

LAW REGISTER  
OF THE UNITED STATES.

For sale by J. Gates & Son, Raleigh.

A FEW copies of "THE ANNUAL LAW REGISTER OF THE UNITED STATES, Vols. 3d. & 4th. (Royal 8vo. Pages 1452.) contain re "State Law and Regulations &c." By William Griffith, Esq. Counsellor at Law, and late one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the third Circuit. Price \$5 a volume.

This original and extensive work, contains a full view of the laws, and peculiar Regulations in each of the 24 States, necessary to be known to gentlemen of the Bar, Judges, Executive Officers, Conveyancers, Creditors, Merchants, Landholders, and other Citizens throughout the United States.

The Digests, being compiled from communications in writing, recently composed, by eminent Jurists and Professors of Law, for the express purpose of giving a practical and accurate account, drawn from an actual survey, of their existing codes, of the most important legal provisions and judicial institutions in their respective States; showing in what respects they agree with the statute and common law of England, and exhibiting the variations which exist between the statute law and local regulations of the different States; together with a great body of miscellaneous matter, connected with the jurisprudence of each State; the whole intended to convey to the Bar, to Judges, Executive Officers, Conveyancers, and Citizens of the U. S. States, whatever is deemed essential to be understood by them, in respect, not only of their own particular law, or many important heads of it, but of all those provisions in every other State of the Union, adjoining or more remote, necessary to be fully known in order to secure property, and understand the rights of persons in such other States in regard to real or personal estate, however circumstanced.

Among the numerous other important subjects, treated of in these Volumes, the manner of executing Wills, Conveyances, Mortgages, and other securities, in the different States; together with special directions and forms to be followed under all circumstances, whether made within or without the State, in order to their validity, are amply discussed and exhibited.

The close investigation of so many laws as exist in each State on these heads, and the necessity of precise instructions and well considered precedents, imposed a prodigious labour upon every gentleman concerned in this work. Few persons except Lawyers and Conveyancers, can comprehend the difficulties which must have been encountered, on this article alone, and appreciate the value of its performance, in every State of the Union.

The following is an Alphabetical table of the general TITLES, under which the information contained in these volumes, is distributed. They imperfectly, nevertheless, indicate the extensive range of particulars included, which can only be obtained from inspection.

Titles of State Law and Regulations.

Administration. Aliens. Allotment. Attachment. Attorneys and Counsellors. Bail. Baron and Femme. Bastards. Bills of Exchange. Book Accounts. Chancery. Decrees in. Choses in action. Conveyances. Courts (U. States.) Courts (State.) Curtesy. Descents. Distribution. Divorce. Dowry. English Law Books. Entails. Estates for life. Fishery. Frauds—Statute of. Fraudulent Conveyances. Guardianship. Interest. Insolvent Estates. Insolvent Law. Jointtenants. Judgments and Executions. Landlord and Tenant. Lands—Public. Laws—Law Books. Law Associations. Limitations. Legislatures—Meeting of. Letters of Attorney. Payment of Debts by Executors, &c. Prerogative Notes. Rules of Court. Salaries. Seals. Seal of Government. Set-off. State Officers. Taxes. U. States Officers. Uses and Trusts. Usury. Wills.

OPINIONS.

The Editor in submitting the following opinions of the execution of this department of the Law Register, hopes to be acquitted from the imputation of censurable egotism, from any quarter: certain he feels that those who are acquainted with him, will not draw this inference. Indeed he can make no pretension to any personal merit beside that of having obtained, with indefatigable perseverance employed for nearly two years, the principal materials from which the work is compiled, the contributions of gentlemen in the several States, adjusting them in their present form, and effecting the publication at an expense and under difficulties, to him, almost insuperable.

But persuaded that the information to be gained from this compilation, when examined and fully appreciated, must be of the highest utility to the Bar and the Public, by supplying a desideratum, as well to practising Lawyers as to all others desirous of knowing something of the institutions and municipal laws of the American States, he feels justified, on this account, to promote its circulation, under the sanction of opinions which may be deemed more impartial & certainly more competent than his own.

The only difficulty which meets him, in this part, is that of selection, from the great number of commendations received, and he can certainly say that those few which follow are preferred only on account of their brevity.

Extract of a letter from David Hoffman, Esq. Professor of Law in the University of Maryland.

"I am much delighted with the work as far as it has progressed. It will be invaluable to the country at large.

After a full copy of the two Vols. complete had been received by Professor Hoffman, and in reply to a letter in which the Editor apologised for using, in a circular notice, the foregoing extract, he observes, "I regret that you should have deemed it at all necessary to apologise for the use of the little extract from my letter. I confess however, that it would

FOREIGN.

As there are no later accounts from France and Spain, we continue to-day extracts from foreign papers received at the office of the Philadelphia National Gazette, by the schooner Tom. They no doubt will be found interesting to our readers.

The news from the interior of Spain, contained in these papers may be said to be of an encouraging aspect. The constitutional party appeared to move with more vigor than the absolute party, and the political governors of various provinces to hold a regular communication with Cadiz. We should infer, on the whole, from what we have read in the Spanish accounts that the French have lost more men than the Spaniards—that their adherents consist in general of the drags of the country; that the fortress will hold out; that the Guerrilla parties multiply in every direction; that Cadiz proves true with the Cortes; and the invaders still meet with considerable embarrassment, if not utter destruction.

On the 17th and 18th June, the municipal bodies of Cadiz, presented to the Cortes, by deputations, addresses in which they congratulated themselves and Spain, on the presence of that assembly in Cadiz, and returned to the circumstances of the Constitution having been formed there in 1812, defended there in the last resort, and these proclaimed anew in 1820. They anticipated that peace and prosperity would be diffused from the same impregnable citadel of freedom, and answered for the resolution of its inhabitants to perish rather than submit to French control. The Cortes held their sittings in the same hall in which the Constitution was formed in 1812.

The Lisbon Gazette of the 12th June, contains a long list of officers, naval and military, who, when the King of Portugal made his triumphal entry into Lisbon on the 5th, unharnessed the poles of his coach, & drew the vehicle themselves, a considerable distance.

The same Gazette gives the following decree of the King of Portugal:

"Considering the manifold resolution taken on the 27th May of the present year, by the Infant Don Miguel, my beloved and estimable son, and the fidelity with which he carried it into effect, laying thus the foundation of the great events which have resulted in the overthrow of a violent and anarchical system, considering also the liberty which I now enjoy, to give my subjects a constitution in analogy with their customs and manners, and more conformable to the representative constitutions of the other monarchies of Europe;—and wishing to give the said Infant an additional proof of the confidence I have in him, I am resolved that he shall be called into the department of war, when any important business relating to the army is under discussion."

The Cadiz Expectador of the 20th says "Why should we not expect, notwithstanding the trial and conflicts which all lovers of their country must now meet, that the cause of liberty and independence will triumph? We have yet five armies, and hold possession of all our fortresses; we are yet masters of two thirds of the soil of the Peninsula: we have the king and executive government and the Cortes in our island, safe from the numerical authority of our enemy—we have national hopes, steel and arms.—Without money, arms or government, we contrived to destroy the armies of Napoleon. Those who reasoned from probabilities in our last war of independence, found themselves at the end of a few years completely mistaken."

General Lopez Banaos was appointed on the 17th June, Political Chief of the department of Seville: He levied a contribution of \$50,000 upon the economical council of the city, as retribution for the excesses committed by the populace. The havoc committed in the plunder of the effects of the Government and individuals, embarked on the river, was immense. The Cortes decreed that the first opportunity should be taken of inflicting the several punishments on the rioters.

At the sitting of the Cortes on the 20th June, the President of the Deputation who waited upon the King at Seville, to announce the determination of the Cortes to remove, mentioned that he had forgotten to relate that His Majesty, after refusing to go, observed that—"as an individual he would make any kind of sacrifice, but as a King he would not in his conscience."

On the 20th the Cortes sent a committee to the King "to facilitate His Majesty upon his happy arrival in Cadiz." In a short time, the committee returned, and reported, that they had performed their errand, and were received by the King with his usual goodness. His Majesty thanked the Cortes for their attention!

ON THE INVASION OF SPAIN.

From the N. York Evening Post.

We confess we do not feel surprised that the French armies, notwithstanding the fine manner in which they set out from their own country, should have been baffled in their attempts upon Spain. This is not a contest for territory, or to punish an insult offered to one of the belligerents. Its object is the most unprincipled that can be well imagined. It is a war avowedly for the purpose of punishing a whole people, because they have exercised the unalienable right of choosing that form of government by which their own affairs are to be regulated. It is, in short, waging a war against principle, which never was, nor never can be successful.

When we look back to Republican France, and contemplate her, surrounded, by the combined forces of all the other powers in Europe, we there find a memorable proof of the fact, that to war against opinions is to pretend to a greater power than nature, whose laws are beyond the control of man. France then combatted for the same rights which Spain now asserts, and the moment her soil was touched by the troops of those Sovereigns

who meditated the subjugation of the people, that moment this was regarded as a daring outrage, and brought the entire of France into the field, where a successful resistance was not only opposed to the invaders, but the war, by which they meditated the overthrow of liberal principles, was carried into the bosom of their own countries. Even after Bonaparte became First Consul of France, so prevailing were these principles, that he never led his armies forth that victory did not accompany his standard; and it was not until he had, in a great measure, subdued that ardent feeling which always animates men fighting for liberty, by ingrafting a royal dynasty on the free institutions of his country, that he was worsted when bringing his troops in contact with the hirlings of surrounding nations. It was now a contest for royal power, for ambition, in which the people had no part: France, no longer stimulated by a common cause, bleeding to maintain the usurped authority of one family, thus lost that influence which had procured her so many triumphs, that opportunity of consolidating her political institutions, which, but for the folly of her Emperor, bade fair to be perpetuated for ages.

The attempt to overturn the Constitutional system in Spain, differs only from the efforts against Republican France in its atrocity. None of the European powers had recognized the changes, which took place in the latter country previous to the commencement of hostilities. All the ten kings were leagued together to punish this example of rebellion against legitimacy. But as to Spain, the principles by which she is governed, have been acted upon for many years: have been recognized by all the surrounding nations, among which France has always held a prominent part. All at once, and without any provocation, does this same France, forgetful of what she owed to her own glory, and in the most perfidious manner, attack a country with a numerous army, and for the unhallowed purpose of compelling it to alter that form of government, which had been coolly and deliberately adopted, and which she herself had so very recently and solemnly recognized. We should have been surprised, indeed, if a proceeding so manifestly unprincipled, had not roused the entire Spanish nation, and led them, as one man, to inflict that chastisement on their invaders, which the latter had threatened against those virtuous Spaniards, who were most active in promoting the welfare of their country.

PUBLIC MISFORTUNE.

From the Richmond Compiler, extra.

We stop the Press to announce the complete destruction of our State Penitentiary by fire.

A few minutes before 12, the alarm of fire was sounded—and a broad glare of light to the west indicated the fire to be in that direction. Our prophetic fears were realized—and the extensive range of buildings constituting the State Penitentiary rapidly exhibited a tremendous sheet of flames. The effort to save the building was idle.

The fire engines were hurried to the spot and a crowd of citizens were collected—but the exertions were confined to saving the convicts, some of the public property in the front centre buildings, and a few waggons, ploughs &c. under sheds without. Few of the goods in the centre building comparatively were saved.

As far as we have ascertained, all the convicts were saved. The turnkeys who slept under the buildings were able to unlock the upper rooms—and those who slept in them rushed through the front gate. A few of the lower cells had not been unlocked—and by the most laudable and vigorous exertions, on the part of their fellow citizens, through the outer wall, or by cutting the grating out of the windows, four wretched beings were dragged as it were from the tomb of life.

Capt. Boling's company of the Public Guard repaired with alacrity to the spot—and assisted by the citizens, grouped the convicts together, to prevent their escape. They were marched to the Capitol, and confined in its ample portico under a guard. Not one of them seems to have made any attempt to escape; and throughout the whole scene they behaved remarkably well.

The whole of the buildings were consumed. No part of the brick work fell. The Penitentiary was in the form of a semicircle, the two ends of the semicircle connected by a range of wall with a large house for the keeper in the line of the range. In the interior, was a large central building for workshops. The fire began in this central building next to the side of the semicircular building.

It is suspected that the fire commenced in a shoemaker's shop, where sometimes 20 or 25 worked at once. A strong suspicion is entertained that the fire was the effect of design—and that possibly some of the workmen may have contrived to smother up some fire; according to this suspicion, it must have been three hours before it burst out. But all conjecture is baffled at the present.

The loss to the Commonwealth is severe—Scarcely less at a very rough guess than \$200,000. It will be a question, whether the Legislature ought not to be called to provide against the consequences of this calamity.

There were 244 convicts in the building—of these 11 or 12 were women. We have this moment learned that 242 have been counted—243 were supposed to be in the vicinity of the prison; not one then missing!

BLANKS

Of all kinds may be had on application at this Office.

have been more agreeable to me to have spoken more particularly and to the point, of the utility and excellency of the work, had I supposed that my first testimony would have been either used, or of any avail."

Extract of a letter from B. W. Leigh, Esq. Counsellor at law, Richmond, Va.

"Let me congratulate you on your progress, which far exceeds my utmost expectations. I have examined the important heads which compose each of the numbers, as they came on; so far, your friends have every reason to be satisfied, and the public at large must acknowledge, that you have fulfilled your engagements to the letter.

Extract of a letter from J. Cabell Breckenridge, Esq. Secretary of State, Kentucky.

"I regret exceedingly that the subscription for this valuable and interesting work was not more extensively circulated in Kentucky but am satisfied it will sell here.

Extract of a letter from Charles G. Haines, Esq. Counsellor at law, New-York.

"I am very anxious to obtain a copy of your invaluable work. I will notice its merits in the next Law Journal."

We have examined the 3d. & 4th Volumes of the Law Register of the United States, just published, by Judge Griffith, comprising a summary of State Law and Regulations, for each of the 24 States. Having taken the liberty, in December 1820, to recommend to the patronage of the American Public, and particularly to the gentlemen of the Bar in the United States, Mr. Griffith's general design, in establishing the Law Register, we are of opinion that in the execution of that branch of it comprised in these Volumes, Mr. Griffith has completely redeemed the pledge given in his prospectus, and that the work will be a very important addition to the Library of every Lawyer.

RICH. HARRISON  
THOS. ADDIS EMMET.  
JOS. ODEN HOFFMAN,  
JOHN WELLS,  
SAML. ROYD,  
S. JONES.

New-York, June, 1823.

NOTE. The Editor, by the original terms of subscription, proposed to confine his annual Volume to 500 pages at the price of \$3, or one cent a page. But in order to comprise the whole of this important subject of "State Law and Regulations" (which it was one part of his design to obtain from gentlemen who would undertake the labor of it, and which they have performed) under one view, it became necessary to occupy two Volumes and to exceed, by nearly 500 pages, the quantity of matter which, regularly, by the terms of subscription, they were to contain. This unexpected addition, of almost one third, with the extraordinary expense and difficulties which attended the publication of this branch of his work, seemed to the Editor, at first, to justify a claim upon his subscribers and the public, to be in some measure compensated, at least to the extent of actual expenditure. Under this view, he stated that two dollars would be extracted from his subscribers for the additional 500 pages, and that the Book-Store price would be \$14, rather less than one cent a page, the ordinary rate for American law works in Royal 8vo. size. Nevertheless, on reflection, and although gentlemen have, without any exception, cheerfully submitted to this, the Editor holds himself bound to the letter of his engagement, and his agents are directed to deliver these volumes at \$10, the subscription price, to such of his subscribers as may choose to have them at all, and Booksellers to dispose of them at the same. As the work is but just completed, and only a few copies sent out, the difference which has been paid, by those to whom they have been delivered, will be returned as soon as their names are ascertained.

The result of this is, that the Digest for each State will cost the purchaser about 40 cents, a sum not amounting on the average, to a tenth part of the postage paid on letters written, and for the packets of manuscript transmitted to the Editor, in relation to every such state.

[These Volumes, 3d. & 4th, contain a DISTINCT branch, and no way connected with the 1st & 2d, which comprise the "Federal System," and are in preparation. So that purchasers or subscribers, need not, necessarily, have the 1st & 2d.

It was thought most advisable, to include "State Laws and Regulations" together, in one body, and to publish them first, as being of most immediate importance.]

NOTICE.

MY wife Alley having left me, I hereby forwarn all persons from giving her credit, being determined not to pay any debt which she may hereafter contract.  
August 10. AXUM SCOTT. 47 St.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned from harboring my wife Jane Morrison, as she has left my bed and board without any just cause, and I wish her to return.  
HEZEKIAH MORRISON. 47 St.

COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS FOR  
MARTIN COUNTY.  
June Term, A. D. 1823.

Thomas P. Healey Original Attachment returned to the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Martin County—Executed.

Thomas Mullins Original Attachment returned as above.

Charles Oakley Original Attachment returned as above.

Thomas Mullins. Defendant in the above suits is not an inhabitant of this State; Notice is directed to be given by public advertisement to said Defendant, to appear at the next term of said Court to be held for the County aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in September, A. D. 1823, otherwise a judgment final will be entered up against him.

HENRY E. HUNTER, Clerk.

PETERSBURG UNION HOTEL.

The Proprietors, we have opened this TAVERN, the oldest Establishment of the kind in Petersburg, which has been much improved from time to time, in all the interior apartments, as well as by additional buildings, so as to answer all the purposes of a public Tavern and Boarding House.—Such are the arrangements of the buildings and accommodations, with some new improvements which are rapidly advancing to a state of completion, that Travellers and visitors, with Ladies and young families, can be conveniently and agreeably entertained. The premises are located in close contiguity to the most commercial part of this growing and prosperous town, and being so extensively and happily situated, that calm retirement, or a public situation, can be enjoyed at pleasure.

The Proprietors shall, upon all occasions, make it their pleasure and duty to give satisfaction; and with a sincere view to accomplish that great and desirable object, they shall spare no pains or expense whatever, in all the departments of the Establishment—particularly by presenting excellent Lodging Rooms, duly furnished; good Servants, honest and attentive; an abundant TABLE, with the most choice viands; as well as the best of Wines and other Liquors, which our country will afford. We are not unmindful of the important value of a well regulated and furnished Stable—our friends, and visitors, may rest assured that this department shall answer every just expectation, and to effect that object we have employed an able and experienced Ostrer, distinguished for his attention and fidelity—he will do his duty. Our Stables and Carriage-Houses are now large, and will also be improved. Our water lot is such that Horses can have free access to water when so ordered, the stable lot being immediately situated on Appamattox river.

This is the same Establishment which was long owned and managed by Mr. James Durell, who enjoyed so much prosperity in our line, and gave such general satisfaction. He was succeeded by Mr. French, and afterwards by Mr. Eckles.—These two last Gentlemen justly merited and received the attention of Mr. Durell's friends; we hope to do the same.

DAVID MEADE resides on the premises; and will conduct the affairs of this House, assisted by Mr. COOPER, who has long served in this Establishment, and his correct deportment is so generally known, as to make it unnecessary for us to tender assurance or recommendation in that respect.

It is useless for us to state our rates for Board, by the day, week, month or year—they are as moderate as the abundance of our highly favored country require—on this subject, we confidently hope, our town and country friends, visitors and strangers, will have no cause to complain. We close with asking it as a favor, that no person may ever leave our house with a feeling or sentiment of complaint, without stating the cause—the proper explanation or redress will always be made.

We think it necessary to add, that kind nature has favored us with a healthy situation. The Water used at our house is pure, and from the best Springs below the mountains; and our Ice House is very convenient.

DAVID MEADE,  
PETER M. HARDAWAY.

Petersburg, August 8. 47 St.

By the Governor of North-Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an act of the last General Assembly of North Carolina, entitled "an act to provide for the sale of the Lands lately acquired by Treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold," the Governor is authorized and required to cause the said Lands to be offered for sale.—Now therefore, I, GABRIEL HOLMES, Governor of the State aforesaid, do hereby declare and make known, that a Public Sale of the abovementioned Lands, agreeably to the said act, shall commence at Waynesville in the County of Haywood, on Monday the 22d of September next, under the superintendance of a Commissioner appointed for that purpose, who is authorized by my letter of instructions, to adjourn the said sale to any other more convenient place, if such adjournment should be considered advisable.—One-eighth part of the purchase money will be required of the purchaser at the time of the sale, and bond and security for the payment of the balance, in the following instalments, viz: one-eighth part at the expiration of one year, one-fourth at the expiration of two years, one-fourth at the expiration of three years, and the remaining fourth at the end of four years. The sale to continue one week and no longer.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Raleigh, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1823.  
GAB'L. HOLMES.

By the Governor: L. B. HARDIN, P. Sec'y.

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's Plantation in Chesterfield District, South-Carolina, early last autumn, Negro Men, CHARLES and BILL. Charles is of ordinary size, well made, yellow complexion, remarkably intelligent, speaks quick, is about 25 years of age.—He was purchased in B-aufort county.—Bill absconded with him, is about 20 or 25 years of age, is low, and has a scar on his head; he is also inclined to yellow complexion, and beats on the drum tolerably well. Bill was purchased in the neighborhood of Snowhill.

Charles may perhaps attempt to pass himself as a free man. The above reward will be given to any person who will return them to my plantation; or half the above reward will be given to any person who will secure them in Jail, or in proportion for either of them and give me information.  
PLEASANT H. MAY.

March 10.

The Editors of the Raleigh Star and Newbern Centinel, are requested to insert the above until otherwise ordered; and in the mean time forward their papers to me at Petersburg, S. C.