

and the other half part to the overseers of the poor of the place where the same shall happen, for the use of the poor of such township, or if by the overseers of the poor then wholly to the use of the poor.

[Section IV.] (Section VI, P. L.) Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person shall think him or herself aggrieved by the seizure of any such swine, hog, shoat or pig, as aforesaid, he may appeal to any justice of the peace of the said county who is hereby empowered to hear and finally determine the same; and if thereupon the said seizure be confirmed by such justice, the person so appealing, shall further, forfeit the sum of forty shillings to the use of the poor of the township where such seizure shall be made, such sum of forty shillings being deposited with such justice before he proceed to hear the said appeal and upon such confirmation delivered to the overseers of the poor, but otherwise returned to the appellant.

[Section V.] (Section VII, P. L.) Provided also, That nothing in this act shall extend to any part of the township of Germantown which lies northwestward of Livezey's lane and a line extended in the direction of the said lane to the north-easterly line of the said township.

Passed March 13, 1780. See the note to the Act of Assembly passed April 5, 1779, Chapter 842; and the Act of Assembly passed April 2, 1781, Chapter 934. Recorded L. B. No. 1, p. 362, &c.

CHAPTER DCCCXCIII.

AN ACT OF FREE AND GENERAL PARDON AND INDEMNITY FOR THE OFFENSES THEREIN MENTIONED.

(Section I, P. L.) Whereas divers unhappy disputes have heretofore subsisted between some of the subjects of this state within the city of Philadelphia, which, by mutual misunder-

standings, did, on the fourth day of October last, occasion a tumult and breach of the public peace within the said city, wherein sundry persons were unhappily killed in and near the house of James Wilson, Esquire, in Walnut street, within the said city, for which the several parties concerned therein stand bound by recognizance to answer in due course of law:

(Section II, P. L.) And whereas since the said tumult a cordial quietude has taken place, and as the rigorous prosecution of justice in all cases is not expedient, inasmuch as it may tend to perpetuate enmity and discord between the citizens of the same state, when union and harmony are so necessary against the common enemy; and it being also recommended by the supreme executive council of the state as a measure of public benefit to pass an act of indemnity and general pardon for the said offenses:

[Section I.] (Section III, P. L.) Be it enacted and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That all and every the person and persons, party and parties engaged in the said tumult and breach of the peace or who stand charged therewith or with any offense arising therefrom which is punishable by the laws of this commonwealth, by whatsoever name or names they are called or known, be and shall and they are hereby pardoned, released, indemnified and discharged to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

[Section II.] (Section IV, P. L.) Be it also enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this free pardon, indemnity and oblivion, by the general words, clauses and sentences before recited, shall be reputed, deemed, adjudged and expounded in all courts and elsewhere, most beneficial and available to all and singular the subjects, persons and parties before mentioned, and to every of them without any ambiguity, question or delay to be made, pleaded or objected by this commonwealth, the attorney-general thereof, or any person or persons acting under the authority thereof in their behalf. And also that this act shall be deemed, adjudged and taken to be a

public act and shall be judicially taken notice of as such by all judges, justices and other persons whomsoever without specially pleading the same.

Passed March 13, 1780. See the Acts of Assembly passed April 15, 1782, Chapter 979; March 28, 1785, Chapter 1147; March 17, 1786, Chapter 1213. Recorded L. B. No. 1, p. 363, &c.

CHAPTER DCCCXCIV.

AN ACT FOR INCORPORATING THE AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY HELD AT PHILADELPHIA FOR PROMOTING USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Section I, P. L.) Whereas the cultivation of useful knowledge and the advancement of the liberal arts and sciences in any country have the most direct tendency towards the improvement of agriculture, the enlargement of trade, the ease and comfort of life, the ornament of society and the increase and happiness of mankind:

(Section II, P. L.) And whereas this country of North America, which the goodness of Providence hath given us to inherit, from the vastness of its extent, the variety of its climate, the fertility of its soil, the yet unexplored treasures of its bowels, the multitude of its rivers, lakes, bays, inlets and other conveniences of navigation, offers to these United States one of the richest subjects of cultivation ever presented to any people upon earth:

(Section III, P. L.) And whereas the experience of ages shows that improvements of a public nature are best carried on by societies of liberal and ingenious men, uniting their labors, without regard to nation, sect or party in one grand pursuit, alike interesting to all, whereby mutual prejudices are worn off, a humane and philosophical spirit is cherished, and youth are stimulated to a laudable diligence and emulation in the pursuit of wisdom:

(Section IV, P. L.) And whereas, upon these principles divers