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Mr. Wright confined himself to the subject which Mr. Webster had discussed—the subject of a National Debt. He did not think that the President meant to say that there was a party which advocated a national debt as a debt for the love of debt. As he understood the Mather's the President took higher ground—a more enlarged view of the subject. He intended to say that there had been measures in progress which were calculated to create a national debt.

Mr. Wright followed with some assertions in regard to a national debt. He had seen in the newspapers articles in favor of a national debt, and that since the election. They appeared a year since, and it was declared that there was less permanency in the currency now than there was a year since. He would not identify these articles with any particular party—he merely intended to say that such were the facts.

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Mr. Wright said it was true, as the Senator from Massachusetts had asserted, that this was the only Administration which had begun a National debt, and so it might be said that the Administration of Gen. Jackson was the only administration which had commenced a national debt. There were, however, circumstances thought circumstances in excusing the creation of a National debt in a time of peace, and these circumstances were found in the necessity which called together an extra session of Congress.

Mr. Wright also admitted that the administration of the existing President had expended more than its income—much more. There was a necessity for this too, and the administration had decreased its expenditures for the last few years.

Mr. Wright continued, and commented upon the remarks of Mr. Webster in reference to a National debt. He thought the facts showed a different state of things in reference to the Trust Funds. The Secretary of the Treasury had invested the India Trust Funds committed to his department, according to the law and the treaty, and to the best of his ability. The Cherokee Fund alone was under the control of the Treasury Department—the others were under the control of the War Department. He acknowledged that the government was responsible for those funds—that they were a debt which the government must pay.

Mr. Wright excused the Secretary of the Treasury for not embracing the idea of making a bill to abolish the Indian title and to sustain and sever the debts of any of the Republics emanating from the Department.

The Senator from New York, in conclusion, defended the Administration in relation to its operations in Indian titles, land purchases and Trust Funds. We had acquired lands for these debts, and he desired that the land required might offset the debt accrued. In regard to other debts, Mr. Wright said he did not know what they were. Debts with contractors had been taken up and debts for claims. The Administration were not responsible for these, nor for Indian annuities, nor for losses by the investment of Trust Funds.

Mr. Wright excused the President and the Secretary also for his reference to the Indians, denominated White Indians. They were not allowed to be in the expectation that they were to be withdrawn, but merely to money belonging to the Government.

Various other resolutions were offered, but none adopted of a contested character.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

Before the adjournment, Mr. Harlan of Indiana, asked leave to bring in a bill intended to abolish the office of Chaplain to Congress—rejected 100 to 21. A resolution referring to the same subject was passed and rejected with a feeling as strong in opposition.

Various other resolutions were offered, but none adopted of a contested character.

THE CHURCH RESOLUTION OF 1840.

The Senator from New York, in reference to his resolution, moved that when the House adjourned it adjourn to meet on Monday next, assigning as his reason for the motion, that opportunity might be afforded to replace the state and repair the injuries done to the Hall and furniture by the falling of the chandelier, his own seat together with the seats of several other members having been entirely demolished.

The motion was agreed to.

And thereupon, on motion of Mr. W. C. Johnson, the House adjourned over to Monday next.

From the *National Intelligencer*, Dec. 19.

Yesterday, an hour or two before the usual hour of meeting of the House of Representatives, the gorgeous Chandelier, which has been lately suspended in the Hall, with all its fixtures and appendages, fell to the floor with a force proportionate

to its weight, and was smashed in pieces. Fortunately, owing to the vigilance of the hour, no one was within reach so as to be injured. The hour or two later had passed off without any notice of the accident—a debt which must be provided for, and therefore is a question of finance, ought to have been considered.

The Senator from New York says it is no more a debt than Indian annuities—I thank him for the illustration, for it is a point. Why—continued the Senator from Massachusetts, we were not provided even with an estimate of Indian annuities for the past three years, while the present Adminstration had expended \$27,000,000 beyond the receipts of the Government.

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MOST ATROCIOUS MURDER!

A most shocking case of the deliberate murder of five persons, committed it would seem, for the sole purpose of extorting the discovery of a contemplated robbery, is related in the *Portsmouth* (*N.H.*) *Times*, Dec. 10.

We learn that a series of most atrocious murders was perpetrated by a miscreant in Southwark County, on Monday night. An aged Quaker of the name of Scott, residing not far from Jerusalem, his sister also aged, a little girl, about nine years old, named Pretlow, a negro woman, and her child were successively butchered to further the design of robbery, entertained by their destroyer. Six persons were on the premises at the time, but one escaped. This was a young negro girl. She relates, we understand, that a man residing in the neighborhood visited the house a little after sunset and spent the evening by the fire-side of Mr. Scott's conversation with the family. As he was about to go, he asked Mr. S. to wait with him to the gate, so he had a word to say to him in private. To this the unfortunate man consented.

The girl saw no more of him. A violent struggle was next heard in the kitchen. The murderer, armed with a short heavy dogwood pistol, had seized the negro woman, and was beating out her brains, when the sister of Mr. Scott, attracted by the noise, appeared and begged him to desist. Irrevocably bent on his design he instantly despatched the poor negro, and seizing the old lady he led her to the floor with a blow of the pistol. A negro boy about three years old was killed in the same manner. The other child was not so fortunate. She was caught in the room and murdered as summarily as the rest.

No seeing the negro girl, and resolved to leave no clue to his fearful secret, the murderer made a careful search in the rooms, turning over the beds and scanning every corner narrowly. Convinced that none of the family had escaped, he seems to have gone, without consummating the robbery. The girl fled immediately to the nearest neighbors, and communicated what had occurred in her sight and hearing. They repaired the premises forthwith, and found the melancholy confirmation of her story. The murderer had fled, and the house was burning slowly. The fire was extinguished before it had defaced the bodies or done much injury to the building. In the morning among the spectators of the night's bloody fruit, was the individual spoken of by the girl as the actor in the scene. He gave an instant contradiction to her story, and referred to the absence of blood from his clothing as proof of his innocence. He denied also, we learn, having been on the premises for a fortnight. Traces of blood however, it is said, were found among his whiskers, and he was despatched till search was made at his house. This resulted, we learn, in the discovery of a suit of clothing excessively besmeared with blood. He was forthwith apprehended.

Mr. Scott was an old and esteemed resident of the County, and was reputed to be wealthy. The hope of securing his money led to a scheme of murder, as boldly conceived and deliberately executed as any furnished by the annals of crime. The escape of the girl alone prevented the full execution of the plan. If she had failed, all explanation of the mystery would have been impossible.—The house and bodies of the slain would have been consumed together, and the murderer would have possessed in security the poor reward of his atrocities, beyond the fear of detection.

The same mail also brings us the account of another murder, committed under the influence of jealousy:

From the *Virginia Star*, Dec. 16.

A murder of a most atrocious character, we understand, was committed in the county of Dinwiddie, on Sunday morning last, by Jeremiah Conway, on the person of Edward Lewis, a young man, only about 18 years of age, who, at the time when the murder was committed, resided with Conway's family. It appears that Lewis had dressed himself with the intention of going to Church, and was in the act of stepping out of the parlor, having his back turned towards Conway's chamber door, when C. advanced within a few steps of him, (having a gun heavily charged with buck shot) and fired, when Lewis fell, having received the entire contents of the gun in the neck and back part of the head! The only supposed cause assigned for the perpetration of this dastardly act, was jealousy. The Committee examined the subject, and reported that Mr. Lewis' conduct was not of the most praiseworthy, and was in the act of leaving the parlor, having his back turned towards Conway's chamber door, when C. advanced within a few steps of him, (having a gun heavily charged with buck shot) and fired, when Lewis fell, having received the entire contents of the gun in the neck and back part of the head! The only supposed cause assigned for the perpetration of this dastardly act, was jealousy.

The Committee examined the subject, and reported that Mr. Lewis had not, in its notice to the Governor, messages of Ohio, Virginia, South and North Carolina, Alabama, Illinois, Kentucky, all complaining, no matter what their politics are, that the currency, as it is, is not right; that things do not work well; though Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Woodbury would fain pursue things as they are satisfactory. The Exchequer may prattle about State Rights as much as it pleases, but I feel well assured that the Government would be adequate to meet the expenditures—and yet, within sixty days, the Secretary had to seek for an emission of Treasury notes to the amount of several millions. We hazard the assertion that the Secretary will be reduced to \$600,000. The country has had too much experience in the blunders of the Secretary, to place the least confidence in his estimates of prophecies.

It is now understood, that the Administration Committee will call an Extra Session of January, to fill Mr. Rivers' place in the Senate. The House will sit on the 8th of January, and the responsibility of any further delay will be thrown upon the Senate. I feel very confident, that reports upon the prospective election will make very little, if any, difference in the joint vote. Mr. Rivers is the first choice of the bulk of the Whigs, and nothing but treason can defeat his election. The dose will be bitter one to the Locos, but it must be swallowed.

I repeat my hope that the suggestions of the Exchequer will be carried out, and that Mr. Rivers' place will be filled at the Extra Session.

A judgment would prevail with me, as a punishment, if I were to be compelled to sit in that Legislature, which would be signally overthrown.

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The undersigned, believing that the system of credit at many Hotels, vagabonds, and other places, is a means of ruining their Houses even of the class principle, after the close of the year, in all cases Cash will be required, and payment regularly exacted from them at the end of every week or month, as they may have engaged board.

We trust our friends and partners in the season—and hope to find agreeable the new regulations of the cash system, that they may become of a decided merit. They will, we trust, be adopted by a liberal number which will be anxious to imitate them, the stronger motive to adopt the system for their own benefit.

We desire, during our friends, to oblige to do it at present. The close of the year will have given us time to pay off our debts, and to begin to make money again. We render our thanks to those who have been so good to us, and to those who have been so kind to us.

We therefore respectfully, to the most earnest, request all persons indebted to us, to immediate payment. Longer indulgence will expose us to great loss, and will be detrimental to the first.

The public's servants.

W.M. THOMPSON

Charleston, Dec. 24, 1840.

Circulating Library

The subscribers have established a library in Charleston, a Circulating Library, which is well supported by the public. It contains a rich collection of books, and is well arranged. It is open to all classes of people, and is well patronized. The library is well managed, and is well supported by the public.

JOHN P. BROWN

Charleston, Dec. 24, 1840.

Circulating Library

Subscribers to my CIRCULATING LIBRARY in Shepherdstown, are requested to have on hand a choice collection of BOOKS, and they can have them out upon terms.

JAMES HIGGINS

Shepherdstown, Dec. 24, 1840.

TOE THE MA

SETTLE AND PAY UP

The subscribers respectfully inform their customers that they have opened a new store in West Chester, Pa., and are now ready to receive payment for all accounts due them. They have a large stock of goods, and are prepared to supply all their wants. They are now ready to receive payment for all accounts due them.

JOHN P. BROWN

West Chester, Dec. 24, 1840.

NOTICE

All persons having open accounts with us, and desiring to have them paid, are requested to do so as soon as possible.

JOHN P. BROWN

West Chester, Dec. 24, 1840.

NOTICE

HANLICHS entered into an arrangement with Mr. Mathews, of New York, for the supply of W.O.G. necessary for his use. I wish to recommend all those heretofore having supplied me with the same, to those gentlemen, where they will be satisfied with the price.

I also wish, respectfully, to call on Wm. W. WOOD, except for cash, as I find it a serious impediment to my other business.

CHARLES G. WORTH

Shepherdstown, Feb. 12, 1840.

A CARD

In my absence during the winter months, I have had no time to pay off my debts, and have been compelled to go into a state of suspense. I will, however, with my father, endeavor to pay off my debts as soon as possible, and hope to do so before the end of the year.

Persons indebted to me, will please pay me when convenient.

WM. C. WORTH

December 3, 1840.

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