

TERMS OF PUBLICATION, On the Cash System.

The Miners' Journal will after the last of January next, be published on the following terms and conditions...

MINERS' JOURNAL, AND POTTSVILLE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

WEEKLY BY BENJAMIN BANNAN, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYKILL COUNTY, PA.

VOL. XVIII.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1842.

NO. 13.

of expenditure and retrenchment, and how far the expense of the Government may safely and properly be diminished, it is perfectly legitimate for us to deliberate and to act as duty may demand.

Perhaps a better mode can be pursued of discussing the resolutions. I have had the honor to present, than to take them up in the order of their arrangement, as I presented them to the Senate, after much deliberate consideration.

The first resolution declares—"That it is the duty of the General Government, for conducting its administration, to provide the current expenses of the year; and that any surplus, either by loan or Treasury notes, to supply in time of peace, a deficiency of revenue, especially during successive years, is unwise, and must lead to pernicious consequences."

I have heard it asserted that this resolution is but a truism. If so, I regret to say I regret to say that it is one from which Governments too often depart, and from which this Government especially has departed during the last five years.

Has an adequate revenue been provided within each of these years to meet the necessary expenses of the same years? No; far otherwise. In 1837, at the fiscal session, instead of imposing the requisite amount of taxes upon the free articles, according to the provisions of the compromise act, what was the resort of the Administration? To Treasury notes. And the same expedient of Treasury notes was ever since adopted, from year to year, to supply the deficit accruing. And, of necessity, this policy cast upon the Administration, succeeding an unscrutinized unliquidated debt, inducing a temporary necessity on that Administration, to have resort to the same means of supply.

I do not advert to these facts with any purpose of censure or recrimination. Far from it. For we have reached that state of the public affairs, when, as I earnestly hope and trust, we shall, by common consent, dispense with our party prejudices, and agree to look at any measure proposed for the public relief as patriots and statesmen. I say, then, that during the four years of the administration of Mr. Van Buren, there was an excess of expenditure over the income of the Government to the amount of between seven and eight millions of dollars; and I say that it was the duty of that Administration, the moment they found this deficit to exist in the revenue, to have resort to the adequate remedy by laying the requisite amount of taxes on the free articles to meet and to supply the deficit.

I shall say nothing more on the first resolution, because I do hope that, whatever the previous practice of this Government may have been, there is no Senator here who will hesitate to concur in the truth of the general proposition it contains.

The next three resolutions all relate to the same general subjects—subjects which I consider much the most important of any here set forth, and I shall, for that reason, consider them together.

The second resolution asserts—"That such an adequate revenue cannot be obtained from the duties on foreign imports, without adopting a higher rate than twenty per cent, as provided for in the compromise act, which, at the time of its passage, was supposed and assumed as a rate that would supply a sufficient revenue for an economical administration of the Government."

The third resolution concludes—"That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of twenty per cent, so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars—twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of government, two for the payment of the existing debt, and two millions as a reserve fund for contingencies."

The fourth resolution asserts—"That in the adjustment of a tariff to raise an amount of twenty-six millions of revenue, the principles of the compromise act generally should be adhered to, and that especially a maximum rate of ad valorem duties should be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible."

The first question which these resolutions suggest is this: What should be the amount of the annual expenditures of this Government? Now, on this point, I shall not attempt what it is impossible to do exactly and precisely in stating what they may be. We can only make an approximation. Now, in his private affairs, can any, or no, tend to say, at the beginning of the year, precisely what shall be the amount of his expenses during the year; that must depend on many unforeseen contingencies, which cannot with any precision be calculated beforehand; all that can be done is to make an approximation to what ought to be or what may be the amount. Before I consider that question, allow me to correct here an assertion made first by the Senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun), and subsequently by the Senator from Missouri near me, (Mr. Linn), and I believe by one or two other gentlemen, viz: that the Whig party, when out of power, asserted that, if trusted with the helm, they would administer the Government at an amount of expenditures not exceeding \$43,000,000. I hope, if such an assertion was actually made by either of all the gentlemen, that it will never be repeated again without resorting to proof to sustain it. I know of no such position ever taken by the Whig party, or by any prominent member of the Whig party. Sure I am that the party generally pledged itself to such reduction of the public expenses—none.

to reduce the annual expenditure; but, having retained power, instead of reducing the public expenses you carried them up to the astonishing amount of nearly forty millions.—But, while the Whigs never asserted that they would administer the Government with thirteen millions, our opponents, our respected opponents, after having been three years in power, instead of bringing the expenses below the standard of Mr. Adams's Administration, declared that fifteen millions was the amount at which the expenditures should be fixed. This was the ground taken by Mr. McLane, when he was at the head of the Treasury. I have his report before me; but as the fact, I presume, will not be denied, I forbear to read it. He suggests, as the fit amount to be raised by the tariff he proposed, the sum of fifteen millions of dollars as sufficient to meet the wants of the Government.

I hope now I have shown that the Whig party, before they obtained power, never pledged to bring down the public expenses either to thirteen or fifteen millions. They were pledged, I admit, to retrench unnecessary expenditures, and to make a reasonable deduction whenever it could properly be made consistently with the public service; that process, as I understand, is now going on in both Houses, and I trust the fruits will be seen before the end of the present session.

Unpledged, therefore, as the Whig party was to any specific amount; the question recurs, at what sum can the expenses of the Government be now fixed? I repeat that the exact amount is difficult to be ascertained, I have stated it in the resolution I now offer at twenty-two millions; and I shall soon show how I have arrived at that amount.—But, before I do that, allow me to call the attention of the Senate to the expenditures of the preceding Administration; for, in attempting to fix a sum for the future, I know of no course but to look back upon the experience of the past, and then to endeavor to deduce from it the probable amount of future expenditure. What, then, were the expenditures of the four years of the past Administration?

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1837, \$37,265,037 15; 1838, \$39,455,438 33; 1839, \$37,614,933 15; 1840, \$38,220,533 81.

Making an aggregate of \$142,561,945 46 which gives us an aggregate per year of \$35,640,486 38. The sum I have proposed is only twenty-two millions, which deducted from thirty-five above, leaves a reduction of 13,640,000—being a sum greater than the whole average expenditure of the extravagant and profligate administration of Mr. Adams, which they told us was so enormous that it must be reduced by a great retrenchment and reform."

I am not here going to inquire into the items which composed the large expenditures of the four years of Mr. Van Buren's administration. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended. At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

At present we are all animated with a common zeal for the national interest. I know what has been said, and will again be said on that subject; that there were many items of extra expenditure which may never occur again. Be it so; but we do not know that every administration has its extras, and that these may be expected to arise, and will and must arise under every administration beneath the sun? But take this also into view in looking at the expenses of that administration;—less was expended on the national defenses—less in the construction or repair of fortifications—less for the navy, and less for other means of repelling a foreign attack, than, perhaps, ought to have been expended.

The Secretary of the Treasury has presented to us estimates for the current year, independent of permanent expenses of a million and a half, amounting to about twenty-four and a half millions, which may be stated under the following heads, viz: For the civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, \$4,000,987 85; For the War Department including all branches, 11,717,791 27; Naval service, 8,705,579 83; \$24,424,358 83.

And here let me say a single word in defence of the army. The Department of War comes to us with estimates for the sum of 11,717,791 27; and those who look only on the surface of things, may suppose that this sum is extraordinarily large; but there are many reasons in that sum. I have before me a statement going to show that that sum only four millions are asked for the military service proper—a sum less than is demanded for the naval service, and only double the amount at which it stood when the honorable gentleman from South Carolina left the Department. The sum was then about \$2,000,000; it is now not quite \$4,000,000; while, during the same period, the army has been nearly doubled, besides the raising of mounted regiments, the most expensive for that reason of any in service. I think that the gentleman from South Carolina, if he looks into the subject in detail, will find that the cost of the army is not at this hour greater, perhaps, than it was when it was under his own personal administration. So I am informed; and that, although the pay has been raised a dollar a month, which has very largely augmented the expenditure.

The Executive Branch of the Government has in its estimates amounting, in all, to twenty-four and a half millions of dollars, for the service of the current year, which, with the million and a half of permanent expenditure, makes twenty-six millions. How much is to be added to that amount for appropriations not yet estimated, which may be made during the session of Congress, to meet honest claims, and for other objects of a public nature. I remember one item proposed by my friend near me (Mr. Mangum) for a quarter of a million for the building of a steam ship, an item not included in the estimate, but for which the Senate has already appropriated; besides which there are various other items which have passed or will pass during the present session. When the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire was at the head of the Treasury, he made, in his communications to Congress, constant complaints of this practice. He well remembers that he was ever complaining that the expenditures of the Government were swelled far beyond the Executive estimates, by appropriations made by Congress not estimated for by the Departments. Have calculated that it shall add to the twenty-six millions of dollars estimated for by the Executive Departments, or permanently required, at least one million and a half, which would raise the sum for this year to twenty-seven millions and a half.

How then do I propose to bring this down to twenty-two millions? I have, I am sure, fears that we shall not be able to effect it; but I hope that we shall so far reduce the estimates and prevent unnecessary appropriations that the total expenditure shall not exceed that amount. The mode in which I propose to reach such a result is this: I suppose we may effect a reduction of the civil list to the amount of half a million. That general head includes, among other things, the expenses of the two Houses, and as I have heard, the other House has already introduced a report which, if adopted, will cut down those expenses one hundred thousand dollars, though I think that they should be reduced much more. I estimate, then, three and a half millions for the civil list instead of four millions; then I estimate nine millions for the War Department instead of 11,717,000. In a conversation which I have lately held with the chairman of the Military Committee of this body, he expressed the apprehension that it could not be reduced below ten millions; but I hope it may be cut down to nine. As to the naval service, the estimates of the Department for that branch of the service amount to \$7,807,500; an amount I think far too high, and indeed quite extravagant. I was greatly astonished at learning the amount was so large. Still I know the Navy is the favorite of all, and justly so; it is the boast of the nation, and our great resource and chief dependence in the contingency of a war; no man thinks for a moment of crippling or disabling this right arm of our defence. But I have supposed that without injury to the appropriation asked for might be reduced from \$7,807,500 to \$6,500,000. This would put the reduction in the naval on a footing with that in the military appropriation, and still leave a greater appropriation than usual to that department. The reduction to six millions and a half is as large as I think will be practicable, if we are to provide for proposed experiments in the application of steam, and are, besides, to add largely to the marine corps.

Now, then, will the total of our expenditures be? For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, \$3,500,000; For the Military service, 9,000,000; For the Naval service, 6,500,000; For permanent appropriations, 1,500,000; For appropriations not included in the estimates, 1,500,000.

Making an aggregate of \$22,000,000. To this amount I suppose and hope our expenses may be reduced, until, on due investigation, it shall be discovered that still further reductions may be effected.

Well, then, having fixed the amount at twenty-two millions for the ordinary current expenses of the Government, I have supposed it necessary and proper to add two millions more to make provision for the payment of existing National debt, which, in the event of the loan being taken up, seven millions. And then I go on to add two millions more as a reserve fund, to meet contingencies; so that, should there be a temporary rise of the expenditures beyond twenty-two millions, or any sudden emergency should occur which could not be anticipated or calculated on, there may be the requisite means in the Treasury to meet it. Now has there been a single Secretary at the head of the Treasury since the days of Mr. Gallatin, in claiming the respectable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Woodbury) who has reserved a highly expedient and proper for contingencies. Thus I propose that twenty-two millions should be appropriated for ordinary expenses, two millions more to provide for the public debt, and other two millions a reserve fund to meet contingencies; making in all twenty-six millions.

The next inquiry which presents itself is, how much ought to be raised? There are two modes of estimating the revenue to be derived from foreign imports, and either of these presents only ground for a conjectural result; but so fluctuating is the course of commerce, that every one must see it to be impossible to estimate, with precision, the exact amount of what it will yield. In forming my estimate, I have taken the amount of exports as presenting the best basis of calculation. But here let me add, that at the Treasury they have taken the imports as the basis; and I am gratified to be able to state that, I understand, on comparing the results arrived at, although the calculations were made without concert, those of the Secretary turn out to be very nearly, if not exactly, the same with those to which I have been conducted. I will here state why it is I have taken the exports as the ground of my calculation, adding thereto fifteen per cent for profits. The exports are one means of making foreign purchases. Their value is ascertained at the ports of exportation, under the act of 1820, and the returns generally present the same value. The price of cotton, as an example, at home is always regulated by the price in the Liverpool market. It follows, therefore, that the value of any commodity at the place of its export, exceeds its true value; for, if the price realized, you reach some times above and sometimes below that amount, the excess and deficiency will probably neutralize each other. This is the farthest mode for another reason. If in any one year more foreign goods shall be purchased than the exports of that year would pay for, a credit is created abroad which must be extinguished by the exports of some succeeding year.

Mr. Buchanan here inquired if any deduction had been made by Mr. Clay from the exports, to pay the interest, &c. on American debt held abroad. Mr. Clay replied that the Senator would presently see that he had.

I think the Senate will agree with me in assuming that the exports form a more correct and reliable standard of estimation than the imports; however that may be, the accidental coincidence between the results arrived at, in either mode for the exports and for other objects of a public nature. I remember one item proposed by my friend near me (Mr. Mangum) for a quarter of a million for the building of a steam ship, an item not included in the estimate, but for which the Senate has already appropriated; besides which there are various other items which have passed or will pass during the present session. When the honorable gentleman from New Hampshire was at the head of the Treasury, he made, in his communications to Congress, constant complaints of this practice. He well remembers that he was ever complaining that the expenditures of the Government were swelled far beyond the Executive estimates, by appropriations made by Congress not estimated for by the Departments. Have calculated that it shall add to the twenty-six millions of dollars estimated for by the Executive Departments, or permanently required, at least one million and a half, which would raise the sum for this year to twenty-seven millions and a half.

How then do I propose to bring this down to twenty-two millions? I have, I am sure, fears that we shall not be able to effect it; but I hope that we shall so far reduce the estimates and prevent unnecessary appropriations that the total expenditure shall not exceed that amount. The mode in which I propose to reach such a result is this: I suppose we may effect a reduction of the civil list to the amount of half a million. That general head includes, among other things, the expenses of the two Houses, and as I have heard, the other House has already introduced a report which, if adopted, will cut down those expenses one hundred thousand dollars, though I think that they should be reduced much more. I estimate, then, three and a half millions for the civil list instead of four millions; then I estimate nine millions for the War Department instead of 11,717,000. In a conversation which I have lately held with the chairman of the Military Committee of this body, he expressed the apprehension that it could not be reduced below ten millions; but I hope it may be cut down to nine. As to the naval service, the estimates of the Department for that branch of the service amount to \$7,807,500; an amount I think far too high, and indeed quite extravagant. I was greatly astonished at learning the amount was so large. Still I know the Navy is the favorite of all, and justly so; it is the boast of the nation, and our great resource and chief dependence in the contingency of a war; no man thinks for a moment of crippling or disabling this right arm of our defence. But I have supposed that without injury to the appropriation asked for might be reduced from \$7,807,500 to \$6,500,000. This would put the reduction in the naval on a footing with that in the military appropriation, and still leave a greater appropriation than usual to that department. The reduction to six millions and a half is as large as I think will be practicable, if we are to provide for proposed experiments in the application of steam, and are, besides, to add largely to the marine corps.

Now, then, will the total of our expenditures be? For the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government, \$3,500,000; For the Military service, 9,000,000; For the Naval service, 6,500,000; For permanent appropriations, 1,500,000; For appropriations not included in the estimates, 1,500,000.

Making an aggregate of \$22,000,000. To this amount I suppose and hope our expenses may be reduced, until, on due investigation, it shall be discovered that still further reductions may be effected.

Well, then, having fixed the amount at twenty-two millions for the ordinary current expenses of the Government, I have supposed it necessary and proper to add two millions more to make provision for the payment of existing National debt, which, in the event of the loan being taken up, seven millions. And then I go on to add two millions more as a reserve fund, to meet contingencies; so that, should there be a temporary rise of the expenditures beyond twenty-two millions, or any sudden emergency should occur which could not be anticipated or calculated on, there may be the requisite means in the Treasury to meet it. Now has there been a single Secretary at the head of the Treasury since the days of Mr. Gallatin, in claiming the respectable gentleman from New Hampshire, (Mr. Woodbury) who has reserved a highly expedient and proper for contingencies. Thus I propose that twenty-two millions should be appropriated for ordinary expenses, two millions more to provide for the public debt, and other two millions a reserve fund to meet contingencies; making in all twenty-six millions.

It is returned to the inquiry, on an importation amounting to ninety-one millions, how much duty must be imposed in order to raise a net revenue of twenty-six millions? This question does not admit of perfect accuracy; the utmost that can be reached is a reasonable approximation. Suppose every one of the imported articles to be subject to a duty of thirty per cent, then the gross revenue will amount to \$27,000,000. Deducting the expenses of collecting, which may be stated at \$1,600,000, will give \$25,400,000, or three hundred thousand dollars less than the proposed amount of twenty-six millions.

But I might as well take this opportunity to explain a subject which is not well understood. It has been supposed, when I propose to fix a rate of ad valorem duty as the maximum to be allowed, that my meaning is, that all articles, of every description are to be carried up to that point, and fixed at that rate, as on a sort of bed of Procrustes. But that is not my idea. No doubt certain articles ought to go up to the maximum—I mean those of prime necessity belonging to the class of protected articles. There are others, such as jewelry and watches, and some others of small bulk and great comparative value, and therefore easily smuggled, and presenting a great temptation to the evasion of duty, which ought to be subjected to a less rate. There should, therefore, be a discrimination allowed under the maximum rate, according to the exigency of the respective circumstances of each particular interest concerned. Since it will require a duty of thirty per cent, on all articles, to give the amount of twenty-six million seven hundred thousand dollars, and since some of them will not bear so high a duty as thirty per cent, it follows that the rest of the rate, will certainly not answer the necessary demands of the Government, and it may in some particular cases require a rate somewhat higher than that in order to raise the proposed sum of twenty-six millions. But as the reserved fund of two millions for contingencies will not require an annual revenue for that purpose, should the amount of duties level less than twenty-six millions, the reserved fund of twenty-four hundred thousand dollars, which may be made up by accumulations, during successive years and will leave an amount sufficient to meet an annual expenditure of twenty-two millions, and two millions for the public debt.

I now approach the consideration of a very important branch of the subject in its connection with the compromise act. I shall not here attempt to go again into the history of that act. It will only say that, at the time of its passage, it was thought right that the country should make a fair experiment, on its effect; and that as the law itself met the approbation of all parts of the country, its provisions ought not lightly to be departed from; that the principles of the act should be observed in good faith; and that, if it became necessary to raise the duties higher than twenty per cent, we ought to adhere to the principles of the compromise, then, as far as it should be possible to do so. I have been animated, in propositions I now offer to the Senate, by the same desire that prompted me, whenever the act has been assailed by its opponents, to stand by it and defend it.

(To be continued.)

THE DEATH OF COL. BURN.—Every one who knows aught of the history of Aaron Burr, must recollect the mysterious death of his only daughter, the wife of the former Governor of South Carolina. She left Charleston in a brig for this city, as was said, with a large amount of money and plate; but the brig never reached the port, nor was a word of her after. Years passed away, and an sailor in Maine, on his death-bed, confessed to have been one of the crew of the brig, and that the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda, who made a full confession of a number of piracies which he had been engaged, and stated that he was one of the crew of the vessel which sailed from Charleston, with Mrs. Alston on board. When three days out, a quarrel arose, and that was the end of the brig, and the passengers were all murdered for their money. Some few years since a sailor in Mobile died with a similar confession, and we find in the N. O. Crescent City of the 21st inst. the following paragraph concerning the same matter:— "A gentleman from Texas—an old and valued friend, and one whose veracity is unimpeachable—informs us that an old sailor recently died at Matagorda,