

And the said mayor and recorder shall and are hereby enjoined to keep a register or registers of the names of such servants and by whom and to whom assigned and the term of years mentioned in the indenture with the date or time of assignment. And the said mayor shall at his going out of his mayoralty deliver the register or registers aforesaid to his successor to be carefully kept, to the end that all persons concerned may readily have access to the same.

Passed February 14, 1729-30. See Appendix XIII, Section I, and the Acts of Assembly passed September 2, 1738, Chapter 347; (repealed by the Act of Assembly passed February 3, 1742-43, Chapter 354, but revived by the repeal of that act by the King in council, December 17, 1746;) June 24, 1746, Chapter 371; August 19, 1749, Chapter 378; August 24, 1751, Chapter 391; March 27, 1789, Chapter 1414; April 15, 1851, P. L. 701; March 31, 1860, P. L. 332, and the immigration laws of the United States. As to Section VIII, see the note to the Act of Assembly passed November 27, 1700, Chapter 49.

CHAPTER CCCXV.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Whereas in compassion to such unhappy persons as by losses and other misfortunes have been rendered incapable to pay their debts, it is provided by an act of assembly of this government that if any person be imprisoned for debt or fines within this province and have no sufficient estate to satisfy the same, the debtor shall make satisfaction by servitude, according to the judgment of the court; but there being no provision made by the said law to compel the debtor to render any account of his or her estate, great abuses have been committed by persons claiming the benefit of that law in concealing their estates or making them over in trust, so that no clear discovery could be made of the same by the creditors; and it being found by experience that the service of the debtor has in no wise answered the end proposed in making the said law:

Therefore, for the relief of such prisoners who shall be willing to satisfy their creditors as far as they are able:

[Section I.] Be it enacted by the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esquire, [Lieutenant-] Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., by and with the advice and consent of the representatives of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons charged in execution for any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred pounds, from and after the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty, shall be minded to deliver up to his, her or their creditors all his, her or their effects towards the satisfaction of the debts where-with he, she or they stand charged, it shall and may be lawful for such prisoner to exhibit a petition to any of the courts of law within this province from whence the process issued upon which he, she or they was or were taken or charged in execution, certifying the cause or causes of his, her or their imprisonment and an account of his, her or their whole real and personal estate, with the dates of the securities wherein any part of it consists, and the deeds or notes relating thereunto, and the names of the witnesses to the same, as far as his, her or their knowledge extends thereto. And upon such petition the court may and is hereby required by order or rule of court to cause the prisoner to be brought up and the several creditors at whose suit he, she or they stand charged as aforesaid, and all other his or her creditors that are or can be known to the court, to be summoned to appear personally or by their attorney in court at a day to be appointed for that purpose; and upon the day of such appearance if any of the creditors summoned refuse or neglect to appear, upon affidavit of the due service of such rule or order, or upon affidavit made that the creditor or creditors are not to be found, the court shall in a summary way examine into the matter of such petition and hear what can or shall be alleged on either side for or against the discharge of such prisoner, and upon such an examination the court may and are hereby required to administer or tender to the prisoner an oath or affirmation to the effect following:

I, A. B., do solemnly (swear in the presence of Almighty God) or (sincerely and truly declare and affirm) that the account by me delivered into this honorable court in my petition to this court doth contain a full and true account of all my real and personal estate, debts, credits and effects whatsoever which I or any in trust for me have or at the time of my imprisonment had, or am or was in any respect entitled to, in possession, remainder or reversion (except the wearing apparel and bedding for me or my family, and the tools or instruments of my trade or calling, not exceeding five pounds in value in the whole), and that I have not at any time since my imprisonment or before directly or indirectly sold, leased, assigned or otherwise disposed or made over in trust, for myself or otherwise, other than as mentioned in such account, any part of my lands, estate, goods, stock, money, debts or other real or personal estate whereby to have or expect any benefit or profit to myself or to defraud any of my creditors to whom I am indebted.

And in case the prisoner shall in open court take the said oath or affirmation, and upon such examination and his or her taking the said oath or affirmation the creditors shall be satisfied with the truth thereof, the court may immediately order the lands, goods and effects contained in such account, or so much of them as may be sufficient to satisfy the debts where-with he or she is or shall be charged [together with costs of suit],¹ and the fees due to the keeper of the gaol or prison from which the prisoner was brought, to be, by a short endorsement on the back of such petition signed by the prisoner, assigned to the creditors or one or more of them in trust for the rest of them [or to some proper person, to be by the said court appointed, in trust for all the creditors],¹ and by such assignment the estate, interest and property of the lands, goods, debts and effects so assigned shall be vested in the person or persons to whom such assignment is or shall be made, who may take possession of or sue for the same in his or their own name or names in like manner as assignees of commissioners of bankrupts, to which suit no release of the prisoner, his or her executors or administrators, or any trustee for him or her subsequent to such assignment shall be any bar; and immediately upon such

¹ Amended per order,—Andrew Hamilton, Speaker.

assignment executed the said prisoner shall be discharged out of custody by order of court, and such order shall be a sufficient warrant to the sheriff, gaoler or keeper of such prison to discharge the said prisoner if detained for the causes mentioned in such petition and no other, and he is hereby required to discharge and set him or her at liberty forthwith without fee; nor shall such sheriff or gaoler be liable to any action of escape or other suit or information upon that account. And the person or persons to whom the said effects shall be assigned, paying the fees to the gaoler or keeper of the prison in whose custody the party discharged was, shall and are hereby required to divide the effects so assigned among the creditors and all the persons for whom they shall be intrusted in proportion to their respective debts. But in case the person or persons at whose suit such prisoner was charged in execution or any other creditor shall not be satisfied with the truth of such oath or affirmation, but shall desire further time to inform himself of the matters contained therein, the said court may and shall remand the said prisoner, and direct the said prisoner and the person or persons dissatisfied with such oath or affirmation to appear at another day to be appointed by the said court some time within the term next following the time of such examination; and if at such second day so to be appointed the creditor or creditors dissatisfied with such oath or affirmation shall make default in appearing, or in case he or they shall appear but shall be unable to discover any estate or effects of the prisoner omitted in such his or her petition, or to show any probability of his or her having been forsworn, or to have declared falsely in the said oath or affirmation, then the said court shall immediately cause the said prisoner to be discharged upon such assignment of his or her effects in manner as aforesaid unless such creditor or creditors do insist upon his or her being detained in prison, and do agree by writing under his hand to pay and allow any sum of money that shall be assessed by the said court not exceeding three shillings per week unto the said prisoner, to be paid the second day of every week so long as he or she shall continue in prison at his, her or their suit, on failure of the payment of which weekly sum at any

time the said prisoner shall forthwith, upon application to the court or to any three justices of the said court in the vacation, be discharged by such order as aforesaid. But in case the said prisoner shall refuse to take the said oath or affirmation, or having taken the same shall be detected of falsity therein, he or she shall be presently remanded.

[Section II.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no person to be discharged by this act shall any time hereafter be imprisoned by reason of any judgment or decree obtained for payment of money only, or for any debt, damages, contempts, costs, sum or sums of money contracted, occurred, [sic] occasioned, owing or growing due before the time of his or her discharge, but that upon every arrest upon every such judgment or decree, or for such debts, damages or contempts, costs, sum and sums of money, it shall and may be lawful for any judge of the court where the process issued, upon showing the duplicate of such prisoner's discharge or discharges, to release and discharge out of custody such prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid; and the judge is hereby empowered so to do, so as every such prisoner or prisoners arrested or detained upon execution or mesne process do give a warrant of attorney to appear to every such action and to plead thereunto.

[Section III.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any action of escape or any suit or action be brought against any justice or justices of the peace, sheriff, gaoler or keeper of any prison for performing their office in pursuance of this act, they may plead the general issue and give this act in evidence; and if the plaintiff be nonsuited or discontinue his action or verdict pass against him or judgment upon demurrer, the defendant shall have treble costs.

Provided, That the discharge of any person by virtue of this act shall not acquit any other person from such debt, sum or sums of money or any part thereof, but that all others shall be answerable for the same in such manner [as] before the passing of this act.

And provided, That this act shall not extend to discharge any person out of prison who shall stand chargeable at the suit of the Crown only.

[Section IV.] Provided always, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That notwithstanding the discharges of the person of such prisoner or prisoners as aforesaid, all and every debt and debts due or owing from the said prisoner or prisoners, and all and every judgment or judgments had and taken and decree obtained against him or her, shall stand and be good and effectual in the law to all intents and purposes against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels of the said prisoner so discharged as aforesaid, which he, she or they or any other person or persons in trust for him, her or them at the time of such discharge hath or have or at any time hereafter shall or may be anyways seized or possessed of, interested in or entitled to, either in law or equity, except his, her or their wearing apparel, bedding for his, her or their families and working tools and implements necessary for his, her or their occupations, not exceeding the value of five pounds in the whole; and it shall and may be lawful to and for such creditor or creditors of such prisoner or prisoners so discharged as aforesaid, his, her or their executors or administrators, to take out a new execution against the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels of such prisoner or prisoners (except as are before excepted) for the satisfaction of his, her or their debts in such sort, manner and form as he, she or they might have done if the person or persons of such prisoner or prisoners had never been taken in execution, any act, statute, law or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

[Section V.] Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such person who shall take such oath or affirmation as aforesaid shall upon any indictment for perjury in any matter or particular contained in the said oath or affirmation be convicted by his or her own confession or by verdict of twelve men, the person so convicted shall suffer all the pains and forfeitures which may by law be inflicted on any person convicted of willful perjury, and shall likewise be liable to be taken on any process *de novo* and charged in execution for the [said] debt in the same manner, as if he or she had never been discharged or taken in execution before, and shall never after have the benefit of this act.

[Section VI.] Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the effects so assigned shall not extend to satisfy the whole debts due to the creditors of the person or persons so discharged and the fees due to the gaoler, there shall be an abatement in proportion and such gaoler shall come in as a creditor for what shall be then due to him for his fees in proportion with the other creditors.

[Section VII.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where there are mutual debts between the debtor or debtors and his, her or their creditors, or if either party sue [or] be sued as executor or administrator where there are mutual debts between the testator or intestate and either party, one debt may be set against the other, and such matter may be given in evidence upon the general issue or pleaded in bar, as the nature of the case shall require; so as [at] the time of the pleading the general issue, where any such debt of the plaintiff, his testator or intestate, is intended to be insisted on in evidence, notice shall be given of the particular sum or debt so intended to be insisted on and upon what account it became due, or otherwise such matter shall not be allowed in evidence upon such general issue.

Provided, That where any rent shall be due from any prisoner or prisoners at the time of his or their respective discharges, no goods or chattels then lying or being in or upon the respective tenements or lands so in lease or liable to be distrained shall be removed or disposed of without the consent of the landlord or person to whom the rent is due, until the same, not exceeding one year's rent, be paid or satisfied; and that the landlord may use all lawful ways for the having and recovering his rent so as the same exceed not one year's rent by distress or otherwise as he might have had or could have done before the making of this act, anything herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And provided also, That this act shall not bar any absent or distant creditor who had not notice of the prisoner's application to the court as aforesaid.

And whereas, by an act of assembly of this province, entitled "An act for better determining debts and demands under forty

shillings,"¹ power is given to any one justice of the peace to hear and determine any debt or demand under forty shillings, and upon judgment given to award execution against the body and goods or effects of the defendant; in pursuance of the execution of which law many poor persons have been taken and imprisoned a long time for very small sums of money, to the utter ruin of their families and without any real benefit to the creditors; and forasmuch as it will be a very great hardship and charge upon a poor prisoner confined for a small debt to oblige him or her to apply to be discharged in the manner directed by this act for persons imprisoned for a greater sum: Therefore, for the ease of such poor persons:

[Section VIII.] Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any person or persons shall be charged in execution for any sum of money not exceeding in the whole the sum of forty shillings besides costs of suit, such person or persons may by petition apply to any two justices of the peace of the county or city where he or she is imprisoned and therein set forth the truth of his or her case with a true account of his or her whole effects, which justices shall thereupon give reasonable notice to the plaintiff or creditor to appear before them at a certain day and place to show if that the said debtor or debtors have some effects that he or she will not discover and yield up for payment of the debt and costs, at which day the defendant or defendants shall make such oath or affirmation as in the case of other debtors is by this act directed to be taken, the words "five pounds" in the said oath only excepted, and the words "twenty shillings" in the case of a single person and the words "fifty shillings" in the case of a married person to be taken or inserted instead thereof. And if the plaintiffs or creditors shall, upon notice given as aforesaid, neglect or refuse to appear, or appearing and not making out to the said justices that the debtor hath omitted to discover some of his or her effects in his or her petition or to shew any probability of his or her being forsworn in the said oath or affirmation, then the said justices shall immediately cause the said prisoner to be discharged upon his or her making an assignment to the

¹ Passed May 28, 1715, Chapter 211.

plaintiff on the said petition of all the effects contained therein, the wearing apparel to the value of twenty shillings if a single person and to the value of fifty shillings if a married person only excepted; and the persons of the debtor or debtors shall never after be arrested for the same debt or costs.

And whereas many persons may suffer by the oppression and exactions of gaolers and other inferior officers in the execution of process for debt:

For prevention whereof:

[Section IX.] Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no sheriff, under-sheriff, bailiffs or other officer or minister whatsoever shall at [any] time or times hereafter convey or carry or cause to be conveyed or carried any person or persons by him or them arrested, or being in his or their custody by virtue or color of any writ, process or warrant, to any tavern, alehouse or other public victualing or drinking-house or to the private house of any such officer without the voluntary consent of the person so taken or arrested; nor charge, demand, take or receive, or cause to be demanded, taken or received, directly or indirectly, any other or greater sum or sums of money than is or shall be by law allowed to be taken or demanded for such arrest, taking, detaining or waiting till the person or persons so arrested or in custody shall have given in an appearance or bail, as the case shall require, or agreed with the person or persons at whose suit or prosecution he, she or they shall be taken or arrested, or until he, she or they shall be sent to the proper gaol belonging to the county, city, town or place where such arrest or taking shall be; nor shall keep the person or persons so taken or arrested in any tavern, alehouse or other public victualing-house or private house of any officer, with or without the consent of the persons so arrested, above the space of twenty days; nor shall exact or take any reward, gratuity or money for keeping the person or persons so arrested or in custody out of gaol or prison; nor shall take or receive any other or greater sum or sums of money for one or more night's lodging or for a day's diet or other expenses than what shall be allowed as reasonable in such cases by some order or orders to be made by the justices of the respective courts of common

pleas within this province at some court to be held for such county, city, town or place where such arrest or taking shall [be], who are hereby authorized and required with all convenient expedition to make some standing order or orders for ascertaining such expenses within their respective counties or cities.

[Section X.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every sheriff, under-sheriff, gaoler, keeper of any prison or gaol or other person or persons whatsoever to whose custody or keeping any one so arrested or taken shall be committed on any pretense shall permit and suffer him, her or them so arrested or taken, at his, her or their will and pleasure, to send for and have any beer, ale, victuals or other necessary food from what place they please; and also to have and use such bedding, linen and other things as he, she or they shall think fit, without purloining or detaining the same or any part thereof, or enforcing or requiring him, her or them to pay for the having or using thereof, or putting any manner of restraint or difficulty upon him, her or them in using thereof or relating thereto.

[Section XI.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no fees shall be taken by any gaoler or keeper of any gaol or prison within this province for any prisoner's or prisoners' commitment or coming into gaol or chamber-rent there or discharge from thence or other expenses than what shall be allowed by law, until such fees shall be settled and established by the justices or judges of the respective county courts and other courts of record within this province for and in respect of the counties and courts to which they belong, who are hereby directed, empowered and required to settle and establish the same as soon as conveniently may be. And tables shall be made of the respective orders, rules and fees so settled and established and signed by the justices or judges of the respective county courts, courts of general quarter-sessions of the peace and other courts of record for the respective gaols within their respective jurisdictions, and signed by the mayor, recorder and aldermen for and in respect of the courts of record held before the mayor, recorder and aldermen of the city of

Philadelphia; which rules, orders and fees may from time to time be enlarged, reformed or altered and amended as occasion shall require by the judges of the supreme court by rules and orders of the said court to be signed by the judges of the same; and duplicates shall be transmitted to the respective county courts and other courts of record for which they are made to be entered of record and enrolled without any fee to be taken for the enrollment thereof.

[Section XII.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the several courts of common pleas and other courts of record in the several counties and cities of this province shall, at every time of the sitting or meeting of such court or courts, inquire whether such tables of fees and such rules as aforesaid be hung up and remain public and easy to be resorted to in the several prisons to the said courts respectively belonging and whether the same be duly complied with and observed, and cause eight days' notice to be given to the prisoners in the said prison of the time appointed for such inquiry, and shall inform themselves touching the same in the best manner they can and supply and redress whatever they find neglected or transgressed. And that the judges of the courts of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery shall likewise make inquiry of the matters aforesaid at all such courts and sessions of gaol delivery within this province for and in respect of the gaols and prisons within their respective jurisdictions, and shall expressly give it in charge to the grand jury to inquire concerning the same.

And for the more speedy punishing gaolers, bailiffs and others employed in the execution of process for extortions or other abuses in their respective offices and places:

[Section XIII.] Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That upon the petition of any prisoner or person, being or having been under arrest or in custody, complaining of any exaction or extortion by any gaoler, bailiff or other officer or person employed in the keeping or taking care of any gaol or prison, or the arresting or apprehending of any person or persons by virtue of any process or warrant, or any other abuse whatsoever committed or done in their respective offices or

places unto any of His Majesty's courts of record within this province from whence such process issued or under whose power such gaol or prison is, or to any two justices of such court in the time of vacation, or to the judges of the supreme court or any of them in their respective sessions of oyer and terminer or general gaol delivery, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, justices or judges to hear and determine the same in a summary way, and to make such order thereupon for redressing such abuse and punishing of such officer or person complained of and making reparation to the party or parties injured as they shall think just, together with the full costs of such complaint; and all orders and determinations which shall be made by the said courts or of the said justices or judges respectively in such summary way as herein prescribed shall have the same effect, force and virtue to all intents and purposes as any other orders of the said respective courts, and obedience thereunto may be enforced either by attachments ordered by the said respective courts or by attachments to be issued under the seal of the said courts by direction of the justice or judge making such order.

And for the preventing prisoners being imposed upon by being under a necessity of spending their money in prisons where strong liquors are sold:

[Section XIV.] Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no gaoler or keeper of any gaol or any sheriff or under-sheriff having the care or keeping of any gaol or prison within the province of Pennsylvania shall keep or suffer to be kept any tavern, public house or alehouse, or shall utter or sell to any person or persons under arrest or in prison any wine, rum, beer, ale, cider, punch or any other strong liquors other than what shall be allowed by the justices as aforesaid for a day's diet or expenses by such order to be made as aforesaid on pain of being removed from his or their office or offices of sheriff, under-sheriff or gaoler, upon complaint made to be heard and determined upon petition in a summary way as aforesaid before the justices in the respective courts of common pleas for the county to which such gaoler, sheriff or under-sheriff having the keeping of any gaol does belong.

And for the more effectual preventing oppressions to His Majesty's subjects within this province:

[Section XV.] Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That no sheriff within this province shall continue in his office of sheriff or occupy the said office above three years, and that no man who hath been sheriff or under-sheriff of any county by the space of three years shall be chosen sheriff of that county again within three years next ensuing upon pain of forfeiting two hundred pounds by him who shall occupy his office contrary to the effect and intent of this act.

[Section XVI.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That one act of general assembly of this province, entitled "An act about arrests and making debtors pay by servitude,"¹ be and is hereby repealed and made void.

Passed February 14, 1729-30. Apparently never considered by the Crown, but allowed to become a law by lapse of time, in accordance with the proprietary charter. See Volume III, Appendix V, Section I. As to Sections I-VIII, see the Acts of Assembly passed February 6, 1730-31, Chapter 321; February 2, 1765, Chapter 518; September 20, 1765, Chapter 531; February 24, 1770, Chapter 611; March 21, 1772, Chapter 645; January 22, 1774, Chapter 693; (the Ordinance passed) August 1, 1776, Chapter 727; (the Constitution of 1776, Plan of Government, Section XXVIII;) January 2, 1778, Chapter 777; December 20, 1784, Chapter 1121; March 30, 1785, Chapter 1148; September 16, 1785, Chapter 1183; February 28, 1787, Chapter 1261; March 15, 1787, Chapter 1275; March 27, 1789, Chapter 1411; March 27, 1790, Chapter 1496; (the Constitution of 1790, Article IX, Section XVI;) September 23, 1791, Chapter 1583; February 16, 1792, Chapter 1605; April 4, 1792, Chapter 1636; March 22, 1793, Chapter 1663; April 3, 1794, Chapter 1724; April 13, 1794, Chapter 1746; April 4, 1798, Chapter 1999; April 7, 1807, P. L. 167; March 26, 1808, P. L. 138; March 13, 1812, P. L. 114; December 21, 1812, P. L. (1813) 4; February 18, 1813, P. L. 81; (repealed by the Act of Assembly passed March 26, 1814, P. L. 216.)

As to Sections IX-XIII, see the Acts of Assembly passed March 26, 1814, P. L. 216; July 16, 1842, P. L. 391; April 11, 1856, P. L. 314; March 5, 1858, P. L. 70; March 24, 1858, P. L. 143; March 26, 1860, P. L. 262; March 31, 1864, P. L. 168; March 23, 1865, P. L. 690; March 2, 1866, P. L. 129; March 16, 1866, P. L. 211; March 30, 1866, P. L. 397; February 14, 1867, P. L. 199; April 9, 1867, P. L. 950; April 23, 1872, P. L. 527; February 20, 1873, P. L. 139; February 24, 1873, P. L. 154; June 11, 1885, P. L. 109.

As to Section XIV, see the Acts of Assembly passed April 5, 1790, Chapter 1516; April 4, 1807, P. L. 133; March 29, 1842, P. L. 192;

¹ Passed January 12, 1705-6, Chapter 153 and the note attached.

(the Resolution passed) March 17, 1843, P. L. 379; March 8, 1870, P. L. 356.

As to Section XV, see the note to the Act of Assembly passed January 12, 1705-6, Chapter 161; and see the Acts of Assembly passed February 6, 1730-31, Chapter 321; (the Constitution of 1776, Plan of Government, Section XXXI); September 13, 1785, Chapter 1175; September 29, 1789, Chapter 1452; and the Constitution of 1790, Article VI, Section I; 1838, Article VI, Section I; 1873, Article XIV, Sections I and II.

CHAPTER CCCXVI.

AN ACT FOR CONTINUING THE ENCOURAGEMENT FOR RAISING GOOD HEMP WITHIN THIS PROVINCE AND IMPOSING CERTAIN PENALTIES ON PERSONS MANUFACTURING OR WORKING UP UNSOUND AND UNMERCHANTABLE HEMP INTO CORDAGE AND CABLES.

Whereas by two several acts of assembly passed in the eighth and eleventh years of his late Majesty's reign the encouragement of one penny per pound was given for all good, sound, merchantable hemp raised within this province, and by another act made in the thirteenth year of his said late Majesty's reign a greater encouragement of one penny halfpenny per pound was given in lieu of the aforesaid one penny per pound for all good merchantable water-rotted hemp raised within this province, which said act is now near expired. And whereas it is found by experience that the aforesaid bounty granted by the last-recited act hath much encouraged many people within this province to apply themselves to the raising of good hemp and carefully to water-rot the same, which might be of very great service, as well for the use of the inhabitants of this province as for exportation, if due care were taken to prevent the mixing up bad hemp with the good hemp manufactured in this province.

Therefore that the good purposes by the aforesaid acts may be more fully answered:

[Section I.] Be it enacted by the Honorable Patrick Gordon, Esquire, [Lieutenant-] Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., by and with the advice and consent of the represen-