

reign of King William the Third, entitled "An act for the assize of bread,"<sup>1</sup> be and the same is hereby repealed and made void.

[Section VI.] And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue in force for the space of seven years and from thence until the end of the next sessions of Assembly and no longer.

Passed March 14, 1761. Referred for consideration by the King in Council, February 15, 1762, and allowed to become a law by lapse of time in accordance with the proprietary charter. See Appendix XXIV, Section II, and the Act of Assembly passed March 21, 1772, Chapter 641.

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## CHAPTER CCCCLXI.

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AN ACT TO ENABLE THOMAS YORKE, JAMES CHILD, DANIEL RUNDLE, PETER CHEVALIER AND ENOCH STORY, OR ANY THREE OF THEM, TO SELL THE PROVINCIAL SHIP OF WAR.

Whereas by an act of general assembly of this province passed in the forty-first year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled "An act for granting to His Majesty a duty of tonnage upon ships and vessels and also certain duties upon wine, rum, brandy and other spirits and a duty upon sugar for supporting and maintaining the provincial ship of war [for protecting the trade of this province] and other purposes for His Majesty's service,"<sup>2</sup> it was, amongst other things, enacted that certain rates and duties should be levied and collected upon all ships, sloops and other vessels coming into or going out of this province and also upon wine, rum, brandy and other spirits and a duty upon sugar for supporting and maintaining the provincial ship of war until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand seven hundred and sixty. And whereas by one other act, passed in the thirty-second year of the same reign, entitled "A supplement to the act, entitled 'An act for granting to His Majesty a duty of tonnage upon ships and vessels and also certain duties upon wine, rum,

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<sup>1</sup> Passed November 27, 1700, Chapter 51.

<sup>2</sup> Passed April 29, 1758, Chapter 432.

brandy and other spirits and a duty upon sugar for supporting and maintaining the provincial ship of war for protecting the trade of this province and other purposes for His Majesty's service,'"<sup>1</sup> it was further provided and enacted that the act herein first above mentioned and the aforesaid act should be and continue in force until the ratification of a treaty of peace between the Crowns of Great Britain and France or until the expiration of the act to which that was a supplement, as either might first happen and from such ratification of peace or termination of the aforesaid acts until the charges arising by virtue of the said acts should be discharged and no longer. And whereas it hath been represented to this house by Thomas Yorke, James Child, Daniel Rundle, Peter Chevalier and Enoch Story (commissioners in the aforesaid supplement nominated and appointed) that there was or would be a sufficient sum of money in their hands to defray all the charges heretofore accrued by virtue of the aforesaid acts [and a surplus would remain] provided they were duly authorized and empowered to make sale of the said ship of war now lying at a considerable expense and becoming daily of less value as well as useless to the public [and] as the duties and rates arising and payable by the said acts for maintaining and equipping the provincial ship of war are some time since expired and the said duties and rates no longer levied or collected:

[Section I.] Be it therefore enacted by the Honorable James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor under the Honorable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware, 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 it shall and may be lawful for Thomas Yorke, James Child, Daniel Rundle, Peter Chevalier and Enoch Story, or the major part of them or of the survivors of them, to dispose of and sell the said provincial ship of war as soon as conveniently may be, anything in this act or any other act of general assembly of this province contained to the contrary notwith-

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<sup>1</sup> Passed April 21, 1759, Chapter 440.

standing, and to invest the moneys arising by the sale thereof, together with such other moneys as are or may be in their hands, in defraying the debts and charges heretofore contracted and repaying the sums of money borrowed by virtue of the hereinbefore mentioned acts of assembly, or either of them, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid into the hands of the provincial treasurer, to be applied towards building a pier or piers within the river Delaware, provided the merchants, traders or others, or some of them, do, within eighteen months after the passing of this act, begin and proceed in erecting and building such pier or piers within the said river for the defense and security of ships and vessels from the dangers of ice, storms or other accidents attending or obstructing the navigation to and from the city of Philadelphia, or on failure thereof within the time limited as aforesaid, then to be applied towards sinking the sums of money heretofore granted to the King's use.

Passed March 14, 1761. Referred for consideration by the King in Council, February 15, 1762, and allowed to become a law by lapse of time in accordance with the proprietary charter. See Appendix XXIV, Section II, and the note to the Act of Assembly passed April 21, 1759, Chapter 440; and the Act of Assembly passed February 17, 1762, Chapter 476.

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## CHAPTER CCCCLXII.

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AN ACT TO ENABLE THE OWNERS AND POSSESSORS OF THE MEADOW AT THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOUTH OF DARBY CREEK, BY THE RIVER DELAWARE, IN THE TOWNSHIP OF RIDLEY, IN CHESTER COUNTY, TO KEEP THE BANKS, DAMS, SLUICES AND FLOOD-GATES IN REPAIR FOREVER AND TO RAISE A FUND TO DEFRAY THE EXPENSE THEREOF.

Whereas the embanking and draining of swamps and marshy lands and converting the same into meadow renders it valuable and advantageous to the owners thereof and tends to promote the trade and commerce of this province and as disputes and controversies frequently happen amongst the owners of drained meadow ground, occasioned by a default in some of them to support their just and equal proportions of the banks, dams,