

*Page 3 of 3 39 Pennsylvania Avenue- Limited Stop Line Route Number Naylor Road Pennsylvania Ave. & Fort Davis St. SE (Alabama Ave.) Pennsylvania &*

Both the Dutch and the English claimed both sides of the Delaware River as part of their colonial lands in America. New Sweden claimed and, for the most part, controlled the lower Delaware River region parts of present-day Delaware, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania but settled few colonists there. The land was not yet in British possession, but the sale boxed in the portion of New Netherland on the West side of the Delaware River. John Dickinson The Peace of Breda between England, France and the Netherlands confirmed the English conquest on July 21, , [36] [37] although there were temporary reversions. The one that later transferred to Pennsylvania was Upland. The British retained the Dutch Counties with their Dutch names. This was one of the largest land grants to an individual in history. Penn, the son, who wanted it to be called New Wales, and then Sylvania from the Latin silva: The treaty of William Penn was never violated. The paper money was called Colonial Scrip. The Colony issued "bills of credit", which were as good as gold or silver coins because of their legal tender status. Since they were issued by the government and not a banking institution, it was an interest-free proposition, largely defraying the expense of the government and therefore taxation of the people. It also promoted general employment and prosperity, since the Government used discretion and did not issue too much to inflate the currency. Benjamin Franklin had a hand in creating this currency, of which he said its utility was never to be disputed, and it also met with the "cautious approval" of Adam Smith. It later served as the presidential mansion of George Washington and John Adams , "â€", while Philadelphia was the temporary national capital. The Congress was the first meeting of the Thirteen Colonies , called at the request of the Massachusetts Assembly, but only nine colonies sent delegates. There they and its primary author, John Dickinson, drew up the Articles of Confederation that formed 13 independent colonies into a new nation. Later, the Constitution was written, and Philadelphia was once again chosen to be cradle to the new American Nation. Constitution on December 12, , [59] five days after Delaware became the first. At the time it was the most ethnically and religiously diverse of the Thirteen Colonies. Established in , the college was ratified five days after the Treaty of Paris on September 9, The school was founded by Benjamin Rush and named after John Dickinson. The "Hills Capitol", used from until it burned down in So, in the General Assembly moved to the Lancaster Courthouse, [61] and finally in to Harrisburg. Following an architectural selection contest that many alleged had been "rigged", Chicago architect Henry Ives Cobb was charged with designing and building a replacement building; however, the legislature had little money to allocate to the project, and a roughly finished, somewhat industrial building the Cobb Capitol was completed. The General Assembly refused to occupy the building. In , The New York Times praised it as "grand, even awesome at moments, but it is also a working building, accessible to citizens Pennsylvania was also the home of the first commercially drilled oil well. In , near Titusville, Pennsylvania , Edwin Drake successfully drilled the well, which led to the first major oil boom in United States history.

**2: Page Pennsylvania: 9/1 - 9/30/ | Lottery Post**

*Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, U.S. 39 () I would therefore dismiss the writ because the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is not final. [Footnote 3.

We find that the case before us satisfies this standard, because the Sixth Amendment issue will not survive for this Court to review, regardless of the outcome of the proceedings on remand. If the trial court decides that the CYS files do not contain relevant information, or that the nondisclosure was harmless, the Commonwealth will have prevailed, and will have no basis to seek review. When a case is in this procedural posture, we have considered it sufficiently final to justify review. Alternatively, if Ritchie is found to have been prejudiced by the withholding, and is granted a new trial, the Commonwealth still will be unable to obtain a ruling from this Court. Therefore, if this Court does not consider the constitutional claims now, there may well be no opportunity to do so in the future. This hardly could be true, because of the acknowledged public interest in ensuring the confidentiality of CYS records. See n 17, *infra*. Although this consideration is not dispositive, we have noted that "statutorily created finality requirements Page U. The court found that this right of access is required by both the Confrontation Clause and the Compulsory Process Clause. We discuss these constitutional provisions in turn. A The Confrontation Clause provides two types of protections for a criminal defendant: Ritchie does not allege a violation of the former right. He was not excluded from any part of the trial, nor did the prosecutor improperly introduce out-of-court statements as substantive evidence, thereby depriving Ritchie of the right to "confront" the declarant. Instead, Ritchie claims that, by denying him access to the information necessary to prepare his defense, the trial court interfered with his right of cross-examination. Ritchie argues that he could not effectively question his daughter because, without the CYS material, he did not know which types of questions would best expose the weaknesses in her testimony. Had the files been disclosed, Ritchie argues that he might have been able to show that the daughter made statements to the CYS counselor that were inconsistent with her trial statements, or perhaps to reveal that the girl acted with an improper motive. Of course, the right to cross-examine includes the opportunity to show that a witness is biased, or that the testimony is exaggerated or Page U. Because this type of evidence can make the difference between conviction and acquittal, see *Napue v. See United States v. Inadi*, *supra*, at U. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court accepted this argument, relying in part on our decision in *Davis v. If we were to accept this broad interpretation of Davis*, the effect would be to transform the Confrontation Clause into a constitutionally compelled rule of pretrial discovery. Nothing in the case law supports such a view. The opinions of this Court show that the right to confrontation is a trial right, designed to prevent improper restrictions on the types of questions that defense counsel may ask during cross-examination. In short, the Confrontation Clause only guarantees "an opportunity for effective cross-examination, not cross-examination that is effective in whatever way, and to whatever extent, the defense might wish. See also *Ohio v. Roberts*, *supra*, at U. We reaffirmed this interpretation of the Confrontation Clause last Term in *Delaware v. Fensterer* was in full accord with our earlier decisions that have upheld a Confrontation Clause infringement claim on this issue only Page U. Alaska therefore is misplaced. The constitutional error in that case was not that Alaska made this information confidential; it was that the defendant was denied the right "to expose to the jury the facts from which jurors. Because defense counsel was able to cross-examine all of the trial witnesses fully, we find that the Pennsylvania Supreme Court erred in holding that the failure to disclose the CYS file violated the Confrontation Clause. The first and most celebrated analysis came from a Virginia federal court in , during the treason and misdemeanor trials of Aaron Burr. Instead, the Court traditionally has evaluated claims such as those raised by Ritchie under the broader protections of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. See also *Wardius v. Because the applicability of the Sixth Amendment to this type of case is unsettled, and because our Fourteenth Amendment precedents addressing the fundamental fairness of trials establish a clear framework for review, we adopt a due process analysis for purposes of this case. Although we conclude that compulsory process provides no greater protections in this area than those afforded by due process, we need not decide today whether and how the guarantees of the Compulsory Process Clause differ*

from those of the Fourteenth Amendment. Maryland, *supra*, at U. Although courts have used different terminologies to define "materiality," a majority of this Court has agreed, "[e]vidence is material only if there is a reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been different. The Commonwealth, however, argues that no materiality inquiry is required, because a statute renders the contents of the file privileged. Although we recognize that the public interest in protecting this type of sensitive information is strong, we do not agree that this interest necessarily prevents disclosure in all circumstances. This is not a case where a state statute grants CYS the absolute authority to shield its files from all eyes. Given that the Pennsylvania Legislature contemplated some use of CYS records in judicial proceedings, we cannot conclude that the statute prevents all disclosure in criminal prosecutions. In the absence of any apparent state policy to the contrary, we therefore have no reason to believe that relevant information would not be disclosed when a court of competent jurisdiction determines that the information is "material" to the defense of the accused. We therefore affirm the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to the extent it orders a remand for further proceedings. Ritchie is entitled to have the CYS file reviewed by the trial court to determine whether it contains information that probably would have changed the outcome of his trial. If it does, he must be given a new trial. If the records maintained by CYS contain no such information, or if the nondisclosure was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt, the lower court will be free to reinstate the prior conviction. It also held that defense counsel must be allowed to examine all of the confidential information, both relevant and irrelevant, and present arguments in favor of disclosure. Bagley, *supra*, at U. Agurs, *supra*, at U. Although the eye of an advocate may be helpful to a defendant in ferreting out information, *Dennis v. United States*, U. Settled practice is to the contrary. In the typical case where a defendant makes only a general request for exculpatory material under *Brady v. United States*, U. If a defendant is aware of specific information contained in the file. Moreover, the duty to disclose is ongoing; information that may be deemed immaterial upon original examination may become important as the proceedings progress, and the court would be obligated to release information material to the fairness of the trial. Child abuse is one of the most difficult crimes to detect and prosecute, in large part, because there often are no witnesses except the victim. It therefore is essential that the child have a state-designated person to whom he may turn, and to do so with the assurance of confidentiality. Relatives and neighbors who suspect abuse also will be more willing to come forward if they know that their identities will be protected. Recognizing this, the Commonwealth -- like all other States [ Footnote 17 ] -- has made a commendable effort to assure victims Page U. Neither precedent nor common sense requires such a result. IV We agree that Ritchie is entitled to know whether the CYS file contains information that may have changed the outcome of his trial, had it been disclosed. Thus, we agree that a remand is necessary. We disagree with the decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court to the extent that it allows defense counsel access to the CYS file. The judgment of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court is affirmed in part and reversed in part, and the case is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. It is so ordered. No criminal charges were filed as a result of this earlier investigation. At the time of trial, the statute only provided five exceptions to the general rule of confidentiality, including the exception for court-ordered disclosure. The statute was amended in to increase the number of exceptions. For example, the records now may be revealed to law enforcement officials for use in criminal investigations.

### 3: Pennsylvania - Wikipedia

*COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. Keystone State. Proudly founded by William Penn in as a place of tolerance and freedom.*

Theft by unlawful taking or disposition. Theft of property lost, mislaid, or delivered by mistake. Theft by failure to make required disposition of funds received. Unauthorized use of automobiles and other vehicles. Unlawful possession of retail or library theft instruments. Theft of trade secrets. Theft of unpublished dramas and musical compositions. Theft of leased property. Unlawful use of computer Repealed. Theft from a motor vehicle. Theft of secondary metal Unconstitutional. Theft of secondary metal. Section is referred to in sections , , , A person deceives if he intentionally: Section is referred to in sections , of this title; sections , of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Section is referred to in sections , , of this title; section of Title 5 Athletics and Sports ; sections , of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure ; section of Title 61 Prisons and Parole. A person who comes into control of property of another that he knows to have been lost, mislaid, or delivered under a mistake as to the nature or amount of the property or the identity of the recipient is guilty of theft if, with intent to deprive the owner thereof, he fails to take reasonable measures to restore the property to a person entitled to have it. Section is referred to in section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. Section is referred to in sections , This inference shall not apply to the act of a subscriber to cable television service, who receives service through an authorized connection of a television receiving set at his dwelling, in making, within his dwelling, an unauthorized connection of an additional television receiving set or sets or audio system which receives only basic cable television service obtained through such authorized connection. The term "unauthorized" means that payment of full compensation for service has been avoided, or has been sought to be avoided, without the consent of the supplier of the service. The term includes, but is not limited to, phones altered to obtain service without the consent of the telecommunication service provider, tumbler phones, counterfeit or clone phones, tumbler microchips, counterfeit or clone microchips, scanning receivers of wireless telecommunication service of a telecommunication service provider and other instruments capable of disguising their identity or location or of gaining access to a communications system operated by a telecommunication service provider. Section is referred to in sections , of this title; section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. The foregoing applies notwithstanding that it may be impossible to identify particular property as belonging to the victim at the time of the failure of the actor to make the required payment or disposition. Section is referred to in section of this title; section of Title 42 Judiciary and Judicial Procedure. A copy of the order shall be transmitted to the Department of Transportation. Such detention shall not impose civil or criminal liability upon the peace officer, merchant, employee, or agent so detaining. Fingerprints so obtained shall be forwarded immediately to the Pennsylvania State Police for determination as to whether or not the defendant previously has been convicted of the offense of retail theft. The results of such determination shall be forwarded to the Police Department obtaining the fingerprints if such department is the prosecutor, or to the issuing authority if the prosecutor is other than a police officer. The issuing authority shall not proceed with the trial or plea in summary cases until in receipt of the determination made by the State Police. The magisterial district judge shall use the information obtained solely for the purpose of grading the offense pursuant to subsection b. Act amended subsec. Section 3 of Act provided that the amendment of subsec. Section 4 of Act provided that subsec. Act amended subsecs. See section 29 of Act in the appendix to this title for special provisions relating to construction of law. Act 42 added subsec. The results of such determination shall be forwarded to the police department if the department is the prosecutor, or to the issuing authority if the prosecutor is other than a police officer. Act 95 added section

### 4: Pennsylvania Route 39 - Wikipedia

*The provisions of "§ 39 are substantive with the force and effect of law, rather than policy statements for two reasons. First the provisions in "§ 39 are substantive because they create a controlling standard of conduct.*

### 5: Chapter - Title 18 - CRIMES AND OFFENSES

*this will have two of the 3 numbers I like it but drives me crazy trying to fig out what set has the 2 numbers every once in awhile it will have the right number. looks like the 71/70 combo is.*

### 6: Pennsylvania Statewide Poll

*Act 39 allows a brewery (G license) to sell wines produced by a limited winery licensee or liquor produced by a limited distillery or distillery for on-premises consumption. [47 P.S. Â§ (a)(2)].*

### 7: Pennsylvania v. Ritchie :: U.S. 39 () :: Justia US Supreme Court Center

*Pennsylvania Route 39 (PA 39) is a miles ( km) state highway located in Dauphin County, Pennsylvania, United States. [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) 39 begins at North Front Street near Harrisburg and ends at U.S. Route and U.S. Route near Hummelstown and Hershey.*

*Wcscore Concepts of Accounting with Course Pack Access Cards Set Assessment and remediation of petroleum contaminated sites Writing for enjoyment as well as profit Ten Keys to the Bible Xml in Plain English (In Plain English (IDG)) May-flower and Her Log Shanna, The She-Devil Premiere The Southern heritage breakfast and brunch cookbook. Doctor of Stalingrad Lisa Howard (Lisa Thomas-Laury Betsy Lebron III. More nonsense pictures, rhymes, botany, etc. Is it my job to comfort and side with my betrayed parent? Essentials of biology mader 4th edition Starring Rosie (Ballet Slippers) Hathercourt rectory Language poets use. Polygon removal for hidden surfaces The good years, your life in the twenty-first century Longman Pocket Writers Companion, The (2nd Edition) Shakespeare and the Bible V. 1. A phological introduction 100 Q&A About Gastric Cancer (100 Questions Answers about . . . (100 Questions Answers about . . .) The Ultimate Homeschool Planner German Cancer Therapies Foods for common ailments Is Paris burning? The lonely hearts travel club For health and beauty Saint Michaels hymnal choir edition Return To Space:Flight Of Glen John f kennedy book The garden passage A dictionary of Maori placenames Rights of business Practical Reservoir Simulation Aspergers disorder Jan Elsted: Printers Note A legal view of the seizure of Messrs Mason and Slidell. A different breed : commandos from the sea The Babees Book (Early English Txt Society Original)*