

This, sir, you may rely on as being substantially correct, and to which I am willing to make solemn affirmation.

Yours, &c.

Signed,

J. CHESNEY.

Dec. 16th, 1837.

The same fatuity which controlled Mr. McEvoy in the preceding instance, seems to have governed him in the publication of the two letters in relation to him, that passed between Mr. Proud and Dr. H. Willis Baxley, in March 1836. If the object was to show the spirit which some persons might suppose to have animated the doctor in an *inquiry*, which he knew would be perfectly safe from him, whether the person, whose letter he could not answer without falling on the horns of a dilemma, was amenable to *the laws of honor*—if such was the object, we know of none who are disposed to share, with him or to deprive him of the credit of it. It was not the first instance of a similar spirit manifested by the doctor, for one had previously occurred, in relation to another Director, when he was quite sure that his bravado would lead him into no hazard. Self-respect and contempt for the doctor's menace, in one instance, and the same sentiments added to a well known religious profession in the other, were sufficient guarantees to him of the safety with which he might make a dastardly show of valor in regard to either of the Directors.

But what becomes of the doctor's *veracity*, the question of which has been so unnecessarily put forward by his friend, Mr. McEvoy, when he would not venture to *deny*, what the letter imputes that he said to General Ridgely, at Annapolis, viz. "that the clerk of the Penitentiary, Mr. McEvoy, would perhaps take a glass of wine or so too much, as other young men do, but that whoever would say he went further than that, would be guilty of a libel or slander, or words to that effect." He could neither deny nor admit, without proving his own falsehood; and hence the resort to the expedient-letter, which, in the absence of the Directors to whom it was addressed, was left at his house by the former's worthy compeer, Dr. Reardan. It is certainly true, as Mr. McEvoy has said, that no answer has ever been returned. Unhappily for Mr. McEvoy, no evidence is necessary to prove the existence of the unfortunate habits alluded to—if it were, nothing could be more easy than to show it by his own *written admission*; but it is far from the wish of those whom he has so industriously attempted to calumniate, to extend a knowledge of his failings beyond the measure of self-defence. And here we close, finally, our partial notice of his various falsehoods and misrepresentations.

The oral testimony which has been taken by your committee, does not appear to us to require much notice. Dr. Baxley, Dr. Reardan, and Mr. McEvoy, have themselves, by their unwilling answers to interrogatories, been obliged to disclaim all personal knowledge of several derogatory imputations upon the authorities of the Penitenti-