law as an oath, in all courts of justice and other places within this government.

[Section II.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, [That if] any person or persons taking the said affirmation hereby prescribed, shall be lawfully convicted of willfully, falsely and corruptly affirming or declaring any matter, cause or thing, which if the same had been upon oath, would have amounted, by the laws and statutes of Great Britain, to willful, and corrupt perjury, every such person so offending, shall incur the same penalties and forfeitures as by the said laws and statutes, are enacted against persons legally convicted of willful and corrupt perjury, and shall forever thereafter be incapable of bearing any office or giving evi-

dence in any court or before any judicial authority in this province.

Passed May 28, 1715. Repealed by the Lords Justices in Council July 21, 1719. See Appendix IV, Section II.

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## CHAPTER CCX.

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### AN ACT FOR CONTINUING A FRIENDLY CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE INDIANS.

Whereas the maintaining and cultivating of a friendly correspondence and preserving a good understanding with the native Indians, the first possessors of these lands, hath been found by continued experience to be great means of securing this province in peace and tranquillity (when many of the adjacent provinces have fallen under the calamities of war and cruelty from their neighboring Indians). In order whereunto, and for preventing abuses and indirect dealing with them:

[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, 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 all charges of necessary treaties with the Indians not exceeding fifty pounds per annum, shall, as heretofore, be defrayed by order of the governor and council to the provincial treasurer, for the time being, who shall from time to time pay the same out of the first money that shall come to his hands, and keep an account thereof to be laid before the assembly when called for, due credit being given, from time to time, for all presents received from the Indians.

[Section II.] And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall rob, kill, wound, beat or abuse any Indian at peace with this government, or who shall come on