

shall be thereof convicted, every such person or persons so offending, for the first offence, shall stand in the pillory for one hour, and shall be publickly whipped on his, her or their bare backs with thirty-nine lashes, well laid on, and at the same time shall have his, her or their ears cut off, and nailed to the pillory; and for the second offence shall be whipped and pillored in like manner, and be branded on the forehead, in a plain and visible manner, with the letters **H. T.** (b)] 1780.

second of-
fence.

III. And whereas persons who have heretofore committed the offence of horse stealing have often escaped from justice, by reason of the insufficiency of the bail taken for their appearance to answer for the same :

IV. *Be it therefore enacted,* That, from and after the publication of this act, no person or persons, who shall be charged with the stealing of any horse, mare or gelding, on the direct testimony of one witness, or who shall be taken with such horse, mare or gelding, in his or her possession, shall be admitted to bail, otherwise than by one or more Justices of the Supreme Court. (c)

Horse steal-
ers not to be
bailed, un-
less by a
Judge of Su-
preme Court.

V. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of an act of Assembly of the late province of Pennsylvania, entitled *An Act for the advancement of justice, and more certain administration thereof,** and of the supplement thereto, as are contradictory to this act, and no more thereof, are repealed and made void.

Repeal.
* Chap. 236

Passed 10th March, 1780.—Recorded in Law Book vol. I. page 360.

(b) For former laws respecting horse stealing, see chap. 236; and the notes there subjoined. See, also, ante. chap. 557, and post. chap. 908, where provision is made for keeping a register of horses sold at auction. The punishment for horse stealing was commuted

to imprisonment at hard labour, by the successive acts for reforming the penal laws. See chap. 1230, 1505, sect. 3.

(c) For the laws respecting bail in criminal cases, see chap. 151, 236, 610; 1121, 1505, sect. 4; 1564, sect. 9.

CHAPTER DCCCLXXXII.

An ACT of free and general pardon and indemnity for the offences therein mentioned.

WHEREAS divers unhappy disputes have heretofore subsisted between some of the subjects of this state, within the city of Philadelphia, which, by mutual misunderstandings, 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 :

II. 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

1780. 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 offences :

All persons concerned in the tumult pardoned.

III. *Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted,* 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 offence 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.

The pardon to be construed beneficially as to persons charged.

IV. *Be it also enacted,* 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.

Public act.

Passed 13th March, 1780.—Recorded in Law Book vol. I. page 362.

CHAPTER DCCCLXXXIII.

An ACT for incorporating the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge. (d)

Passed 15th March, 1780.—Private Act.—Recorded in Law Book vol. I. page 363.

(d) For other acts respecting this institution, see chap. 968, 1136, 1202.

CHAPTER DCCCLXXXIV.

An ACT to cure a defect in an act of Assembly, entitled An Act to confirm the estates and interests of the College, Academy and Charitable School of the city of Philadelphia, and to alter and amend the charters thereof, conformably to the revolution and the constitution of this commonwealth, and to erect the same into an University; and also an error in the date of another Act of Assembly, entitled A Supplement to an act, entitled An Act for the attainder of divers traitors, if they render not themselves by a certain day, and for vesting their estates in this commonwealth; and for more effectually discovering the same; and for ascertaining and satisfying the lawful debts and claims thereupon.

WHEREAS in an act of Assembly, passed on the twenty-seventh day of November last, entitled, *An Act to confirm the estates*