

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE STEAMER CALEDONIA AT BOSTON.

The steamer Sarah Sands left Liverpool on the 15th ultimo, and the French steamer Union the same day sailed from Cherbourg, both for New York.

In Ireland the fever continues to make sad ravages. The accounts from the principal cities, especially from those in the south and south-western parts of the Island, are painfully distressing. The mortality is principally confined to the humbler classes, but others higher in the scale of society are occasionally the victims of the infection.

The prospect of the growing crops in Europe continued very fine.

In the House of Commons, on the 8th, Lord John Russell stated that it was the intention of the government to suspend the duties on corn and the Navigation laws to the 1st of March, 1848.

The arrival of Wheat from Ireland, either of home growth or foreign returns, during the last fortnight have been very considerable, as also have been the imports from the United States for a week or ten days past.

Heavy loss has taken place in flour and meal by leakage, which has rendered a large quantity unmerchantable.

The rumors of the re-appearance of the potatoe disease, though unconfirmed, have not yet subsided, but they do not exercise the smallest influence upon the market.

The Britannia arrived out on the 13th, and the Washington on the 16th.

The continued promising appearance of the growing crops, together with the suspension of the export of specie, have produced a revival of confidence and greater ease in the money market. The Bank of England now discounts more freely, but funds are subject to considerable fluctuations. The amount of notes of the Bank of England in circulation is about £18,345,660, being a decrease of £316,730, and the stock and bullion in both departments amount to £10,236,599—showing a decided increase upon the transactions of the preceding week.

Altogether, the monetary prospects of the country are of a more encouraging character.

European Corn Trade.—At the time of Cambria's departure (June 4) a firmer feeling had taken place in the corn market, and prices, which had previously declined, began to rally. At the market held on that day there was hardly any English wheat on sale; and the disposition to buy being increased holders of the little on hand declined to accept 2s to 3s per qr.

The transactions in foreign wheat were not particularly extensive; but where sales were effected, a decline of only 2s to 3s per quarter was submitted to. The top of town made flour was unsettled, but there can be no doubt that ship sample and American barrels might have been bought at rather an important reduction. Beans, though in short supply, were 1s per quarter lower, and Peas moved off tardily at late rates. Indian Corn was neglected, and quotations must be regarded as nominal.

The transactions in all descriptions of Grain on the 16th were very limited; prices also, although not quoted lower, had a depressed and downward tendency. Yesterday, June 18 the market for Wheat ruled dull at barely stationary prices. Flour sold languidly at the quotations. Indian Corn was 2s cheaper than on Monday, and but few buyers. All other articles were in limited demand at declining prices.

The Mirror in describing the appearance of President Polk on the day of his reception, in New York says:

"He was dressed in a suit of very plain black, with a simple neck stock and altogether had the manners and appearance of a country parson of the Presbyterian school He speaks clearly and distinctly, but with a strange twang of the conventicle, like a Methodist clergyman praying. His pronunciation is peculiar. He pronounces New York "New Yarck," and similar words in a similar manner.

"His reception was not one calculated to give him much satisfaction, for we never saw so large a concourse of people before where there were so few evidences of enthusiasm or good feeling. The people crowded to see the President, and not to cheer or welcome Mr. Polk."

AN OLD SOLDIER.—The old veteran noticed in the following paragraph from the Cincinnati Commercial, is probably the oldest revolutionary soldier in the country, and may almost be termed the "oldest inhabitant:"

"There is now living one-half mile above the toll gate, Fulton, an old revolutionary soldier named Benjamin Yeats.—He was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, in 1736, and is therefore 111 years old. He was in the battles of Yorktown, Paoli, Brandywine, and several others.—He was present at the taking of Cornwallis. At Yorktown he was wounded in the hip by a shell. This wound is now troublesome; otherwise, the old veteran's health is good. He can see to read, and walks out daily. He is active—exceedingly so for a man of his advanced age."

☞ The case of books and pamphlets brought out by Mr. Vattemare, for the Libraries of Congress and various public institutions in this country, are to be admitted free of duty—an order from the Secretary of the Treasury to that effect having been received at New York on Wednesday.

We are happy that so liberal and satisfactory an arrangement is found to be permitted by law, and that the Secretary of the Treasury has lost no time in directing it to be made.—*National Intelligencer.*

MEXICAN NEWS.

Important from Gen. Scott's Army.

Gen. Cadwalader again Victorious—Gen. Scott still at Puebla—Preparations to defend the Capital—Another Train Attacked—Thirty Mexicans Killed and Ten Americans wounded—Guerilla Warfare.

We copy the following summary of Army news, contained in an extra of the New Orleans Picayune, dated at 12 o'clock on Monday morning last, brought us by our swift-footed team of ponies, and which we issued in an extra yesterday morning:—

The schoner Iona, Captain Stephens, arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 29th ult. from Vera Cruz, and in a few hours afterwards the steamship New Orleans came in. The latter left Vera Cruz on the 25th ult., and brings us letters of the 25th and papers of the 24th ult.

The Picayune states that dates from the army of Gen. Scott, at Puebla, are to the 14th ult. The immediate advance of our army upon the city of Mexico has been postponed until the arrival of remforcements.

A rumor reached Vera Cruz on the night of the 24th ult. that Gen. Cadwalader's command had fallen in with a guerilla party a few miles beyond Jalapa, and by a movement unperceived by the *guerilleros*, succeeded in surprising them and killing about thirty of them, without losing a man. Our correspondent thinks there is some truth in the report.

By another letter, dated the 24th ult., we learn that the train which went up under command of Gen. Pillow was attacked at Calera, said to be nine miles beyond Puente Nacional. The guerillas were dispersed with the loss of thirty men.—We are said to have had some eight or ten wounded, but none killed.

The above accounts we have not had time to investigate as fully as we shall do for our next paper.

Our letters from Mr. Kendall come down to the 14th, and are long and interesting. The prospect appears to be that a stronger resistance is to be made to our advance than has lately been anticipated. An immense force has been concentrated, and the Mexicans pretend they have seventy pieces of cannon—some accounts say ninety.

A slip from the New Orleans Commercial Times, received last night, also furnishes some additonal particulars from the seat of war. The following extracts are from a letter dated Vera Cruz, June 25:

We received letters from Mexico last night, as late as the 15th, but they do not satisfy me on the subject of greatest importance—the election. One of them declares that Santa Anna has been chosen, with extraordinary powers, to use in the prosecution of the war, but is expressly forbidden to enter into negotiations for peace. It is also said that there are twenty thousand troops in the city of Mexico, and reinforcements are constantly arriving. Alvarez's force is now augmented (by report) to eight thousand men, well armed and equiped. Taking everything into consideration, I have no doubt that a bloody battle will precede General Scott's entry into the capital.

Gen. Scott had not left Puebla on the 15th inst., that is certain. He is waiting for reinforcements from the eastward.—Gen. Cadwalder left Jalapa on the 19th to join him, with some 2,000 troops under his command. I think the army will move forward as soon as it receives this reinforcement, and the money and supplies which accompany it—the same which found so difficult a road to Jalapa

Alvarez is said to have taken his station with six thousand of his Sonora troops, between Puebla and Jalapa, for the purpose of cutting off Cadwalader's train, and would probably be reinforced.

Our dragoons have had quite a brush with the guerillas near Perote. Three hundred of them encountered four hundred guerillas in a ravine, and routed them, the Mexicans losing some 30 killed. Our fellows were guided by the Alcade of Perote.

Senor Atocha is here cruising about the streets with no apparent *mission*, or business of any kind.

CAPT. HOWARD'S VOLTIGUERS.—*Death of a Baltimorian.*—We have another from our correspondent, J. W. W., of Capt. Howard's Voltiguers, which contains some particulars as to the members of that corps, but the army news which he furnishes us having been superseded by our express news, is omitted:

Camp near Vera Cruz, June 9, 1847.

Last night, about 12 o'clock our whole camp was thrown into a great state of alarm by the firing of arms from the direction of the picket; when the bugle was sounded, and our whole battalion formed in battle array, around the camp, and were compelled to remain up all night—some were sent out to scout, whilst the rest were standing by their arms. Capt. Howard of our company has the blood; he says if the Colonel will allow him to select twenty of his men, he will penetrate any portion of the chaparal, and I am satisfied he would do it. There are now six companies of Voltigeurs, and two companies of infantry, encamped here, waiting for transportation. When I hear from the main army, and from the bridge army, I will write you again. We have now but one acting Lieutenant, (Lieut. Woolford,) as Lieut. James H. Smyth, from your city, has been appointed assitant Commissary, and Lieut. Frost has returned home. Our company continues pretty healthy.—We have lost but one man by death since we left, and that was a young man named Joseph Shea, from your city. He died at the hospital of Vera Cruz, of diarrhœa.—He was a peaceable young man, and died respected by all who knew him.

☞ Col. Jefferson Davis, who is not a Whig, nor from the connection existing, very likely to be influenced by other than true and proper motives, is represented by the New Orleans papers as having used the following language concerning General Taylor:

"After complementing his fellow companions from other States, he for a moment dwelt upon the virtues of the old hero who had led them all to victory, and to whom they looked up as children to a parent. Colonel Davis said that General Taylor had shown himself the distinguished soldier of the age, yet he was equally remarkable for his kindness of heart and simplicity of habits, his strong judgment and excellent sense. He alluded to the fact that General Taylor had shared the humblest soldier's fortune in the campaign; that he had in every thing indentified himself with his troops. He alluded to that hour of the battle of Buena Vista, when the day seemed if not lost, to be going against our arms—when Gen. Taylor, amidst the thickest of the iron hail, rode upon the plateau, and calmly surveyed the scene. Vast as were the consequences of that hour he appeared to fear no dangers, expect no harm. From that moment, said Col. Davis, the volunteers felt assured of victory. The presence of that old man inspired a courage that could not be overcome; and not a soldier present, said he, (pointing to the regiment before him) but felt then willing to die rather than yield an inch. It was not, continued Colonel Davis, alone on the battle field that we learned to love General Taylor. The excitement of the carnage over the same soul that could remain unmoved when his friends were falling like leaves around him, who could look unblanched upon the front of the thundering artillery, became the poor soldier's most sympathising friend, and the eye so stern in battle, was as mild as the tender-hearted matron's.

PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF GEN. TAYLOR.—One of the returned volunteers who fought under Gen. Taylor at Monterey, has furnished a leaf of his diary, describing the personal appearance and manners of the great hero as follows:

The hero of Buena Vista, around whose military brow so many chaplets of fame have been thrown, presents in his personal appearance many of those striking stamps of nature, which mark the gentleman and the officer. Of an average medium height, being about five feet, nine inches, he inclines to a heaviness of frame and general well developed muscular outline, with some tendency to corpulency; of square build, he now inclines to stoop; and from the great equestrian exercise the nature of the life has led him necessarily to undergo, his inferior extremities are somewhat bowed. His expansive chest shows him capable of undergoing that vast fatigue through which he has passed amid the hammocks and savannahs of Florida, and the still more recent fields of Mexico. His face is expressive of great determination—yet still so softened by the kindlier feelings of the soul, as to render the perfect stranger prepossessed in his behalf. His head is large, well developed in the anterior regions, and covered with a moderate quantity of hair, now tinged by the coloring pencil of time, which he wears parted on one side, and brushed down. His eyebrows are heavy, and extend over the optic orbit; are grey, full of fire, and expressive when his mental powers are called into play, yet reposing as if in pleasant quiet, when in ordinary. His nose is straight, neither partaking of the true Grecian nor Roman order; his lips thin, the upper firm, and the lower slighily projecting. The outline of his face is oval, the skin wrinkled, and deeply embrowned by the many tropical suns to which he has been exposed. His manners are frank, social, and no one ever left his company, without feeling that he had been mingling with a gentleman of the true olden times. He at times appears in deep meditation, and is then not always accessible. In his military discipline he is firm, and expects all orders emanating from his office to be rigidly enforced and observed—treating his men not as helots or slaves, but exercising only that command which is necessary for the good of the whole. To the younger officers under him, he is peculiarly lenient—often treating their little faults more with a father's forgiveness, than with the judgment of a ruler. In his general toilet he does not imitate the beau Brummels, and band-box dandies of the present fashionable epoch, but apparels his person in unison with his age, and has no great predilection for the uniform. In this, however, he is by no means peculiar, for a majority of our regular military gentlemen seldom appear in their externals on duty; and the stations to which General Taylor has been assigned, have been in the warm and sunny South, rendering the heavy blue cloth undress coat, disagreeable to the physical feelings. I have generally seen him in a pair of grey trowsers, a dark vest, and either a brown or speckled frock coat, reaching lower than would suit the starched and prim bucks of modern civilization.—He wears a long black silk neck handkerchief, the knot not looking as if he had been torturing himself to arrange it before a full length mirror; he sometimes wears a white hat, resembling in shape those used by our flat boatmen, and a pair of soldier shoes, not much polished.

WAR.—It is refreshing to the moral sense to recur to the sound maxims of duty and policy in relation to war left on record for our instructions by such statesmen as Sir James McIntosh. Hear him:

"The employment of force in the intercourse of reasonable beings is never lawful but for the purpose of repelling or averting wrongful force. Human life cannot lawfully be destroyed or assailed, or endangered, for any other object than that of just defence. Such is the nature and such the boundary of legitimate self-defence in the case of individuals. Hence the right of the lawgiver to protect unoffending citizens by the adequate punishmen of crimes, hence also the right of an independent State to take all measures necessary to her safety if attacked or threatened from without; provided always that reparation cannot otherwise be obtained; that there is a reasonable prospect of obtaining it by arms; and that the evils of the contest are not probably greater than the mischiefs of acquiescence in the wrong; including, on both sides of the deliberation, the ordinary consequences of the example as well as the immediate effects of the act.

"If reparation can otherewise be obtained, a nation has no necessary, and therefore no just, cause of war; if there be no probability of obtaining it by arms, a Government cannot with justice to their own nation, embark it in war; and, if the evils of resistance should appear on the whole greater than those of submission, wise rulers will consider an abstinence from a pernicious exercise of right as a sacred duty to their own subjects, and a debt which every people owe to the great commonwealth of mankind, of which they and their enemies are alike members. A war is just against the wrongdoer when reparation for wrong cannot be otherwise obtained; but it is then conformable to all the principles of morality when it is not likely to expose the nation by whom it is levied to greater evils than it professes to avert, and when it does not inflict on the nation which has done wrong, sufferings altogether disproportioned to the extent of the injury. When the rulers of a nation are required to determine a question of peace or war, the bare justice of their case against the wrongdoer never can be the sole, and is not always the chief, matter on which they are morally bound to exercise a conscientious deliberation. Prudence in conducting the affairs of their subjects is in them a part of justice."

THE CARLISLE RIOT.—*Death of James Hugh Kenneday, Esq.*—We regret to learn by a note from the Postmaster at Hagerstown Md., that James H. Kenneday, Esq., of that place, who was so severely injured at Carlisle Pa., while endeavoring to regain two of his runaway slaves, about two weeks since, died on Friday, morning, from the effects of the injuries received Amid the general regret at his death it will be satisfactory to know that it will have the effect of deepening the guilt and increasing the punishment of the rioters, both black and white, who either took part in or encouraged the rioters in their lawless violence and cowardly attack on two strangers in their city. Mr. Kenneday was a young man of great promise, about 26 years of age, and has left a wife, and children to mourn his early death.—*Balt. Sun.*

The undersigned, being southern students of Dickinson College, observe in the Philadelphia "Ledger" of the 8th inst. an account of the late riot in Carlisle, taken from the "Hagerstown News," which demands a notice. It is there said, 1st That "numbers of the students of Dickinson College who were from the South, took an active part" "in aid of the owners of the slaves;" 2d, "That one of students was slightly wounded;" 3d. "That Prof. M'Clintock of Dickinson College, was particularly conspicuous in urging the negroes to the attack," 4th, "That, a meet of the southern students of the College had been called in reference to Prof. M'Clintocks behavior upon this occasion, and it is supposed that they will demand his removal from the institution or withdraw themselves." These assertions, we are satisfied, are all false; and whether made designedly for the purpose of injuring ourselves or Prof. M'Clintock, they call for a denial.

At the time of the riot (Wednesday afternoon,) the two literary societies, to which all of the students belong, were in session—and as the excitement was very suddenly raised, and the college is at some distance from the court-house, the students generally were not aware that anything of the kind had occurred, until the whole affair was over. If there was any student at all on the ground, none certainly took any part in the matter, nor was any injured.

As to Prof. M'Clintock's alleged participation in the transaction, we are not only satisfied from the most respectable testimony that the charge is untrue, but from his long-established character, we believe him incapable of any such thing. The story did indeed come to us at first so perverted and exaggerated that with the natural warmth of southerners, many of us were excited against him. But after several meetings held for the purpose of considering the matter, in which not only the southern but all the students of the Institution as nobody participated, we have become convinced of the falsity of the accusation. The conduct of this gentleman toward the students has always been of such a nature as to call for our warmest commendation. So far are we from desiring his removal from the Institution, that we thus publicly express our regard for him as a Professor, a gentleman, and a Christian. Moreover, we sincerely hope that he may long remain with us as an instructor; for we are fully conscious that his withdrawal from the institution would be an irreparable loss, both to ourselves and to the College.

We regret most unfeignedly this lamentable occurrence; still we consider that the truth of the case demands this action on our part, and we have endeavored to state the whole affair as impartially as possible.

Dickinson College, June 8, 1847.

Signed by students from the following States, viz—Maryland 57, Virginia 20, District of Columbia 3, Delaware 4, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 1, Mississippi, 1, Louisiana 1, Kentucky 2.

Ninety in all, comprising all the southern students of the college, except 4.

Presidential rains.—It is a fact worthy of note says the Boston Transcript, that three Presidents who have visited this city during the last 14 years have been greeted with showers of rain on their entrance into own, viz: Gen. Jackson on Friday, June 21st, 1833; Mr. Tyler on Friday, June 16th, 1843; and Mr. Polk, on Tuesday, June 29th, 1847.

THE RETURN OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE seems to render appropriate the publication of the following letter from John Adams:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5th, 1776.

Sir; Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed without a dissenting vote, *that these United States are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states.*

The day is passed. The Fourth of July 1776, will be a memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as a great anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations from one end of the country to the other, from this time forward forever more. You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure that it will cost to maintain this Declaration, support and defend these States yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of Light and Glory—I can see that the end is worth more than the means, and that posterity will triumph, though you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not.

I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT PRINCETON.—The Newark Advertiser contains a full and interesting account of the celebration of the one hundreth anniversary of Princeton College. The degree of A. B was conferred upon Robert B. Clark, Montgomery Johns, Thomas F. Murdock and Joseph H. Stonestreet, of Maryland; and John M. Adler, W. H. Berry, D. S. G. Cameron, E. Lee Jones, and C. H. Key, of the District of Columbia, besides some fifty other. The second degree was conferred upon a large number of the alumni of the college, and the honorary degree of A. B. upon Charles Schley, of Md. An elegant dinner was then served up, of which a large number of the alumni partook, followed by appropriate sentiments and eloquent addresses. Among the speakers were Vice President Dallas, Hon. John T. Mason, of Md., Hon. Walter Preston, of Va., and others.

A MONSTROUS WOMAN.—Among the foreign items received by the Boston steamer, we notice the following.

The female Daniel Lambert receives visitors at the Cosmorama Rooms, London The reporter of the London Herald remarks of this lady, that she "enjoys the unenvied privilege of being burdened with nearly 500 pounds of solid, unmistakeable flesh, with measurements of waist, shoulders and limbs to match. She paces up and down the room with a mountainous sort of gravity, and folks of ordinary dimensions, survey her with a respect due to a colossus. The seat which she sits upcreaks heavily with her expansiveness and weight, and we marvel how she gets through the door."

THE HEART.—In a single hour the heart beats 3,600 times, discharges 7,200 ounces of blood, which passes through the body 25 times. In 24 hours the blood in the body circulates through the heart 600 times.

Supposing it travels an average distance from the heart, of twenty inches each time it would, in the natural life of man, (60 years,) have travelled upwards of eight thousand five hundred miles, or more than the diameter of the earth.

THE PRSIDENT AND THE POETESS.—The Hartford Courant in its account of the visit of Mr. Polk to that city says:—

"A halt was made when the President arrived opposite Mr. Sigourney's residence, and Mrs. Sigourney presented him a bouquet of flowers."

This was very pretty and very proper, doubtless: but the following, which we find in the same paper, is quite the reverse:—

We unstand that while the President was at Mr. Sigourney's, a rogue took from the house a gold watch, a gold pencil case and two or three gold pens.

PREVENTION OF INFECTION FROM TYPHUS FEVER.—Dr. J. C. Smith obtained $5,000 from Parliament for the following receipt: "Take six drachms of powdered nitre (saltpeter) and six drachms of sulphuric acid (oil of vitrol); mix them in a teacup. By adding one drachm of the oil at a time, a copious discharge of nitrous acid gas will take place. The cup is to be placed during the preparation on a hot hearth or a plate of heated iron; and the mixture stirred with a tobacco pipe. The quantity of gas can be regulated by lessening or increasing the quantity of ingredients. The above is for a moderate sized room. Avoid as much as possible breathing the gas when it first rises from the vessel." No injury to the lungs will happen when the air is impregnate with the gas, which is called nitrous acid gas; and it cannot be too widely known that it possesses the property of preventing the spread of fever.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Gen. JACKSON, in his will directed the pair of pistols which were presented by Washington to Lafayette, at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, and which were subsequently presented to Gen. Jackson by the Washington family, to be presented to the son of Lafayette in Paris. This has been done through Mr. J. L. Martin, U. S. Charge d'Affairs in France; and their receipt is acknowledged in a letter from Lafayette.

Sheriff Taylor, of Kent county, Delaware, died last week of the "black tongue," the second or third case in the family.—This disease appears to be of an epidemic or endemic character—an erysipelas affection, which seizes upon the palate and glands of the throat, swelling them, as well as the head, to an extraordinary size, until death ensues.

EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 10.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Wm. T. GOLDSBOROUGH,

Of Dorchester.

PROFESSOR McCLINTOCK.

We deviate this week from the usual course prescribed for ourselves, to notice an anonymous communication in the "Star," of 29th ult., having reference to certain charges copied into the Gazette of a previous date against Professor McClintock, of Dickinson College; which we were prevented by illness from replying to, at the time of its appearance. We are censured by the writer for having printed a list of charges against Mr. McClintock, without inserting a card of exculpation signed by the Southern students of the Institution denying the participation of that gentleman in the late Carlisle riot. The article published by us had already passed the round of the press, and was when clipped unaccompanied by the card, which we did not encounter until some days after.

With Professor McClintock we have been for many years personally acquainted and are free to confess have been led to entertain the highest opinions of his character and abilities. Our predilections thus enlisted in his behalf we were certainly not prepared to credit all that might be floating about in regard to him; while at the same time we were not at liberty to withhold from the public charges of so grave a nature, against whomsoever preferred. How far a card gotten up and signed by a body of young men solicitous for the reputation of the Institution with which they stand identified, and bound to Mr. McClintock by the relation of pupil to teacher with all its restraining as well as endearing associations can be regarded as a *"triumphant vindication"* from serious allegations defined and detailed, we leave the intelligent to determine. The facts are most assuredly remarkable, be the Professor innocent or guilty. It is certainly strange that *one* man from an entire community should be selected, that too from the quiet walks of a private Institution of learning, and charged publicly with aiding and abetting a party in an open riot, his very language quoted, without some shadow of foundation in reality. Yet the *expose* of the students declares the perfect absence of participation on the part of the Professor! How do the subsequent facts confirm this presumption? Professor McClintock is at once held to bail to answer at the approaching term of the quarter sessions of Cumberland County Court. A little time elapses, and we find in the Gettysburg Compiler of no later date than that of Monday, 21st ult., the following paragraph:

"We learn through private sources that Mr. Kennedy, who received serious bodily injury in the late disgraceful riot at Carlisle, died at that place on Saturday morning last—and, further, that Prof. McClintock, who is charged with having urged the negroes on, was *arrested and committed to prison on that day, bail having been refused.*"

All that we affirm then is, that these circumstances either taken separately or grouped together are most remarkable.—We do not say that any or all of them convict Professor McClintock of the charges; or that altogether they are competent to prove conclusively any single one of them; but that they presume some connection with the riot we are forced to conclude, in the absence of countervailing testimony. Some peculiar position assumed, some illtimed expression dropped, some indiscretion committed, has connected him with the scenes of that day, and formed the basis of an accusation which stripped of the additions thrown about it by excited passion and rumor may at last amount to nothing more than these. The card, therefore, of the students disclaiming any *participation whatever* on the part of the Professor in this melancholy affair is of that species of argument which proves too much; and hence prejudices the cause of Mr. McClintock, instead of proving in the least degree beneficial.

As to the reputation of the College or the religious body under whose auspices it exists becoming seriously involved either locally or generally by the fullest admission of Professor McClintock's guilt, it is a needless apprehension and exists only in the writer's brain. The Institution is too well established in public favor and the

©Maryland State Archives, msa_sc2940_scm11032-1122.jpg