THE TIMES AND PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

MEN AND MEASURES.

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J. B. Spencer, Editor.

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Nov. 10, THO. W. OVERLEY

STEAM BOAT

MARYLAND

THE Steam Boat MARYLAND will leave Baltimore from her usual place of Starting at the lower end of Market Space on Sunday morning the 3d of October next at 9 o'clock for Chestertown and Centreville and return the next day leaving Chestertown at 9 o'clock A. M. for Baltimore by Corsica Landing leaving the Landing at 11 o'clock.

Sept. 25, 1830 L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

Journal of Health,

Conducted by an Association of Physicians.

Health: the poor Man's riches, the rich man's bliss.

The primary object with the conductors of the Journal of Health, is to point out the means of preserving health and preventing disease. To attain this, all classes and both sexes shall be addressed, in a style familiar and friendly and with an avoidance of such professional terms and allusions as would in any way obscure the subject or alarm the most fastidious. The fruits of much reading, study, and careful observation, shall be placed before them, so arranged and applied as to conduce most efficaciously to their bodily comfort and mental tranquillity. To whatever profession or calling they may belong, the readers of this Journal will find precepts susceptible of valuable application. Air, food, exercise, the reciprocal operation of mind and body, climate and localities, clothing and the physical education of children, are topics of permanent and pervading interest, with the discussion & elucidation of which the pages of the work will be mainly filled.

In addition to the above, the names of a number of highly esteemed members of the different professions, who are subscribers to the work, might be adduced as expressive of the estimation in which it is held. With one voice the public press from one end of the Continent to the other has spoken of the Journal of Health in terms of unequivocal commendation.

TERMS—The paper will appear in numbers of 16 octavo pages each; on the 2d and 4th Wednesday of every month; price per annum $1 50 in advance.

JUDAH DOBSON, Agent
Aug. 7, 108 Chesnut st. Philadelphia

Journal of Law,

Addressing itself to the people of the U States, will be principally devoted to the exposition in popular language, of the Philosophy, History, and actual state of Law and Government in different countries:—our own constitutions, State and National laws civil and criminal—judiciary systems and modes of procedure—together with particular essays on those branches of the law, a knowledge of which may be most practically useful to men engaged in active pursuits; as for instance the law of corporations, patents, insurance, bills of Exchange and commercial and other contracts, in all their varieties, real estate with the modes of conveying it, insolvency, wills, descents, intestacy, &c &c.

Reports of interesting decided cases, biographies of eminent lawyers and others, medical jurisprudence, sketches of the legal literary and benevolent institutions of various countries, anecdotes and the various topics of general literature will be considered within the scope of this journal.

Its aim will be to afford instruction without tediousness and amusement without frivolity.

Journal of Law will appear in numbers of 16 octavo pages each on 1st and 3d Wednesdays of every month: Price $1 50 per annum in advance. J. DOBSON

Aug. 7 Agent, 108 Chesnut st, Philad.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Centreville Times.

POETRY.

EXPRESSION.

THERE are hearts that love the unchangeable dye,
And passionless depth of a calm blue sea;
And worship a brow that is ever serene,
Like the lifeless sky of a painted scene,
Where the sunshine sleeps and the clouds are still,
And motionless gushes the mountain rill;
Such eyes are too steady, too patient, too true—
I love not their sleepy inanimate hue;
But give me the glance with the soul in its rays,
The brow that can frown, and the eye that can blaze.
The smile of that brow is for ever the lightest,
As a flash from a dark brow is ever the brightest.
For one, my dear girl, is the still bright lake,
That winds cannot ruffle, and storms cannot shake:
The other, the foam of the cataract's dash,
The darker the water, the brighter the flash.

Sheridan had a very convenient formula as a reply to the new publications that were constantly sent to him, viz.—'Dear Sir, I have received your exquisite work and I have no doubt I shall feel highly delighted *after* I have read it?'

The Hamburg Beauty.—Who that ever visited the Continental Liverpool has not heard of the schone (lovely) Mariana, the fairest among ten thousand at whose feet Princes and Nobles have sighed in vain, and who, though of lowly parentage, has refused the richest offers? She is an Aubergiste; and her house, in the midst of a garden, is about two miles from the city. On the evening of our visit, she was retiring to rest, but, to gratify the strangers, she came down from her bower, and we ordered in Champaigne.—She is a fine large woman, about five and twenty, of a fair complexion, with eyes beautifully expressive. In the room was a portrait of herself, and of many of her titled admirers, whose overtures she has hitherto rejected, and preserved an unsullied reputation. Her property is said to amount to 6,000*l.*—a large sum on the Continent; and, of rings alone, she possesses 500. During the summer, the house was full from morning till night with young men, who go there to gaze at her. She is very affable in her manners, and not at all spoiled by the attention which has been shown her.—*Alexander's Travels.*

Question and Answer.—Said a school master to a pupil—which way is New-Jersey the longest?

Pupil. Lengthways, Sir.

Master. You're a bright boy—here's a sixpence for you.

A merchant considers his wife as the best means by which he can make a display of his wealth. On holidays he sends her to ride in a coach, 'clothed in scarlet and fine linen.'—Diamonds and shawls too adorn her person; of the latter Russians are extremely fond, and sometimes give the enormous sum of 600*l.* for one.

POINTS OF HONOR.—Colonel Montgomery was shot in a duel about a dog; Captain Ramsey in one about a servant; Mr. Fetherston in one about a recruit; Sterne's father in one about a goose; and another gentleman in one about an acre of anchovies. One Officer was challenged for merely asking his opponent to enjoy a second goblet; and another was compelled to fight about a pinch of snuff. General Barry was challenged by a Capt. Smith, for declining a glass of wine with him at a dinner in a steamboat, although the General had pleaded as an excuse that wine invariably made his stomach sick at sea; and Lieutenant Growther lost his life in a duel, because he was refused admittance to a club of pigeon shooters.

There is a game among the *petits jeux* of the French, which chiefly consists in replying with address to the inquiry—If you were in a boat with such and such persons, during a storm, what would you do? This question was one day put to Talleyrand in the course of a game at forfeits, relatively to two ladies between whom he was seated,—his friend Madame de Stael, and the beautiful Madame de Grandt, afterwards his wife. Talleyrand was greatly puzzled to avoid giving offence to Necker's touchy daughter; but immediately turning towards her, replied, I would certainly save Madame de Grandt; for you, Madam, have so much wit and address, that you are beyond the reach of difficulties, and can assist yourself.

General Intelligence.

Satin Beaver Hats.—A new article of manufacture, by this title, is getting into use in Boston. It consists of silk nap on a fur body. It is a beautiful article and afforded at a very low price.

RARE SPORT.—A party of forty gentlemen in Belchertown, Mass. held a hunt on the 29th ult. for squirrels, rabits, and woodpeckers and owls. The party was divided into two sides of 20 each. After the day's hunt the game was counted, and the result of the sport announced. One side counted 433 and expected to win, but it was soon announced that the other side counted precisely the same number; of course the supper &c., which seems to have been prize contended for, was paid for mutually.

Philadelphia, Nov. 13.

A suspicion has taken place among us that Newsam's walking was all a hoax. There are good grounds for such a supposition, and we believe no proof can be produced to the contrary. Who saw him walk the thousand miles? no one probably but Mr. Smith, who, of all men, should have been the last to keep the account. The crowd was so great, (as we are informed,) towards the last of the walk, that the judges could not see the walker. His pace was thought very unpromising from the first. However, Mr. Smith sold large quantities of brandy, &c. and it is an ill wind that blows no body any good. Mr. Smith, in this case, takes the benefit.

From the Salem Gazette.

TRIAL OF J. J. KNAPP.

FIRST CONFESSION.

On Sunday, April 4, Frank met Richard at the bottom of the common, and informed him that Captain White was going to take tea at the house of Mrs. Stone, a family connection in Chesnut street, that afternoon. Richard said he would dirk him that night in Chesnut street, on his return, if he did not return home before dark. It so happened, however, that he did return home before dark, and so the design was frustrated. J. J. Knapp, jun. then returned to Wenham before dark.

Frank went up to Wenham on Tuesday. Mrs. Beckford, Captain White's niece and housekeeper, was there attending a daughter who was sick. Defendant told Frank he had better inform Richard of this. J. J. Knapp had himself previously unscrewed and unbarred the window shutter, so that the assassin might obtain easy access. Frank accordingly left the farm, for the purpose of finding Dick, and on coming away said he guessed the old gentleman would go that night.

Next morning Benjamin White, Capt. W.'s man servant, came up and told us Captain White had been murdered. In the afternoon, Frank came and asked if we had heard the news; we answered yes. He afterwards in private related the particulars of the murder. He met Dick in Brown street, behind Captain White's garden, about ten o'clock. After the lights were extinguished, Richard went round through the street, and entered the yard of Captain W. in front, went round the house to the back window which Joe had left unfastened, entered the house alone, passed up the stair case, opened the door of the chamber where Captain White slept, approached his bedside, and with a club gave him a blow on the head: then turning down the clothes, and lifting up his arm, gave him the stabs in his side. He then made his escape from the house, and in Brown street again met Frank. Before Richard went in, he told Frank if there was any money in the chamber he would get it. When he came out, Frank asked him if he had found it: he said no, but he had fixed him. They then separated, and Frank went home.

As early as some time last February, the defendant, Joseph Jenkin Knapp, told his brother, John Francis Knapp, that he wished the old gentleman (meaning Capt. White) was dead. Frank asked him why. He answered, because the old gentleman had made a will, bestowing the bulk of his property upon Mr. Stephen White, who had been the means of injuring defendant and the other members of the family in the estimation of Captain White. Told Frank, in joke, that the old gentleman had often said he wished to go off like a flash. Various modes of taking his life were considered; whether it should be done while he was upon the road to his farm, or in his house. Frank said he had not pluck enough to kill the old man himself, but he knew who would. Said he meant Richard and George Crowninshield. He undertook accordingly to negociate with them upon the subject. When he saw them, George said he would not go to the house to commit murder, but would meet him any where out of doors. Richard said he would go any where, if George would back him.

Richard and Frank afterwards had three meetings in Salem—once by the Universalist Meeting House, once in Southfields, and once at the Salem Theatre.

At these meetings, Frank told Richard what defendant had said; defendant and Frank had one meeting with Dick, near the centre of Salem common. Defendant told Richard that he had that day taken Captain White's will from the iron chest in his chamber. Also told him what he would give him for committing the murder, which was the same as Frank had told him, viz. one thousand dollars.

Richard showed the tools with which he meant to perform the deed; they were examined by the defendant. One was a club about two feet long, turned, and having heads towards the handle, to prevent slipping in the hand; it was very heavy, and he supposed it to be loaded. The dirk was about five inches long, with an ivory handle—the blade was flat, and sharp at both edges. Richard turned the club himself at his workshop—don't know who owned the dagger. This was on Friday, the 2nd of April, and defendant asked Dick if he was going to take the old man that night. He answered no, and said he could not do it that night, because he was alone and George would not back him; he would meet Frank any time. Defendant went home to Wenham on that evening, after the interview, carrying Captain White's will in his chaise box, where he kept it, covered with hay, till the day after the murder, when he took it out and burnt it. The next Sunday he came into town, and went to meeting all day.

Prisoner came down to Salem, after the murder, and stayed a fortnight. Meanwhile Frank had seen the assassin, who informed him that some body else must certainly have gone in after he left the house, and given some additional stabs to the body, as he had only inflicted four. After defendant returned to Wenham, about a fortnight from the murder, Richard rode up with him to the farm, staid a little while, and defendant paid him a hundred five franc pieces, which Captain Joseph Dewing had lately brought home with him from Guadaloupe. Richard detailed the circumstances of the murder, in a manner agreeable with Frank's statement. Said he was pretty short of cash, and should want more money soon. Said it was a pity defendant had got the wrong will—if he had known this in season, he would not have left the house without the right one. Said he had hidden the club with which he killed the old man under the steps of the Howard street Meeting House. Prisoner told Frank where the club was, and sent him to get and destroy it, but he said he could not find it.

The confession goes on to state that the prisoner was the writer of two anonymous letters, one addressed to the Hon. Gideon Harstow, as Chairman of the Committee of Vigilance, and the other to the Hon. Stephen White, copies of which will be found annexed to the second confession. These letters William H. Allen put into the post office, knowing nothing of their contents. Defendant knows nothing about Selman, in connection with the murder—nothing about Palmer and Carr.

This confession is in the hand writing of Mr. Colman, and signed at the bottom of every page by Joseph Jenkins Knapp, jun. with a solemn declaration at the end, that it is done without compulsion, solicitation, or bribe, with no other promise from Mr. Colman or others, than the government pledge. He declares that no other proposition was made him by said Colman, and promises that if any thing is omitted in this confession, he will truly and freely answer every question that may be addressed to him.

A subsequent confession, written at the jail, in presence of the prisoner, and signed by him, was then read. It was made on the 31st of May, two days after the other, and was in reply to questions addressed to him.

SKETCH OF Mr. TEACKLE'S SPEECH,

Concluded from our last.

Mr. Teackle mentioned that, with a view to elicit inquiry into the measure in contemplation, and to be prepared to answer objections, he had freely distributed the reports and documents in relation to it,—had sought information from proper sources, and collected facts to sustain his bill against the attacks of the interested or uninformed, and to illustrate its intrinsic merit, and the great advantages which would flow from the practical influence of its operations: and among many others he had corresponded with the enlightened President of the Union Bank of Maryland, who was esteemed, not only one of the most intelligent of our citizens in the general science of political economy, but who is supposed to be more particularly conversant in the abstruse doctrine of currency and money matters; and Mr. T. being about to disclose the substance of that correspondence, was called upon by one of the delegates from Baltimore (Mr. Nicholas) to read the letter of that president, who gave his views upon the bill to establish a State's Bank; whereupon the call was complied with by Mr. Teackle, and it appeared that the President's objections were—

1. That the institution might become a political engine, whose uses could be wielded to advance the views of whatever party might be in power, and that its administration might change hands with every change of party.

2. That as the capital would consist of such funded debt of the United States, and such stock as the State might own in the different banks—that these, to be available, would require to be sold, and the money arising therefrom, *i. e.* coin—the funded debt only could be sold out of the state, and consequently it could only be used to bring new capital into the state.

3. That the power to make, issue, and negociate promissory notes, would be an infraction of the Federal compact, which provides that no state shall emit bills of credit, or make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

4. That the distribution of one-half of the disposable means of the bank upon the security of real estate in the different counties, at a rate of interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, and the other half upon personal security at six per centum, if the bank should not have power to issue notes, its resources would be confined to nearly its actual capital paid in, and its profits would be reduced by expenses and losses probably below the revenue received at the present time from the same capital.

The foregoing being in substance the only objections made by the President of the Union Bank, Mr. Teackle stated the fact, and looking at the gentleman from the city of Baltimore, (Mr. Nicholas,) he remarked, that the further reading of the letter would be dispensed with, unless the gentleman should wish to hear it; and again looking towards that gentleman, he said—'The gentleman seems to wish it, so that I will give him the whole;' and the rest of the letter was accordingly read, in which other means of melioration were hinted at by the President. He spoke of the improvements now in progress in Pennsylvania, and particularly in the city of Philadelphia, which he ascribed to the introduction of foreign capital, and concluded by saying, that any scheme which is not a part of a general system to increase the productive labour of the State, and to augment the amount of its exports, would fall short of any permanent benefit.

Mr. Teackle then said, that as he had read the letter of the President of the Union Bank, it was due to himself that he should also read his own answer to that letter, by way of argument to the objections stated. And he read his answer accordingly, which was, in substance, to the following effect—

1. That an institution such as that which is contemplated by the bill in question might be wielded as a political engine, is within the scope of possibility; but on that account it is certainly not to be prejudged and charged with the evils anticipated—he would rather believe that the President and Directors in their progress and operations would, as trustees of the general weal, and under their specified qualifications, and their rigidly prescribed course of duties, be virtually prohibited from party influence or partiality—and the great predominating principle of self-love, in a due regard to their proper interest, and the retention of their places in any changes of the executive, would conduce to the observance of even handed justice in conducting the concerns of the State's Bank—and this assumption is justified by the actual experience of several States under analogous circumstances.

2. That with respect to the fundamental capital, it had been supposed that it would not be necessary to convert into coin more than the funded debt of the United States, as the portion of that debt which is held by the State is equivalent to, and exceeding in amount by several fold, the specie possessed by any incorporation of this State, while the stock of the State in the different banks would conduce to that harmonious and reciprocally advantageous co operation which has distinguished the action of similar institutions elsewhere.

3. That the power to make, issue, and negociate promissory notes, is merely formal, and that the proposed emission being founded upon an assigned substantial capital, could not impinge the organic law of the Federal Government, which designs to prohibit the making of bills of credit a tender in payment of debts; and although the notes of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky, and those of the Bank of the State of Tennessee, were in effect of that description, the right to emit them has not been questioned in any of the Courts of the United States.

4. As this power has been conceded in actual practice, the deduction drawn from the supposition that the resources of the bank would be confined nearly to its capital paid in, is entirely groundless and inadmissible—and by the exhibits of the Bank of the State of Alabama, where the specific funds exceed the gross amount of capital, and their circulation is far greater than either of them, and the operations of the public Banks of other States, I am fortified in believing that the State of Maryland might gain a great extent from her financial institution—that in fact from the superior credit of its emissions, and the effusions of the treasury, its disposable means would increase from year to year, *pari passu*, with the augmentation of its capital, and furnish means for literature, and the most beneficial lines of intercommunication incalculably. And I may be permitted to point out the salutary and invigorating influences upon the body politic, which would flow from the rapid and continuous action and re-action, the centripetal and centrifugal force, the influx and reflux of money, obviously incident to its operations.

Mr Teackle proceeded to state his ardent concurrence with the views of the enlightened President on the subject of improvements, and avowed his conviction, which had been of long standing, that the best expedient would be found in the practical use of the inconvertible currency, and that this opinion was illustrated with peculiar force and perspicuity by the lucid report of the President and Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina to the Legislature of that State—and that he also concurred in ascribing the flourishing condition of Philadelphia to the cause which the President had assigned it, as from the reflection of many years upon the mysteries of circulation, and their influence upon communities, he had been satisfied that effective money was as essential to restore the energies of a paralyzed population as is the food of plants to renovate the latent principle of exhausted land—but to be effective the circulation must be commensurate to the interchanges of society, and in constant increase with the progressive wealth of that society. It has been aptly styled the oil of industry, as, like Winan's Car, it produces friction and multiplies productive labour indefinitely. And Mr. T. further said, that he had repudiated the idea of convertibility as communicating an equivalent to facilities of any denomination, or as imparting intrinsic value, neither could he allow that intrinsic value was indispensable to money—that representing and being bottomed on value was all sufficient—that intrinsic value injured money, in its proper character as such, inasmuch as it tended to restrain its circulation and prevent its employment in useful work, while inconvertible money is never hoarded. He stated that the paper of the Commonwealth's Bank of Kentucky had been reduced for a time below the value of convertible paper, by reason of the excessive indulgence of her citizens in Eastern credit, which turned the balance of trade against them, and that the depression in the exchangeable value of their property was the natural consequence of an enterprising population, under peculiar circumstances, whose general capital might grow rapidly in despite of an adverse current of interchanges with other states.

Mr. Teackle again adverted to the Bank of the State of Alabama, and contrasted the statement of its affairs with those of the Banks of this State, as reported to the Legislature by the Treasurer of the Western Shore, in which it appears that their notes