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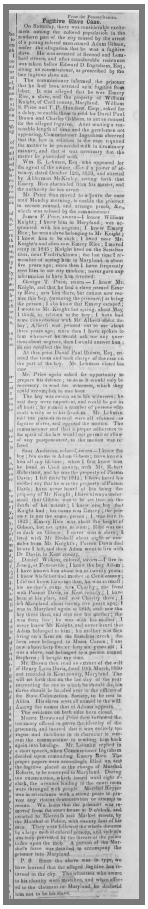

Fugitive Slave Case.

From the Pennsylvanian.

On Saturday last, the case of the fugitive negro slave, among the colored population in the northern part of the city caused by the arrest of a young colored man named Adam Gibson, upon the allegation that he was a fugitive slave, and the excitement attending the same, we have been requested to publish the testimony and other considerable contents were taken before Edward D Ingraham, Esq., Commissioner appointed by the United States, to act upon fugitive slave cases.

The commissioner informed the colored men that he had been retained with English for Gibson. It was alleged that he was Emory Rice, a slave, the property of Mr. Knight, of Cecil county, Maryland. William M. Price and T. B. Hemsley, Esqs. retained by Mr. Knight, appeared for David Paul Brown and Charles Gibbons, to act as counsel for the prisoner. After a short delay, and a considerable length of time had the gentlemen in question, Commissioner Ingraham observed that he was ready to proceed in the case required the attendance of counsel with it evidentiary manner, and that it was necessary for the matter be proceeded with.

Wm. E. Lehman, Esq., was appointed by the Commissioner to act as interpreter. The following deed (under date 1st, 1848, and recorded by Alderman McKinley, serving forth that Emory Rice sheweth Man his master, and the authority for his arrest.

Mr. Price then called on the interpreter the case and Monday morning, to enable the prisoner to secure counsel, and witnesses, process, &c., which was refused by the commissioner.

James F. Price, sworn—I know William Knight, of Cecil county, Maryland; I am acquainted with his negroes; I know Emory Rice; he was a slave belonging to Mr. Knight; I know him to be a slave; I have seen Mr. Knight's negroes frequently; I saw Emory Rice, I think, in 1842; Knight's residence is in Cecil county, near Fredericktown; the last time I remember of seeing him in Maryland, is about the year 1842; I have been frequently in company with him in our city market; have got my information in this way; I am personally acquainted with Emory Rice.

George T. Price, sworn—I know Mr. Knight, and that he had a slave named Emory Rice; I saw him in Mr. Knight's possession; I saw this boy, (pointing the prisoner) in charge of the person I also know that Emory escaped; I went to Mr. Knight's on seeing about May 1 think, in October in the year; I have had a conversation with Mr. Knight about this boy; Abbott, who formerly lived with Mr. Knight, was present; I have seen Emory Rice, since then; I have spoken to him, whenever he would call me any questions he pleased, but I would answer him, or not, as I chose.

At this point David Paul Brown, Esq., entered the room and took charge of the case on the part of the boy. Mr. Lehman stated his

Mr. Price again asked for opportunity to prepare his defence; as now it would only be necessary to read his witnesses, which they could be procured in a few days.

The boy was sworn as to his witnesses; he said they were imported, and could be got in a few hours; he stated a number of persons who could testify as to his freedom. Mr. Lehman stated that he had been employed to defend the fugitive slaves, and opposed the motion. The commissioner said that it was proper indulgence to the spirit of the law would not grant or allow of any postponement, as the motion was refused.

Rose Anderson, colored woman—I know this boy; his name is Adam Gibson; I have known him about two years; I first saw him in Cecil county, he lived as I understood, with Mr. Knight; Mr. Knight, as I understood, owned the property of Thomas Davis; I left there in 1844; I have heard him mother say that he was the property of Thomas Davis; I have been in the habit of visiting the property of Mr. Knight; I have been under the impression that Gibson was to be set free on the fourth of his master; I know also that Mr. Knight had; his name was Emory; the prisoner is the same person; I left Cecil county in 1844; Emory Rice was about the height of Gibson, but not quite as stout; Price was not as dark as Gibson; I was a slave myself; I belonged to Mr. Knight's; Thomas Davis died before I left, and then Adam went to live with Dr. Davis, in Kent county.

Cross-examined—I am a free person—I live in Long-a-Penrose; I have the boy Adam; I have known him about two or three years; I know his father and mother; as Gibson; I did not know him, but was told; I was told by Daniel Davis, in Kent county; I have been at his place, and now Cherry Grove; I left Maryland about twenty-five years ago; I was in Maryland again in 1848, and saw the boy Emory; I saw him in Cecil county; I was then free; he was with his mother; I never knew Mr Knight, and never heard that Adam belonged to him; his mother told me; Emory is a boy as the standing-stock; the prisoner is not Emory; I am sure of it; I was once a slave; my father was a free man; I was a slave, and belonged to a person named Thomas Davis, in Kent county.

Mr. Brown then read an extract of the will of Henry Lyon Davis, dated 11th March, 1850, and recorded in Kent county, Maryland. The will set forth that on the last day of the year 1850, all the slaves of the testator, Thomas Davis, should be handed over to the officers of the State Colonization Society, to be sent to Africa. His decision now of respect to the will, leaving the matter that of Adams opinion.

Mr. Lehman then read the 4th section of the act of Maryland, 1850, chapter 196, which Messrs. Brown and Price then witnessed the testimony offered to prove the identity of the prisoner, and insisted that it was entirely foreign and irrelevant as to character to both the testimony of the witnesses, and the law as it stands now bindings. Mr. Lehman replied in a short speech, when Commissioner Ingraham observed that the testimony of the witnesses and the papers were unsatisfactory. He then said the fugitive placed in the charge of Marshal Roberts, to be conveyed to Maryland. During the examination, which lasted until eight o'clock, the court room, and the streets adjacent were thronged with people. Marshal Roberts was in attendance with a strong posse to prevent any rescue demonstration or attempt to rescue. We learn that the prisoner was removed from the court room to the Marshal's office, on Second street, between Market and Chestnut streets, by the Marshal or Police, with county force of his own. They were followed by a large crowd, and by a large body of colored persons, who seemed to be determined to rescue the prisoner, if any effort upon the part of the Marshal's force was detected, to accompany the prisoner into Maryland.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we have learned that the prisoner has been returned to the city. The gentleman who interested himself in the case, Mr. Hamilton, and when offered to the claimers in Maryland, he declared him not to be his slave.

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