

contrary to the regulations herein mentioned shall in like manner take the following oath or affirmation:

That they will to the best of their skill and judgment do and perform all and singular the matters and things enjoined and required of them by this act.

[Section X.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act of general assembly passed in the twelfth year of the reign of William the Third, entitled "An act for the assize of bread,"¹ and one other act made in the eleventh year of His present Majesty George the Third, entitled "An act to regulate the assize of bread and for other purposes therein mentioned,"² and also a supplement to the last mentioned act made in the twelfth year of His present Majesty's reign, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act to regulate the assize of bread and for other purposes therein mentioned,'"³ shall be and they are hereby repealed and made null and void.

Passed March 18, 1775. Referred for consideration by the King in Council, July 21, 1775, and allowed to become a law by lapse of time in accordance with the proprietary charter. See Appendix XXXII, and the Acts of Assembly passed March 11, 1789, Chapter 1394; September 4, 1793, Chapter 1702; April 6, 1795, Chapter 1824; April 1, 1797, Chapter 1947; March 31, 1860, P. L. 427; March 15, 1872, P. L. 373. Section VII was repealed by the Act of Assembly passed March 31, 1860, P. L. 427, Section VIII was repealed by the Act of Assembly passed May 17, 1883, P. L. 34.

CHAPTER DCCX.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF WILLIAM GODDARD AND SEPTIMUS LEVERING, LANGUISHING PRISONERS IN THE GAOL OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY, WITH RESPECT TO THE IMPRISONMENT OF THEIR PERSON.⁴

Whereas it has been represented to the assembly of this province by the petitions of William Goddard and Septimus Lever-

¹ Passed March 27, 1700, Chapter 51.

² Passed March 21, 1772, Chapter 641.

³ Passed February 26, 1773, Chapter 675.

⁴ The original roll of this act is missing; and therefore it has been compared with the copy in the Act Books.

ing, languishing prisoners in the gaol of Philadelphia county, that although they are willing to assign over all their respective effects to the use of their respective creditors for the payment of their respective debts, and to discharge such as shall thereafter remain unpaid as soon as by their industry they can find means of satisfying such creditors, yet by their imprisonment they are disabled from putting in execution their just intentions and are reduced to great distress:

[Section I.] Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, by and with the consent and advice of the representatives of the freemen of the said Province in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the justices of the county court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, or any three of them, on application to them made in writing for that purpose by the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, shall appoint a certain day and place for holding a special court of common pleas in the said county whereof due notice shall be given to the creditor or creditors or their attorneys in fact, respectively, at whose suit they stand respectively charged, and all other his or their creditors, respectively, that can be known to the court by leaving the same in writing at his, her or their last place of abode, at which time and place so appointed by the said court, the said court shall by an order or rule of court cause the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, to be brought before them, and the said court shall then and there in the presence of the said creditor or creditors if he or they will be present, administer to the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, an oath or affirmation according to law to the following effect, to wit:

That the account by him delivered into that honorable court in his petition to the said court doth contain a true and perfect account of all his real and personal estate, debts, credits and effects whatsoever which he or any in trust for him have or at the time of his said petition had or is or was in any respect entitled to, in possession, remainder or reversion (except the wearing apparel and bedding for himself and family not exceeding ten pounds in value in the whole), and that he has not at any

time since his imprisonment or before directly or indirectly sold, leased, assigned or otherwise disposed of, or made over in trust for himself or otherwise other than as mentioned in such account any part of his lands, estate, goods, stock, money, debts or other real or personal estate whereby to have or expect any benefits or profit to himself or family or to defraud any of his creditors to whom he is indebted.

And the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, having taken such oath or affirmation in open court, and his creditors failing to discover any effects or estate belonging to such deponents omitted in his or their said accounts, and the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, making an assignment to any one or more of his creditors as the court shall direct in trust for all his said creditors of all his lands, goods and effects contained in such account by a short indorsement thereon, by which said assignment the estate, interest and property of the lands, goods and effects so assigned shall be vested in the person or persons to whom such assignment shall be made, who may take possession of the same in his or their own name or names, after which no release of the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, his executors or administrators, shall be any discharge against or bar to the assignees aforesaid, then the said court shall order the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, to be discharged from his imprisonment aforesaid.

[Section II.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the person of the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, after such his discharge as aforesaid shall not at any time hereafter be imprisoned for any debts contracted before the time of such discharge.

Provided nevertheless, That the discharge of the said prisoners by virtue of this act shall not acquit or discharge any other person from such debt, sum or sums of money for which such person is now bound or engaged with the said prisoners, respectively, nor any lands, goods, chattels or effects which the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, may hereafter acquire.

[Section III.] Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act contained shall

extend to discharge the person of the said prisoners, respectively, from imprisonment or being liable to be sued, prosecuted or imprisoned for any debts due to the crown, and that the said debts shall be first paid by the said assignees out of the moneys, if sufficient, which shall come to their hands from the effects so assigned, nor for any debts due to any distant or absent creditor to whom notice shall not have been given pursuant to the directions of this act.

[Section IV.] Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the said William Goddard and Septimus Levering, respectively, shall upon any indictment for taking a false and corrupt oath or affirmation in any matter or thing contained in the said oath or affirmation be convicted by his own confession or by the verdict of twelve men, he shall suffer all the pains, penalties and disabilities which by law may be inflicted on persons convicted of willful and corrupt perjury, and shall likewise be liable to be arrested, taken and imprisoned upon any process *de novo* and charged in execution for the same debt in the same manner as if he had never been in execution or discharged before, and shall forever after be barred of any benefit of this act.

Passed March 18, 1775. Referred for consideration by the King in Council, July 21, 1775, and allowed to become a law by lapse of time in accordance with the proprietary charter. See Appendix XXXII.

CHAPTER DCCXI.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE TRUSTEES THEREIN MENTIONED TO SELL AND DISPOSE OF A CERTAIN TRACT OF LAND AND TO APPLY THE MONEYS ARISING THEREFROM TO THE USE OF THE LOW DUTCH REFORMED CONGREGATION OR A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF CHRISTIANS CALLED DUTCH PRESBYTERIANS.

Whereas Philip Tillyer, of Moorland Manor, in the county of Philadelphia, by his indenture bearing date the sixteenth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and