

The Act of 1785. provides no time for the recording thereof. The Act of 1792 adapts the time, within which the deed ought to have been recorded.

The Act of 1796. Ch. 67 directs that deeds of manumission shall be recorded within six months. This is not so strong in its expression, as the Act of 1715. Ch. 47 which directs that no lands shall pass by bargain and sale only, unless the deed be acknowledged and enrolled within six months.

The recording however has been considered so necessary under the Act of 1796 that after the six months expired to freedom under a deed could not be maintained without it, but I apprehend that the former statute would have a right of freedom from the delivery of the deed formerly six months the subject to be divested by his neglect to have it recorded within the limited time.

It was argued that the deed of manumission conveyed nothing, but a right may be conveyed or granted as well as property; and the records of the Act are that the person possessing a slave may by writing &c. grant him his freedom.

As to the right of the parties to bring this suit which has been questioned I consider their possession of the deed to which they were parties sufficient for such a suit, the real friend being amenable for costs. The Grantor Richard Pennell gave them a power to perfect the deed by recording. They neglected to use that power. But if the law extends a remedy to any and every deed it must allow the right of application for that remedy to any grantee thereof made.

Altho the neglect to record the deed divested the,