Strawberries may now be set out. The beds appropriated to this delicious fruit, should have a heavy dose of manure, should be spaded up well, and be thoroughly pulverized by raking—then lay it off in beds four feet wide, with alleys a foot wide between them; plant your strawberries a foot apart each way, taking care to press the earth firmly around the roots. When the winter sets in, cover your beds with long manure, and next year you may promise yourself and friends many a mess of strawberries and cream, or strawberries and milk.

Horse Radish.—Prepare a bed in a dry loamy part of your garden; manure well and dig deep, and plant out your roots about a foot apart, and if you keep them clear of weeds next spring and summer, in the fall you may enjoy this healthful vegetable with your roast beef and pork.

Weeds.—Extricate every one that is in your garden.

Seed Onions if planted out at this season of the year, answer much better than when delayed till spring.

Digging up beds.—If you have any stiff or clayey beds in your garden, dig and throw them up into high sloping ridges to receive the meliorating influence of the winter's frosts.

Having complied with our directions and attended to our hints, make a thorough investigation of every part of your garden, and should you discover that we have omitted to name any thing which should be attended to supply our omissions, by giving the necessary orders to your gardner.

REMARKS OF MR. J. A. PEARCE,

OF MARYLAND.

On the bill to repeal the sub Treasury, and in reply to J. THOMPSON MASON.

House of Representatives, Aug. 7, 1841.

Mr. PEARCE, said that he was not in the city on Tuesday last, when his colleague [Mr. Mason] addressed the House upon the subject of the fiscal bank; but he saw by the report of his colleague's remarks in the Intelligencer that he had hazarded the assertion that on this subject, Maryland was misrepresented here by a portion of her delegation; and he learned that his colleague had particularly mentioned him. Mr. Pearce said he should not plead to the jurisdiction, though he certainly had been surprised to find that there was any thing peculiar in the position of his colleague here which authorized him to assume a sort or censorship over the other members from this State. He was not aware of any relation between Mr Mason & his (Mr. Pearce's) constituents which entitled him to pronounce for them the condemnation of their Representative. I had supposed (said Mr. P.) that my colleague and myself were equals on this floor, that we represented distinct and independent constituencies; that each of us was capable of knowing, was presumed to know, and did, in fact, best know for himself, what were the wishes of his constituents, what his obligations to them generally, and on this particular subject, required of him. In all this it seems that I was in error. My colleague has not only the happiness of possessing the confidence of his own constituents, but the advantage of a more intimate acquaintance with the opinions and wishes of other districts than their immediate Representatives. It is therefore, with great diffidence that I venture to do what he bids me not—to "come between the dragon and his wrath." I am not charged, sir, with the expression of any sentiments at home other than those which I avow here, nor with the concealment of my opinions.—But my colleague says that I was not elected to Congress in 1839, when this subject was the only question before the nation; and he takes this to be conclusive evidence not only that the people of my district then were, but that they still are, in favor of the sub-Treasury plan. Of that election, I will content myself with saying that the sub-Treasury question was not the only one which influenced the suffrages of the People, and that, during a considerable part of the canvass, I was confined to my bed by severe sickness. But if an election is to be considered the evidence of public sentiment, the latest must surely be the best, particularly when time has been afforded for the trial of the measure which is said to be the test. Now, sir, at the late election I had no opponent at all. Yet there are among the Opposition in my district many gentlemen of honorable ambition, who possess ample political intelligence and rhetorical ability. My colleague's party, therefore, had all the sinews of war—the men and measures, the cause and the champions. There was a question pending which they considered vital not only to the welfare, but even to the liberties of the country; for so far have they gone in their zealous exaggeration of the merits of the sub-Tresury. I was known to be hostile to that measure. My colleague says the majority in the district were decidedly for it; and yet they surrendered the election to me without a struggle. They abandoned this vital question without even beginning the contest. They gave up a victory which, according to him, they only wanted the will to achieve. They did not even encamp upon the battle-ground. I saw not the sheen of their armor, nor the white gleaming of their tents. They did not even shut themselves in some stronghold, hang out their banner on the outer wall, and defy me to the siege; but they surrendered their citadel, sub-Treasury and all, without waiting for the summons to surrender.—I could not say with Cæsar, *veni, vidi, vici*, because, though I came and looked, I saw no one in arms—nobody to conquer. Now, sir, would you suppose from all this that I came here representing a minority of the district, or would you not rather say that the party had shrunk from the contest in conscious weakness?

[Mr. Mason here said that his *party* had not shrunk from the contest.]

Sir, I say that my colleague is mistaken, and that his party did shrink from the contest. It is true that a portion of the district nominated as my opponent the gentleman who preceeded me here, and who is favorably known to many of the members of the House. That gentleman declined the canvass; and, among other things, in a card which he published at the time, he said that he had consulted many of his political friends, and that they had unanimously advised him to decline the nomination, because his being a candidate would not only be of no service to the party, but be absolutely detrimental to it. I mention this, not as evidence of timidity on the part of the nominee, but to show that his party apprehended a certain defeat. But my colleague says they feared Gen. Harrison's popularity. Why, sir, General Harrison was dead and gone before my nomination. And how could they fear the popularity of him who had so often been stigmatized and denounced by the party press, by their political declaimers every where, and even from this House, as a black cockade Federalist, when Federalism was in power, and a flaming democrat when power changed hands; as a seller of white men into slavery, an abolitionist, a miserable imbecile driveller, a caged show, a skulking coward, a petticoat general, who had neither vigor of mind nor competence of knowledge; whose ignorance led his troops into danger which he had not the courage to share; who had so little sense of honour as to claim and wear the laurels which another had won, and so little patriotism as to desert the service of his country at the moment of that country's greatest need!

Were these charges true or false? If they were true, how odious and abominable must have been Mr. Van Buren's measures that all these iniquities of Genal Harrison should be lighter in the scale! If false, how weak the cause which required to be aided and propped up by calumnies such as these! Sir, the verdict of the People has settled these questions, and the illustrious man who was the theme of so much abuse before death, has left a reputation for benevolence, and honor, and courage, and patriotism, which is unsullied by a single stain and which history will forever preserve in the same record with his eminent public services.

My colleague is reported to have said, that at the late election, and during the contest, not one word had been said about the sub-Treasury, or the cardinal principle involved in it, which was a separation of the Government from banks;" and that "the main principle of the measure had, in no single instance, been assailed during the last Presidential canvass." To this assertion I must be allowed, in all good humor, to oppose a positive and peremptory contradiction. Sir, my colleague ventured to make some predictions about the Presidential election which were not verified by the result I do not mean to charge him with a want of sincerity, but I think I can show that as he was a false prophet, so also is he a bad historian; and that I can convince even him that he is as much mistaken after the fact as he was before the fact. The sub-Treasury was discussed more, I think, than any other single topic during the Presidential contest—at all events in Maryland. It was the theme of many orators at the National Convention in Baltimore, on the 4th of May, 1840. It furnished mottoes and devices for the numerous flags and banners carried in the processions on that occasion and in the numerous processions between that period and the election. Every one recollects the banner whose device represented Mr Van Buren as crushed to the earth by sub-Treasury screw, awhile he exclaimed, "this is a pressure which no honest man ought to regret!"

In my own district, in July, 1840, a convention was held in Easton, where several thousand people were addressed by different gentlemen, some of whom are now on this floor—by the gentleman from Georga, [Mr. King,] by my colleague from Baltimore, [Mr. Kennedy,] and by others, who divided the subjects of discussion among them. I recollect that a gentleman from Kentucky, not now in the House, [Mr. Graves,] spoke to the people from 7 o'clock till 10 in the evening, and that he confined himself exclusively to the subject of the sub-Treasury, which he examined in every one of its known phases. He discussed its principles, cardinal and subordinate—its operations upon credit, currency, and commerce. Of course he did not examine the scheme which my colleague now, I believe for the first time, suggests, of giving the appointment of the sub-treasurers, once in every four years, to the Presidential electors. He took it in the shape in which it had passed Congress and received the Presidents sanction—which sanction, I venture to think, it never would have obtained if one of its cardinal principles had been to divest Mr. Van Buren of so much of his patronage. During the Presidential canvass, the sub-Treasury question was discussed in the heart of my colleague's own district, in the city of Frederick, among others, by the gentleman from Indiana, [Mr. Proffit,] who examined it in all its principles and details, and dissected and developed every part and parcel of it. My colleague before me, [Mr. Johnson,] who was always in the field, laboring in the cause of the People, made, perhaps forty speeches on the subject. These are only a few of the many instances which I could name in reply to my colleague's challenge.

I was a member of the Congress in which Mr. Van Buren first pressed his sub-Treasury plan. So was my colleague from Baltimore, [Mr. Kennedy,] who, during that term, delivered in this House a very able speech against the measure, and who, even so late as May last, just before his election, in a publication addressed to the People, declared his continued hostility to it, and invoked their suffrages on that very account. Both of us had recorded our votes against it more than once; and I had repeatedly argued it before the people of my district.

If it was discussed in my colleague's [Mr. Mason's] district during the late canvass for Congress, I apprehend that it was his own fault; for, though he is very able to defend his opinions, I have been informed that it was not his policy to meet his opponent in the discussions to which he was invited.

[Here Mr. Mason said he had met Mr. Lynch two or three times, and that the canvass was a very short one.]

You will recollect, sir, that it was not until several months after the nomination of General Harrison that the sub-Treasury finally passed both Houses of Congress. Thrice had it been rejected by the Representatives of the People, and it was not until this House had been organized by the violation of the most sacred rights of a sovereign State, and of the universally recognised forms of legislative organization, that it was imposed upon the People by a small and spurious majority. During the very height of the Presidential canvass this measure was under discussion in Congress. The debate was protracted through thirty days of the session, and was distinguished for the ardor and ability of the opposition to the measure. It received the signature of Mr. Van Buren on the 4th of July, 1840, and was therefore heralded to the People as a second Declaration of Independence. All this was during the Presidential canvass, in the course of which both General Harrison and Mr. Tyler announced their determined opposition to it. How, then, can it be said that this was abandoned as a test question, unless it be admitted that it was abandoned by the party which passed it? How can it be supposed that it did not materially influence the result of the elections, when every one knows that the currency question has mainly divided parties in this country for the last ten years, and that the abuses of the banking system and the empirical experiments of the two last Administrations have only riveted the continued interest of the People to the subject? To suppose otherwise would be to think the People ignorant of their own welfare, and regardless of the subjects most important to their interests. I admit that the friends of Mr. Van Buren made up other and minor issues; but this only shows their anxiety to strengthen themselves, and their unwillingness to risk the result upon the great questions of currency and finance.

I am not surprised that my colleague should consider the arguments employed against the sub-Treasury mere "demagogue's slang," which did not touch the 'cardinal principle' of the measure. But that is only matter of opinion. I think that the People are not such abstractionists as to consider a principle by itself, and without reference to its effects, its consequences. To ascertain the practical value of this principle of divorce of the Government from the banks, they traced it through its operations. They had before witnessed the effects of one divorce—the separation of the Federal Government from the bank of their own creation, and the establishment of an unhappy financial polygamy, instead of this legitimate alliance, which only produced disaster to the currency and commerce of the country. When General Jackson had destroyed his "monster," the Bank of the United States, Mr. Van Buren swore uncompromising hostility to it; and when the pet-bank system dissolved in its own weakness, in 1837, nothing was left for the party then in power but to adopt an expedient which, so late as 1835, they had utterly repudiated. Sir, the sub-Treasury scheme was not original with Mr. Van Buren. It was first introduced into the House of Representatives in 1835 by Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, who submitted it as an amendment to the bill regulating the deposites of the United States in certain local banks. This amendment proposed that the collectors of the public revenue, where the amounts were small, should be the agents of the Treasury to keep and disburse the same; that at places where the amount collected should be large, "receivers" should be appointed "to be agents of the Treasury" to keep and disburse the public moneys—that they should be paid an annual compensation for their services, and that the public revenue should be paid in the current coin of the United States. Here, sir, was the first legislative attempt, so far as I am informed, to separate the Government from the banks, by refusing their agency and discrediting their notes.

What favor did this "cardinal principle" meet with at the hands of the treasury lords and exchequer chancellors of that day? In his report on "the present system of keeping and disbursing the public money," made at the same session of Congress, Mr. Woodbury anticipated this plan, and gave his views upon it. He conceded that it would be practicable, but did not recommend it, because, though a "cardinal principle" *now*, he then thought that it would would render our system "less responsible, safe, convenient, and economical."

In the House it received its death blow from the leader of the Van Buren party, Mr. Polk who is now (*quantum mutatus ab illo*) the sub-Treasury candidate for the office of Governor of Tennessee. It is true that he did not argue it very elaborately, but seemed to treat it with contemptuous nonchalance, as the slight and flimsy project of an abstractionist, and deserving, therfore, no very serious notice. Nevertheless, in his speech on the deposite bill, Mr. Polk not only endorsed Mr. Woodbury's doctrine, but gave additional reasons why this cardinal principle should not be adopted. He thought a corporation "safer than an individual agent, however responsible he may be, because it consists of an association of individuals, who have thrown together their aggregated wealth, and who are bound, in their corporate character, to the extent of their whole capital stock, for the deposite." He said that collateral security might be required of the banks, thus increasing the safety of the deposite, "while it might well be questioned whether the heaviest security an individual could give could make the deposites safe at the point of large collection." "That several millions might be in the hands of a receiver at one time; and if he were corrupt, or engaged in trade or speculation, and met with a reverse of fortune, the loss sustained by Government would be inevitable." He instanced the tea cases, in which the Government lost a million or more a few years before, and concluded that the pet-bank system was to be preferred to public receivers, upon the ground of safety to the public.

This was his first objection to the divorce principles. His second was, that banks possessed "an increased facility over individual collectors or receivers, in making transfers of public money to distant points of disbursement, without charge to the public;" and he pronounced this to be "a service which individuals, to the extent of our large revenues, could not perform."

The "cardinal principle" was still more directly attacked by his third objection, viz. that it would abstract money from trade and circulation, and injuriously affect the value of every article of merchandise and property. Mr. Polk said that as the amount of revenue and expenditures fluctuated, "there will be at some times a considerable surplus in the Treasury, which though it may be temporary, if it be withdrawn from circulation, and placed in the strong-box of a receiver, the amount or circulation will be injuriously disturbed by hoarding the deposite, by which the value of every article of merchandise and property would be affected." That it would be very inconvenient to abstract from trade and circulation the excess of revenue not wanted for immediate disbursment.—Whilst on deposite in a bank, "the bank may use it, keeping itself at the same time ready to pay when demanded; and it is not withdrawn from the general circulation, as so much money hoarded and withdrawn from the use of the community." But if in the hands of receivers, they must hoard it by keeping it locked up in a strong-box, or use it at their own risk in private speculation or trade; or they must for their own security and on their own responsibility, place it at last on deposite in banks, for safe-keeping, until they are called on by the Government for it."

Mr. Polk further said: "The temporary use of the money on deposite in a bank constitutes the only compensation which the bank receives for the risk of keeping it and for the services it performs. If receivers be employed, they can perform no other service than to keep the money, and must be paid a compensation from the Treasury."

As to the specie clause, requiring the revenue to be paid in current coin, that was, in a word, pronounced to be unnecessary.

Such, sir, were the arguments by which the sub-Treasury was met, when it was presented to the friends of the then Administration by one of their opponents. It seems to me that they apply directly to this impregnable "principle of divorce," and though they may be only the "slang of a demagogue," I have often taken pleasure in crediting them to Mr. Polk, and repeating them to the People with all the weight of his authority.

There is another and greater authority directly against this "principle of divorce," to weich I have frequently resorted. In his message to Congress of December 6, 1836, General Jackson says: "To retain it [the public money] in the Treasury unemployed in any way, is impracticable. It is besides, against the genius of our free institutions to lock up in vaults the treasure of the nation."

(Concluded in our next.)

ROBBERS CAUGHT AND CAGED.

A robbery was committed, a few days ago, upon the Herkimer County Bank (New York) to the amount of more than seventy thousand dollars. The robbery was discovered and the thieves pursued much sooner than they anticipated. They were overtaken at Sandy Hill, on their way to Canada, and the whole of the money, except five or six hundred dollars recovered. The following furnishes particulars which may interest some readers:

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

It appears that the fugitives left this city on Sunday morning in a wagon hired at the livery stable of Mr. Jewell, and driven by a brother of one of the fugitives, (Green.) They took the road to Schenectady, thence to Saratoga and were proceeding toward Sandy Hill, when one of the horses in the wagon foundered and they were obliged to abandon it. They walked to Griswold's tavern, about six miles from Sandy Hill, where they passed the night. From this place they took the stage, and were arrested, as before stated, at Sandy Hill, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. On parting with the driver, Green, they gave him two bundles of notes of the value of $250 each, in addition to which his brother gave him some $20 or $30.—The driver has not yet been met with, but he cannot long avoid the pursuit made after him.

On their arrival in this city they were taken to the jail and gave their names Anson C. Brown, clerk of the bank, Tobias T. Green, printer, and W. G. Francisco, or Franciscus. They were examined before the proper authorities, and are now confined in separate cells. Whether the prosecutors will remove them to Herkimer county for trial, or allow them to remain here, and try them at the ensuing Oyer and Terminer, we are not advised.

From the Norfolk Herald, Oct. 1.

THE EXECUTION.—To-day, at 12 o'clock, the sentence of the law was executed upon the slave John for an attempt to murder Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Cooper, the particular of which have already been given in our paper. The execution took place upon a gallows erected in the rear of the town of Portsmouth, about a mile from the county jail. The culprit, while in jail, made a free and full confession to the benevolent clergymen of Portsmouth who visited him while under sentence. He told them that though his employer had excused him from work, on account of some pretended disability, there was nothing the matter with him, and that, on the morning of the day he committed the crime he intended to have gone home to work, but having got a dram or two, he felt differently disposed, and kept 'knocking about" in Church street, and while in a grocery in which he was taking some more brandy he saw the two women Mrs. Lambert and Mrs. Cooper making purchases, and they had a great deal more money that what they laid out. The liquor he drank he supposed, put it into his head to follow them out of town and rob them of their money, as when they got into their cart and set off to go home, he found himself following them, and he kept up with them until they reached the place where he committed the assault. He said the devil seemed to prompt him to do what he did; and after he had struck down the women he went and hid himself in the woods, but he was troubled in his mind and felt so much "ashamed" (his own expression) that he came out into the road again, intending to give himself up, when four men came up to him, and he let them take him. He said that he had partly made up his mind to resist them; but seeing them armed, he thought it best to submit.

This confession he repeated under the gallows, to the immense crowd which surrounded him, prefacing it with the following emphatic warning: "You see me here and I will tell you what brought me here; *it was* RUM!" And he concluded his simple statement of the particulars of his crime, by admonishing the colored people to take warning from his example, to avoid the foul fiend alcohol, and all violation of the laws. He repeatedly proclaimed the justice of his sentence; and declared his belief that his peace was made with the great Judge of all human actions.

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 9.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

From several sources we are enabled to give the following as the probable result of the election in a majority of the counties of the State. Many of the returns not being official we shall give the aggregate amount of the majorities upon the two shores for Governor, and when the returns are to be strictly relied upon we will give the entire vote of each county.

Wm. Cost Johnson has upon the Eastern Shore a majority over Mr. Thomas of 1307. Francis Thomas has upon the Western Shore a majority over Mr. Johnson of 2044, leaving Mr. Thomas thus far a majority of 737 votes over Mr. Johnson

ELECTION RETURNS.

TALBOT COUNTY.

	DISTRICTS. Easton,	Trappe,	St. Michaels,	Chappel,	Total.
DELEGATES.					
WHIG.					
GOVERNOR:					
Wm. C. Johnson	171	161	213	108	653
ASSEMBLY.					
T. Tilghman	171	153	235	108	667
H. H. Goldsborough	171	154	237	109	671
John Harrington	166	157	247	104	674
COMMISSIONER.					
Wm. Corkrall	171	156	239	112	678
VAN BUREN.					
GOVERNOR.					
Francis Thomas	232	143	243	158	776
ASSEMBLY.					
G. W. Sherwood	234	145	241	157	777
Wm. B. Willis	233	158	240	159	790
Wm. W. Lowe	228	143	246	159	776
COMMISSIONER.					
R. Arringdale	230	144	244	150	768

QUEEN ANN'S COUNTY.

WHIG	
GOVERNOR.	
William C. Johnson	702
Delegates.	
P. B. Hopper, Jr.	700
Matthias George,	693
Edward T. Pace,	672
Levy Court.	
Thomas Ashcom,	682
Locofoco.	
Governor,	
Francis Thomas,	721
Delegates.	
George N. Newnam,	700
Valentine Bryan,	722
R. B. Carmichael,	733
Levy Court.	
H. T. Story,	739

JUDGE MCLEAN.—It is confidently stated that Judge McLean has declined his appointment as Secretary of the War Department. Although his acceptance of the appointment would have inspired an additional degree of confidence in the Administration, we believe his declining it will give more satisfaction to the Public, on the ground that a member of the highest Judicial tribunal of the country ought to regard his situation as above the temptations of political life, and not to consider himself a candidate for political office. There was we believe, a general impression that such would be the view which Judge McLean would take of his appointment.—*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

We understand that the SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY has selected the following Banks as the agencies of the United States for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt:

Bank of the Metropolis, Washington.
The Merchants' Bank, Boston.
The Bank of Commerce, New York.

The Philadelphia Inquirer remarks that the great iron steamer now being built at Bristol, Eng., will no doubt when completed, be regarded as one of the most extraordinary mechanical wonders in the world. She will carry five mast, and her tonnage will reach the enormous extent of 3600. Her length on deck is 324 feet. She will have four engines of 300 horses power each and she is expected to be completed by the 1st of May next. She is designed in the first place, for the Archimedes screw; but should that fail, she is so constructed that paddles may be readily resorted to. Her hull is divided into compartments, so that if one should become injured, the accident would not affect the safety of the vessel. Her workmanship throughout his described as of the very highest style of art. She will be filled with water before she is launched and thus her tightness tested. The iron (all wrought) is more than half an inch thick. She will cost something like $500,000, and, as is supposed, will be commanded by Captain Hosken.

A TRIP TO EUROPE.

We yesterday had a visit from an old and esteemed friend, who had just returned from a visit to Europe. He was absent, accompained by his son, about four months and a half. They went out and returned in the Great Western, and were on the ocean only 29 days in all. They travelled about ten thousand miles, visited all England, saw the principal curiosities, passed through Scotland, tarried for a short time at the principal towns in France, made the trip through Switzerland and down the Rhine, stopped at a number of the principle towns in Germany, hurried through Holland, and rambled over Ireland. They were six weeks in London and three in Paris—put up at the best hotels, and travelled in the best conveyances—and expended about $1,000 each including nearly $800, their passage money in the steamers. So much for travelling in these modern days. They saw all the lions of the great Metropolis, from the bottom of the Thames to the ball of St. Paul's, and from Brentford to Mile End Indeed, he informs us that one may travel ten miles through the streets of London and suburbs in an omnibus for sixpence, and, during the route, at one point gaze with astonishment and admiration at all the magnificence of nobility and wealth decked out in the richest trappings, such as splendid equipages outriders, &c.; and, at another, look with feelings of pity and commiseration at human nature in its most wretched and deplorable condition.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

The members of the Church in St. Michaels Parish are informed that there will not be Divine Service either at St. Michaels or at St. John's Chapel, until Sunday the 24th inst., which is the day in course at St. Michaels.

PRICES CURRENT.

Office of the American
October 8.

Wheat	Red	120a129
	White	130a140
Corn	(yellow)	67a68
	(white)	68a70
	Oats,	44a00
	Rye	72a00

MARRIED.

On Monday evening last, at the residence of Mr. Charles Holt in Talbot county, by the Rev. James Nicols, Mr. James H. Barwick, of Hillsborough Caroline county to Miss Alice H. Holt, of Talbot county.

DIED

Departed this life in Greensborough September 28th, Charles, eldest son of Wm. B. Massey in the 3d year of his age.

Departed this life in Greensborough, Md. September 29th Francis Larman, of Richmond, Va.

Departed this life in Greensborough, September 29th, the Rev. Wm. Williams, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, leaving a wife and children to lament their loss, but to die with him was gain.

Fall Goods.

WM. H. & P. GROOME have received a part of their supply of

FALL GOODS,

among which are an excellent assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, FLANNELS, &c.

Oct 9—3w

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