

in December 1823 may entirely correct up to that period, but upon  
examination I found they were in the main true, therefore I had to go back  
to the first & 2<sup>nd</sup> for the appointment of 1817. I have spared  
neither time nor trouble to make the statement entirely accurate, but  
the difficulty of copying & transcribing the accounts so irregularly  
kept & the expense as in justice I had therefore very reluctantly, to  
abandon the idea of a full statement & had made such a one as the  
material in my possession would enable me to compile. I hope it will  
be satisfactory to the Legislature & rather that they will be satisfied  
that every exertion has been made to comply with their wishes.

Wm. Excellency  
for the  
City of Philadelphia

I remain respectfully  
yours Ob. Serv.  
Wm. Cullbreth

Dividing Creek

Dear Sir,

12 1825  
(copy furnished by His Excellency for Review)

Some time since I received a communication from  
His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania demanding from me  
a Citizen of Maryland a person with whose name well acquainted  
and have always received him as a respectable character. The  
grounds of the demand were that the man had enticed under false  
pretences a man of colour from Pennsylvania contrary to the act  
of the Commonwealth passed 27<sup>th</sup> of March 1820, and agreeably to  
the act of Congress 12<sup>th</sup> of February 1793, and 2<sup>nd</sup> Section 4<sup>th</sup>  
article of the Constitution of the United States. Having every reason  
to believe that the negro was the property of the person and a slave  
for life, which I still have stronger reason to believe, I did refuse  
to surrender him and give my opinion to the attorney as the law  
of the State was for so doing. I have since received a communication  
from them still urging the necessity of delivering him up. At the  
time of my reply I had not seen the law of Pennsylvania not having  
it in my charge but have since examined it and find the law  
much stronger than I suspected, the words and intency are, negro or  
mulatto Chace &c. I should presume the intention was free  
negro, as I conceive every man has a right to entice or take his  
property wherever he may find it, which was the case of this man.

The circumstances in a few words were these. The person alluded to  
suffered his slave to go to Philadelphia to work out his freedom,  
as a letter from him to a person in Philadelphia will show, but in  
some short time after he was in Philadelphia and told his negro  
he must come to Maryland with him, to make some declaration