

By the Committee.

Question by the Committee. Was there any parties at that time known as rebels?

Answer. I never heard that name spoken of.

Direct examination resumed.

Question. It was not taken down as an insult to the flag, was it?

Answer. It was taken down to prevent the flag from being torn up by those parties coming from Baltimore, the road was then full of them.

The examination of this witness was here concluded.

The counsel for the Respondent had before offered in evidence the following paper marked "Exhibit F."

EXHIBIT "F."

And the Respondent further offered to prove by said Enos Smedley, that he was in Towsontown, Baltimore county, in the latter part of the summer or early in the fall of 1863, when a County Convention of the Union party was being held at that place, which convention adopted a resolution that no side issues should be introduced into the then pending political canvass; that James L. Ridgely, the Contestant in this case attended said convention, and after its adjournment, the witness, Smedley, asked said Ridgely what was meant by "side issues," as mentioned in said resolution, when said Ridgely replied, that the negro question was meant, and if the principle of emancipation should be attempted to be carried out in Maryland, the State would go out of the Union, and that there would be but one sentiment entertained by the people of the State in regard to the matter.

GEORGE H. CARMAN, called as a witness for Respondent, being duly sworn, testified as follows:

Question. State your name and residence?

Answer. My name is George H. Carman; and I reside in Baltimore county, near Towsontown.

Question. You were a member of the Baltimore County Horse Guards were you not?

Answer. I was Second Lieutenant.

Question. When was that company organized?