

the authority of the same, That the township of Shirley, and all that part of the township of Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon, lying on the north-westerly side of the Black Log mountain, being part of the second election district, shall, from and after the passing of this act, be a separate election district, to be called the eighth election district; and the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by John Palmer, in the town of Shirleysburgh. And the township of Dublin and the remaining part of the township of Springfield, in the county of Huntingdon, shall be a separate election district, to be called the second election district; and the electors thereof shall hold their elections at the house now occupied by George Hudson, in Dublin township, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Passed January 16, 1799. Recorded L. B. No. 6, p. 318.

CHAPTER MMXIII.

AN ACT TO DECLARE FRANKFORD CREEK A PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

[Section I.] (Section I, P. L.) Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, Frankford creek, in the county of Philadelphia, from the mouth thereof up to Joseph I. Miller's land, opposite to the race bridge across the Bristol road, or main street in Frankford, shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be a public highway, for the passage of all kinds of vessels and rafts which may float therein; and it shall and may be lawful for the inhabitants desirous of using the navigation of the said creek to remove all natural and artificial obstructions, from the mouth of the said Frankford creek up to the aforesaid Joseph I. Miller's land, opposite to the race bridge across the Bristol road, or

main street in Frankford, so that the said creek shall be navigable sixty-six feet in width. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall in anywise affect or injure the stone arched bridge now erected on the Bristol road, across the said Frankford creek.

Passed January 16, 1799. Recorded L. B. No. 6, p. 317.

CHAPTER MMXIV.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE BARRING OF ENTAILS.

Whereas common recoveries are now considered as a mode of conveyance, by which tenents in tail are enabled to convey and dispose of their lands and tenements, but the said mode of conveyance is attended with a heavy expense, and in many cases with great inconvenience. Therefore:

[Section I.] (Section I, P. L.) Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, any person or persons seized of any estate tail in possession, reversion or remainder, shall have full power to grant, bargain, sell and convey any lands, tenements or hereditaments whereof he, she or they be so seized, by such manner and form of conveyance or assurance as any person seized of an estate in fee simple may by the laws of this state grant, bargain, sell and convey any lands, tenements or hereditaments, whereof such person seized of an estate in fee simple; and all and every such grants, bargains sales and conveyances of any person or persons, so seized in tail, shall be good and available to all intents and purposes, against all and every person and persons whom the grantor, bargainer or vendor might or could debar, by any mode of common recovery, or by any way or means whatever, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

[Section II.] (Section II, P. L.) And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any person or persons, having been seized of any estate tail in possession, reversion or