

The Witness

Slavery in Nineteenth-Century Carroll County, Maryland



compiled & edited by
Jesse Glass

Meikai University Press
in cooperation with
The Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland

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Introduction

In order for a community to begin to heal, it is necessary for a dialogue to begin about those past events whose repercussions linger to divide the present. This is especially true for a community like Carroll County, Maryland, a place where only certain aspects of the past have been deemed worthy of a sanitized preservation, while other parts remain passed over--relegated to rumor, myth and legend. This holds true regarding race relations in this county, and, more specifically, the painful subject of slavery. Real suffering happened in Carroll County, as elsewhere in the Americas; suffering that was widely accepted, tolerated by religion, and sanctioned by law. This research tool presents part of that story

One of the most remarkable documents (among many) in this collection is the trial record of Rebecca McCormick, the first person-white or black, free or slave-to be executed in Carroll County. McCormick, barely twenty years old and the mother of a ten month old baby, allegedly murdered a twelve year old boy named Frank Miles. Both worked on a farm not far from Westminster. Rebecca's owner was a man named William Orendorff. One day, when Orendorff's wife was away visiting, and Orendorff himself was working with a neighbor at a nearby lime kiln, Rebecca McCormick stabbed Miles to death with a pitchfork, because, as she said later, he had been spreading stories about her relationship with her owner. As anyone who looks closely at the primary sources will see, the McCormick case remains problematical, mainly because Orendorff himself appears to have escaped the careful questioning that such an investigation warrants.

The Witness is an attempt to point to some of the primary sources regarding slavery in this portion of Maryland, and to begin a much-needed dia-

logue concerning this subject in the County schools and public forums. If even one reader is inspired to go back and examine the records for him or her self, I will have done my job. It is hoped that this work, and other publications of this kind, will encourage further study and sharing of Carroll County history and culture, help conserve the precious documents that link us to the past, and promote the ongoing understanding and healing that yet needs to be done at every level in America, before real racial harmony can be achieved.

Jesse Glass, Jr.
2/16/2004.
Shin-Urayasu, Japan.

More notes regarding the methodology used in the compilation of this work, as well as some special concerns regarding content, will be found at the beginning of Part III.

A special thanks goes to the present and past directors of the Historical Society of Carroll County. Without their help this project would have been impossible to complete. Joanne Manwaring and Mrs. Helen Riley get my special thanks for their help in the dusty archives as well as their cheerful presence. My brothers Jeff and Christopher Glass helped track down some of the information in the Historical Society as well as at the Maryland State Archives and for their help I'm grateful. Del and Nancy Palmer's editorial suggestions and revisions are happily acknowledged here. Thanks also to Kim, an intern from Western Maryland College who volunteered her help in 1985.

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This research tool is dedicated to the thousands of men, women, and children, some named, many unknown to us, who suffered the atrocity of slavery in America, and to those who tried to help them.

PART ONE



Slaves and Free Blacks in Carroll County, Maryland, during the Mid-Nineteenth Century: A Sampling of Items from Primary Sources

1. Pens for Holding Slaves in Carroll County

[On The Main Court Inn As A Building Used for Holding Slaves]

From two partially dated clippings on Westminster's Main Court Inn – from the Carroll County Historical Society. The earlier clipping, "Old Main Court Building At Westminster Is Razed," from *The Hanover Evening Sun* for September 21, appears to date from 1940. The later clipping "Main Court Inn Center For City Social Affairs," lacks the name of a newspaper, and carries the partial date of "26, 1963." The second clipping is literally a reprinting of the first.

From the *Sun* clipping:

The late Mary Bostwick Shellman, wrote that "The Old City Hotel... was the principle [sic] house of entertainment in the town, and was the stopping place of many prominent men and women of the day."

One man declared that there were slave pens in the cellar and that they were kept in cells or pens with iron doors for the bad slaves and that they were at the slave auction block on the corner until the market stopped after the slaves were freed by Lincoln.

Excavations on Thursday morning definitely showed that there was

an entrance from Main street to sections of the cellar, and that the entrance had been filled with heavy stones. There ere three small openings from the one section, apparently used as windows.

The iron gratings taken from the three small windows were about 14 inches by 28 inches. There were four bars in each with spur cuts in the wall in between two layers of brick wall. These were removed about six years ago by George Zepp. ... From a former employer Mr. Zepp learned that parts of mangles, chains and bars had been removed some time ago.

Issac Bruce, colored, 87 years old, could not remember about the slave pens as he said he was only about ten years old when the Civil War ended, but a younger man, remembering some of the things his father had told him, sad that the large pens were enclosed by heavy pieces of wood criss-crossed and iron doors on smaller pens for the bad slaves. Thomas Bruce, younger than Issac, said that he remembered hearing his father Alfred tell that slaves were kept in cells and the more secure cells were used for the runaway slaves. He also remembered that slaves were kept here while being brought from Frederick to Baltimore where they were sold.

During the court sessions the judges would live at the hotel. In the evenings the bar members would sit by the large round stove and swap stories. The spitting boxes were within reach. It was said that James Frizzell was the “tall story” teller of the crowd.

2. Four Items on White Encounters with Groups of Blacks:

Young Rascals Lashed

From *The American Sentinel* [Feb. 5, 1858]

One evening last week a crowd of some seven Etheopean [sic] bloods of town insulted a daughter of Mr. Rich. Fowler by making proposals of an unnamed nature to her. She refused, fought them off, and reporting at home what had been done, her father had a warrant issued which secured the arrest of the crowd. Two were sent and kept in jail

until Saturday, when all were tried before Justice Hoppe. Six of the seven were convicted and ordered to be whipped: the first to receive twenty and the others five lashes each, on the bare back, which were administered by Deputy Stem with a degree of strength that will make the boys remember him to the end of their days. Looking at the case under any auspices, it as an aggravated one, as may be conclusively proven by any parent who might have his daughter placed in the same position. A lodgment in a House of Correction for some years would have been more useful; but as Deputy Stem performed his duty so well, the community will endeavor to be satisfied with the result.

A Little Speck of Rowdyism

From *The American Sentinel* [June 17, 1859]

On Saturday night week a party of negroes, both slaves and free, congregated on our streets at a late hour, when their pugilistic propensities suggested a row, which ended in a fight in Mr. John Fisher's meadow, on Court Street. On Wednesday following they were brought before Justice Hoppe, who read to them the law in regard to negroes congregating together, and sentenced them to be punished by receiving twenty lashes each on the bare back, which was well done at Court House Square, in the presence of a large number of idle spectators. There were ten in number, whose names are Frank Howard, Jacob Lightner, David Phillips, Nathan Snowden, Charles Elder, Philip Dorum, William Gordon, Elias McFarland, Dennis Tube, and George Dorsey, eight of whom were present at the time and received their receipt in full, and on Thursday, Charles Elder received his share of the benefits, which we believe is not the first time. Tube has not yet been caught. McFarland and Dorsey were held to bail for threats against each other.

[An Incident of Being Mistaken for a Black in New Windsor]

From *The Carroll County Democrat* [July 25, 1861]

We are not in the habit of noticing newspaper correspondents, unless they should be very modest and gentlemanly, such as that one of the *Sentinel* of last week over the signature of *Justice*. His courteous and amiable reference to the account in the *Democrat*, of the encounter which late-

ly occurred in the town of New Windsor, certainly ought to make an exceptional case.

We stated the facts exactly as we heard them, except that Grimes was in company with some free negroes, which we did not suppose material, and a position which white men are not generally ambitious to occupy, and an association, which we did not suppose Grimes would desire to be placed in, before the public. For the benefit of Justice we will certainly give with great pleasure his own statement, to wit:

“On Saturday night last about 11 o’clock, while a Mr. Grimes, a white man and harvest hand from Freedom District, in company with some other harvest hands, colored men of this vicinity, were about leaving the store of Mr. C. S. Stouffer and while standing between said store and the Methodist Church, talking about the nearest road to the place they were at work, and not molesting any one, the Mr. Drum alluded to, who was on the opposite side of the street, took an idea that it was a squad of negroes, and accordingly walked across the street and ordered the party to leave. The darkies left, (being afraid) but Mr. Grimes refused to go, when Drum struck him over the head two or three times with a cane, and tore his clothing very much: also took a pistol out of Grimes’ pocket, took his hat, and then walked off to the opposite side of the street. Mr. Grimes then went in the store of Mr. S. and informed the Clerk that some one was imposing upon him, and taken some of his private property and also his hat, and wished the clerk to come to his assistance, when Grimes and the clerk went out together and crossed over the street where Drum remarked to him to stay away from him, or he would put the contents of his own pistol into him, which he did immediately, putting a ball in the thigh of Mr. Grimes, striking the bone and passing around to the outside. Drum was soon arrested, and from the evidence of the attending Physician who extracted the ball, the acting Magistrate refused bail at the time and accordingly committed him to Carroll County Jail to answer the several charges before the next term of court.

[On White Opposition to Black Laborers After the War]

From a Letter from Lt. S.N. Clark to Col. John Eaton, Jr. 12 September 1865. *Maryland State Papers* (Series A) 1865 [MdHR 6636-316 1/8/2/7].

At Hoods Mills, in Carroll Co. Md., there had been some trouble caused by a party of white men who seek to drive away colored laborers, fearing that their staying will cause a decrease in the rate of wages. One colored man in the employ of Mr. Samuel Bentz has had his house broken open and all his clothing taken by some of these men. Mr. Bentz, also lost several articles stolen by them. He represents them to be desperate characters whom the authorities dare not arrest, and is certain that the respectable portion of the community would be glad to have them arrested and punished in some way. As Mr. Bentz, who can obtain justice in the usual way, has a case against these men, I advised him to push that and secure their arrest and punishment....

3. Plans for the Future of Blacks in Maryland – Two Items:

A Society to Encourage African Colonization

From *The Carrolltonian and Baltimore and Frederick Advertiser* [Nov. 23, 1833]

Carroll County, Md. The ladies of this town and neighborhood, feeling deeply sensible of the importance of African Colonization, and more particularly of the necessity of sending out to the Colony of Liberia, well educated colored men, to spread the light of knowledge, have, with a spirit deserving of the highest commendation, associated themselves together and organized a Society, for the purpose of raising funds to educate two colored men, who are to be sent out to Liberia. The society is, we believe, to act in conjunction with similar societies existing, or about being formed, in other parts of the State. The officers of the Society are as follows:

Mrs. Willis—President

Mrs. Van Bibber, Vice President

Mrs. Lucretia Van Bibber, and

Miss Mary Ann Shriver, Sec'ys

We are requested to state that a meeting of the society will be held on Monday next, as 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

County Meeting [On the State Convention to Recommend Legislation Concerning Blacks]

From *The Carroll County Democrat* [June 2, 1859]

In pursuance of public notice, a meeting of a number of citizens of Carroll County assembled in the Court-House on Monday, the 30th of May, inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the State Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 8th of June, to take into consideration the propriety of recommending further legislation in reference to the colored population of Maryland. Jacob Powder, Esq., was called to the chair; S.T.C. Brown and John Smith, Esqs., appointed assistant Chairmen, and J.K. Longwell acted as Secretary.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chair, the subject was discussed by Messrs. E.F. Crout, John E. Smith, C.W. Webster and Isaac Pearson.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were appointed delegates to said Convention, viz: Sterling Galt, James Piper, Dr. S. Swope, G.W. Crapster, John Roberts, W.W. Dallas, Charles Devilbiss, William Segafosse, And'w K. Shriver, Samuel Cover, William Burgoon, John Erb, M.G. Cockey, S.A. Lauver, Nimrod Gardner, George Jacobs, S.T.C. Brown, Geo. W. Manro, Geo. Patterson, Charles W. Hood, Dr. J. Shower, David Bachman, David Pannebaker, William Crumrime, Jacob Powder, J.K. Longwell, Augustus Shriver, John E. Smith, D.L. Hoover, John Kelly, Richard Richards, Jonas Deal, Henry S. Davis, William Yohn, Joshua C. Gist, Josephus Spurrier, Upton Scott, Thomas Hook, George Mering, Isaac Dern, Thomas Smith, J.L. Shuey, L.P. Slingluff, B.W. Bennett.

On motion, it was resolved that the delegates be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur.

Ordered, That these proceedings be signed by the officers and published in the newspapers of the county.

JACOB POWDER, *Chairman*.

S. T. C. Brown,

John Smith, *Ass't. Ch'm.*

J. K. Longwell, *Secretary.*

4. Five Items Relative to Criminal and Legal Processes:

Reward for Runaway Slave

Carrolltonian and Baltimore and Frederick Advertiser [Nov. 2, 1838]

\$100.00 Reward. Ran away from the *subscriber* on Saturday night, the 8th instant, a negro man named Jerry.

The above reward will be given for the apprehension or delivery of Jerry to R.L. Armistead, near Upperville, or to his master, residing near Martinsburg, Virginia.

He was accompanied by a negro man, Abraham, belonging to John P. Dulany.

Jerry was taken up and put in the Fredericktown Jail, and escaped on Saturday the 6th of October, from somewhere between Frederick and the Point of Rocks. It is thought he went towards Westminster.

R.L. Armistead

[Selected Criminal Docket Entries Concerning Blacks]

From *Carroll County Criminal Docket Book*, Court House Annex,
Westminster, Maryland.

April 9, 1852— Alfred Frederick—Aiding and abetting the escape of Thomas O. Brown, a negro slave.

April 9, 1856.—Robert Lightner, free negro, attempts to entice negro of Ignatius Gore to leave.

September 10, 1858. Daniel M. Goodwin. For beating and abusing an apprentice girl, Louisa Susan Price.

April 6, 1859—Rape. Henry Williams (black), on Mary Ann Arthur (white). Sentenced to Maryland State Penitentiary.

April 6, 1861—Mary Brian for harboring a runaway negro. Indictment quashed.

September 9, 1861—Emeline Haines. For bastardy and for begetting a child by a negro slave. Sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for 18 months.

September 9, 1861—Matthew Ward, Col.—Sold and transported for giving Emeline Haines, a white woman, her child.

[In Jail in Westminster]

From *The American Sentinel* [Sept. 3, 1858]

Sheriff Wilson has a pretty good lot of boarders on hand, who are elegant butcher customers, and inasmuch as Court is near at hand, we will give a portion of them the benefit of a publication.

Rebecca Thomson [Rebecca McCormick, [See Part 2 for accounts of her trial and execution], colored, committed on the charge of murdering a colored boy about 12 years old, during the latter part of April last. Both parties were living with Mr. Wm. H. Orendorff at the time of the murder. The woman is about 19 years old, and her chances for hemp are very promising. The boy murdered was about 12 years old.

Samuel Stone, convicted at the April term for an assault on William Bewald and Conrad Zacharias. Sentenced to imprisonment for seven months, and to be held until costs on suit were paid.

Samuel Robertson, convicted at the April term for beating a man named Shoupt. Sentenced to six months confinement and to bear costs on suit.

William Gardner, colored, charged with shooting at a colored woman, to whom he made a disreputable proposition.

Charles Elder, committed on the charge of an assault on William Budd, music teacher, also colored.

Henry Harden, colored, committed on the charge of stealing money from Mordecai Haines.

And last, Pickett, who has been in limbo since the organization of the County, and who, we presume, from his cheerfulness of spirits, will remain there until the sands of life are spent.

[Pickett's "sands of life" lasted about three more months.]

An unfortunate fellow-creature named Pickett, who had been in our jail for probably twenty years, was turned out at the September session of our Court. During this entire period he has been kept there for misconduct towards his parents. No person appearing against him at the last Court, he was, impressively against his wishes, turned out, and it is reported was found dead on the Allegany [sic] mountains. ("So Reported," in *The American Sentinel*, Dec.9, 1859.)]

Sheriff's Sale of a Free Negro

From *The Carroll County Democrat* [Feb. 2, 1860]

By virtue of a sentence passed by the Orphan's Court for Carroll County, upon Negro Lewis Patrick, for being without visible means of support and not of good and industrious habits, and liable to be sold under the provisions of the Law of 1839, Chapter 38, and sentenced to be sold to serve as a slave until the first day of January, 1861, I will offer for Public Sale on Monday, 13th day of February, 1860, at 2 o'clock p.m., at the Court House, in the City of Westminster, to the highest bidder, the said negro.

[On the Governor's Refusal to Intervene on Behalf of Negro Cato]

From *The American Sentinel* [Nov. 19, 1858.]

We recommend the following letter from his Excellency Gov. Hicks, to the careful perusal of all good citizens of the State, and to the particular notice of rowdies and ruffians generally:

Annapolis, Nov. 10, 1858:

Dear Sirs:—After a careful and thorough investigation of Negro Cato's case, I am forced to the conclusion that I cannot, should not interpose to thwart the regular course of Law. Sec. 10 of Art.2, found in the

Constitution, which instrument, at the entrance of my entrance upon Executive duties, I took an oath to support, says: He, the Governor, shall take care that the Laws be faithfully executed; in this case the law has been fully administered; the party convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary as the proper punishment by the law, for offense committed. If a pardon were granted, it must be a full pardon, and no condition—the most the Executive could do would be to commute punishment, and let the party be sold, in the effort to effect which the convict might, by some mishap, make good his escape, defeat the end of justice; leaving responsibility upon Executive. I have long been convinced that the criminal laws of our State have been administered with a too great laxity, and although a burden has been placed upon your County, we should not calculate the punishment of Crime by Dollars and Cents,—should be glad to gratify wishes of inemorialists [sic], was it to be done with a consistent sense of duty, but in view of all the circumstances connected with the case, am obliged, reluctantly, to decline interposition.

With great respect for memorialists, and highest regard for yourselves,

Am your obedient servant

THO. H. HICKS

To Geo. E. Wampler,

Joshua Smith. Esqrs.

5. New Windsor's Own Underground Railroad.

Released From Jail

From *The American Sentinel* [Nov. 18, 1859]

Dr. Boyd, under arrest and committed to our Jail in the charge of aiding in the escape of slaves, has been demanded by the authorities of Washington, D.C., where the woman was taken, being the property of Mrs. Howell. U.S. Marshal Watkins took him away on Monday, for the purpose of delivering him to the authorities of Washington. It is said that Boyd is a spunky boy, or a very ignorant one, as he insulted almost every one who

addressed him.

Dr. Boyd held for Trial

From *The American Sentinel* [Nov. 25, 1859]

The Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun*, writing on the 20th, says an examination of Dr. Boyd, charged with stealing and abducting slaves, took place yesterday afternoon before Captain Goddard, chief of police. The witnesses present were officer Wm. Delphy, Messrs. Edwin A. Atlee and Joseph B. Greenwood, of New Windsor, Md. After a careful hearing of the case, Boyd was held to bail for his appearance at the Criminal Court in the sum of six thousand dollars. Boyd's counsel, Mr. Carrington, considered the amount as too high, when he was reminded that it is precisely the sum fixed by Hon. Judge Crane some years ago, when a party on a similar charge was brought out under a writ of habeas corpus. The bail is not set at the value of the property stolen, but in consideration of the enormity of the alleged crime, and, it will be recollected that on the occasion referred to, even the six thousand dollars failed to bring the accused to trial.

6. Famous Blacks

Fifty Cents Reward

From *The Carroll County Democrat* [Nov. 17, 1859]

Fifty cents reward is offered for the apprehension of Fred. Douglass, a light colored mulatto, formerly of Maryland, and lately a resident of Rochester, in this State. Said Fred. Is nearly six feet high: his features are strongly Caucasian; his manners are plausible, and he may pass himself off for a white man. When last heard of he was in Canada West. The above reward will be paid upon his delivery in New York city. Apply to the Property Clerk at the Police Headquarters.—*New York Day Book*.

[A Lecture by Dr. H. J. Brown, Colored]

From *The American Sentinel* [Jan. 11, 1866]

Phrenological Lecture

We had the pleasure of attending the Lecture of Dr. H. J. Brown,

(colored,) of Philadelphia, Pa., at the Basement of the M.E. Church, on Saturday night last.—The subjects of Phrenology and Physiology was [sic] handled by him with an ability and a vigor that displayed a perfect knowledge and understanding of those sciences.

The Doctor made several excellent digressions, among others he reminded his colored friends that freedom should not beget idleness and ignorance; that it was their duty to labor for the acquirement of knowledge and property; and that although negroes, and many just out of the yoke of slavery, they had capacity for literary, scientific and mechanical pursuits like every other class, and is therefore by no means impossible to take their places in the onward march of improvement.

At the instance of a number of our citizens Carroll Hall has been secured for tomorrow, Friday Evening, when the Doctor will again address the public, and we hope to see a large audience.

Famous Black Leader Traveled Through This Area When A Runaway Slave,

by Jesse Glass, Jr.

[First version published in *The Carroll County Times*, July 12, 1986]

James W.C. Pennington, Presbyterian pastor, holder of a doctor of divinity degree conferred by the University of Heidelberg, and the author of the first history of African Americans—“A Text Book of the Origin and History of the Colored People,” published in 1841, and one of the first to write and lecture on the significance of the Amistad Incident—began his life as a slave on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Later, he and his family were sold to a wealthy landowner in Washington County and he learned blacksmithing.

He lived in Washington County until he was 21 years old. Then, after witnessing his father cruelly beaten for no reason, he decided to escape.

He packed some clothes and hid them in a cave near the slave quarters, and set out that night. He wasn't sure in which direction the free territory of Pennsylvania lay, but he followed the North Star as best he could,

hoping it would lead him there.

It was November. Traveling by night and sleeping by day, Pennington soon grew weak from lack of food—at one point he was reduced to eating uncooked corn from the cob as he hid in a corn shock in a field. The second night was overcast—no stars to be seen—and Pennington lost his way.

By the third day he was almost delirious from hunger and exposure to the cold. He stopped traveling across the fields and decided to take the risk of walking the main roads. He found what appeared to be a widely-used thoroughfare at dawn and followed it till he came to a toll house. There a boy about 12 years old told him that he was on the National Turnpike, 18 miles from Baltimore.

As Pennington wrote in his narrative, “The Fugitive Blacksmith,” “This intelligence was perfectly astounding to me. My master lived 80 miles from Baltimore. I was now 62 miles from home. That distance in the right direction would have placed me several miles across Mason and Dixon’s line, but I was evidently yet in the state of Maryland.”

As one reads about the plight of this runaway slave who sought his freedom in 1828, one soon comes to realize that he is accurately describing the territory that nine years later—in 1837—would become Carroll County.

Pennington began to head north again, and found himself at a milestone 24 miles from Baltimore. He approached a tavern and was accosted there by four German-speaking men, who, deciding that he was a runaway, first tied him up and then questioned him. They were eager to collect the bounty that would be offered for his return.

Pennington told them he was indeed a runaway—part of a large gang of slaves that had been bound for Georgia. When they had arrived in Virginia, Pennington said, smallpox had broken out among them and the slave-trader had caught it and died, enabling him to escape from the stricken group.

This story caused some unpleasant moments to pass among his captors, still they decided to take him to a brother who lived “in Risterstown” [sic], about four miles off, who keeps a tavern,” and that Pennington should

be kept there until the bounty information came out in the newspaper.

Then both captor and captive met a magistrate, also speaking “Dutch,” who arranged to take Pennington to his farm to help with the field work. Pennington escaped and once more took to the woods.

He spent the night hiding in a corn crib at another farm while a dog threatened to give him away with its yapping.

The next evening, as he lay in his hiding place, he was horrified to overhear a conversation between a search party and the farm’s owner, who had just returned from working in the fields.

Pennington writes, “They passed the barn and halted at the house, when I recognized the voice of my old captor. Addressing the laborer, he asked, ‘Have you seen the runaway n___r pass here today?’

“Laborer: ‘No, I have been at home since early this morning. Where did he come from?’

“Captor: ‘I caught him down below here yesterday morning. I had him all day, and just at night he fooled me and got away. A party of us have been after him all day; we have been up to the line, but can’t hear or see anything of him. I heard this morning where he came from. He is a blacksmith, and a stiff reward is out for him—two hundred dollars.’

“Laborer: ‘He is worth looking for’.”

Eventually Pennington made it across the Pennsylvania line and found shelter at the home of a Quaker. The Quaker allowed Pennington to stay with his family, fed him, and began to teach him the alphabet.

Because he was still close to the Maryland border, Pennington moved further north. He later found out that he had done so just in time—an itinerant peddler had told a bounty hunting party in Maryland of his whereabouts.

Pennington continued to flee, staying with Quaker families in the North. He eventually made it to New York, where he studied religion and

became a lecturer on the abolitionist circuit, a teacher and a preacher. Pennington was also one of the first people to write about the significance of the Amistad incident of 1839-1842.

Eventually, with the help of abolitionist friends, he purchased his father, his mother and himself from slavery and moved to England.

James C. W. Pennington died in 1871.

Bounty hunting appeared to be common in 19th century Carroll County. Items archived at the Historical Society of Carroll County document this sad practice: a copy of a check for \$800 made out to a bounty hunter by Lewis Trumbo, Carroll County Sheriff in 1848, and a large “wanted” poster for the capture of escaped slaves.

(For those interested in reading more about James W.C. Pennington, I found his account, “The Fugitive Blacksmith,” in *Great Slave Narratives*, selected and introduced by Arna Bontemps, Beacon Press, 1969. The search engine for the excellent Mystic Seaport Amistad site yields more information about Pennington at:

<[www.mysticseaport.org:8080/Phantom.acgi\\$search](http://www.mysticseaport.org:8080/Phantom.acgi$search)>

PART TWO



The Trial and Execution of Rebecca (Beck) McCormick

(Transcriptions from *The Carroll County Democrat*, and *The American Sentinel* . Note: Obvious spelling and typographical errors have been changed without obtrusive use of the word *sic*. Other mechanical matters, punctuation and capitalization—like the uncapitalized words “german” and “negro”—have not been altered.)

A. *The Carroll County Democrat* [April 29, 1858]

Shocking Murder.

Thursday last the people of Westminster, and vicinity, were greatly excited and shocked by one of the most fiendish, and remorseless murders, ever perpetrated in this community. The subject of this tragic occurrence, was a small black boy, about 12 years of age, bound to Mr. William Orendorff, who lives about a mile from Westminster, and in whose barn he was found murdered, in a most brutal manner. His throat was cut, his bowels cut out, and he was bruised and cut, and mangled about the head, in a most savage manner. A Jury was summoned by Justice Hoppe, and as far as we could learn, the following facts were elicited.—Mrs. Orendorff was from home on a visit to her father’s; Mr. Orendorff was out in the field, some distance from the house, at work; a black girl about 19 years old belonging to Mr. Orendorff was the only person about the house. She came to the field some time in the forenoon and told her master that a man was running after the boy, and she was afraid he would kill him. Mr. Orendorff came home, and found the boy in the barn murdered, as above described.

On examination before the jury the girl said as she was going out to cut greens, a german came along and asked if the Mistress of the house

was at home, and said he wanted something to eat. She told him she could give him something, and did so. On leaving the house, the boy laughed at him, and he attempted to catch the boy, who ran, and he ran after him—then she went to the field to tell her master. It was however found that she had changed her dress, and had taken off her shoes, and they were found to be bloody—on cross examination, she accounted for these things by saying; that her nose had bled when she was milking, and that in her fright she had torn her dress at the door latch and her shoes hurt her feet, and she took them off that she might run the faster, to inform her master. She however could not show where her nose had bled, when she was milking. The knife she had used for cutting greens, although it was washed, and in the drawer, had some little blood near the handle. The girl was committed to jail.—The jury rendered a verdict that the boy came to his death by the hands of some person unknown.

B. *The Carroll County Democrat* [Sept. 11, 1858]

From *Proceedings of the Circuit Court for Carroll County*, September Term, 1858.

Thursday, September 10th.—His honor Madison Nelson, on the Bench.

Monday, No. ,—State, vs. Rebecca McCormick, charged with the murder of Frank Miles, in the first degree. There was much trouble in getting a Jury in this case, but after summoning 67 Talismen, the following were sworn:

Hiram Plaine, Joshua Warfield, Thomas Demoss, Lewis Trumbo, Richard Dell, J.W. Swartzbaugh, Jonathan Golly, Josiah Babylon, Amon Algire, Elijah Woolery, Jesse Sullivan, Nicholas Ogg.

William Orendorff, the owner of the Boy that was murdered and the girl charged with the murder, testified, that the Prisoner at the Bar was his slave for a term of years, and the boy murdered was also his slave, and was near 12 years of age, that on the morning of the murder, he started about 6 o'clock to go to Mr. Van Bibber's lime-kiln, then used by Joseph Stout, leaving at home Beck, her child, the boy murdered, and his brother George: About 9 o'clock Beck came running to him and said that she left a drunken man chasing Frank towards the barn and she was afraid he would kill

him, that she had given the drunken man some bread and meat and that Frank had made him angry by calling him "drunken man." Mr. O. said he immediately went home, watching in every direction to see if he could see any one leaving the premises, but he did not see any one: Immediately after he got to his premises he went to the barn and found the boy lying in the entry of the barn with his throat cut, his bowels ripped open and his face severely cut, he commanded Beck to go after Mr. Stout, which she did and Mr. Stout came with her back, when he Mr. O. noticed that she had not the same dress on that she had in the morning, he asked her if she had not changed her dress, she replied she had, he told her go and get the one that she had pulled off, which she brought from the room in which his boys slept, the dress was bloody in the front of the skirt and on the shoulder. A dress shown to the Court was identified by Mr. Orendorff as the same dress. A pair of shoes shown the Court was also identified by Mr. O as the shoes of the girl and those that were found by Samuel Gibson, (colored) in Mr. Orendorff's employ, shortly after the murder, and on which were marks of blood. The spade and fork handle on which there was blood and negro hair, Mr. Orendorff said he found inside of the cow entry door where the murder was supposed to have been committed; on either side of the entry door there was blood and the boxes and things around were bloody, the track could be traced distinctly where the boy had been dragged from the cow entry up to the other end of the barn where the body was found.

Joseph Stout testified the day the murder was committed, prisoner came to the lime kiln where he was working, about quarter past ten o'clock and told him that Frank had been killed by a dutchman, and that he was lying in the entry of the barn dead, his throat cut and bowels ripped out, said that Mr. Orendorff had sent for him to come down immediately, (she told him the same story in regard to the dutchman's killing him that she had told Mr. Orendorff.) Mr. Stout said that he mounted his horse and went straight to Mr. Orendorff's, by that time Mr. O. had noticed that she had changed her dress, he told her then to get the one she had taken off which she started to do in front of himself and Mr. Orendorff, when they got to the back door of the kitchen they found that she had locked it after her. Mr. Orendorff knocked violently against the door and demanded that it should be opened, she replied that he should go to the other door, but he insisted on her opening the back door, which she finally did and handed him the

dress, bringing it from the room in which Mr. Orendorff's boys slept. Mr. Stout testified to the blood on the dress and the shoes.

John H. Hoppe testified, that on the 22nd of April, Mr. Stout called and said that a murder had been committed at Mr. Orendorff's and that he should go out immediately. He then sent Stout for the sheriff, and proceeded to Mr. Orendorff's, where he found the dead body as has already been described. He swore a jury of inquest and summoned the witnesses, among others Beck, where she stated her story about the dutchman with white head and whiskers, as already related by Mr. Orendorff. As the sheriff had no conveyance to take her to Westminster, he brought her, and on the road asked her if she would know the dutchman were she to see him again, she said she would. The next morning the first man that he saw was one corresponding to the dutchman spoken of by her, and whose name is Joseph Reed, he asked Reed to go to the jail with him, which he did, and Reed, the sheriff and himself all went in the room where Beck was confined. When he (Hoppe) said to the girl; that she had said to him, that she would know the dutchman again, was the one before her the man; after scrutinizing him from head to foot, she replied that he was, but he hadn't the same clothes on; the shovel and cudgel in Court were shown to Mr. Hoppe and he testified they were the same that he had seen at Mr. Orendorff's.

Emanuel Gernand testified, that he was on the Jury of the inquest, and had examined Beck particularly as to the blood upon her dress, she said it was caused by her nose bleeding, he asked her if she could point out the spot, where her nose bled, she said she could, she pointed out a stone where she said she had sat while her nose bled, but there was no blood around it; he asked her why she took her shoes off, she replied that they were torn and hurt her feet and she could not run fast enough, he asked her why she changed her dress, she said it was very much torn and she did not like to go around the country road and expose her person.

Wesley King, colored, attempted to show his wit, and was sent to jail for his trouble.

Dr. Herring testified that he was on the ground and examined the body—that the left temple was crushed, the scalp knocked off very much in irregular pieces, eight or ten cuts across the face, the throat cut, and

abdomen ripped open. He said he thought the wound in the throat was not sufficient to produce death of itself, but that the one in the head was.

Samuel Gibson (colored) merely testified where he found the shoes.

Israel Zeber testified that the shoes were bloody, and that they corresponded with the track of blood in the kitchen.

John M. Yingling, one of the Jury of Inquest, corroborated Mr. Gernand, and identified the knife in Court.

Stephen Lightner, (Colored) testified that one evening in the kitchen, previous to the murder, he had heard Beck say that Frank was always telling lies on her, and that she would kill him some of these days.

George Miles, brother to the murdered boy said that he had often heard Beck say that she would kill Frank if he did not stop telling lies on her.

Robert Clendenon testified that on the day of the murder, Joseph Reed came from towards Baltimore and stopped at Mr. Webster's, and worked in his garden until night.

John Wise stated that Joseph Reed had left his house early that morning.

Joseph Reed said that he had no recollection of ever having been at Mr. Orendorff's.

Anna Shean and Martha Yingling testified that Rebecca told them that she had killed the boy, had first cut his throat with a pen knife, that her mother had given her, and then the boy had got away from her, when she ran after him, threw him down and finished him with the fork handle and the shovel.

The State rested its case there, and the Defense having no evidence to offer, Court adjourned.

Tuesday, September 14, was occupied all day in the argument of the above case, Smith assisting to Prosecute,—Palmer, Hayden and Person

for the Defense.

The Jury retired, and after an absence of about two hours returned with a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, which verdict the Council for the Traverser moved to set aside, and the prisoner have a new trial.

C. Proceedings of the Circuit Court of Carroll County

Thursday, April 14, 1859. Court met this morning at 9 o'clock. Present Hon. Madison Nelson, Judge.

CRIMINAL DOCKET

Chas. W. Webster, Esq., State's Attorney, prosecuting, assisted by Hon. John E. Smith.

State of Maryland vs Rebecca McCormick. The Sheriff came into Court with 50 talismen, summoned during the night, under direction of the Court. They were all exhausted without obtaining a single juror. Others from the bystanders were called until the panel was full. There has been summoned as talismen in this case 240 gentlemen making, with the regular panel, 265. At 10 minutes past eleven o'clock the last juror was obtained, making the panel complete. It is comprised of the following gentlemen:

Josiah Parish	Surat D. Warfield
William Tensfield	Burgess Nelson
George H. Davis	Hezekiah Jordan
Jacob Zentz	Henry Keller
Henry B. Jones	William G. Byers

The names of the jurors were then severally called over by the Clerk, who proceeded to charge them in the manner following:

Gentlemen of the Jury, Rebecca McCormick, the prisoner at the bar stands indicted by the Grand Inquest of the State of Maryland for the body of Carroll County, as follows:

STATE OF MARYLAND,

Carroll County, Sect.:

The Grand Jurors of the State of Maryland for the body of Carroll County, do upon their oaths and affirmations present that Rebecca McCormick, late of the County aforesaid, negro woman, and slave to one Wm. H. Orendorff, for a term of years, not yet expired on the twenty-second day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty eight, with force and arms at the County aforesaid, in and upon one Francis Miles, free negro boy, in the peace of God and the said State then and there being feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Rebecca McCormick, with a certain knife, which she, the said Rebecca McCormick, then and there had and held in her right hand, the face, throat, and belly of the said Francis Miles, feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought did strike, stab and cut, giving him, the said Francis Miles, by such striking, stabbing and cutting, divers mortal stabs, cuts and wounds on and upon the face, throat and belly of him, the said Francis Miles, of which said mortal stabs, cuts and wounds, by the Francis Miles then and there did instantly die; and so the Jurors aforesaid upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid do say that the said Rebecca McCormick, him the said Francis Miles in the manner and by the means aforesaid feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought did kill and murder, contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the State of Maryland; And the Jurors aforesaid, upon their paths and affirmations aforesaid, do further present that the said Rebecca McCormick, negro woman and slave, as aforesaid on the twenty-second day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty eight, with force and arms at the County aforesaid, in and upon the said Francis Miles, free negro boy, in the peace of God and of the said State then and there being feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Rebecca McCormick, with a certain instrument called a shovel, which she, the said Rebecca McCormick then and there had, and in both her hands held, in and upon the head of him the said Francis Miles, feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice aforethought, did beat and strike, giving him, the said Francis Miles, by such beating and striking, divers mortal wounds, bruises and contusions in and upon the head of him, the

said Francis Miles, of which said mortal wounds, bruises and contusions, he the said Francis Miles then and there instantly did die; and so the Jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths and affirmations aforesaid, do say that the said Rebecca McCormick, him the said Francis Miles in the manner and by the means last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of her malice afterthought did kill and murder contrary to the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the State of Maryland.

Upon this indictment she hath been arraigned. Upon her arraignment she hath pleaded not guilty, and for her trial hath put herself upon the County, which County you are; so that your charge is to enquire whether she be guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty.

The following witnesses on the part of the State were called to the book and sworn:

John Wise	Joseph Reed
Wm. H. Orendorff	Miss Ann Shean
Joseph Stout	Martha Yingling
Mrs. Burns	Robert Clendenom
Julian Sipe	Mr. Reuben Stein
Israel Leiber	William Delphy
Emanuel Gernand	Wesley King
Dr. J. W. Hering	Samuel Gibson
J. Henry Hoppe	Stephen H. Lightner
Miss Martha Yingling	Andrew Woodyard
George Miles	

Charles W. Webster, Esq., made the opening statement to the Jury on the part of the State, and in a very brief manner set forth the facts in the case, as would be elicited from the testimony.

He was followed by Wm. N. Hayden, Esq., on the part of the defense.

William H. Orendorff sworn. The morning of the day on which

Francis Miles, the negro boy belonging to me was killed, we were hauling lime from Mr. Van Bibber's Lime Kiln. We had hauled one load, and returned to the Kiln, and were waiting for another load, when Beck came to me and said a drunken man had been at the house and asked for something to eat; - that when the drunken man was leaving, Frank said to him that he was drunk! He then ran after Frank and said he would kill him -. The prisoner at the bar said to me as we were coming from the Lime Kiln home, that she saw the drunken man and Frank running into the cow entry. After I arrived at home I went into the cow entry and found the body of Frank as she had stated, dead. Beck stayed back some distance off. She could have seen a part of the boy's body, as the entry door was partly open. When I saw the boy laying in the entry dead, I immediately told Beck to run to the Kiln and tell Mr. Stout to come. The Kiln is about 3/4 of a mile from the house. While she was going to the Kiln, an Irish woman came. I told her to stay at the Barn until I came back. - I then went up into the orchard and hallooed [sic] for some person. A woman - answered me and I asked her if she had seen a man about the house. I then came from the orchard and soon after Beck returned from the Lime Kiln. I immediately discovered that she had changed her dress. I asked her where the dress was? She told me it was upstairs. We then went up stairs. I told her to get it. She went into the boy's room and brought me her dress. Beck's room is to the right as you go up, and the boy's room to the left. The first room we went to was locked. The dress had blood upon it when she brought it from the room and showed it to me.

Cross Examination

My house is distant about 200 yards from the County Road, and points towards Mr. Van Bibber's Lime Kiln, at which Mr. Stout burns lime. I was setting on the Lime Kiln with my head down when Beck came to me. I went directly from the Lime Kiln to the house. The boy (Frank Miles) was about 12 years of age, tall, slender, and very healthy. The girl, Rebecca McCormick, came to my house first, and had been living with me some time before Frank came. I bought her for a term of years. The boy was cowardly, and of a fearful disposition. - When I left home that morning I left no one there but Beck, her child and Frank. I bought Rebecca McCormick from Nicholas Dorsey. She had lived with me about 1 year and 7 months

prior to the murder.

Frank was about 12 years old. He was a smart, intelligent boy, rather slender. Can't say that he was possessed of much strength or not. I have never heard them quarrel to my knowledge before the murder. I left home on the morning of the murder about sunrise. There was no one there but Hanson, Beck, her Child, and Frank. The Child of prisoner's was about 10 months old. When I looked at the boy, I remarked her he is dead. Beck said nothing. Saw blood on the floor of the house. It looked like as if it came from the bottom of her shoes - From the examination made at the time I should think it was caused by the print of her shoe. I told her she had changed her dress, and asked her where the dress was that she took off? She said, upstairs. When she handed me the dress I said, Beck, you killed Frank, and you'll be hung for it. The entry looked as if the body had been dragged some 80 or 90 feet from where he was murdered to where he was found. At the first place the door and boards were covered with blood.

Joseph Stout, sworn. Rebecca McCormick, the well known and shrewd prisoner at the bar came to me at the Lime Kiln, and told me Frank was killed, and that his throat was cut and his bowels ripped out. She also told me there was a Dutchman at the house who had asked for a piece of bread and meat; that after she had given him the food, he went up towards the orchard, and came back and drove Frank to the barn. I then went to Mr. Orendorff's house when witness, with Mr. Orendorff, discovered that the prisoner had changed her clothes. I then went to the back door, and when I got there found it was fastened; from there I went into the house and up stairs, and found in her room the dress she had taken off. - which she acknowledged was hers. (The dress shown to witness in Court was identified as the same). There was fresh blood on the sleeve, as also splotches of fresh blood on other parts of the dress. I left Mr. Orendorff's after this discovery, and went to Westminster, at the request of Mr. Orendorff, for the officers. When I returned, there was quite a number of people assembled. I saw a knife on my arrival which looks like the one now shown me. It had blood on the handle at the time. The prisoner told me that she had used it to cut greens in the morning. I also saw a pair of shoes which were saturated with blood. The ones now shown witness are the same. She also stated to the Jury of Inquest that she had left her shoes, so that she might go more

speedily to tell Mr. Orendorff. She also stated that the blood came on her shoes from the bleeding of her nose.

Cross Examination By Defense

The blood on the knife was between the horn of the handle and the blade of the knife. The distance from the Lime Kiln to Mr. Orendorff's is about five furlongs. The distance from the Lime Kiln to the public road is about 200 yards. Mr. Orendorff's house is somewhat nearer the public road than the Lime Kiln.

J. Henry Hoppe, sworn. This witness was the Coroner who held the Inquest upon the body on the morning of the murder, is a Surveyor, and made a Plat of the ground and premises of Wm. H. Orendorff, at the request of the State's Attorney.

The Plat was exhibited in Court, and the witness called upon to explain to the Jury the different localities sketched off upon it, (this part of the testimony refers to the Plat and could not be given without punishment).

After explaining the Plat, the witness was put upon the stand, and testified as follows:

On the 22nd day of April, 1858, was called upon about the hour of 11 o'clock in the morning by Mr. Stout, who informed me that a murder had been committed and that I should come out to Mr. Orendorff's. I issued a warrant directed to the Sheriff of Carroll County to summon a Jury. I then went to Orendorff's. On my arrival there, we all went to the barn and found the boy in the back part of the entry. Am not certain whether the entry door was open or not. - The boy's throat was cut, his bowels ripped open, and his head mashed, together with cuts upon his face. The Sheriff then came and I swore a Jury to sit upon the case. - The prisoner at the bar was a witness before the Jury of Inquest. I noticed particularly her manner, as I had some suspicions in regard to her innocence, and thought that if she was guilty, her manner would betray her. She was, however, very brazen, and showed no symptoms of having committed the act. She stated before the Jury that there had been a dutchman at the house in the morning, who was drunk, and that Frank had provoked and made him angry by telling him so, and that he told Frank he would kill him. I then asked the prisoner at the bar if she

could describe the man. She gave a description of the person at the time. I, however, committed her to the custody of the Sheriff, and, as I was coming in brought her with me in the buggy. On my way to town I asked her if she thought she could recognize the man she described as having been there in the morning. She replied that she thought she could. I asked her where the shovel and handle was standing. She replied in the entry. Early the next morning as I was coming out of my room door in Westminster, I saw a man standing on Mourer's Hotel pavement, whom I thought was the man she described, or one that answered to her description. I walked up to him and asked him to go along with me. He asked me where to? I told him I would explain as we went along. He then consented to go with me, and we immediately started for the Jail. On our arrival at the Jail I told the Sheriff that I thought the man answered Beck's description, and also informed him why I wanted him to go in the Jail. We all went into the prisoner's room. I then remarked to her that you give me a description of a man yesterday, and that I thought I had found the very man. I told her to look carefully at him. Before she made any reply, she surveyed him very coolly and said, he's the same man. I then got him to walk from her across the Jail, thinking that as he walked from Orendorff's house to the barn, he necessarily must have had his back to her, at the time, and that she might probably recognize him with more certainty from his walk. After he had walked a few steps, she said, that's the man.

At this point of the testimony Joseph Reed, the man alluded to by the witness was called into Court. Witness stated that he was the same man that accompanied him to the Jail. After Reed heard what the prisoner said, he pronounced her a d—n l—r.

Cross Examination by Defense

When I went into the Jail with Reed, I did not say upon this stand and at the former trial "that the prisoner said she thought it was the same man," but that she said what I have just testified, "that he was the man".

William Delphy, sworn. Was one of the Jury of Inquest that sat upon the body of Francis Miles, the murdered boy. Saw the boy that was murdered. Saw the way that he was murdered, saw where he was murdered and that he had been dragged from the entrance of the stable door to the

back part of the entry. His head was all scalped up and part of it cut off. He was cut above the eye, his throat was cut, as also his breast, and his bowels ripped open. There was blood on the walls, and on the floor in the entry. There was every appearance of something have been dragged through the entry but from the fact that there was a considerable quantity of hay and...on the floor; could not say positively that there was blood on the floor where the body appeared to have been dragged along. Where the body was first found in the back part of the entry there was a small pool of blood.

Witness, as one of the Jury, asked her quite a number of questions, to one of which she said, there was a dutchman came there in the morning, that he was drunk, and that he took Frank to the barn. I then asked why she changed her clothes? She said they were so badly torn that she was ashamed to go in the public road with them on. I then asked her whether her nose had bled? She said it had, and she would show me the spot. I accompanied her to the spot where she said it had bled. I could not discover any blood, although I examined carefully. I then asked her why there was no blood there now? - She replied, it had dried up. I made a close examination of the spot and could discover nothing that looked like blood.

A knife was shown me at the time, but would not be positive that the one now shown me is the same. It looks like the same knife. There was blood on it. The dress was shown me when on the Jury, but did not examine it closely, and would not positively say that it was the same one, though I recollect at the time of having asked her how the blood came upon her dress? Her answer was that her nose had bled, and that she had wiped it off upon it.

Mrs. Burns, sworn. Lives at present in what is called the Barrens, in this County. - Lived at the time of the murder near Mr. Orendorff's where the murder was committed. About 9 o'clock in the morning of the murder, Rebecca McCormick, the prisoner at the bar, came to my house and brought with her two small children, one of which was her own. I was upstairs at the time. When I heard her, I immediately came down, and asked her to take a seat. She said no, she could not; she didn't come to stay. She then said there was a drunken man at the house, and that Frank was following him around and telling him he was drunk. She had a blue dress on when she came to my house. She left and went out on the public road; did not

notice particularly which way she went after leaving the house. After she had left, I went out and looked carefully towards Mr. Orendorff's house, but could not see any person about. My door opened opposite Orendorff's house. Not satisfied with looking from my door, I went down from the house on the county road until I could have a good view. I looked carefully around, and saw no one.

Cross Examination by Defense

To the questions whether there was not a woods all along the road leading past her house, witness replied that there was, but there was not on the side next to Orendorff's. The woods extend all along the road on one side, but there was none on the side next to Orendorff's.

Julian Sipe, sworn. This witness is a German, and unable to speak English intelligently. The court called Geo. Edw'd Wampler, Esq. upon the stand, and he was sworn as interpreter. She testified through her interpreter as follows:

I was not at the barn with the prisoner on the morning of the murder. I went to Mr. Orendorff's in the morning for a pint of milk; the prisoner at the bar went with me to the spring-house for it. I asked her where Mr. Orendorff was? She replied by saying that he had gone to the Blacksmith's shop. The witness was then asked what dress the prisoner had on in the morning. She was shown the dress upon the stand in court, which she described and fully identified as being the same the prisoner had on that morning, and that it then was clean, and had no marks of blood upon it. This occurred about 7 o'clock in the morning.

Cross Examined by Defense

To the question, how do you know she had that dress on in the morning? Witness replied that she saw it and recollects it well. One of the Jurors asked her whether Mr. Orendorff was present. She replied that he was in the Blacksmith Shop which was close by. Does not recollect particularly the hour, but thinks it was around 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning.

Isreal Leiber, sworn. I went out to Orendorff's on the day of the murder, in company with others. After we arrived at the house, the Jury were there, and went into the house. As we walked through the room, I saw

a print of blood on the floor like a foot print. Witness, with others, measured the foot print with the shoe alleged to have been the prisoner's. The shoe shown witness in Court is the same one that we measured with the print on the floor. It corresponded with the print of blood on the floor.

Cross Examination by Defense

To the question, how long was the blood on the floor, witness replied that it looked as if it might have been there about an hour; did not notice that there was any dirt among the blood.

Emanuel Gernand, sworn. Was summoned as one of the Jury of Inquest on the 22nd of April, 1858, about the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m. After I arrived at Mr. Orendorff's, the first thing shown me was a knife. I saw at the time there was blood upon it. - The knife had been handled considerably, and I was informed by others that there had been a good deal more on it before I saw it. I then went, in company with others, to see the body. (His description of the body, its condition, &c., is about the same as given in the other testimony.) The prisoner at the bar was summoned as a witness before the Jury. In testifying to the Jury, among other things she stated there had been a drunken man there in the morning; that he was dressed in light clothes and had white whiskers. She also stated that her nose had bled in the morning, and that she could point out the spot. The Jury went with her as her body to where she alleged her nose bleed. It is about eight or ten feet from the stable entry door. The Jury examined the spot minutely, and as there was considerable qualities of straw, we examined it as carefully as we did the particular spot she mentioned. We were unable to discover any blood or the slightest indication that there had been any there. We then went to the feeding entry where the murder was committed. In the entrance there was much blood on the wall and floor. We could plainly see where the body had been dragged along the entry. It appeared to have been dragged along through the entry from the entrance to the back part of the entry, and thence through a close entry to the back part of the barn, a distance of about 120 to 130 feet. The Barn is a very large one, being about 80 by 40 feet. The murdered boy when I saw him had on a strong heavy shirt. There was no cut through the shirt or pants, and from a close examination of the body, the wounds must have been given in a deliberate way by removing the

clothes, as there was not cuts in them. The shovel, fork handle, dress and shoes of the prisoner were shown to witness when upon the Jury of Inquest. I asked the prisoner at the bar why she changed her dress? She replied, she was ashamed to go down to the public road with it on, as it was torn.

Cross Examination by Defense

I did not see the shovel first. It was shown my by others. There was a feed chest standing in the entry on the side next to the new stable. The entry door at the time must have been closed, as there were quantities of blood splashed upon it. There was also blood upon the floor and side walls. I judged from the large quantity of blood immediately inside of the entrance, that there was the place where the murder was committed. There is a long distance from that spot up to the cross entry. Could not positively say whether there was blood along the way or not, as it was rather dark in the entry, and there were considerable quantities of hay and hay seed through the entry. Cannot tell how the body was dragged, whether by the head or heels. It was lying diagonally across the entry. I concluded it had been dragged as stated, because there was a distinct mark or track from the front door back to where it was found, which was very plain as shown by the separating of the hay all along the way. The head was laying towards the door.

The State's Attorney then asked the witness whether there was a plain mark through the entry as of the dragging of a body. Witness stated there was.

Dr. J. W. Hering sworn as a Physician. I was there on the day of the murder and made an examination of the body. Found the left part of the head broken in, the skull considerably fractured, and one part of the scalp, as large perhaps as witness' hand, cut off. There were other cuts on the scalp. - The Fracture of the skull would have produced death, as would also the wound in the abdomen. The wounds in the face and the cuts in the abdomen were produced by a sharp instrument. The knife shown me could have produced such a wound as the one in the abdomen. The wounds of the scalp could have been produced by such an instrument as the shovel now shown me. - The fracture of the skull could have been produced by such an

instrument as the shovel handle. From the appearance of the cut in the abdomen, I thought it was made by a downward cut. The wound in the abdomen could not have been made without removing the clothing, as I examined him carefully at the time, and found they were not cut.

Robert Clendenan. This witness was called upon the stand to prove where Joseph Reed, the man implicated by the prisoner was on the morning of the murder. The State's Attorney asked "Where was Joseph Reed on the morning of the murder?" Witness replied, that Joseph Reed, on the morning of the murder was working in Chas. W. Webster's garden, in Westminster, at not later than 9 o'clock in the morning, and remained there during the whole day.

Wesley King, free colored man, sworn. I went to Mr. Orendorff's on the morning of the murder. In the first place I asked Becky what she had been doing in the morning? - She said that she and Frank was out getting greens. I then asked Becky how the blood came on the knife? She said her nose bled. (The Knife was here shown to witness who fully identified it as being the same one shown him by the prisoner at the bar.) - Becky then told me that Mr. Orendorff thought she had killed Frank, but she did not, though it made little difference, as he was always telling lies on her.

This witness went through an excruciating cross examination, but nothing material from the above was elicited from him. The Counsel for the Defense found the old adage "that where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise," beautifully illustrated in this witness.

Samuel Gibson, slave, sworn. I found the shoes in Mr. VanBibber's field, about three quarters of a mile from Mr. Orendorff's house, I found them as I was coming from Mr. Stout's Lime Kiln on my way to Mr. Orendorff's. The shoes were very bloody, both on the outside and inside.

By the Defense: Found the shoes along the path leading from the Lime Kiln to Mr. Orendorff's house on the edge of the ploughed ground.

Stephen H. Lightner, free colored man, sworn. I was at Mr. Orendorff's house two nights before the murder, and while eating my supper in the kitchen, heard the prisoner threaten that she would kill Frank, because he was always telling lies about her. - Frank was crying at the time

for his supper. I told Frank not to cry, as he would soon get something to eat. I have often, before that night, heard the prisoner and Frank quarrelling, and frequently heard the prisoner say she should kill Frank, as he was always telling lies on her.

Cross Examination by Defense

Do you know what the prisoner meant by saying, Frank always told lies on her? I do not.

George Miles, sworn. This witness is quite a small boy, and was bound by the Orphans' Court of this County to Wm. H. Orendorff. - He was sent up to the Judge, and examined upon his competency to testify in the case. - He is the brother of the murdered boy, and is quite an intelligent child. The Court instructed the Clerk to swear him. He stated that he had heard Becky say two or three times that she would kill Frank, as he was always telling lies on her to master and mistress.

Miss Ann Shean, sworn. I lived at the Jail last summer with Mrs. Stem, wife of Reuben Stem, the keeper of the Jail. I am still living with them. The prisoner at the Bar told me that she took Frank by the hand and led him out to the barn; that she cut his throat with a penknife, and that he started to run, she caught him and finished him off with the shovel and fork handle. She also told me that the reason why she killed him, was, that he told so many stories upon her.

Mrs. Reuben Stem, sworn. The witness is the wife of Reuben W. Stem, the keeper of the Jail. The prisoner at the Bar told me that she took Frank by the hand and led him to the barn, and then cut his throat with a penknife, that he fell down and attempted to get up, and she then finished him with the shovel and handle. She told me that he suffered about half an hour. She said that Frank had been telling lies on her, and that she only put it on the Dutchman because she wanted to get rid of it herself.

Miss Martha Yingling, sworn. Witness was at the Jail, and the prisoner told me that she killed Frank, and that she cut his throat with a penknife.

The Court House has been densely crowded all day. The trial of this case seems to produce more excitement at this time than it did at the

former trial.

The testimony, on the part of the State was closed, and the hour of adjournment having arrived, the Court directed the Sheriff to procure an additional Bailiff to attend upon the Jury during the night. The Court then instructed the Jury that it had provided for them a room at Shilling's Hotel, and that everything necessary to their comfort would be given them by the Bailiff. They were also informed that they could not hold any communication with anyone, and that they would have to leave the Court House in the charge of the Bailiff provided by the Court, who would be in attendance upon them until the calling of the Court tomorrow morning.

Court then adjourned until tomorrow morning, at 9 o'clock.

Friday, April 15. - Court met this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

At precisely 9 o'clock A.M., the Jury came into Court in charge of Bailiffs John W. Durbin and Joseph Wilson, and took their seats in the Box.

A few minutes after the calling of the Jury, the prisoner was brought into Court in the custody of the Sheriff and placed in the Criminal dock.

The crowd in the Court House today had not diminished from yesterday, but rather seems to be increased.

The State having closed its testimony, the Court asked the Defense whether they had any testimony to offer.

They called Wm. H. Orendorff on the stand, who testified as follows:

The shovel and handle were found in the Cow entry where the murder was committed. I used the shovel in the morning myself, and when I was done with it, set it at the end of the feeding chest, near the salt barrel. The fork handle was always set up in the corner by the door. The distance from the chest to the door is about 8 or 10 feet. This is the same entry where the murder was committed.

The Court here asked witness whether it had understood him to say the spade was perfect in the morning when he used it? Witness replied, by

saying that the spade was perfect when he used it in the morning; noticed it particularly; it was not standing at the same place where I left it in the morning.

After the examination of Mr. Orendorff, the Counsel for the Defense announced to the Court that they had no other testimony to offer.

At a few minutes before 10 o'clock, A.M., Hon. John E. Smith, Assistant Counsel on the part of the State, commenced his speech before the Jury. He occupied about one hour, and made an eloquent and forcible argument.

He was followed by Wm. N. Hayden, Joseph M. Palmer, and Isaac E. Pearson on the part of the defense, who defended the prisoner in learned, ingenuous, and powerful addresses.

The closing argument was made by Chas. W. Webster, Esq., State's Attorney for Carroll County, who creditably sustained his well earned reputation as prosecuting Attorney. - He concluded his speech at a few minutes before 4 o'clock, P.M.

One of the Jurors, prior to being locked up in their room, asked the Court to explain to them the law in regard to murder. The Court, with the consent of the Counsel, instructed them in accordance with their request. The Bailiffs were then sworn, and the Jury received instructions how to find their verdict.

At 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, P.M., the Jury came into Court from their room. Their names were severally called over by the Clerk, who took their verdict in manner following:

Gentlemen of the Jury, have you agreed on your verdict

The Foreman answering in the affirmative. The Clerk then asked them, who shall say for you.

They severally responded, our Foreman.

Clerk: Rebecca McCormick, hold up your right hand; Gentlemen of the Jury, look upon the prisoner at the Bar. What say you, is she guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty?

Foreman: Guilty of murder in the first degree.

Clerk: Gentleman of the Jury, hearken to your verdict as the Court has recorded it. - Your foreman saith that Rebecca McCormick, the prisoner at the Bar, is guilty of murder in the first degree and so say you all.

The Court, at 8, o'clock, A.M. adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

On Monday morning the Court proceeded to sentence the Prisoner as follows:

Sentence of the Court

Rebecca McCormick, have you any reason to assign why the Court should not now proceed to pass sentence upon you?

She answered through her Counsel that she had not.

The Court then proceeded:

You have been ably defended, and fairly, patiently, and impartially tried by a Jury of your own selection; that Jury have convicted you of the awful crime of wilful and deliberate murder. The laws of your country say that those who are guilty of that offense shall die, and imposes upon me the painful duty of passing upon you the sentence which it prescribes. The sentence of the Court is, that you be taken from this place to the Jail, from whence you came, and from thence to a place of execution, at such time as the Governor of the State shall appoint, and there to be hung by the neck until you are dead; and may God have mercy on your soul.

Thus ends the trial of Rebecca McCormick, with a conviction of murder in the first degree. It might not be amiss to have a short sketch of the person and character of her who has figured so prominently in our Court for the two last terms, as also, upon a former occasion.

She is about four and a half feet high, of a light mulatto complexion, stern and brazen countenance, indicating by her expression a will strong to bear whatever she may be called upon to endure. - She is the same person who was tried in this Court three years ago, for breaking open her master's desk and stealing money therefrom. She then charged Chas.

Horsey and Nelly Paynter, two other servants living with Mr. Orendorff, as being the ones who committed the robbery, and that they had given her a part of the money. Upon her testimony the Grand Jury presented and indicted them for the act, and they were placed upon their trial. This girl, Rebecca McCormick was called upon the stand to testify against them. She evinced a readiness of speech rarely found in a witness, exhibiting no signs of embarrassment, but telling one story and sticking to it with a tenacity that almost convinced the Jury, and all who heard her, of its truth. There never was a witness more rigidly examined, and although the ablest Lawyers at the bar used their utmost ability to catch her in a lie, she baffled them all. The two parties that were indicted from her testimony were only saved from going to the Penitentiary by a number of gentlemen coming forward and swearing that could not believe her upon oath, among which was her master.

The Jury in the case of Charles Horsey rendered a verdict of not guilty; and in the case of Nelly Paynter, the State's Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*. After the termination of their trials, she admitted to her master that she had committed the robbery. She was indicted and tried for the offense, but her admissions having been made under a promise, they were not allowed to go before the Jury as competent evidence, she was acquitted and discharged, and returned to her master.

Six months had not rolled around before our whole community was thrown into the greatest excitement by the murder of a mere child by this same girl, which, for cruelty and barbarity, has scarcely an equal in the annals of crime, and from its atrocity would lead all to believe that no human being, much less a woman, could commit such an outrageous and inhuman act.

Since the commencement of her trial she has been the most indifferent of all the crowd in the Court House, and at her former trial, when convicted of murder in the first degree, she greeted it with a smile, and seemed rather to appreciate it as an act of kindness, releasing her from the necessity of being in the Court House. During the progress of her present trial she had been, as an idle spectator, amused, when other people seemed to be, and when anything occurred in Court to excite merriment, none joined more heartily in it, or seemed to enjoy it more.

She is, at last, placed in that awful situation when death, by hanging, stares her in the face. She commenced with robbery, followed it with perjury, and has at last ended with murder and a conviction therefor.

The sentence of the Court has been passed upon her, and met with her usual calmness and indifference, without betraying in either look or feeling the slightest contrition, or remorse at her awful condition.

She now only awaits the action of the Governor to fix the day, when the final scene may be enacted, and the extreme penalty of the law visited upon her. — May we not justly hope that the conviction of this party will do much to check crime in our County, and make evil doers pause before they commit acts which may consign them to a felon's doom.

D. Execution of Rebecca McCormick [*The American Sentinel*, July 1, 1859]

Friday last witnessed the first execution that has ever taken place in our County, that of Rebecca McCormick, for the murder of Francis Miles, both colored, and whose trials at the last terms of our Circuit Court, our readers doubtless will remember.

The morning opened dark and gloomy, with lowering clouds and copious showers, but by 8 o'clock the clouds began to disperse, and persons began flocking into town in one continuous stream, and by every imaginable mode of conveyance, and by 11 o'clock one of the largest crowds ever brought together at this place had assembled, variously estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 persons.

During the evening of Thursday the prisoner was visited by a large number of our citizens, to many of whom she conversed freely, and although professing penitence, still appeared possessed of that stolid indifference which characterized her during both her trials, and on the occasion of receiving her dread sentence.

On the morning of execution, she was attended by two colored Ministers, who earnestly endeavored to impress her with her awful position, and offered her all spiritual consolation in their power; and when asked by one of them if she had repented, and felt no fears of the future, she answered

firmly, “that she had made her peace with God, and was then happy.” A hymn was then sung, in which the prisoner joined. The Sheriff then entered the room and announced that the time had arrived, when the prisoner was prepared and taken out. She ascended the scaffold with a firmness truly unaccountable, and addressed the crowd at some length, acknowledging her guilt and the justice of her sentence, expressing her readiness to die, and her assurance of pardon and forgiveness; exhorting all to take warning from her position, and avoid all sinfulness and evil propensities, and endeavor to do what was right. She spoke with a calm, clear voice, and evinced no perceptible emotion. A hymn was then sung and a prayer offered, in which the prisoner joined in an audible voice. She then bade farewell to the Ministers and Officers, when the rope was adjusted, the platform cleared, the drop fell, and the prisoner with a few slight struggles passed to her eternal doom.

After hanging twenty minutes she was examined by the attending Physicians who pronounced her dead, when she was taken down, and placed in a neat and handsome coffin and given in charge of a colored minister for interment.

Thus passed from life one of the most singular beings we have ever encountered. Who, with the awful crime of murder resting on her soul, would at one moment express a deep contrition and penitence, and the next evince a stolid indifference that would cause an infidel to tremble. We can only hope that the eye of Omnipotence may see some palliating mental malformation that is beyond human perception.

We deem it but justice to say that every arrangement made by our worthy Sheriff for the discharge of his painful duty was perfect, and that every comfort for the prisoner, that could be suggested by humanity, for which he is proverbial, was furnished; and the prisoner while on the scaffold tendered to him, his Deputy and his excellent lady a heartfelt testimonial for their uniform kindness and sympathy.

May we never witness again in our County, so sad an evidence of inhuman passion, and its consequent atonement at the hands of retributive justice.

E. The Execution on Friday [*The Carroll County Democrat*, June 30th, 1859]

Early in the morning crowds of people came pouring into town, from every direction, and were seen wending their way to the jail, the place of execution, until the hour of execution arrived.—Quite a number of persons, however, were in town, who did not go to witness the hanging, yet the gallows was surrounded by a vast multitude, while crowds at a distance on elevated positions might be seen in every direction. About nine o'clock, the Carroll Rangers, under Capt. Campbell, arrived in town, and were placed on guard around the scaffold; immediately in front of the anxious crowd of spectators, composed of men, women, children, of almost every color and every position in life. The number was estimated at from three to five thousand.

The appearance of the criminal, Rebecca McCormick was a bright mulatto, stout, muscular, healthy in appearance, and seemed about twenty years of age,—her physiognomy indicated capability of great mental and physical endurance, and yet there were strong symptoms of a want of mental action.

In the Jail.

During the morning she was attended by her spiritual advisers, Rev. Jno. B. Snowden and Rev. Oliver Randel, both colored, she appeared penitent and signified her willingness to die, and expressed great confidence that she had received the pardon of her sins, and that the execution was only the transition of her soul to a better world. She answered every question with great confidence, and seemed resigned to her fate, and joined in singing a hymn.

On The Scaffold.

About 11 o'clock, with great nerve and fortitude, accompanied by Rev. Jno. B. Snowden, the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff she walked up on the scaffold, and on being asked if she had anything to say, spoke at some length about her spiritual condition: she had been kindly treated and prayed for, and she believed those prayers had been answered. She had experi-

enced, since the previous Friday, a change of heart, and the pardon of her sins. She had been for four years previous a member of church, but had fallen and thus she had committed this awful crime and been brought to her ignominious death. She exhorted her hearers not to follow the road which she had, and invoked the pardon of their sins for Christ's sake. She acknowledged the commission of the crime for which she had been convicted but was sorry for it, and believed she had been forgiven. She said the report which had been circulated about Mr. William Orendorff was not true, and she hoped the people would hush repeating it. She had been well and kindly treated by the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff and his lady. She spoke about 15 minutes. At the conclusion a hymn was sung in which she united;—a prayer was then offered by her spiritual adviser, and she responded with much fervor, and seemed in the most sincere devotion. She then bade the Sheriff, Deputy Sheriff, her spiritual advisers, and several others who came up on the scaffold, good-bye, and hoped to meet them all in heaven. The cap was then drawn over her eyes and the rope adjusted by the Sheriff. At 25 minutes past 11 o'clock the drop fell—her neck was not broken by the fall—she struggled for about ten minutes. Doctors Mathias and Hering, after 22 minutes, pronounced her dead—after she had been hanging 30 minutes she was taken down.

In The Jail Yard

She was placed in the coffin—her eyes were not closed, and her complexion had changed to a dark ashy color. Her remains were given in care of the people of color who conveyed them to the alms house farm, where the burial took place.

PART THREE



An Annotated Guide to Material on Slaves and Free Blacks in Carroll County, Maryland, Newspapers, 1833-1869

With the Inclusion of References to White Indentured Service and Certain Forms of Domestic Abuse

How To Use This Guide

This work can be used in two ways: First and foremost, it should be used in conjunction with the holdings at the Historical Society of Carroll County, Maryland. Dates and page numbers allow quick access to the original accounts.

Second, the entries themselves often contain enough information so that they can be used in lieu of the original accounts. This is important, since so much of the original materials are delicate, one-of-a-kind items that cannot bear repeated handling. In addition, I have attempted to provide state, national, and international contexts for Carroll County entries, so that the researcher can see the connection that existed between local, national and international events concerning slavery that can easily be found in standard texts.

A Note on the Text

Though I have attempted to present this information in the most accurate and dispassionate manner possible, errors of transcription, interpretation and chronology may have crept in, and for those I apologize ahead of time and accept all mistakes as mine alone. As researchers will see, abbreviated comments of mine will be mingled with original wording. I have avoided the cumbersome use of the word *sic* and corrected

obvious typographical and mechanical errors; but for reasons of emphasis, and when directly quoted, I have left standing the contemporary practice of not capitalizing the words *Negro* and *Negress*.

Problems immediately confront anyone who attempts to do primary historical research, especially in a subject like African-American History. First, the record itself is fragmentary. Neither the Historical Society nor the Maryland State Archives contains complete back numbers for any of these newspapers. There are tremendous gaps in the holdings, particularly during the Civil War years, and these gaps will be reflected in *The Witness*. Moreover, one might read a skewed message in these reports. Unfortunately much of this material comes from unusual circumstances as presented in the newspapers of the time, thereby explaining the preponderance of criminal activity set forth in these pages. Add to this the personal racial prejudices of Maryland antebellum newspaper editors like Joseph Shaw, editor of *The Carroll County Democrat* (later, *The Western Maryland Democrat*) from 1855 to 1865, and William H. Grammar, editor of *The American Sentinel*, and we can understand the abundance of negative rhetoric. Those who read these pages must therefore be prepared to encounter offensive ideas couched in offensive words with the understanding that they reflect 19th century prejudices.

To round out these pages I have included information regarding the practice of “bound service” as well as a few entries dealing with domestic abuse in Carroll County.

Annotated Guide

1. July 20, 1833. Page 3. Maryland The Carrolltonian, And Baltimore And Frederick Advertiser [Hereafter known as C.B.F.]. The Frederick Herald contains a letter from Colvert Baker, a slave who was manumitted by Maj. Daniel Hughes, of that city, and sailed for Liberia on Dec. last. He writes "I am glad to say that I am disappointed in my calculations. I find this country to be far better than any of us would have thought." This appears to be the general sentiment of the emigrants to Liberia, whether manumitted slaves or free colored persons. What must be the feelings of those who have been held as bondmen or menials in this country, to enjoy the rights of independent citizens in the land that holds not a master or a superior?" [This last statement seems to have been appended by the editor of the C.B.F., Col. Longwell.]
2. July 20, 1833 C.B.F. P. 3. Slavery—American. How a physician cured a slave of cholera with 1,600 grains of calomel. This was done, according to the report, in the West.
3. Aug. 3, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Pennsylvania. Speech given by E. P. Atlee, M.D. in favor of the abolition of slavery.
4. Aug. 3, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Boston. News of the American Colonization Society.
5. Aug. 3, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Boston. How the Above meeting was fully attended.
6. Aug. 17, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. New York. A meeting of the American Colonization Society.

7. Aug. 17, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Mississippi. An estimation of the number of slaves in Mississippi who have died of cholera.
8. Sept. 14, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Jamaica. The slave emancipation question.
9. Sept. 14, 1833 C.B.F. Page 3. Cuba. The slave insurrection in Cuba.
10. Sept 21, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Kentucky. A man named John Miller was found guilty of hiring a black man and woman to murder his wife.
11. Sept. 28, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. On favorable conditions of Liberia.
12. Sept. 28, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. On the Nullifiers.
13. Oct. 5, 1833. C.B.F. Carroll County Md. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County, the subscribers, administrators of Adam Shower, late of Balt. County, deceased, will sell at public auction, at the late residence of said deceased, near Manchester, Md.

On Thursday, the 10th day of October next, At 10 o'clock A.M. the Personal Property of the said deceased, consisting of Negroes, Baltimore and Reisterstown Turnpike Road Stock, Horses, Cows, Sheeps, & Hogs...[Goes on to list other goods.]

Jacob Shower

George Shower Admr's

[Also lists under public sale the property of Mary Shower, deceased, with one slave listed for sale, as well as cows, hogs, etc. and one Eight Day clock.]

14. Oct. 19, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. New York. A great colonization meeting in New York for sending free people of color to Liberia.
15. Oct. 19, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. New York. Another notice for the colonization meeting.
16. Oct. 26, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. [A good arti-

cle.] A Few Facts For the Information of the Friends of the Colonization Society.

17. Oct. 26, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Ohio. Henry Hill, a colored man, and a Revolutionary soldier, died in Chillicothe, on the 12th ult., aged eighty years. He was buried with the honors of war. Was at the battles of Lexington, Brandywine, Monmouth, Princeton, and Yorktown.
18. Oct. 26, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Boston. A great abolition meeting.
19. Oct. 26, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County Md. Sale of One Negro Man 22 years of age, who is a good blacksmith, and One Woman, 37 years old, to be sold for a term of years, and not to be carried out of the state of Md. To be sold at public auction at my home on the Westminster turnpike, 21 miles from Balto., Saturday the 30th of November at 10 o'clock, plus all personal property of Jonathan Holmes deceased.
20. Nov 2, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. Maryland. The Maryland State Colonization Society.
21. Nov. 2, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. New York. The New York Colonization Society is attempting to raise \$20,000 for the society.
22. Nov. 2, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Tenn. The Nashville Colonization Society holds its annual meeting.
23. Nov. 9, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. An editorial by Col. Longwell on African colonization. He states his dislike of the slave trade and calls efforts at colonization noble.
24. Nov. 9, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. A basket of cabbage reward offered for John Wells, an indentured apprentice to the tailoring business. Is 17 years old and "a remarkable chewer of tobacco." Israel Hiteshue owner.
25. Nov. 16, 1833. C.B.F. Connecticut. William Lloyd Garrison was arrested in Brooklyn (Conn.) For the publication of libels.
26. Nov 23, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. New York. The Dead Alive.

27. Nov. 23, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. Mysterious. Two negroes find a large amount of money while digging.
28. Nov. 23, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. Office of the Maryland State Colonization Society. Geo. Hoffman, Pres't.
29. Nov. 23, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Maryland. That the members of the Maryland Colonization Society wish to purchase a territory at or near to Cape Palmas, which they wish to name Maryland. Col. Longwell speculates on the creation of the "The United States of Africa."
30. Nov. 23, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. On a women's organization to encourage colonization of African-Americans in Liberia. (See Part One, Section 3.)
31. Nov. 30, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. Progress of emancipation. About slave laws.
32. Nov. 30, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. The departure of the brig Ann Langdon, bound for the western coast of Africa where the colony of Maryland will be set up. The ship was chartered by the Maryland Colonization Society.
33. Nov. 30, 1833. C.B.F. Page 2. Mexico. How Mexico abolished slavery when it became a free republic.
34. Nov. 30, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. 6 ¼ cents reward. Ran away from the employment of the subscriber, on Tuesday night the 12th of November, an indentured apprentice to the weaving business named James Cornelius Few. Is about 19 years of age. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of said apprentice, but no thanks if brought home. John Harmon.
35. Nov. 30, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. Maryland. The march of the slaves is south, south.
36. Dec. 7, 1833. C.B.F. Page 1. "Humor" about Davy Crockett swallowing free slaves and sending them to the Liberia of his abdomen. Makes ref. To Symmes also.

37. Dec. 14, 1833. C.B.F. Page 3. Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. Enterprise of a colored man worth \$100,000.
38. Jan. 4 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. A record of the annual meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society.
39. Jan. 11, 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. Francis Devany, one of the earliest emigrants to the colony of Liberia, died on the 11th of Sept. Of consumption.
40. Jan. 18, 1834. C.B.F. Page 3. Maryland. Under Standing Committees. "On the Colored Population"—Messrs. Grove, White, Jones of Somerset, and Hayne, Warfield, and Evans, of Carroll.
41. Jan. 18, 1834. C.B.F. Page 1. Carroll County, Md. An unsigned letter lauding the project of educating two black men to journey to Liberia.
42. Jan. 25, 1834. C.B.F. Page 1. Kentucky. A voluntary Society is forming in Kentucky to abolish slavery on the post-nati principle—that is to free all children born of enslaved parents. They promise to use their influence in procuring a law to that effect.
43. Jan. 25, 1834. C.B.F. Page 3. Liberia. The Liberia Herald says that the "Mehomedan faith is catching on among the Mandingos."
44. Feb. 8, 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. Pennsylvania. Edward Hector, aged 90 years, a colored man and a veteran of the Revolution, who evinced remarkable bravery at the battle of Brandywine, died on the 3rd inst., in Lower Merion, Montgomery County, Pa. His wife of 50 years, who was in perfect health, died one hour afterwards.
45. Feb. 22, 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. New Orleans. John McDonough, owner of from 40-50 black children of both sexes, and various ages—all the children of his slaves—wishes to educate them and send them to Liberia.
46. March 1, 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. Georgia. The freedom of a negro lad, who made extraordinary exertions to save the court house at

Milledgeville from destruction by fire, has been purchased by act of the legislature of Georgia for \$1800.

47. March 8, 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. A long letter by "A Friend To The Ladies" which reviews the evils of slavery, makes reference to the "miserable and contemptible Nat Turner," and extols the project of the "Ladies Fair" who wish to educate two black men and send them to Liberia. Says that both races cannot exist as equals in America.
48. March 15, 1834. C.B.F. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. A letter by "Thaddeus" on the Ladies Fair, and how the ladies of Westminster and vicinity had manufactured various goods to dispose at public sale. "These articles consist of such as both please the fancy and are adapted to use, and chiefly though not exclusively in the line of needle work." They also baked and cooked for the fair.
49. March 15, 1834. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. A notice for a fancy fair to be held in Westminster at the house now occupied by Mr. Forry, on Easter Monday the 21st inst. The rooms will be opened at 10 A.M.
50. March 7, 1835. C.B.F. Page 1. Alabama. Harvey Ghlosten of Russel Valley, Ala. Was murdered by a gang of negroes.
51. March 7, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. Africa. 2,886 colored emigrants have been conveyed to Liberia. 387 from Maryland.
52. March 14, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Wanted Immediately. A likely young Colored Boy from 16 to 18, as a hostler in a respectable tavern. Apply to Editor. Applicants must bring good recommendations as to character, etc.
53. March 14, 1835. C.B.F. Page 4. Carroll County, Md. "Humorous" conversation between Pompey and Cuffy that is set opposite the Post Office in Middletown, Carroll County. Written by O O O.
54. March 28, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. New York. The slave trade.

55. March 28, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. Slavery—America. The names of the original founders of the Colonization Society.
56. March 28, 1835. C.B.F. Natchez. A gentleman liberated his slaves, about 20 in number, and gave them \$200.00 to \$400.00 each as an out-fit to Liberia.
57. March 28, 1835. C.B.F. Page 4. Carroll County, Md. For Sale—A likely Young Negro Girl, a slave for life, 15 years of age. She will be sold to a good master. She is not to go out of the state of Maryland. Enquire at this office.
58. May 9, 1835. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. “Humor.” The color of the devil.
59. May 23, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. Virginia. Efforts in Virginia to establish a colony in Africa called New Virginia.
60. May 23, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. New York. Annual Meeting of the New York Colonization Society.
61. May 23, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. Missouri. Slavery in Missouri.
62. May 23, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. 6 Cents Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, residing near Union Bridge, on the 12th inst., an indentured white girl, named Ann Richards, between 15 and 16 years of age; stout and well made. John Mathias, owner.
63. May 30, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. Mobile, Alabama. “Just but fearful Retribution.”
64. May 30, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. Kentucky. At a late celebration of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Burney of Ky. Predicts the American Civil War.
65. June 13, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. New York Colonization Society.
66. June 13, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. Maryland. Announcing the intention of publishing the Maryland Colonization Journal for 50 cents per annum. Will be published once per quarter “or oftener.” All

communications to be directed to the Maryland Colonization Society, Baltimore.

67. Sept. 5, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Col. Longwell's editorial on the abolitionists, and how they are mistaken. Says that African colonization is the best plan.
68. Sept. 5, 1835. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. 6 ¼ cents Reward. Ran away from the subscriber, living in Westminster, on the 18th of June last, an indentured apprentice to the coopering business named James S. Hooker. Humphrey Pedicord, owner.
69. Sept. 19, 1835. C.B.F. Page 2. Slavery—America. Free Blacks At the South. An attempt in southern states to drive free blacks out by heavy taxation.
70. April 16, 1836. C.B.F. Page 1. Carroll County, Md. 6 ¼ cents Reward. Ran away from the subscriber, living near Westminster, about the 1st January last, an indentured apprentice named Joanna Quigley, about 17 years of age. John Orendorf, owner.
71. April 16, 1836. C.B.F. Page 1. Carroll County, Md. Caution. The subscribers hereby caution all persons from dealing in any way with, or harboring either of their colored servants, Abraham and Sarah, without a written order from them. E. & L. Winchester.
72. May 13, 1836. C.B.F. Page 2. Texas. Santa Anna's decree against slavery in Texas.
73. June 24, 1836. C.B.F. Page 1. Virginia. Murder of one black woman by another.
74. July 1, 1836. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. Exterminating the free negroes. At a meeting of the citizens of Brinkley's District, Somerset County, Maryland, held on the 2nd ultimo, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That all Free Negroes who shall leave the said District, on or before the first day of September next, shall be considered as insurgents, and as being opposed to the good order and well-being

of the white citizens thereof.

75. July 1, 1836. C.B.F. Page 3. New Orleans. A black man condemned to be burned to death over a slow fire at Grand Gulph. He killed a black woman and her master Mr. Green.
76. July 22, 1836. C.B.F. Page 3. Virginia. Condition of the descendants of a number of emancipated slaves in Prince Edward County. According to James Madison, idleness, poverty, and dissipation are the freeman's lot.
77. July 29, 1836. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. "Humor." Negro Wit.
78. July 29, 1836. C.B.F. Page 2. Cincinnati. The destruction of the presses of Mr. Burney—the abolitionist editor.
79. Aug. 12, 1836. C.B.F. Page 3. Mississippi. "Funny, But No Joke."
80. Aug. 19, 1836. C.B.F. Page 2. Cuba. Revolt of negroes in Havana.
81. Dec. 23, 1836. C.B.F. Connecticut. Abolition riot at New Haven.
82. Sept. 22, 1837. C.B.F. Page 2. New York. Schism among the Abolitionists.
83. Sept. 22, 1837. C.B.F. Page 2. Slavery—America. The Slave Trade.
84. Nov. 10, 1837. C.B.F. Page 2. Pennsylvania. White man stabbed by a negro dies.
85. Nov. 24, 1837. C.B.F. Page 2. Missouri. Riots over Abolitionism in Alton. Destruction of Abolitionist press.
86. Jan. 17, 1838. C.B.F. Page 1. Maryland. Delicate and Interesting Case. A law case involving the seizure of a black woman and her children from York County and their return to a Harford county widow. The Pa. Authorities were not informed previous to their capture.

87. Jan. 17, 1838. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. War on the Chesapeake. Makes reference to the Harford County affair, and to oyster pirates from Pa., armed, and working in Maryland waters against Maryland state law.
88. Feb. 16, 1838. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. Mr. Clay on Colonization.
89. Feb. 16, 1838. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. The Harford Negro Case.
90. Aug. 17, 1838. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. For Sale—the time of a young Colored Woman, who has about 8 years to serve. Can do all kinds of house work. Persons wishing to purchase are requested to call on the editor of the Carrolltonian.
91. Nov. 2, 1838. C.B.F. Page 3. \$100.00 Reward. Ran away from the subscriber on Saturday night, the 8th instant, a negro man named Jerry. [See Part One, Item 4.]
92. Nov. 30, 1838. C.B.F. Page 2. Louisiana. A Most Fearful History.
93. Feb. 22, 1839. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. “Humor”—Negro Shrewdness.
94. March 8, 1839. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Gives breakdown of population for Westminster. 31 Black males, and 47 Black females reside in Westminster.
95. May 17, 1839. C.B.F. Page 2. Connecticut. An attempt in Hartford to blow up the Anti-Slavery Depository.
96. May 31, 1839. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. More on fugitive slaves being reclaimed from Pa.
97. June 14, 1839. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. “Humor”—Invitation.
98. Aug. 23, 1839. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. “Humor”—Negro Sermon.
99. Aug. 23, 1839. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. \$200.00

Reward—Two negro men, the property of Richard Condon, late of Carroll County, deceased; one named Amos, who ran away on the 4th of May last, and Abraham, who ran away on July the 7th.

I will give the above reward to any person or persons, who may apprehend said Negroes and lodge them in jail so that I get them again, or one hundred dollars for either of them. They will give information to me, and direct it to Waterloo, P.O. Md. Or if they will bring them to Westminster and put them in jail they will be paid all reasonable charges.

Thomas Condon, Adm'r

100. Sept. 6, 1839. C.B.F. Page 2. Slavery—America. Mr. Clay as a Slaveholder.
101. Nov. 1, 1839. C.B.F. Page 2. Pennsylvania. A black man named George Butler in Gettysburg County, was jailed on charges of setting fire to a small dwelling house. Butler escaped from jail. \$50.00 offered for his return.
102. Jan. 24, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Washington, D.C. The House of Representatives—Mr. Walter Coles proposes a rule for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.
103. Feb. 7, 1840. C.B.F. Page 2. Washington, D.C. House of Representatives. Abolition of slavery in D.C.
104. Feb. 21, 1840. C.B.F. Page 2. Washington, D.C. United States Senate. Abolition of slavery.
105. April 10, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. Harrison [U.S. President.] is said to be an abolitionist and to be in favor of selling white men for debt.
106. May 15, 1840. C.B.F. Page 3. Maryland. \$100.00 Reward. Runaway from the subscriber, living about three miles north of Ridgeville, Frederick County, Md. On Tuesday the 26th of April last, a Negro Woman named Hannah Ridgely. Mulatto. 26 years old. She took with her at the time of her elopement two calico

dresses, and a red linsey dress with some other clothing; shoes much worn at the toe. Will pay \$75.00 if taken within the state of Maryland, and \$100.00 if taken out of state and secured in any jail so that I get her again.

Nancy W. Thompson.

107. June 26, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. Harrison's ideas on slavery. He was pro-slavery.
108. June 26, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Pennsylvania. The gold Humbug & White Slavery.
109. July 10, 1840. C.B.F. Page 4. Carroll County, Md. Runaway from the subscriber, living in Carroll County, Md., 8 miles from Westminster, a mulatto woman named Matilda. She is about 25 years of age. \$30.00 if taken in state. George Jacobs, owner.
110. July 10, 1840. C.B.F. Page 4. Carroll County, Md. \$25.00 Reward. Escaped from the custody of the subscriber, on the 4th of June inst. A man by the name of Michael Hersh alias David Rodfeltz. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, and tolerably good looking. He is a German by birth, and followed the occupation of Pedlar. He speaks the English language very broken. The above reward for any man who returns him, or jails him in State.

Jacob Grove

Sheriff of C. County.

111. Aug 7. 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. That Martin Van Buren is an Abolitionist.
112. Aug. 21, 1840. C.B.F. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. That the editor of the Democrat maintains that the Emancipator, the leading abolitionist paper of the country rejoiced over the defeat of Clay and the nomination of Harrison.
113. Sept. 4, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. That the U.S. is selling poor white men into slavery.
114. Sept. 18, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Slavery—America. Who is the

Abolitionist? That Harrison is not an Abolitionist, but that Van Buren is.

115. Sept. 18, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. New Orleans. An article from the New Orleans Picayune which derides Abolitionism. Calls it a "miserable hallucination which has crept among an enlightened people."
116. Nov. 13, 1840. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Sale on Thursday the 26th of November next, at 10 o'clock, M., the whole of the Real and Personal Estate of the late Dr. Elisha J. Hall, deceased. Property about 8 miles from Westminster, five from Reisterstown. A number of negroes, together with livestock, land, and real estate.
- Edward E. Hall
Elisha J. Hall, Trusts.
117. Nov. 13, 1840. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. \$200.00 reward. Runaway from the subscriber, living on the turnpike leading from Baltimore to Carlisle, Pa. about 2 miles below Hampstead, in Carroll County, Md., and 22 miles from Baltimore, on Sunday night last a Negro Man, named Henry, but calls himself Henry Franklin, about 21 years old. Thomas B. Murray owner.
118. Dec. 4, 1840. C.B.F. Page 1. Kentucky. Selling White Men.
119. Dec. 4, 1840. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. For Sale. The subscriber has in custody and wishes to dispose of a young stout Negro Boy, for a term of five years and six months—said boy is about 15 years old, and will be sold very low for cash—he is not to be taken out of the State. For further particulars inquire at the jail.
120. May 21, 1841. C.B.F. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Record of the meeting of the Friends of Colonization of the Methodist Protestant Church, Uniontown, on Friday the 7th of June. They will send Dr. Jas. L. Billingslea, Jas. C. Atlee, C. Birnie...among others, to the Baltimore Convention on the 3rd of June. The Rev. Daniel Zollickoffer introduced the idea at the meeting, and presented it in writing.

James L. Billingslea, Chairman

121. June 25, 1841. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland and Pennsylvania. On Wednesday last two of the police of Lancaster in company with Mr. Grabill, the brother in law of Dr. Shields of Maryland, proceeded to arrest a female slave of the latter, who had absconded in Lancaster county, and was secreted in Salisbury township. They succeeded in capturing her, placed her in a carriage, when they were attacked by eight or ten colored men with a shower of stones. Grabill and Lewars, one of the Officers, fired upon the mob; the ball of the latter struck one of the men, who it is rumored has since died. The mob however rescued the woman and carried her off. The attack was made in an unfrequented spot at an early hour of the morning.
122. June 25, 1841. C.B.F. Page 2. Slavery—America Abolition question. A U.S. resolution is in the House of Representatives to postpone discussion on the subject.
123. June 25, 1841. C.B.F. Page 1. Missouri. Conviction of Madison—his confession.
124. July 9, 1841. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. \$200.00 Reward. Absconded from the subscriber, living near Hood's Mills, Carroll County on the 6th inst.

Two Negro Men

One 26 years old, named Henry. The other 23 years old, named Ortho. They are brothers.

The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State—in Baltimore, or beyond, or near the line of Pennsylvania, or exceeding 10 miles in that direction, and secured in jail in Maryland. And \$80.00 if taken in the neighborhood and secured in jail so I get them.

Zadock M. Waters, owner

125. Sept. 10, 1841. C.B.F. Page 3. Maryland. \$100.00 Reward. Absconded from the Subscriber on the night of the 29th of August last, a negro man, calling himself Ben Holland, the property of

Richard Holmes, Esq. Of Montgomery County, Md. 25 years old. He is said to have a wife in Washington, D.C.

The Subscriber is authorized by Ben's owner, Richard Holmes, Esq. to offer the above reward of \$100.00, providing Ben is secured in jail so that said Richard Holmes can get him again.

Eli Hewitt

Near Carter's X Roads, Carroll Co. Md.

126. Sept.10, 1841. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. \$150.00 Reward. Ran away from the subscriber, living near Franklinville, Carroll Co., Md. On Tuesday the 31st of August ultimo, a Negro man, calling himself

John H. Hardy.

He is 20 years old. \$50.00 out of state. \$20.00 in state and secured in jail so that I get him again. Stephen Penn, owner.

127. Sept. 24. 1841. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Under "A Statement of Expenses for C. County"

Colonization Tax—\$439.52

Colonization Tax due from 1837 and 1838 (not levied for) \$655.52.

128. Nov. 26, 1841. C.B.F. Page 2. Massachusetts. On a Negro Legislator.

129. Jan. 21, 1842. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. An agent for the Emancipator and other Abolitionist papers was taking down the proceedings of the Maryland Slave Holder's Convention in the Hall of the House of Delegates in Annapolis. He was ejected from the meeting, and jailed. His name is the Rev. Charles T. Torrey.

130. Jan. 21, 1842. C.B.F. Page 2. Carroll County Md. The Maryland Slave Holder's Convention met at Annapolis on the 12th inst. All the counties were represented except Carroll, Allegany, Caroline, and Worcester. Gives resolutions, etc. made at the meeting.

131. April 7, 1842. The Carroll County Democrat (Hereafter known as C.C.D.) Page 3. \$5.00 Reward for runaway slave Joseph Johnson.

Owner Denton Shipley.

132. May 5, 1842. C.C.D. Page 2. Article about black family living in the Westminster Court House.
133. June 23, 1842. C.C.D. Page 2. Runaway. Six cent reward George Kell, an indebted apprentice to the tanning and curing business. Owner George Shower.
134. June 30, 1842. C.C.D. Page 1. Horrible! On murders by Negroes.
135. July 21, 1842. C.C.D. Page 1. "Dems Em." "Humor".
136. July 23, 1842. C.C.D. Slavery in England and United States.
137. Nov. 10, 1842. C.C.D. From Frederick Examiner. Page 2. Negroes with abolitionist literature will be sent to penitentiary for no less than twenty years.
138. Nov. 17, 1842. C.C.D. Page 3. Maryland slavery. 100 dollar reward for capture of slaves and list of owners.
139. Dec. 15, 1842. C.C.D. Page 3. The sale of one negro man. Carroll County slavery. Slave name - Thomas. Owner - Lovelace Gorsuch.
140. Jan. 19, 1843. C.C.D. Page 1. Maryland slavery. Runaway slaves.
141. Jan. 19, 1843. C.C.D. 3rd Page. Carroll County Slavery. Slave's name - Henry Davis (runaway). Owner - Richard Williams (Montgomery Co.)
142. Jan. 19, 1843. C.C.D. Page 3. Servant for sale. Colored girl. Slave for life. Owner does not want her taken outside of Maryland.
143. Feb. 9, 1843. C.C.D. Top of Page 3. C.C. slavery—Slave for sale under "late Sheriff's Sale." Samuel and Thomas (both slaves for life). Henry Z. Buchen was the owner.
144. Feb. 10, 1843. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. On Wednesday morning last, a colored boy of Mr. Thomas Rudisel of

- Taney-town, about 15 years of age, took the horses from the barn to a stream close by, and the morning being cold, he wrapped the reins around his wrists and put his hands in his pocket to keep them warm. Whilst in this condition one of the horses became frightened and ran dragging the boy. When taken up he was dead.
145. March 16, 1843. C.C.D. Negro or mulatto cannot join a secret society.
 146. March 23, 1843. C.C.D. Page 1. How the English suppress the slave trade.
 147. April 6, 1843. C.C.D. Page 3. C. County slavery. Wanted to purchase—five or six likely young negroes.
 148. May 11, 1843. C.C.D. Page 4. Slavery. Free Negroes.
 149. May 19, 1843. C.C.D. Page 2. New York. The American Colonization Society wishes to purchase the entire Western Coast of Africa. Makes reference to the flourishing condition of the Maryland Colony.
 150. July 21, 1843. C.C.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Was Committed As A Runaway to Carroll County Jail, a negro man who calls himself Jerry Garretson. Wears two earrings. He says he is free and came from the neighborhood of Hookstown, in Balto County.
 151. Dec. 14, 1843. C.C.D. Was committed to the jail of Carroll County. James Thompson (O. Keith, Fauquier County, Va., owner), Thomas Harris (James Blackmore, Fauquier County, Va., owner) and Windsor Cooper (Wm. Glasscock, Fauquier County Va., owner).
 152. April 25, 1844. The Westminster Carroltonian (Hereafter know as W.C.) Page 3. Westminster slavery — 6 ¼ cents reward for a bound white girl, Ellen Shafer.
 153. June 13, 1844. C.C.D. Page 3. C. County slavery. Six cents reward. Runaway from the subscriber—Westminster—Eli

Koons—17-18 years old—Shoe making apprentice (white)—Charles W. Smith owner.

154. June 13, 1844. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Was committed to the Westminster jail—Negro Jackson—45 years old.
155. June 13, 1844. C.C.D. Page 3. American Slavery. Earlier article stating that one of Clay's slaves had committed suicide.
156. Oct 3. 1844. C.C.D. Slavery an issue in the Polk-Clay election. Polk a slave holder as well as Clay. Article saying that Polk did not keep his slaves in manacles or drive them, etc. That Polk has never bought nor sold nor exchanged one slave for another except at the entreaty of the slave, and then for the purpose of keeping a family together.
157. Oct. 4, 1844. C.B.F. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Under "Expenditures For Carroll County for 1843-44" Samuel Lammont for arresting negro \$6.00 John Sykes for arresting negro \$6.00.
158. Oct. 4, 1844. C.B.F. Page 4. Baltimore, Md. Negroes Wanted. The highest prices will be given for Negroes at all times. Persons having Negroes for sale will please call at my office in Conway Street between Charles and Hanover, Baltimore. Communications promptly attended to.—Also, Negroes that are for sale, received and kept at twenty-five cents per day.

B.M. Campbell

159. Jan. 16, 1845. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Abolitionists sent to jail.
160. March 6, 1845. Page 1. American Slavery. Trial of Delia Webster for abducting slaves given in full.
161. March 6, 1845. C.C.D. Page 2. Canada. Free slave colony in Canada.
162. May 1, 1845. W.C. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Trustee's Sale for the benefit of the creditors of Solomon Zepp on Court Street. All the interest of Solomon Zepp to a Negro Boy named Perry—

mortgaged to Lawrence Zepp and Jacob Powder by deed dated the 25th March, 1843, and recorded among the chattel Records of said county, in Liber J.5., No. 1 folio 187.

163. June 5, 1845. C.C.D. Page 1.
164. July 17, 1845. C.C.D. Page 2. On runaway Negroes.
165. July 31, 1845. C.C.D. Page 1. Abolition.
166. Aug. 14, 1845. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. Slavery in Maryland.
167. Sept. 11, 1845. C.C.D. Maryland. Arresting fugitive slaves. Slavery in Frederick County, Maryland.
168. Sept. 18, 1845. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Advertisement for John Adams, black man who is a well digger in the Westminster area.
169. Oct. 16, 1845. C.C.D. Page 2. Murder of white by escaped slaves.
170. Nov. 6, 1845. C.C.D. Death of a black woman who is 116 years old.
171. Nov. 13, 1845. C.C.D. Page 1. On a free Negro at Port Tobacco.
172. Nov. 17, 1845. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. A fine young negro woman and mulatto boy for sale in the Hampstead Maryland area.
173. Nov. 17, 1845. C.C.D. Page 1. Manacles found on board the Missouri.
174. Capture of slaver. C.C.D. Page 1.
175. Dec. 25, 1845. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. African colonization and group founded in Maryland to promote.
176. Feb. 19, 1846. W.C. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Servant wanted between 18 and 25 years of age, for whom a liberal price will be given. Westminster.
177. Feb. 26, 1846. C.C.D. Page 5. Tax on colored people.

178. April 23, 1846. C.B.F. Page 1. Pennsylvania. The Slave Question in the Philadelphia M.E. Conference.
179. April 23, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Pennsylvania. The Slave Question in the Philadelphia M.C. Church.
180. April 30, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Emmitsburg, Md. Finnegan the Kidnapper. Man who stole blacks in Gettysburg, Harrisburg, and Chambersburg and sold them into slavery. He got \$75.00 for a black Emmitsburg barber. He also sold an entire family from Adams County.
181. April 30, 1846. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County. Westminster. Wanted to hire a woman (white or colored), who is a good cook and can wash and iron well, may find employment by calling on David F. Hammet, at the Westminster Hotel.
182. May 7, 1846. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Maryland. Death of Mr. Torrey the Abolitionist. The Rev. C.T. Torrey died last night in the Maryland Penitentiary on Sat. Last of consumption. His body was taken in a zinc-lined coffin to his friends in Massachusetts.
183. May 7, 1846. C.C.D. Page 4. Carroll County Slavery. Wanted immediately to purchase for life, Three Negroes, a woman, man, and boy, who are accustomed to live on a farm, for which cash will be given. R.L.G., Owings' Run Carroll County.
184. May 14, 1846. C.C.D. Page 1. An astonishing negro.
185. May 22, 1846. C.B.F. Page 2. Maryland. An insane black man in Maryland Hospital in Baltimore, kills one man and injures another, and is killed with a hay fork.
186. May 28, 1846. C.C.D. Page 1. Pennsylvania. Under Chester County Quarter Sessions. Lists names and petty crimes. Also the case of Jesse Reynolds who claimed he could treat female diseases by looking into the woman's face and being struck by inspiration. Prescribed black drops made of turpentine.
187. May 28, 1846. C.C.D. Page 3. Emmitsburg, Md. Finnegan arrest-

- ed in Pa. while searching for fugitive slaves. Gives good account of his arrest.
188. June 18, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Effects of emancipation.
 189. July 23, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Virginia—Randolph's Slaves.
 190. July 23, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2-3. Virginia. Long article about Randolph's slaves in Virginia. According to the will of John Randolph the slaves were to be taken to a free state. The courts decided to settle them in Ohio, yet the people of Ohio objected. There were 385 slaves. A large proportion are children and some very old persons. Good article reflective of the feelings of the time.
 191. July 30, 1846. C.C.D. Page 1. South Carolina. Brutal punishments. The writer recalls two cases of slaves being burned alive for the murder of their master and mistress.
 192. Aug 6. 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Virginia. On the Randolph Negroes.
 193. Aug. 6, 1846. C.C.D. Page 3. (Maryland-Balto) An important slave case. In Baltimore City Court on Tuesday Hope H. Slatter vs. Lucy Crawford, slave. This decision is thought to give freedom to slaves in the District of Columbia, who are owned in Maryland.
 194. Aug. 6, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Ohio. More on the Randolph case. How the slaves were driven from the lands given them in Ohio.
 195. Aug. 13, 1846. C.C.D. Page 3. Runaway. C. County. White bound servant girl. Six cents reward for Martha Ann Adamson, aged 17 years. John Flater owner.
 196. Sept. 3, 1846. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery-American. Attempt to capture a slave.
 197. Sept. 3, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Runaway slave arrested near Westminster.
 198. Sept. 24, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Runaway slave and two other prisoners escape from Westminster jail. Two

white men - a Noble from Va., a runaway slave (said to be owned by Mr. Grayson of Va.), and Dorsey Israel, jailed for want of keeping the peace.

199. Nov. 5, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery-American. The Whigs and Abolitionists.
200. Nov. 19, 1846. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Public sale of a black man in Westminster, on Friday, the 11th of December, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House. He is a slave for life, and is 28 years old.
201. Nov. 26, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery-American. Abolitionism.
202. Dec. 3, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Ohio. John Randolph's slaves.
203. Dec. 24, 1846. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery—New York. A Sensible Article On The Subject of Domestic Slavery.
204. Dec. 24, 1846. C.C.D. Page 1. The Free Negro Population of Virginia.
205. Dec. 31, 1846. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Westminster. Servants for Hire. Having rented my farm, I wish to hire out two colored boys—one a good farm hand aged 23 years,—the other aged 16. For particulars apply to the subscriber, living within 2 miles of Westminster, on the New County Road to Hampstead.
James M. Gorsuch, owner.
206. Jan. 14, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Washington D.C. In "Correspondence from Washington."
207. March 4, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. At an auction held at Engel's Store on Sam's Creek, on the 6th, ult., a man named John B. West, for a slight provocation, stabbed a valuable colored man, who belonged to Mr. Evan L. Crawford, of Franklin district. The man died on the next day. West escaped from the state leaving a wife and a number of helpless children behind. Was said to have been intoxicated.
208. March 11, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. Maryland. Joseph Andrews, was

hung at Baltimore for the murder of a black boy named Sheppard. The crowd who arrived to witness the hanging was estimated at 10-12 thousand. Happened Friday a week ago.

209. March 11, 1847. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Westminster. By virtue of the last Will and Testament of Sarah Warfield, late of Carroll County, deceased, the subscribers as Executors therein named will offer at Public Sale on Monday the 29th day of March inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., at the house of Levi Evans, in Westminster, the following personal property of said deceased, to wit:

1 Negro man, named Wesley Cook, to serve seven years, ending on the first of April 1854; and

1 Negro woman, named Eliza Cook, to serve seven years, ending on the first of April 1854...Also,

1 carriage and Harness....

John M. Yingling Exirs.

Levin Evans

210. April 29, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Africa. Horrible massacre at a slave depot called Gallineos on the coast of Africa, known to have 2000 slaves ready for shipping. The port was so blockaded by our cruisers that the slave owners, not wishing the expense of feeding them, murdered the whole number, then placed their heads on poles.
211. May 27, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. New York, Maryland. A long description of Frederick Douglass, who will speak at the 13th anniversary meeting of the American anti-slavery society.
212. May 27, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. Pennsylvania. Important legal opinion. How Jack Mack and Ellen Lochman, slaves for life, escaped to Pa. And the legal dispute over whether they should be returned.
213. June 17, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Pennsylvania. The Abolition Convention, which met in Harrisburg last Thursday, put in nomina-

tion Dr. J. F. Lemoyne of Washington County, for Governor, and M.D. Thomas of Philadelphia, for Canal Commissioner.

214. June 17, 1847. C.C.D. Pages 2-3. Carroll County, Md. The editor of the Democrat writes a long editorial on slavery in which he gives his opinion on the subject. He says that he is against it in the abstract, but believes it to be a necessary evil. He cites the case of the Randolph slaves who were freed and taken to Ohio, but were driven out by the people there. He tells of how in Philadelphia freed slaves were murdered because they provided economic competition for white laborers. He makes reference to the case of Prigg, Bemis and others, respectable citizens of Harford County, who tried to reclaim runaway slaves in York County, but were indicted by Pa. For kidnapping, because they only reported to a Justice of the Peace, instead of appearing before a Judge of the court as required by law. The conviction was overturned by the Supreme Court. The editorial goes on to say that Northern Abolitionists live off the accumulated wealth of their ancestors, who were themselves slave owners, and that freeing the blacks would result in violence between the races. He also makes reference to a proposed law that would expel all free blacks from Maryland. Important reflection of opinion in Carroll County at the time.
215. June 24, 1847. C.C.D. Page 3. New York. An Abolition Scene. A white female philanthropist allows Frederick Douglass to stay the night at her place, which consists of two state-rooms, communicating with each other by a door. Quotes Douglass as saying: "We needed neither bolts, bars, or locks to keep us in the path of virtue and rectitude."
216. July 1, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Pennsylvania. The Carlisle Riot. A man by the name of Kennedy dies from wounds received in the Carlisle Riot. The negroes, who are in jail, are charged with murder and riot. A Professor, McClintock, was imprisoned, because he is said to have urged the negroes on. A handbill was printed shortly after Kennedy's death, urging all negroes to leave Carlisle.

217. July 8, 1847. C.C.D. Pennsylvania. Page 2. The Carlisle papers say nothing about the reported imprisonment of Prof. McClintock, or about the handbill.
218. July 8, 1847. C.C.D. Page 3. Maryland. Riot at Annapolis at the dock of the steamship Jewess. A negro shot in the leg.
219. July 15, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. Maryland. From the Cumberland Bulletin. Lists those who live in America, and proclaims the Celts the most brilliant and quick to perceive of all races.
220. July 15, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. More on the Annapolis Riot.
221. Aug. 5, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. "Humor".
222. Sept. 2, 1847. C.C.D. Pennsylvania. The Carlisle Riot. The trial began last week. Prof. McClintock of Dickinson College was found not guilty, and 12 of the negroes were indicted.
223. Sept. 9, 1847. C.C.D. Page 3. Pennsylvania. Two articles on the Carlisle riot and slave case.
224. Sept. 16, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. Pennsylvania. Mr. Buchanan on slavery.
225. Sept. 16, 1847. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County. Mr. Thomas and the Free Negroes. Thomas is in favor of representation according to population.
226. Sept. 30, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. "Humor". The Darkest Darkey.
227. Nov. 4, 1847. C.B.F. Slavery—New York. Nominated John P. Hale for President. And Lester King of Ohio.
228. Nov. 18, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. New Jersey—Slave riot at Mount Holly.
229. Dec. 16, 1847. C.C.D. Page 1. Pennsylvania. A runaway slave may not be employed in Pa.

230. March 16, 1848. C.C.D. American Slavery. Page 1. Origin and Progress of the North American slave trade.—article.
231. March 23, 1848. C.C.D. Page 3. Ohio—Under “Boys Read This.” About Mr. Giddings, the famous anti-slavery representative.
232. Jan. 11, 1850. W.C. Page 3. Wanted to Hire or Purchase, a Negro Girl, who understands Cooking, Washing, and Ironing between 15 and 20 years of age. Apply at this office.
233. Jan. 18. 1850. W.C. Page 3. Was committed to the jail of Carroll County, as a runaway, on the 23rd day of December, 1849, a Bright Mulatto man who calls himself Samuel C. Brown, aged about 21 years, about five feet six inches in height; says he belongs to a certain Capt. William Mason, of the City of Baltimore. The owner is hereby notified to take him away, otherwise he will be discharged according to law. Hanson T. Webb Sheriff.
234. July 26, 1850. W.C. Page 3. Under Personal Estate At Public Sale. The administrator of the estate of Nicholas Harden wishes to sell One Servant Woman, slave for life. Also, One Servant Boy, as well as 4 Good Work Horses (listed first) and other household effects. Francis A. Harding, Administrator. The sale will be held on Wednesday the 14th of August (or next fair day) 3 miles from Freedom.
235. July 26, 1850. W.C. Page 3. Negroes Wanted—Westminster. The Subscriber wishes to purchase 20 likely young negroes. He will remain in Westminster for an unlimited period, and can at all times be seen at Mr. Rider’s Hotel. Lewis Winters.
236. June 5, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Correspondence on the abolitionists of Missouri to the Democrat.
237. July 10, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Westminster—The Slavery Agitation and its cause. Political editorial by Shaw on Know-Nothingism.
238. July 10, 1856. C.C.D. Page 4. American Slavery. A Tale without a head.

239. July 17, 1856. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Filmore on the Naturalization of negroes.
240. July 24, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Keep it before the people. Shaw editorial.
241. July 24, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Frederick County, Md. Escaped form John Cover a bright mulatto named Dennis Woods of Frederick County, Md., near Sam's Creek.
242. Aug. 28, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Baltimore County, Md. 100.00 reward for Ghales Kelly—bright mulatto who escaped form Mordicai C. Stocksdale, owner, Reisterstown.
243. Aug. 29. 1856. C.C.D. American Sentinel (Hereafter known as Am. Sent.) Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Slavery as reported in the Sentinel. Was committed to the jail Samuel Smith.
244. Sept. 11, 1856. C.C.D. Georgia. Slavery from the Savannah News.
245. Sept. 18, 1856. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. The liberation of 12 slaves.
246. Sept. 18. 1856. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. The German word for "N__r Kissers."
247. Oct. 2, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md.—Two letters from Pipe Creek about "n__s."
248. Oct. 9, 1856. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. "N___ism"
249. Oct. 9, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. In correspondence—"N__r worshippers."
250. Oct. 16, 1856. C.C.D. Page 1. Kansas. Communication from Kansas.
251. Oct. 16, 1856. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Notice of a youth who ran away from a gypsy camp outside Westminster taking with him a young woman of dark complexion and same age. Name: Levin Stanley. Reward of 20.00 offered to anyone who

- delivers boy to Dymock's City Hotel. By Levi Stanley—boy's father.
252. Nov. 27, 1856. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Fun ahead holiday concerts. Euterpe will form an Ethiopian Concert Troupe.
 253. Dec. 4, 1856. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Anti-Semitic advertisement for shoes. "Oh Israel! What will become of Judaism? No monopoly Myneheers....Remember the good proverb line," by J. Malambre, one door above Carroll Hall.
 254. Dec. 17, 1856. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Three negro slaves belonging to Messrs. Dorsey and Banks of Howard County ran away on Saturday evening. The parties arrived Sunday. They were pursued and arrested near Union Mills. Two of them were brought back and confined in Westminster jail. Two were also confined for stealing wheat in Frederick County. One was named John Davis.
 255. Jan. 1, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. \$200.00 reward. A runaway boy named Joseph, a dark mulatto about 20 years of age. Thomas Cook owner, located near Mathew's Store, Howard County, Md.
 256. Jan. 1, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Committed to jail in Westminster—A German in the neighborhood of Finksburg was committed to jail this week for beating and almost killing his wife.
 257. Jan. 22, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Slavery—A Mesmerized Nonplused.
 258. Jan. 22, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. For sale. A colored woman and two small boys, for a term of years. Anyone wishing to purchase will inquire at this office.
 259. Feb. 12, 1857. C.C.D. American Westminster. Slavery—under latest Case of Delirium Tremens.
 260. Feb. 26, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery—Foul murder

in Frederick County.

261. March 5, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. Utah. Slavery in Utah.
262. March 5, 1857. C.C.D. Dred Scott Case.
263. March 12, 1857. C.C.D. Dred Scott Case.
264. March 12, 1857. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. 100.00 reward. Runaway from subscriber near Frizzleburg, Monday 9th of March a negro man named Lawson Capper. Also took a bay horse. Dr. B. Kennedy owner.
265. March 19, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Copy of the Supreme Court decision of Dred Scott Case.
266. March 19, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. The Sentinel and the decision of the Dred Scott Case.
267. March 26, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Slaves going south.
268. April 2, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Tremendous price for slaves.
269. April 7, 1857. C.C.D. Under the Washington Correspondent of the N.Y. Evening Post—Dred Scott case.
270. April 16, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. See criminal docket no. 33. Burning hay stack.
271. April 23, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. Indiana. A horrible affair at Salem, Indiana.
272. April 23, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. 1. Dred Scott.
273. April 30, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. The slave trade.
274. May 14, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Decision in a slave case.
275. June 18. 1857. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Manchester slavery.

- Page 2. Polly Dix, slave of the late Ezekiel Boring, died at Manchester, this county, a week before last, at one hundred and three years of age.
276. July 2, 1857. C.C.D. On a Negro buried in a sand bank in Mississippi.
277. July 2, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Horrid murder in Win Parish.
278. July 2, 1857. C.C.D. Page 3. American Slavery. A scientific question settled.
279. July 16, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Ohio. On a test of Negro rights in Canton, Ohio.
280. July 23, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Selling a horse.
281. July 23, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery in Kansas and the territories.
282. July 30, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. Murder and trial of a black woman who murdered her master in Virginia.
283. July 30, 1857. C.C.D. Maryland. Page 2. Horrible attempt at suicide in Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
284. Aug. 6, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. A nut for the Abolitionists.
285. Aug. 6, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Extraordinary sale in Virginia.
286. Aug. 13, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Singular incident in Westmoreland County, PA.—discovery of a skull.
287. Aug. 20, 1857. C.C.D. Hagerstown, Maryland. Serious charge. Outrage on a little girl.
288. Aug. 27, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Massachusetts. Interesting article. Abolition at Yale College.
289. Sept. 3, 1857. C.C.D. Cecil County, Maryland. Page 2. Interesting. Restoration of the Negro to liberty.

290. Sept. 10, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Abolition—A Picture.
291. Sept. 10, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery in Illinois.
292. Sept. 10, 1857. C.C.D. Baltimore County, Maryland. Page 2. Thomas France severely stabbed at a negro Camp meeting near Woodensburg, Balto. County.
293. Sept. 17, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Equality of Whites and Negroes.
294. Sept. 17, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Negro Suffrage.
295. Sept. 17, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Free negroes purchased by a slave.
296. Sept. 17, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. Carroll County, Md. Under Circuit Court, Westminster, MD. #28—State vs. Elija Hanson for stealing bacon.
297. Sept. 17, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Under Circuit Court, Westminster, Md. State vs. Rebecca McCormick for stealing money. Verdict—not guilty. (Was hanged for murder in 1859.)
298. Sept. 24, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. Tennessee. A dead Negro. About “General” Jackson—A former slave of Andrew Jackson, who went insane.
299. Oct. 29, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Rights of colored persons in theaters.
300. Oct. 29, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Notice not to harbor my negro man Swan, or have or keep charge of his clothing. Will not tolerate interference and will prosecute. Geo. Merring, Bruceville.
301. Nov. 12, 1857. C.C.D. Bottom of page one. “Humor”. “Say, Pomp...”

302. Nov. 19, 1857. C.C.D. Page 4. "Humor"—"A scene—A Tall Ladder..."
303. Nov. 26, 1857. C.C.D. Page 4. New York. Fred. Douglass publishes a card in Watertown (N.Y.) Journal, expressing great indignation, because the proprietors of a certain hotel in that town refused to entertain him on account of his color.
304. Dec. 3, 1857. C.C.D. Page 1. "Humor"—Slavery.
305. Dec. 3, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Slavery under "Loss of Steamer by Fire" the Napoleon Ark.—See "Incidents"
306. Dec. 24, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Pennsylvania. Murder in Lancaster County.
307. Dec. 31, 1857. C.C.D. Carroll County - Westminster, Md. Page 2. Notice of an "Ethiopian" Performance in the Court House on the previous Saturday night. The Courthouse, some say should not be used for exhibitions of this character.
308. Dec. 31, 1857. C.C.D. Page 2. Letter from Kansas—The constitution with slavery carried.
309. Jan. 7, 1858. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Westminster slavery—See Carrier's Address Page 1. Poems by Shaw & his carrier—the carrier by far the most interesting poet.
310. Jan. 7, 1858. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Page 2. Mulatto child found under a cherry tree three-quarters of a mile from Manchester, Md. Found by George Wink. Was a child of a slave belonging to a Mr. Frederick Bixler.
311. Jan. 21, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Memphis, TN. Parson Brownlow lectures on slavery.
312. Feb. 18, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. South Carolina. Wm. Sanders, a free black, is charged with stealing and carrying away three slaves. Is sentenced to be hanged May 28th.
313. Feb. 18, 1858 C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. Prices for 23 slaves

owned by Mary Berry in Marlboro.

314. Feb. 18, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Sale of a colored woman and her three children. A good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer. Will be sold with or without children.
315. Feb. 25, 1858. C.C.D. "Humor"—Page 1. A negro passion...
316. Feb. 25, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Six cents reward. Runaway, a white boy, aged 17, named N. H. Thompson, indentured to U. Scott, Bruceville, MD.
317. March 4, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. "Humor" "Cato, what do you suppose..."
318. March 11, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. On the 1st a negro man named Nicholas White was assisting Mr. Joseph Stoner near Roop's Mill, to thresh, and was found dead.
319. March 11, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. New York. Abolition convention in Albany, N.Y.
320. March 25, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Long article on the Dred Scott case.
321. April 1, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Louisiana. A bill against free negroes owning other negroes as slaves in Louisiana.
322. April 8, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Following a shark.
323. April 8, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. American Slavery. Mysterious—Two Slaves with lots of money taken from an unmarked trunk.
324. April 15, 1858. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Page 2. An editorial by Shaw on the Kansas Imbroglio.
325. April 15, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Trustee's sale for Jesse Hollingworth property, sold by Geo. W. Manro, trustee. Listing of farm and land. Sale at 9 a.m. on the premises, on which the said Hollingworth now resides, one-fourth of a mile south of Eldersburg, and 2 and ½ miles from Sykesville, on the

- Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Eight valuable negroes, consisting of 2 young negro men, 1 negro woman and three children (girls 10, 4, and 2 years old). Also one negro woman and one negro girl. All are slaves for life.
326. April 22, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. The Kansas Question not Settled.
327. April 29, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Shocking murder of small black boy, 12 years old. Bound to Mr. William H. Orendorff. [Beginning of McCormick case. See Part 2 Above.]
328. May 13, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. Dred Scott in Virginia.
329. May 13, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. More conflicts in Kansas.
330. May 13, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Virginia. Shocking tragedy— negro man murders his master with an ax in Richmond County, N.C.
331. May 20, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. “Humor” Sambo on Women.
332. May 20, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. The conference bill for the admission of Kansas.
333. May 27, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Under Incidents of the Day. Monday last, several fights took place. At night there was a ball at the Western Hotel, and an “Ethiopian” Concert at the Primary School House.
334. May 27, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Virginia. Sentenced to the penitentiary in Va., a George Monroe, overseer for J. H. Shelton, Esq., was tried for maliciously cutting with his pocket knife a negro man in Mr. Shelton’s employ—the man later died.
335. June 4, 1858. Am. Sen.

Strange Case of Inhumanity

We published yesterday morning a statement of the holding of an inquest at the jail by coroner Sparklin, over the body of a German named Christian Minks, who was committed for disorderly conduct, and who died during a fit of mania d potu. Deceased

was a married man, living on the Reisterstown road, near Smith's lane, and after his death, information was communicated to his wife, in order that she might call for the body and have it buried in a manner consonant with her views. To the great astonishment and disgust of the officers of that institution, however, a German called, and representing that the wife had sent him, said he would sell the body for ten dollars. Finally he concluded to take five dollars, urging as an excuse that the wife was poor—that she had been beaten and ill-treated by her husband when alive, and the amount for his body would enable her to pay the rent and buy bread for the little ones. The man's proposals not being acceptable, he was dismissed, and coroner Sparklin sent for who took the body in charge and had it decently buried.— [Baltimore] Clip. [Clipper] Thurs.

336. June 4, 1858. Am. Sen. This page is damaged, but readable. Page 2. Kidnapping in Smithfield Va.
337. June 10, 1858. C.C.D. The plea of insanity—Louisville, Ky.
338. June 17, 1858. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Page 3. A young negro woman and two children for sale, one a girl in her fifth year, and the other a boy at the breast. The woman is a first-rate house servant, the children are sprightly and healthy. All are slaves for life.
339. July 8, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. At Private Sale—A colored woman, aged about 21 years, to serve for the term of 16 years, and her increase slaves for life. She is a good washer and ironer. For further particulars enquire at this (The Democrat's) office.
340. July 22, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Pennsylvania. Debate in Philadelphia.
341. Aug. 5, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Death of a negress in Va.
342. Aug. 19, 1858. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Page 2. A negro committed to Westminster jail for stealing a watch and \$15.00 from Mordecai Haines. He was a free negro named Harden.

343. Aug. 19, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. A negro girl going south to choose a master.—New York.
344. Aug. 19, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. 25 cents reward—A Negro boy, about 17 years of age, of bright mulatto complexion named Charles Johnson. Wm. H. LaMotte owner.
345. Aug. 19, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. For sale—A colored boy about 19 years old, to serve 16 years. He has been accustomed to work on a farm, and is a good trusty servant, and is sold for no faults except the owner has no use for him.
346. Sept. 9, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. Excellent description of a slaver. The Echo or Gen. Putnam.
347. Sept. 9, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. The Brig Echo having on board three hundred and six genuine Africans...
348. Sept. 9, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. The great slavery discussion between Parson Brownlow and Rev. Abram Pine.
349. Sept. 9, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. To be sent back.
350. Sept. 9, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Westminster—under Proceedings of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. Rebecca McCormick was arraigned for the murder of Frank Miles.
351. Sept. 16, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Complete proceedings against R. McCormick.
352. Sept. 16, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. The death of Dred Scott.
353. Sept. 30, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. Capture of a slaver—St. Andrew.
354. Sept. 30, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Escape of a negro man convicted of burglary by scaling a wall. He was hobbled and was a slave. Escaped from Westminster jail.
355. Sept. 30, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. A Yankee Captain's Bowie knife—The Bowie knife of a captain of a slaver Echo has been sent to Washington. Upon it are inscribed the words—"America, the land

of the free and the home of the brave.”

356. Sept. 30, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. \$70.00 to Mrs. H. A. Grove for the services of Sarah Collins, convicted of the crime of arson at the April term of the Carroll County Court.
357. Oct. 7, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. America Slavery. Mulattoes in the North.
358. Oct. 7, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Runaway— Negro boy about 17 years old who calls himself Gust Green. A reward of \$75.00 if taken in state, \$250.00 if taken outside state. Greenbury Gaither, owner, Clarkesville, Howard County, Maryland.
359. Oct. 14, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Henry Williams is committed to jail for attempting violence on the person of Mary Ann Arthur, a girl about 12 to 14 years old. The man is married and works for Mr. Wm. G. Rinehart.
360. Oct. 14, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. An account of the disposal of the monetary value of the Echo.
361. Oct. 14, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. New York. Manuel Basillo de Cunha Reis arraigned in New York for being engaged in the slave trade.
362. Oct. 21, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Slave ship left Africa with 900 slaves. 250 died en route from starvation before the ship arrived in Cuba.
363. Oct. 21, 1858. C.C.D. American Slavery. A reverend fire-eater in Florida preaches that Africans have no souls.
364. Oct. 28, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. Letter on the Kansas Quarrel.
365. Oct. 28, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Two negroes sold by the Sheriff at the Court House. Samuel Johnson, convicted of burglary to Napoleon Welch, for a term of five years for \$168.00; the other, Henry Harden, convicted of felony, to S. R. Gore, for a term of four years, for \$136.00.

366. Nov. 11, 1858. C.C.D. Page 2. Fight between slaves.
367. Nov. 11, 1858. C.C.D. Frederick, Md. Gives prices for the sale of a number of slaves.
368. Nov. 18, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Poisoning in McLean County.
369. Nov. 18, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Boston. A singular case of bigamy.
370. Dec. 2, 1858. C.C.D. Page 1. A negro running for Representative in Maine.
371. Dec. 16, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. "Humor" about a Negro who fell.
372. Dec. 30, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Maryland. Important. Long article about a Maryland slave owner who went to Elmira, N. Y. To get a runaway slave and take him back to Maryland, Calvert County, at the slave's request.
373. Dec. 30, 1858. C.C.D. Page 3. Ohio. Two assaults by blacks on the person of Deputy Marshal Dayton of Oberlin, Ohio, for serving fugitive slave writs.
374. Jan. 20, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Africa. White race discovered in Africa—the Amara, the Conso, the Anarakoke and the Rendike.
375. Jan. 20, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Practical Amalgamation—Pontiac-Mich.—a young white girl, daughter of an abolitionist, marries a black man.
376. Jan 20, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Georgia. A massacre by slaves.
377. Jan. 27, 1859. C.C.D. Page 3. Maryland. \$300.00 reward. Three negro boys. John, Charles, and Wash (is 15 years old with one side of his head bald from the effects of a burn)—Reward of \$50.00 each if taken in state. Thomas Griffith owner, located near Unity, Montgomery County.
378. Feb. 10, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. Negroes allowed no political privileges.
379. Feb. 17, 1859. C.C.D. Page 3. Carroll County, Md. Negroes for

- sale. A woman and two children, one a boy. Inquire at this office (The Democrat).
380. March 17, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Baltimore, Md. Fraud. After the sale of a free negro to a man in Baltimore for \$1,300.00, the man was to run away, and return to Waynesboro, Pa..
 381. March 31, 1859. C.C.D. Maryland—Montgomery County. \$150.00 reward—Negro boy escaped. 19 years old. 5 ft. 9 in. tall. William T. Poole owner.
 382. March 24, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. Under Fire in Pipe Creek Valley, two blacks—Nick and Joe Dorsey were arrested on suspicion. Joe was kept while Nick was set free after examination by Justice Hoppe.
 383. March 31, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery in New Mexico. Slavery in N. M. is a common practice. Tells of fines and punishments of infractions of the law by slaves.
 384. March 31, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. The Remarkable Scene at the sale of The Wanderer. A slaver is sold.
 385. April 7, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Decay of Abolitionism in New England. Long article—arguments for slavery from the Bible, etc. by Joseph C. Lovejoy.
 386. April 7, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. Slavery—A String of Curious Facts.
 387. April 14, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. A white man elopes with a negress.
 388. April 14, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. A Black woman 118 years of age lives in Ohio.
 389. April 14, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery—Balto, Md. Complete account of the execution of a black man in Baltimore. Court proceedings.
 390. April 28, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Westminster. The State vs. David Warner, negro slave. Under

Tuesday, April 26.

391. May 5, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Maryland. Dorchester County. A slave goes to Rhode Island where he is beset by “freedom shriekers.” The slave then returns to Maryland after being offered money to stay, and fighting off abolitionists with an ax.
392. May 5, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Michigan. White girl marries a black man, elopes with him a second time. Follow-up to previous Pontiac, Michigan case.
393. May 5, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Blacks from Chicago migrating to Haiti after an invitation by President Geffrard.
394. May 12, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. New York. Slaveholding declared a sin by the Methodist Church.
395. May 12, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Kentucky. Slaves set free and sent to Ohio.
396. May 12, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Two blacks from Haiti go to London as representatives.
397. May 26, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A notice for Carroll County to vote for delegates to the Balto. Slaveholder’s Convention.
398. May 26, 1859. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A notice about county meeting to choose delegates for slaveholder’s convention. Meeting to be held at the Court House, Westminster, at 10 a.m., Monday, May 30th.
399. May 26, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Mr. G. Washington Durbin robbed of \$110.00. A bright mulatto boy, abt. 16 years old, was found missing. Happened the previous Wednesday. On the Monday evening following, the boy was arrested and gave up \$46.00 of the money, and implicated a woman named Eliza Johnson, belonging to a Mr. Shaeffer, in the matter. She was also arrested and held to bail, and the boy committed to jail to await the next session of the Court.

400. June 2, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. The returned Africans. How the slaves freed from the Echo have been distributed along the coast.
401. June 2, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Marriage of a Hungarian to a black princess.
402. June 2, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. County slavery meeting held at Court House. Delegation named.
403. June 2, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Death notice of Rebecca McCormick.
404. June 2, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Westminster. Four blacks—two men and two women—arrested near Westminster last week and committed to jail. They were from Fairfax County, Va., and owned by Robert Lee.
405. June 9, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. The Death Warrant for Rebecca McCormick given by Thomas H. Hicks, Governor of Md.
406. June 9, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Md. Long and important articles on the Slaveholder's Convention in Balto., held on the 8th of June 1859. Listing of a committee to draft resolutions. Jacob Poudet of Carroll on committee. Their report, naturally, was that economic hardship would result if slavery were done away with. They also report that the law of manumission was wise and proper, though cumbersome. Speaks of removing the manumitted slaves to Liberia, if permitted by a board, or to elsewhere outside the state. They state that few of the manumitted slaves wished to leave the state or go to Liberia.

They also note that the laws regarding slavery are scattered and should be brought together and codified in one body. Ended with 4 resolutions.

1. That the end of slavery was impolitic, inexpedient, and uncalled for.

2. That the free negro population should be controlled by laws so that it may be orderly, industrious, and productive.

3. That legislation of 1831 should be reaffirmed and amended, so that emancipation be stopped, or those emancipated should be removed promptly from the state.

4. That a committee be appointed to submit these views to the General Assembly.

407. June 16, 1859. C.C.D. Carroll County, Md. Rufus Schweigart had on a dark roundabout, velvet cord pants, a black slough hat, has dark hair, is about 45 years old and had with him a black dog with a white ring around its neck, and white breast, very much attached to him. Is a stout man, 5 ft. 9 in. And is a lunatic. Cyrus Schweigart. \$100.00 reward.
408. June 16, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. American Slavery. The decision by Chief Justice Taney that slaves should be recognized as persons by the Constitution.
409. June 23, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Last Friday Emmanuel Myers, a resident of Carroll County on the Littlestown Turnpike, near the Pa. line, was arrested by the Sheriff of Cumberland Co., Pa., for kidnapping blacks in that state. It appears the negroes (3 in number) ran away from Sarah Warfield, Esq., living near Johnsville, Frederick, Md., and Myers and two others went into Pa., in the vicinity of Carlisle, arrested them, and lodged them in Frederick County jail. The Sheriff of Cumberland County in connection with Mr. Tate, the mail carrier, passed Mr. Myers' house in a carriage, and lured Myers over the Pa. State line by calling him to receive a letter. He was placed under bail for the amount of \$3,500.00. Myers' associates were also arrested. The kidnappers were said to have broken into the house and taken the negroes by force.
410. June 30, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Page 2. Description of the execution of Rebecca McCormick.
411. June 30, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland slavery. David Boone

(free negro), convicted in the Balto. County Court for assisting slaves to abscond to a free state. He was sold out of the state for a period of two years. He brought \$285.00. Mr. Lewis Winters, of Balto. County, was the purchaser. Also Thomas Wallace (free negro), was convicted of the same offense, and was sold to Mr. Henry S. Kee, of Alabama, for the period of eight years. He brought \$525.00.

412. July 14, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Page 2. A satire by a Carroll Countian which Shaw disclaims—calls himself “bigfeet.” The satire is about someone with a big head, and refers to “the day Beck was hung.” [Rebecca McCormick, See Part 2 above.]
413. July 14, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A notice by Murray F. Shilling that he did not arrange the letter by which Myers was lured across the Pa. Line to be arrested.
414. July 21, 1858. C.C.D. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Page 2. Notice that Emmanuel Myers has been released on bail.
415. Aug. 4, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Monday last, two negroes, a boy and a girl, runaways from Prince George’s county, were arrested by Mr. Amon Algire, down near the Falls, on the Western Maryland Railroad, and brought before Justice Hoppe, who committed them to jail. They said they were the property of two widow ladies, of Prince George’s county. Four more belonging to the same party have been found and placed in jail.
416. Aug. 11, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery—Mississippi. A young black boy with two horns on his head.
417. Aug. 11, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Blacks who are free in Arkansas leaving for Kansas.
418. Sept. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A triple birth by a black woman residing near Mr. David Roop’s mill. She is the wife to Tom Jones. All three are female and thriving.

419. Sept. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Two horses stolen from the stable of Mr. Jacob Sullivan of Wakefield. It is supposed to be the act of runaway negroes.
420. Sept. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. American Slavery. “A Nut for The Abolitionists to Crack.” How a slave woman rescues her free mother living in poverty.
421. Sept. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Virginia. A Liberian judge who is in charge of the bath houses at White Sulphur Springs, Fredericksburg, Va.
422. Sept. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. New York. Blondin crosses Niagara river in a slave’s manacles. Then carries a cook stove across the wire on his back and cooks an omelet in the middle of his journey.
423. Sept. 8, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Utah slavery. A talk between Horace Greeley and Brigham Young on Utah’s slave laws.
424. Sept. 22, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Haiti. The daughter of President Geffrard of Port-au-Prince was assassinated.
425. Sept. 29, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under court proceedings, Sat., Sept. 24—State vs. E. N. Toop, free negro indicted for stealing money from Washington Derbin.

[Further Court Proceedings from the Am. Sen. [Sept. 24, 1858.]

State vs. Sam Hare, negro, bound slave for a term of years to Napoleon Welsh, of Howard County. Convicted of Housebreaking.—Sentenced to be sold publicly for cash at the Court House door, for five years as a slave—Webster for State; Crout and O’Brian for prisoner.

State vs. Cato Hare, slave for life to Napoleon Welsh. Convicted of Housebreaking. Sentenced to the Penitentiary of this State for two years and eight months. Webster for State; Crout and O’Brian for prisoner.

Henry Harden, convicted at the beginning of the term for larceny, was sentenced to be sold publicly for cash at the Court House door, for four years as a slave.

426. Sept. 29, 1859. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. For Receipts and Expenditures of Carroll County for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1859—Napoleon Welsh, trustee of Mary Welsh, for negroes Cato and Sam, convicted of the crime of house-breaking, \$1,205.00.

Expenses incurred in valuating said Negroes—\$300.00

427. Sept. 29, 1859. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. For Receipts and Expenditures of Carroll County for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1859.

Council appointed by the Court to assist the State's Attorney in the prosecution of Rebecca McCormick, Sept. Term, 1858, and April Term, 1859—\$50.00. [See Part 2 above in connection with this and the following three items.]

Wm. H. Orendorff, for the value of said Negress, she being convicted and duly executed for the crime of murder, \$275.00.

Appraisers to value said negress, by order of the court, \$15.00.

Murray F. Shilling, for entertaining the Jury in the case of the State vs. Rebecca McCormick, Sept. Term, 1858, \$25.00. April term, 1859, \$25.00.

428. Oct. 6, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A negro girl belonging to Mr. John W. Swartsbaugh, on Friday last, was gored by a bull. The bull threw her up clear over him. She's very badly hurt but expected to survive.
429. Oct. 6, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Massachusetts "freedom shriekers."
430. Oct. 6, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. \$25.00 reward. Runaway from the Subscriber, living near New Windsor, on Sunday the 4th day of September last, a bright Mulatto

- girl named Hinny, about 19 years of age, about 5 feet four inches in height. Pleasant countenance, rather large lips and broad nose. Had on when she left a green Josa and plaid gingham skirt and white corded bonnet, a pair of coarse shoes and other clothing not recollected. Mary Smith. Oct 6.
431. Oct. 27, 1859. C.C.D. Maryland slavery. Page 1. Maryland slavery and John Brown's raid.
432. Oct. 27, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. slavery. First notice of Underground Railroad under "Negro Stampede." Nice arrangement to conduct slaves belonging to Dr. Butler, George Jacobs, and Hanson T. Bartholow, all residing in the vicinity of Finksburg, to parts unknown. Horses and carriages were in waiting when the discovery was made. The negroes were all secured.
433. Oct. 29, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Notice of John Brown's raid at Harper's Ferry. Shaw says the action was lamentable.
434. Nov. 3, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery. Page 2. The trial of the Harper's Ferry conspirators.
435. Nov. 3, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Page 2. A man was arrested on Tuesday last in the neighborhood of New Windsor in the act of conveying to Pennsylvania, a couple of negroes, supposed to be slaves. He was committed to the Carroll County jail. He had them in a wagon that appeared to be fitted up expressly for the purpose.
436. Nov. 3, 1859. C.C.D. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Page 2. Noah Kealbaugh of this county, has been committed to jail in York, Pa., for stabbing a negro man named Weakly, also of this county, who has since died. [See 439 below.]
437. Nov. 17, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Notice of 50 cents reward for Fred. Douglass made by New York Day Book. [A Joke?]
438. Nov. 17, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. On demand of the United States authorities, Dr. Boyd in jail here for

several weeks (Westminster), on the charge of aiding the escape of negroes to the free states, was on Monday last delivered up to U. S. Marshal Watkins to be removed to Washington, where the offense was committed; one of the negroes he had in charge being the property of Mrs. Howell of that place.

439. Nov. 17, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. More on the Harpers Ferry trial.
440. Nov. 17, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under “Affairs in York County.” The Grand Jury have found a true bill against Noah Kelbaugh for the alleged murder of Wm. Weakly. [See 435 above.]
441. Nov. 19, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. John Brown sentenced to be hanged. Gives his speech.
442. Nov. 24, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Dr. Boyd had been held to bail for his appearance in the Criminal Court, in the sum of \$6,000. The witnesses present were officer Wm. Delphy, Messrs. Edwin A. Atlee, and Joseph B. Greenwood of New Windsor.
443. Nov. 24, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. More on John Brown’s raid.
444. Dec. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. More on the Myers case.
445. Dec. 1, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. The trial of Emanuel Myers. He may be sent to Pa. Penitentiary for not more than 12 years and not less than five years and be fined 500 dollars.
446. Dec. 8, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A long summary of the Myers kidnapping case.
447. Dec. 8, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. A description of the execution of John Brown. He rode to his execution on a white coffin. Was left standing seven minutes with a noose around his neck.
448. Dec. 8, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. John Green, negro, was found dead last Sunday evening on the premises.

- es of John and Wm. Gemp near New Mexico. No marks of violence, and no foul play suspected.
449. Dec. 8, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. St. Louis. Under “The Fallen One.”
 450. Dec. 8, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Myers case.
 451. Dec. 15, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Myers released.
 452. Dec. 15, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. That John Brown did not leave any final statement for the public.
 453. Dec. 22, 1859. C.C.D. Page 2. The execution of Cook and Cople, participants in John Brown’s raid.
 454. Dec. 29, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. About Solouque, the explorer of Haiti.
 455. Dec. 29, 1859. C.C.D. Page 1. “Good advice from a slave.” Slave was hanged in St. Joseph, Mo. On the 2nd inst. For the murder of his master, F. M. Wright. He says never to listen to bad advice of whites, but continue to live as a slave.
 456. Jan. 19, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery—New York. How the N. Y. Express calls for the North to provide equality for blacks before it imposes on the South.
 457. Jan. 19, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Virginia. How a black was hired to read a lecture prepared by someone else called “John Brown and Slavery in Virginia,” and how he, and later two of them, made big money pretending they were escaped Virginia slaves.
 458. Jan. 19, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Ohio. How blacks—the children of slaves—are denied equal educational rights by the Ohio courts.
 459. Jan. 19, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. The illness of chief Justice Taney.
 460. Jan. 19, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Georgia. 536 slaves owned by the estate of the late Joseph Bond were sold at an average of \$1,025.00. They were sold in families. Still 30 to be disposed of. One boy

brought \$1,600.00, and a woman field hand sold for \$2,500.00.

461. Jan. 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Canada. Runaway slaves in Canada number 45 thousand. British provinces are harboring \$45,000,000.00 worth of U. S. property.
462. Jan. 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Arrests to be made for the Senate Harpers Ferry Committee.
463. Jan. 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland slavery. Long article on slavery, with lots of Biblical allusions to support its existence, by Gov. Magoffin of Md.
464. Feb. 2, 1860. C.C.D. Women's Rights—Carroll County, Md. Westminster. Page 2. How Frederick Derbeling was committed to the Westminster jail for whipping and abusing his wife.
465. Feb. 2, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Harper's Ferry. How Lieut. Israel Green of the Marine Corps, who led the storming party that captured John Brown, is a native of Green Bay, Wisc. His parents reside there yet.
466. Feb. 2, 1860. C.C.D. Boston—Jan. 26. The Boston Anti-Slavery Convention is holding its annual convention in one of the rooms of the Tremont Temple. Francis Jackson is pres. Most of the leading abolitionist orators were present.
467. Feb. 2, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Charleston. A black man sentenced to be hung for assisting a slave to escape. Name was Francis Mitchell, a porter for the steamship Marion. Attempted to help a slave escape from the state on said steamer.
468. Feb. 2, 1860. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Sheriff's sale of a Free Negro. [See Part One, Section 4.]
469. Feb. 9, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Harper's Ferry. Mr. Redpath, instead of testifying before the investigating committee of the Senate, has left for parts unknown.
470. Feb. 9, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Harper's Ferry. Stephens, on trial last week at Charleston, Va., for being engaged in the Harper's

Ferry insurrection, was convicted on Sat.

471. Feb. 16, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Harper's Ferry. Hazlett, tried at Charleston last week for murder, is convicted.
472. Feb. 16, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. That John Brown's raid has helped Virginia's business.
473. Feb. 23, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Cincinnati. A. Dr. Handy persuades a negro boy to be sold into slavery for \$1,100.00, and then escape. The doctor is arrested.
474. March 1, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Georgia. The citizens of Ringgold took a Dr. Wm. Clark, of Walter County, and gave him 400 lashes on the naked back for giving a pass to Memphis to a negro that ran away from William Ramey of this place, some three weeks since.
475. March 1, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. The number of free negroes in the Southern or slave states is estimated at 265,000. Of this number Maryland has about 80,000, and Va., 60,000.
476. March 8, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Ocala Florida. The murder of Dr. W. J. Keitt.
477. March 15, 1860. C.C.D. "Humor". Page 1. Verdict of a Negro Inquest.
478. March 15, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. The rights of negroes in sleeping cars.
479. March 22, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Harper's Ferry-Execution of Stephens and Hazlett.
480. March 29, 1860. C.C.D. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Page 2. Westminster. Monday night last the barn of Mr. Jacob Reese, located on a vacant lot adjoining the Methodist Episcopal Church caught fire.... Mr. Reese's colored man, Moses, overcome by exertion and excitement, fell into spasms which afflicted him during the whole of the night, and rendered him insensible and extremely ill up to Tuesday morning.

481. April 5, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. From N. Y. Exchange. That free negroes should be colonized in Massachusetts with Parker, Emerson, and Thoreau as neighbors.
482. April 5, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. We are indebted to the Hon. A. G. Brown for a copy of his speech in defense of his proposition for immediate Congressional protection to slave property.
483. April 12, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Frederick, Md. Horrible accident on the farm of Leonard Mullinix, by which his negro boy, Frank Potts, aged 13, slave for life, was killed by a mare who was harnessed to a plow.
484. April 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. A Negro in a Bad Box. A black man, slave, attempts to ship himself from Nashville to Cincinnati, Ohio. The box bursts open after nine hours and the man is caught.
485. April 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. A joke about John Brown.
486. April 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Westminster. Sheriff's sale of a negro boy at the Court House Door on Monday the 21st day of May 1860. State of Md. Vs. The negro boy Emanuel N. Toop. To serve five years from the day of sale as a slave. Said boy was 16 years old in December last and is a very active, smart boy. William Segafoose, Sheriff.
487. April 26, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Troy, New York. A fugitive slave case.
488. May 17, 1860. C.C.D. Chief Justice Taney.
489. May 24, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Under "The Chicago Convention."
490. May 31, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. "Humor".
491. May 31, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. The Slavery Territorial Question.
492. June 1, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Madison (Wisc.) Amalgamation in Lake Country—A white woman elopes with a negro, deserting her husband and child.

493. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. "Humor." A Dying West Indian...
494. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. An editorial by Shaw on the South.
495. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. The Slavery Question in the Methodist Church.
496. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Editorial by Shaw on the South in which he mentions slavery.
497. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. New York. Fred Douglass' paper is out for Lincoln.
498. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. See the letter called "The Voice of Carroll County."
499. June 14, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Virginia. An enterprising showman has gotten up a diorama spectacle of the John Brown Raid, which he is exhibiting in Va.
500. June 28, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Mississippi. A planter has paid \$7,000.00 for a house in Cleveland for the exclusive use of his daughter, an octroon 16 years of age. Was born a slave and is now free.
501. June 28, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw gives his opinion of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.
502. June 28, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. "Principle Before Expediency." Article reprinted from a mag. called The Constitution.
503. Aug. 9, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Westminster. Three negroes, supposed to be fugitives, were committed to the Carroll County jail on Monday last. Brought to jail by Lewis Taylor, and Joshua Shilling, Esq.
504. Aug. 16, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Nassau. Capture of a slaver with 360 negroes on board.
505. Aug. 16, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Committed to Jail. Three negro men, James Cooper, aged about 33

years, abt. 5 feet 6 inches high, of black color; William Colver, abt. 35 years of age, abt. 5 feet 10 inches high, also black; and Charles Henry Butler, abt. 21 years of age, abt. 5 feet 8 inches high and copper colored.

506. Aug. 23, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Alleged Runaway Arrested. Last night a colored man, Dennis Wood, was apprehended in the western part of the city (Balto.), on the charge of being an absconding slave from Wm. Steele, Esq., of Carroll County. He confessed to the charge and was locked up in Balto. To await the requisition of his owner.
507. Sept. 6, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery—Virginia. The sale of 400 “worthless” free negroes, who were sold for non-payment of taxes by owner.
508. Sept. 6, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. The suicide of Lydia Ireland by an overdose of Laudanum.
509. Sept. 13, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under Proceedings Of The Circuit Court for Carroll County. See #29. State vs. Henry Harden for Larceny. Sentenced to be sold out of State for 20 years 1 month and 18 days. Also under Monday, Sept 10, State vs. Murdoch for keeping a disorderly house.
510. Sept. 13, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Negro man named Jerry Blake residing near Westminster, died from eating toadstools.
511. Sept. 13, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under “Public Sale of Valuable Real and Personal Property.” Sale of Jacob Maus’ property, including, one Negro man 21 years of age, good farm hand not to be sold out of State, and to serve until 1874, and one Negro woman 19 years old, good house servant, not be sold out of State, and to serve until 1878.
512. Sept. 27, 1860. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Lists costs for executing Rebecca McCormick.
513. Oct. 25, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Slavery— Carroll County Md.

Long speech—"To The Democracy of Carroll County."

514. Oct. 25, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. Mr. Everett and Negro Equality.
515. Oct. 25, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. New York. Captured Africans. The 3 young Africans captured on board the slave bark W. R. Kibbey have arrived at Washington.
516. Nov. 8, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Uniontown. Lydia Swales gave birth to a child one night last week, which she choked to death, then hid it in a box. She herself died of complications last Weds.
517. Nov. 22, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. "Humor"—"Death of the Dogs."
518. Nov. 22, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. "The Defense of the South." Shaw defends the secession of the Southern states.
519. Nov. 22, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Illinois. How the Fugitive Slave Law is executed in the state where Mr. Lincoln resides.
520. Nov. 22, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. The Free Negro Law to compel the free colored population to hire themselves out on certain conditions.
521. Nov. 29. 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw on the crisis.
522. Nov. 29, 1860. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Run Away from the Subscriber on the 22nd inst., Timothy Lynch, a white boy about 12 years of age, has red hair, freckled face, had on a new suit of grey, home made clothes and a brown plush cap. James L. Piper, owner.
523. Dec. 6, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Missouri and Iowa. An anecdote about "freedom shriekers" trying to entice a slave to sell his goods and live in freedom in Iowa.
524. Dec. 13, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Mississippi. A wealthy Southern

planter visits Lincoln and questions him about slavery. Lincoln is portrayed as pro-slavery.

525. Dec. 13, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. Maryland. A valuable young negro man was sold in Upper Marlboro, Md. for \$50.00. A month ago he would have brought \$1,500.00.
526. Dec. 20, 1860. C.C.D. Page 1. President's Message. The Slave trade is outlawed.
527. Dec. 27, 1860. C.C.D. Page 2. Tennessee—J. H. Trice of Henderson County is murdered last Sat. by his slave Sam. Sam (who cut Henderson's throat) is sentenced to death by hanging by a jury of 12 slaveholders.
528. Jan. 3, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Westminster/Carroll County, Md. Because of the nearness of Civil War there was a suspension of business and everyone was asked to attend church services. Does not give date.
529. Jan 3, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery— Maryland & Carroll County, Md. Census statistics of Maryland. List counties and number of free inhabitants and slaves. Carroll-Free 23,559. Free 802-Slaves 85,382 slaves total in Md.
530. Jan. 10, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. The Gulf States and Fugitive Slaves. Gives numbers for complete number of slaves in 1850. Escaping was 1011. Alabama—29 escaped.

Missouri—60 Arkansas—21

Delaware—26 Florida—18

Georgia—89 Kentucky—96

Louisiana—90 Maryland—276

Mississippi—41 N. Carolina—64

S. Carolina—16Tennessee—70

Texas—29 Virginia—83

1011 Total

531. Jan. 10, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. Mrs. Ann Marie Foltz, who, some weeks ago, left her home in company with a negro of Mr. D. Witmer, was acquitted in the Circuit Court for Washington County, Md. upon the charge of enticing the slave to abscond. Foltz was shown to have been of unsound mind.
532. Jan. 17, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Ireland. The Argus, published in the city of Drogheda, claims that Abe Lincoln is a black man, and his election as President will hold the Union together.
533. Jan. 17, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Ohio. 12 fugitive slaves were returned over a 3 year period to the South from Ohio.
534. Jan. 24, 1861. C.C.D. Maryland. Page 2. Henry Winter Davis, the abolitionist, has been offered a seat in Lincoln's cabinet.
535. Jan. 31, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. See Shaw's editorial. That the North's position against the Fugitive Slave Law is why the South should refuse to be a part of the Union.
536. Feb. 14, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. See Shaw's editorial "the Crisis"—The Chicago Platform vs. The Dred Scott Decision.
537. Feb. 21, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw editorial—"What We Have Lost, And How We Have Lost Them," Shaw's views on Lincoln's stupidity and the loss of the Southern states over slavery. Other articles in this paper that show Shaw's hatred of Lincoln.
538. Feb. 21, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. Under "State Convention." Representatives met in the Universalist Church in Baltimore. And resolved to become part of the Southern States.
539. Feb. 28, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Canada. The Anderson Fugitive Slave case has been terminated at Toronto, without the negro Anderson being taken to England.
540. Feb. 28, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. See Shaw's editorial on the causes of the Civil War. How he still

- believes in the constitutional freedom of slavery.
541. Feb. 28, 1861. C.C.D. Albany New York. Page 2. A brief editorial on slaves as property from the New York Day Book.
 542. March 14, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. Dying confession of George Owen (black) that he committed a murder for which another black named Cyphus was hanged. Cyphus, Gambrill, Corrie and Crop were convicted of the death of police officers Benton and Rigdon in Baltimore.
 543. March 21, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Maryland. The Maryland State Convention met at the Universalist Church in Balto. to see what should be done among the border slave states about the present political emergency.
 544. April 11, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. "Humor". A preacher down South....
 545. April 11, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Carroll County, Md. "One of Our Exchanges..." Shows Shaw's dislike of Lincoln.
 546. April 11, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under Court Proceedings. State vs. John Paraway (free negro), indicted for robbery. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to be sold out of state for a term of ten years. State vs. Fisher (negro), indicted for an assault with intent to kill, maim, wound, disfigure, etc. Not guilty.
 547. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Chicago. Colored fugitives are leaving for Canada in large numbers.
 548. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. New York. J. S. P. The "notorious" abolitionist is nominated by Lincoln to represent the U. S. at The Hague.
 549. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. The Gardiner Spectator tells of a man who was beaten because he left abolition tracts in doors.
 550. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Boston. W. S. Anderson, black, sits on the second session of the Supreme Court of Boston this

- Thrs. He is a hair dresser by trade.
551. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under Court Proceedings. Thrs. April 11. Charles Elder (black) convicted of stealing jewelry from Wm. Frazer's shop, sentenced to be sold as a slave out of state for 10 years.
 552. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Sheriff's sale of a free negro. Charles Elder, convicted of the crime of robbery will be sold at public sale, at the Court House Door, in the city of Westminster on Monday the 29th day of April 1861, at 2 o'clock p.m. to serve out of the state of Maryland as a slave 10 years from the day of sale. Wm. Segafoose, Sheriff of Carroll County.
 553. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Sheriff's sale of a free negro. John Paraway, convicted of the crime of robbery, will be sold at public sale on (same date as above—ed.) Wm. Segafoose, Sheriff of Carroll County.
 554. April 18, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Under Grand Jury's Report on the condition of the Jail. There are 2 district compartments for white and black prisoners, but no compartment for females of either color. The jury suggest that the upper floor be fitted out for female prisoners. Also the outside wall surrounding the yard is not good to keep prisoners inside.
 555. April 25, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. New England. New England Methodist Episcopal Conference on Slavery. They decide not to have anything to do with slavery, and members of the church are asked to emancipate their slaves or leave the church.
 556. May 2, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Both sales of Charles Elder and John Paraway are postponed until Monday the 3rd day of June 1861. Same time, same place.
 557. May 9, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw believes that the sole motivation behind the Civil War is that of depriving the constitutional rights of Southerners to have slaves.

558. June 6, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Advert. about the estate of Honora Brisco, free colored woman, deceased.
559. June 6, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Virginia. Fugitive Slaves. Three slaves, property of Col. Mallory, commander of the Southern Forces near Hampton, were brought in by the Federal picket guard on the 25th.
560. June 13, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw's vituperations against Lincoln.
561. July 11, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A difficulty in New Windsor between a man named Grimes of that place, and a young man from New Orleans who is a student at Calvert College. Argument is about race. Grimes drew a pistol on Drum, who wrestled it from him, Grimes then drew a knife, when Drum shot him with the pistol, the ball passing into his thigh.
562. July 25, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. More info on the difficulty in New Windsor. Shows Shaw's prejudice against blacks—free or slaves.
563. Aug. 1, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw once more on the war and the Fugitive Slave Law.
564. Sept. 19, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Sheriff's sale. By virtue of an order of Hon. Madison Nelson, Judge of the Circuit Court of Carroll County, in the matter of the State of Md., against the negro boy Nicholas Mathias, the Sheriff of Carroll County will sell to the highest bidder for cash, said negro boy at the Court House door, on Monday, the 23rd day of September, 1861, to serve 3 years from the day of sale as a slave. Said boy is about 24 years old, and is a very active smart boy. Wm. Segafoose, Sheriff.
565. Sept. 26, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Ten cents reward. Ran away on the 16th inst. From the Subscriber residing at Bruceville this county, Noah Tracy, a white boy 19 years of age. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension. Upton

Scott, owner.

566. Oct. 24, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Illinois. That none of the Abolitionists in Galesburg would join the war effort.
567. Oct. 24, 1861. C.C.D. Page 3. Memphis, Tenn. That a Mr. Robert Morgan of Cincinnati, says that slaves in the South are interested in the war, but their sympathies are wholly with the South. More confidence is placed in them than ever before, and no fears of insurrections are entertained.
568. Nov. 31, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Iowa. Coppie, one of John Brown's men, is killed.
569. Nov. 23, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Two negroes—Charles Elder and John Paraway, sentenced at the April term of the Carroll County Circuit Court, were disposed of at the Court House on Monday last. Issac E. Pearson bought Charles Elder for \$11.00, and Thomas R. Gist bought John Paraway for \$12.00.
570. Dec. 12, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. New York. Disunionism vs. Abolitionism.
571. Dec. 19, 1861. C.C.D. Page 1. Georgia. Negro Fidelity. A slave, the property of Mr. Pope, captures horses and delivers them to Capt. Read.
572. Dec. 26, 1861. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. On Thursday night of last week an old negro man named Jim, belonging to Mrs. Mathias, widow of the late Jacob Mathias, while lying asleep, near the fire, in a small house near the family residence, the bed on which he was lying took fire, which communicated to his person, and was burned on his left arm and back so severely as to endanger his life.
573. Jan. 23, 1862. C.C.D. Page 1. Chicago. "Slavery," says an Abolition journal, "is costing the United States three millions a day."

574. Feb. 6, 1862. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. Shaw tells of Jim Lane's intentions to arm Southern blacks and set them loose to destroy whites "with the torch in one had and the knife in the other, to destroy the whites, without regard to age or sex, from the most ages men and women to the babe at its mother's breast." Jim Lane is a senator and a general in Lincoln's army. More of Shaw's illogic.
575. Feb. 13, 1862. C.C.D. Page 2. Delaware. A bill to emancipate slaves in that state.
576. March 6, 1862. C.C.D. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. On Tuesday morning last, a negro named John Thompson, was found dead near New Mexico, on the Manchester road. He had with him a jug of whiskey.
577. April 17, 1862. C.C.D. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. See Criminal Docket for April 17, 1862. State vs. Matthew Ward for fornication with a white woman. Ward was sentenced to be sold and transported out of state, while the woman was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for 18 months.
- End of the holdings of Joseph Shaw's Carroll County Democrat, renamed Western Maryland Democrat..
578. June 28, 1866. Page 2. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. The Democratic Advocate. A Letter on handcuffing a Southern Gentleman to a negro woman.
579. Oct. 3, 1867. Carroll County, Md. The Democratic Advocate. "A Colored Celebration In Westminster." 250 African Americans appeared in procession on the street with flags and banners.
580. Feb. 11, 1869. The Democratic Advocate. Page 3. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. The undersigned, Commissioner for the purpose of making statistics of slaves, under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of 1867, Chapter 189, will attend at the following times and places to receive applications of former owners of slaves, to wit: (Gives places—Westminster, Weds. And Thrs. March 24th and 25th...) Lewis Welsh, Commissioner of Slave Statistics.

Appeared in Demo Advocate.

581. Oct. 28, 1869. Slavery—Carroll County, Md. A long article in The Democratic Advocate on Negro Suffrage by “Monitor.” Monitor is against the idea, though not the ideal.

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[Note: Roman, plus Arabic numerals indicate entries in part one; roman numerals, plus letters, part two. Plain Arabic numerals are for the Annotated Guide (part 3).]

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