Evening Star, January 13, 1859, p. 3

To-day.-Wm. Boyd, known as Dr. Boyd, was placed on trial on a charge of stealing slaves from ibeir owners, for the purpose of convoying them away into a free State. The testimony of the Maryland officers, who canght Boyd near Westminster with the slaves in his wagon, was in substance the same as given before Justice God-dard at the jail at the time of his arrest. Mr. Carrington conducts the case on the part of the defendant. 12 12 1 120

To-day – Wm. Boyd, known as Dr. Boyd, was placed on trial on a charge of stealing slaves from their owners, for the purpose of conveying them away into a free State. The testimony of the Maryland officers, who caught Boyd near Westminster with the slaves in his wagon, was in substance the same as given before Justice Goddard at the jail at the time of his arrest. Mr. Carrington conducts the case on the part of the defendant.

Evening Star, January 14, 1859, p. 3

| CHARACT CONCERNES AND AND ALL P | |
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| CRIMINAL COURT Dr. Boyd -The trial of Dr. | Criminal Court – Dr. Boyd – The trial of Dr. Wm. |
| 1 IV III. BOVG. IOF ELEMIINT TRUTH SINTER antical antical | Boyd, for stealing negro slaves, which was pending |
| DENGINX WACH ON TEDORI CLOBER Vestation and | when our report closed yesterday, was concluded |
| I CONCIDENTE AND FIVEN TO INC. Who refirence a | and given to the jury, who returned a verdict of |
| Verwict of guilty as indicied. It may be proper | guilty as indicted. It may be proper to state that |
| to state that there were four several indiciments | there were four several indictments against the |
| against the Doctor, two for stealing slaves and | Doctor, two for stealing slaves, and two for |
| two for transporting them to a free State. The | transporting them to a free State. The trial |
| trial yesterday embraced the two indictments | yesterday embraced the two indictments charging |
| Charging the larceny, and the verdict of unlity | the larceny, and the verdict of guilty embraced |
| embraced both. The remaining cases are still to | both. The remaining cases are still to be tried. Mr. |
| os kied. Air. Carrington, for defendant put in | Carrington, for defendant, put in a motion for a new |
| a motion for a new trial of the cases investigated, | trial of the cases investigated, and will argue his |
| and will argue his motion at a future day. Boyd | motion at a future day. Boyd was not sentenced |
| was not sentenced therefore. | therefore. |
| The Court adjourned over to next Monday, and | |
| to-day new carpeting is being laid down in the | The Court adjourned over to next Monday, and |
| space inside the bar of the court room. Would | today new carpeting is being laid down in the |
| that at the same time measures could be taken for | space inside the bar of the court-room. Would that |
| the amelioration of the ventilsting resources of | at the same time measures could be taken for the |
| the place which are now as improving resources of | amelioration of the ventilating resources of the |
| the place, which are now as imperfect as can well be imagined. | place, which are now as imperfect as can well be |
| and the second will be derived and becaust has a | imagined. |

Evening Star, January 16, 1859, p. 3

CRIMINAL Course --- In the two cases of the United States agt. Wm: Boyd, for stealing slaves and conveying them out of the District of Ce-lumbia, tried on Saturday, the following instruc-tions term proved by the counsel for the defend-sht, and granted by the Court to the jury, who nevertheless returned a verdict of guilty: Ist. If the jury believe from the whole evi-dence that the prisoner, Wm. Boyd, removed the neuros in question from the county of Wathing. negroes in question from the county of Washing-ton, D. C., for the purpose of carrying them to the State of Pennsylvania, or to any other free State, or with a view to liberating mid slaves, and not with the intent of converting them to his own use, or of making them his property, then, and in To which the Court responded "Granted. The Gircuit Court decided a case in which this point was the subject of their opinion-reversing an opinion of mine. That Court is the appellate Court of this tribunal, and I am bound to con-form to the law as they have laid it down. Obe-dience to law is the conservations of our institudience to law is the corner-stone of our institutions so long as a statute is unrepealed, or a de-cision unrevened, obed sape and conformity to it is a duty. On the decision referred to the instruction is granted. 2d. If the jury believe from the evidence that the said Boyd was on his way to Pennsylvania and overtook the said slaves mentioned in these indictments, on the road, and received them in his wagon, and concealed them there, in order to remove them to said State, then he is not guilty of stealing. This instruction was granted without remark. 3d. In order to commit the prisoner at the bar, the jury should believe from the evidence that he took the negroes in question, in the county of Washington, District of Columbin, with the in-tention of converting them to his own use. This instruction was also granted without comment, as were the two following : If the jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar took pos-session of the negroes in question in the county of Washington, D. C., and carried them thence to Washington, D. C., and carried them thence to New Windsor, Carroll county, State of Maryland, without the permission and against the will of their respective masters, still they should acquit, unless they further believe from said evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that his intention in taking said negroes and carying them from the said District as aforesaid was to convert them to his own use and make them his own property. 5th. If the jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar has proved a good character. they should consider that circumstance in connection with the other circumstances in the case, as a fact tending to abow the intention with which he took possession of said slaves and carried them to New Windsor as aforesaid.

Criminal Court – In the two cases of the United States agt. Wm. Boyd, for stealing slaves and conveying them out of the District of Columbia, tried on Saturday; the following instructions were prayed by the counsel for the defendant, and granted by the Court to the jury, who nevertheless returned a verdict of guilty.

1st. If the jury believe from the whole evidence that the prisoner, Wm. Boyd, removed the negroes in question from the county of Washington, D.C., for the purpose of carrying them to the State of Pennsylvania, or to any other free State, or with a view to liberating said slaves, and not with the intent of converting them to his own use, or of making them his property, then, and in either case they should acquit.

To which the Court responded "Granted. The Circuit Court decided a case in which this point was the subject of their opinion – reversing an opinion of mine. That Court is the appellate Court of this tribunal, and I am bound to conform to the law as they have laid it down. Obedience to law is the cornerstone of our institutions – so long as a statue is unrepealed, or a decision unreversed, obedience and conformity to it is a duty. On the decision referred to the instruction is granted.

2d. If the jury believe from the evidence that the said Boyd was on his way to Pennsylvania and overtook the said slaves mentioned in these indictments, on the road, and received them in his wagon, and concealed them there, in order to remove them to said State, then he is not guilty of stealing. This instruction was granted without remark.

3d. In order to commit the prisoner at the bar, the jury should believe from the evidence that he took the negroes in question, in the county of Washington, District of Columbia, with the intention of converting them to his own use. This instruction was also granted without comment, as were the two following: If the jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar took possession of the negroes in question in the county of Washington, D.C., and carried them thence to New Windsor, Carroll county, State of Maryland, without the permission and against the will of their respective masters, still they should acquit, unless they further believe from said evidence beyond a reasonable doubt, that his intention in taking said negroes and carrying them from the said District as aforesaid was to convert them to his own use and make them his own property.

5th. If the jury believe from the evidence that the prisoner at the bar has proved a good character, they should consider that circumstance in connection with the other circumstances in the case, as a fact tending to show the intention with which he took possession of said slaves and carried them to New Windsor as aforesaid.

Evening Star, February 4, 1859, p. 3

| CRIMINAL COURT.—The Court met this morn- | Criminal Court – The Court met this morning, at |
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| ing, at 11 o'clock. Measrs. Carrington and Lloyd, | 11 o'clock. Messrs. Carrington and Lloyd, counsel |
| counsel for Wm. Boyd, lately convicted of steal- | for Wm. Boyd, lately convicted of stealing slaves, |
| ing slaves, appeared before Judge Crawford to | appeared before Judge Crawford to argue a motion |
| argue a motion for a new trial of the cause. The | for a new trial of the cause. The principal grounds |
| principal grounds in the motion were alleged to | in the motion were alleged to be that the verdict |
| be that the verdict which convicted Boyd was | which convicted Boyd was contrary to the evidence |
| contrary to the evidence elicited at the trial; that | elicited at the trial; that it was contrary to law, and |
| it was contrary to law, and contrary to the in- | contrary to the instructions of the Court. The |
| structions of the Court. The argument was opened | argument was opened by Mr. Lloyd, who was |
| by Mr. Lloyd, who was followed by Mr. Ould on | followed by Mr. Ould on the part of the United |
| the part of the United States, who was addressing | States, who was addressing the Court when our |
| the Court when our report closed. | report closed. |

Evening Star, February 6, 1859, p. 3

| CRIMINAL COURT On Saturday, after our re- | Criminal Court – On Saturday, after our report |
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| port closed, the argument of counsel in behalf of | closed, the argument of counsel in behalf of Wm. |
| Wm Boyd, convicted of stealing slaves, was con- | Boyd, convicted of stealing slaves, was concluded, |
| cluded; and the Court reserved the matter for a | and the Court reserved the matter for a few days' |
| few days' consideration before deciding upon at. | consideration before deciding upon it. Boyd, was in Court during the argument, was then remanded |
| Boyd, who was in Court during the argument, | to jail. |
| was then remanded to jull. | |

Evening Star, February 7, 1859, p. 3

| Chininal Covar The Court then gave its decision in the motion for a new trial of Wm. Boyd for stealing slaves, which was heard on Saturday last. The motion was overruled on the ground that the jury in their verdici found a state of facts with which the Court could not interfere. Boyd was then placed at the bar and sentenced to hard labor in the pen- itentiary for seven years in each of the two cases which nove been tried, making fourteen years in all. Two other cases charging the prisoner with conspiring with slaves yet remain on the docket against him. | Criminal Court – The Court then gave its decision in the motion for a new trial of Wm. Boyd for stealing slaves, which was heard on Saturday last. The motion was overruled on the ground that the jury in their verdict found a state of facts with which the Court could not interfere. Boyd was then p laced at the bar and sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary for seven years in each of the two cases which have been tried, making fourteen years in all. Two other cases charging the prisoner with conspiring with slaves yet remain on the docket against him. |
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