

Edgefield Advertiser.

PIERRE F. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties,
and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.

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TERMS.

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All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cts. for each continuance. Those published monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

W. F. DURISOE, Publisher.



Poetic Access.

From the Savannah Georgian.

"Tell me not, my brother, that there is no sympathy between the body and soul after death. What! shall they who have been joined together in life, and who will again be re-united at the general resurrection, have no sympathy with each other during the intermediate period? No, my brother, the body may be dead and lifeless, but it retains in a certain degree, the impulses that characterized it thro' life, and between it and the soul there is still a connecting link."—*Letters to Adolphus.*

"Poor FINE: when I parted with him on board the Lexington at wharf in New York, he told me that he had travelled from Pittsburgh, thro' ice, and snow, and frost; over half frozen rivers, and lofty mountains; and "now" said he, "for home."—*Poor fellow!* that home so dear in his affections, he never saw again, he perished in the terrible disaster that befel the Lexington, and whilst many bodies of the passengers floated to sea, and others were cast on shore at various places of the Long Island shore, his true to the impulse that had urged it on in life, pressed on through storm and spray to Newport, and was taken up near home!"—*Northern Paper.*

Home, home, thro' ice, and snow and frost;
The traveller bent his way,
And many rapid streams he crossed,
And oft by ocean's wave was toss'd,
Regardless of its spray;
O'er mountain's top—thro' billow's foam,
His look, his thought, his cry, was 'Home!'

"Home, home!" he sees with Fancy's eye,
His own dear land again;
The cottage, with the mountain nigh;
The little brook that glideth by;
The often trodden lae;
The lofty spire, the swelling dome,
That rise up near his peaceful home.

"Home, home!" he knows that many eyes,
Are gazing for his form;
He almost hears the joyful cries,
The merry shouts of welcome rise,
The greetings pure and warm;
Ah! blest are they, where'er they roam,
Who thus can turn and look to home!

Alas poor traveller! not by thee,
Shall I'er be heard such cries;
'Twas thy unhappy fate to see,
Amid the billows wild and free,
A diller foe arise;
Mid fiery flake and heaving spray,
Thy life and spirit passed away!

"Home, home!" what tho' the soul be fled,
Far thro' that lifeless form,
Still the same impulse moves the dead;
As when around its heart were shed,
Affections pure and warm;
And onwards still thro' storm and foam,
It seeks and finds its island home.

Ah! luckless traveller! well for thee,
If thro' life's lengthened day,
With firm resolve, and spirit free,
O'er Care's high hills, and Guilt's wild sea,
Thy soul hath kept its way,
Ne'er tempted from the path to roam,
That led it to its happy home!

R. M. C.

NEVER LOOK SAD.

Never look sad—nothing's so bad
As getting familiar with sorrow;
Treat him to-day in a cavalier way,
And he'll seek other quarters to-morrow.

Long you'd not weep, would you but peep
At the bright side of every trial;
Fortune, you'll find, is often most kind,
When chilling your hopes with denial.

Let the sad day carry away,
Its own little burthen of sorrow;
Or you may miss half of the bliss
That comes in the lap of to-morrow.

When hope is wrecked, pause and reflect
If error occasioned your sadness;
If it be so, hereafter you'll know
How to steer to the harbor of gladness.

Miscellaneous.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY BILL.

The following Bill was taken up for consideration, the question being on its passage: A Bill to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public moneys.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the new Treasury building now erecting at the seat of Government, suitable and convenient rooms for the Treasurer of the United States, his assistants and clerks; and sufficient and secure fire proof vaults and safes, for the keeping of the public moneys in the possession and under the immediate control of the said Treasurer; which said rooms, vaults, and safes, are hereby constituted and declared to be, the Treasury of the United States. And the said Treasurer of the United States shall keep all the public moneys which shall come to his hands in the Treasury of the United States, as hereby constituted, until the same are drawn therefrom according to law.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Mint of the United States in the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, and the Branch Mint in the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, and the vaults and safes thereof, respectively, shall be places of deposit and safekeeping of the public moneys at those places respectively; and the Treasurer of the said Mint and Branch Mint respectively, for the time being, shall have the custody and care of all public moneys deposited within the same, and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be prepared and provided, within the custom house now erecting in the city of New York, in the State of New York, and in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers general of public moneys, hereinafter directed to be appointed, at those places respectively; and sufficient and secure fire proof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public moneys, collected and deposited with them, respectively; and receivers general of public money, from time to time, appointed at those points, shall have the custody and care of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be erected, prepared, and provided, at the expense of the United States, at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, and at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, officers, with suitable and convenient rooms for the use of the receivers general of public money hereinafter directed to be appointed at the places above named; and sufficient and secure fireproof vaults and safes for the keeping of the public money collected and deposited at those places respectively; and the said receivers general, from time to time, appointed at those places, shall have the custody and care of the said officers, vaults, and safes, to be erected, prepared and provided, and of all the public moneys deposited within the same; and shall perform all the duties required to be performed by them, in reference to the receipt, safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of all such moneys, according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint four officers, to be denominated "receivers general of public money," which said officers shall hold their respective offices for the term of four years, unless sooner removed therefrom; one of which shall be located at the city of New York, in the State of N. Y.; one other of which shall be located at the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; one other of which shall be located at the city of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina; and the remaining one of which shall be located at the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri; and all of which officers shall give bonds to the United States, with sureties, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their respective offices.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer of the Mint of the U. States, the Treasurers and those acting as such, of the various Branch Mints, all collectors of the customs, all surveyors of the customs acting also as collectors, all receivers general of public moneys, all receivers of public moneys at the several land offices, and all postmasters, except as is hereinafter particularly provided, be, and they are hereby, required to keep safely, without loaning or using, all the public money collected by them, or otherwise at any time placed in their possession and custody, till the same is ordered by the proper Department or officer of the Government to be transferred or paid out; and when such orders for transfer or payment are received, faithfully and promptly to make the same as directed, and to do and perform all other duties as fiscal agents of the Government, which may be imposed by this or any other acts of Congress, or by any regulation of the Treasury Department, made in conformity to law; and also to do and perform all acts and duties required by law, or by direction of any of the Executive Departments of the Government, as agents for paying pensions, or for making any other disbursements which either of the several Departments may be required by law to make and which are of a character to be made by the depositaries hereby constituted consistently with the other official duties imposed upon them.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurer

of the Mint of the United States, the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, and the receivers general of the public money hereinafter directed to be appointed, shall, respectively, give bonds to the United States, in such form, and for such amounts, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the President, with sureties to the satisfaction of the Solicitor of the Treasury; and shall, from time to time, renew, strengthen, and increase their official bonds, as the Secretary of the Treasury, with the consent of the President, may direct; any law in reference to any of the official bonds of any of the said officers to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at as early a day as possible after the passage of this act, to require from the several depositaries hereby constituted, and whose official bonds are not heretofore provided for, to execute bonds new and suitable in their terms to meet the new and increased duties imposed upon them respectively by this act, and with sureties in and sums such as shall seem reasonable and safe to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and from time to time to require such bonds to be renewed & increased in amount and strengthened by new sureties, to meet any increasing responsibility which may grow out of accumulations of money in the hands of the depository, or out of any other duty or responsibility arising under this or any other law of Congress.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all collectors and receivers of public money, of every character and description, within the District of Columbia, shall as frequently as they may be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General, so to do, pay over to the Treasurer of the United States at the Treasury thereof, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of Philadelphia and New Orleans, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the Treasurers of the Mints in their respective cities, at the said Mints, all public moneys collected by them, or in their hands; and that all such collectors and receivers of public moneys within the cities of New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis, shall, upon the same direction, pay over to the receivers general of public money in their respective cities, at their offices respectively, all the public moneys collected by them, or in their hands, to be safely kept by the said respective depositories, until otherwise disposed of according to law; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary and Postmaster General to direct such payments, by the said collectors and receivers, at all the said places, at least as often as once in each week and as much more frequently, in all cases, as they, in their discretion may think proper.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer the moneys in the hands of any depository hereby constituted, to the Treasury of the United States; to the Mint at Philadelphia; to the Branch Mint at New Orleans; or to the offices of either of the receivers general of public moneys, by this act directed to be appointed to be there safely kept, according to the provisions of this act; and also to transfer moneys in the hands of any depository constituted by the same, at his discretion, and as the safety of the public moneys, and the conveniences of the public service shall seem to him to require; which authority to transfer the moneys belonging to the Post Office Department is also hereby conferred upon the Postmaster General so far as his exercise by him be consistent with the provisions of existing laws; and every depository constituted by this act shall keep his account of his money paid to, or deposited with him, belonging to the Post Office Department, separate and distinct from the account kept by him of other public moneys so paid or deposited. And for the purpose of payments on the public account, it shall be lawful for the Treasurer of the United States to draw upon any of the said depositories, as he may think most conducive to the public interests, or to the convenience of the public creditors; or both.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That the moneys in the hands, care, and custody, of any of the depositories constituted by this act, shall be considered and held as deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and shall be, at all times, subject to his draft, whether made for transfer or disbursement, in the same manner as though the said moneys were actually in the Treasury of the United States; and each depository shall make returns to the Treasury and Post Office Department of all moneys received and paid by him, at such times, and in such form, as shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the Postmaster General.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause examinations to be made of the books, accounts, and money on hand, of the several depositories constituted by this act; and for that purpose to appoint special agents, as occasion may require, with such compensation as he may think reasonable, to be fixed and declared at the time of each appointment. The agents selected to make these examinations shall be instructed to examine as well the books, accounts, and returns of the officers as the money on hand, and the manner of its being kept, to the end that uniformity and accuracy in the accounts, as well as safety to the public moneys may be secured thereby.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the examination provided for in the last preceding section, and as a further guard over the public moneys, it shall be the duty of each receiver general and surveyor, as a check upon the receiver-general of public money, or collector of the customs, of their respective districts; of each register of a land office, as a check upon the receiver of his land office, and of the director and superintendent of each Mint, and Branch Mint when separate offices, as a check upon the Treasurers, respectively of the said Mints, or the persons acting as such, at the close of each quarter of the year, and as much more frequently as they shall be directed by the Secretary of the Treasury to do so, to examine the books, accounts, returns, and money on hand, of the receivers general of public money, collectors, receivers of land offices, treasurers, and persons acting as such, and to make a full, accurate, and faithful return to the Treasury Department of their condition.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the said officers respectively whose duty it is made by this act to receive, keep and disburse the public moneys, as the fiscal agents of the Government may be allowed any necessary additional expenses for clerks, fire-proof chests, or vaults, or other necessary expenses of safe-keeping, transferring, and disbursing said moneys; all such expenses of every character to be first expressly authorized by the Secretary of the

Treasury, whose directions upon all the above subjects, by way of regulation and otherwise, so far as authorized by law, are to be strictly followed by all the said officers: Provided, That the whole number of clerks to be appointed by virtue of this section of this act, shall not exceed ten, and that the aggregate compensations of the whole number shall not exceed eight thousand dollars, nor shall the compensation of any one clerk, so appointed, exceed eight hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall, with as much promptitude as the convenience of the public business, and the safety of the public funds will permit, withdraw the balances remaining with the present depositaries of the public moneys, and confine the safe keeping, transfer, and disbursement of those moneys, to the depositories established by this act.

Sec. 16. And be it further enacted, That all marshals, district attorneys, and others having public money to pay to the United States, and all patentees, wishing to make payment for patents to be issued, may pay all such moneys to the Treasurer of the U. S. at the Treasury, to the Treasurer of either of the Mints, in Philadelphia or N. Orleans, to either of the receivers general of public money, or to each other depository constituted by this act as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in other parts of the U. States, to receive such payments, and give receipts or certificates of deposit therefor.

Sec. 17. And be it further enacted, That all officers charged by this act with the safe keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys, others than those connected, with the Post Office Department, are hereby required to keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of the kind of money in which it is received, and of each payment or transfer, and of the kind of currency in which it is made; and that if any one of the said officers or of those connected with the Post Office Department, shall convert to his own use, in any way whatever, or shall use by way of investment in any kind of property or merchandise, or shall loan, with or without interest, any portion of the public moneys, entrusted to him for safe keeping, disbursement, transfer or for any other purpose, every such act shall be deemed and adjudged to be an embezzlement of so much of the said moneys as shall be so taken, converted, invested, used, or loaned, which is hereby declared to be a felony, and any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act, being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than six months, nor more than five years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled.

Sec. 18. And be it further enacted, That until the rooms, offices, vaults, and safes, directed by the first four sections of this act, to be prepared and constructed for the use of the Treasurer of the United States, the Treasurers of the Mints at Philadelphia and New Orleans, and the receivers general of public money at New York, Boston, Charleston and St. Louis, can be constructed and prepared for use, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure suitable rooms for offices for those officers at their respective locations, and to contract for such use of vaults and safes as may be required for the safe keeping of the public moneys in the charge and custody of those officers respectively, the expense to be paid by the U. States.

Sec. 19. And be it further enacted, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, the resolution of Congress of the thirtieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as it authorizes the receipt in payment of duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, shall be collected and paid in the notes of specie paying banks, shall be so modified, as that one fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money accruing, or becoming due to the United States, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one other fourth part of all such duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be so collected; and that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, the remaining fourth part of the said duties, taxes, sales of public lands, debts, and sums of money, shall be collected in the legal currency of the United States; and from and after the last mentioned day, all sums accruing, or becoming payable to the United States, for duties, taxes, sales of public lands, or other debts, and also all sums due for postage, or otherwise, to the General Post Office Department, shall be paid in gold and silver, only.

Sec. 20. And be it further enacted, that from and after the thirtieth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, every officer or agent engaged in making disbursements on account of the United States, or of the General Post Office, shall make all payments in gold and silver coin only; and any receiving and disbursing officer, or agent, who shall neglect, evade, or violate the provision of this act, shall be liable to the penalty of this act, and the last preceding section of this act, shall be the Secretary of the Treasury, he immediately reported to the President of the United States, with the facts of such neglect, evasion, or violation, and also to Congress, if in session, and, if not in session, at the commencement of its session next after the violation takes place.

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That no exchange of funds shall be made by any disbursing officer or agents of the Government, of any grade or denomination whatsoever, or connected with any branch of the public service, other than an exchange for gold and silver; and every such disbursing officer, when the means for his disbursements are furnished to him in currency legally receivable under the provision of this act, shall make his payments in the currency so furnished, or when those means are furnished to him in drafts, shall cause those drafts to be presented at their place of payment, and properly paid according to the law, and shall make his payments in the currency so received for the drafts furnished, unless, in either case, he can exchange the means in his hands for gold and silver at par, and so as to facilitate his payments, or otherwise accommodate the public service, and promote the circulation of a metallic currency. And it shall be, and is hereby made, the duty of the head of the proper

Department, immediately to suspend from duty, any disbursing officer, who shall violate the provisions of this section, and forthwith to report the name of the officer, or agent, to the President, with the fact of the violation, and all the circumstances accompanying the same, and within the knowledge of the said Secretary, to the end that such officer, or agent, may be promptly removed from office, or restored to his trust and the performance of his duties, as to the President may seem just and proper.

Sec. 22. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make or continue in force, any general order, which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the funds or medium of payment, in which debts or dues accruing to the United States may be paid.

Sec. 23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue and publish regulations to enforce the speedy presentation of all Government drafts for payment, at the place where payable, and to prescribe the time, according to the different distances of the depositories from the seat of Government, within which all drafts upon them, respectively shall be presented for payment; and, in default of such presentation, to direct any other mode and place of payment which he may deem proper. But in all those regulations and directions, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to guard, as far as may be, against those drafts being used, or thrown into circulation, as a paper currency or medium of exchange.

Sec. 24. And be it further enacted, That the receivers-general of public moneys directed by this act to be appointed, shall receive, respectively, the following salaries, per annum, to be paid quarterly yearly, at the Treasury of the U. States, to wit: the receiver general of public money at New York, shall be paid a salary of four thousand dollars per annum; the receiver general of public money at Boston, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the receiver general of public money at Charleston, shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; and the receiver-general of public money at St. Louis shall be paid a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum; the Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia shall, in addition to his present salary, receive five hundred dollars annually for the performance of the duties imposed by this act; the Treasurer of the Branch Mint at New Orleans, shall also receive one thousand dollars annually for the additional duties created by this act; and these salaries, respectively, shall be in full for the services of the respective officers, nor shall either of them be permitted to charge, or receive, any commission or perquisite, for any official service; of any character or description whatsoever; and the making of any such charge, or the receipt of any such compensation, is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, for which the officer convicted thereof, before any Court of the U. States, of competent jurisdiction, shall be subject to punishment by fine or imprisonment, or both at the discretion of the court before which the offence shall be tried.

Sec. 25. And be it further enacted, That the Treasurer of the United States be and he is hereby, authorized to receive at the Treasury, and at such other points as he may designate, payments in advance for public lands, the payments so made, in all cases, to be evidenced by the receipt of the said Treasurer of the United States; which receipts so given shall be receivable for public lands, at any public or private sale of lands, in the same manner as the currency authorized by law to be received in payment for the public lands: Provided, however, That the receipts given by the Treasury of the U. States, pursuant to the authority conferred in this section, shall not be negotiable, or transferable, by delivery, or assignment, or in any other way whatsoever, but shall, in all cases, be presented in payment for lands, by or for the person to whom the receipt was given, as shown upon its face.

Sec. 26. And be it further enacted, That for the purchase of sites, and for the construction of the offices of the receivers-general of public money, by this act directed to be erected at Charleston, South Carolina, and St. Louis, Missouri, there shall be, and hereby is, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, the sum of ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby required to adopt plans for the said offices, and the vaults and safes connected therewith, and to cause the same to be constructed and prepared for use with as little delay as shall be consistent with the public interests, and the convenient location and security of the buildings to be erected: Provided, however, That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall find, upon inquiry and examination, that suitable rooms for the use of the receiver-general at Charleston can be obtained in the custom house now owned by the United States at that place, and that secure vaults and safes can be constructed in that room for the safe keeping of the public money, then he shall cause such rooms to be prepared and fitted up, and such vaults and safes to be constructed in the custom house at Charleston, and no independent office shall be there erected.

Sec. 27. And be it further enacted, That, for the payment of the expenses authorized by this act, other than those herein before provided for, a sufficient sum of money be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 28. And be it further enacted, That all acts or parts of acts which come in conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

The Injustice of Subscribers.—If those of our subscribers who continue to withhold from us our hard-earned and just dues, could only be made to realize the heavy expenses, the light profits and multiplied cares, anxieties and losses attendant upon a newspaper establishment, we think they would no longer lay a remittance of the trivial amount which stands staringly opposite their names in our book. If such men are poor and honest, why do they choose to perplex and embarrass us by gross remissness. Why not pay what you owe and discontinue the paper, if you cannot afford to receive it? If, on the other hand, there are others poor and dishonest, why condescend to swindle those who are as poor as yourselves? To rob a publisher of three or four dollars and leave him without redress, is a base, ungentlemanly swindling, which any highwayman would be ashamed of.

Editing a Newspaper.—The following sensible and correct remarks are from the New York Sun—read:

Editing a newspaper is no easy task.—Many persons estimate the ability of a newspaper and the industry and talent of its editor, by the variety and quantity of editorial matter it contains. Nothing can be more fallacious. It is comparatively an easy task for a writer to pour out daily columns of words, upon any and all subjects; his ideas may flow freely; and his command of language may enable him to string them together like a bunch of onions, and yet his paper may be a meagre, poor concern, after all. But a judicious well informed editor, who exercises his vocation with a full conviction and consciousness of the responsible duty he has to perform, will conduct his paper with the same care and assiduity, that a clever lawyer bestows upon a suit, or a humane physician upon a patient. Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper is but a small portion of the work. The care, the taste, the time employed in selecting, is far more important, for the tact of a good editor is shown more by his selections than in any thing else; it is half the battle. But (as before observed) an editor ought to be estimated and his labor appreciated by the general conduct of his paper—its tone, its temper, its manner, its uniform consistent course, its aims, its manliness, its courtesy, its dignity, its propriety. To preserve all these as they should be preserved, is enough fully to occupy the time and attention of any man. But if to this be added the general supervision of the establishment which most editors have to do, it will appear that editing a newspaper is no very easy task.

It is stated on the authority of one of the late owners of the *Baltimore Chronicle*, that, since its commencement a few years ago, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been sunk in carrying it on. "This," (says the *Baltimore Post*), is an immense sum, but it will not surprise those who know any thing of the infatuation of newspaper publishing. There is no pursuit in which men embark with so blind a calculation of the chances of success as in this. And there is none which they so reluctantly abandon, even when practical knowledge should convince, that failure is inevitable. Almost every newspaper is gradually, though often very slowly, increasing in patronage, and the publisher is thus lured onward, believing that the struggle, a little longer continued, will place him on a safe footing. And then, when he looks over his books of accounts, and sees what a goodly show his patronage makes, as there exhibited, another irresistible lure is presented, and he struggles on, hoping against hope, and only years of unavailing toil, and too often bankruptcy alone, can convince him of the difference between his income as charged on his books, and as actually received in cash into his treasury."

One Hundred Houses swept off.—The Rev. Mr. Coan, of the Sandwich Islands, in a letter to his brother, published in the *Evangelist*, describes a scene of terror, witnessed one evening at Hilo, during the progress of a protracted meeting, held there in November, as follows:

"I opened the meeting with a sermon from the text, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord." God wrought for us. Hundreds gave evidence of conversion. On the second day, at evening, God came in terror! The sea rose suddenly to the perpendicular height of 15 or 20 feet, and fell in one mountain wave, sweeping away nearly 100 houses, their tenants and effects. All was sudden as a peal of thunder. No promontories were given. None had time to flee. There was no earthquake, and no visible cause of the phenomenon. The scene was awful. In a moment hundreds were engulfed. The roar of the raging sea was deafening, and the loud, piercing cries of distress, were heart rending! Only eleven were drowned; but five have died since of injuries received in the water. Had the catastrophe been at midnight, or had the people been less amphibious, hundreds must have perished. To drown a native of these islands would be almost like drowning a whale; so much are they at home when they are in the water.

The Sailor's advice on Courtship.—My little fair one, as soon as you have entered on board, stand prepared for all kinds of weather, and in every shifting part of the scene, guide your vessel by the rudder of reason. Carefully avoid the rocks of imprudence; run no risk by a prohibited commerce; make no signals nor hang out false colors, but mind to a hair when to traverse or tract, to advance and to retreat, and skillfully steer from the straits of contention. Preserve yourself steady and by a well ballasted head, secure your heart against the top gallant delights of the age, which never fail to engage the fresh water fry, and always remember to keep your rebellious passions under hatches, that they may not make a too frightful explosion and give such a shock to the pillars of wedlock, as would quite discourage your lover, and cause him, with full spread sails, to stand away from the gulf of ruin and destruction.—*Bostonian.*

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Courier* writes that the indemnity paid by the British Government to our Minister in London, for the wrecked American slaves set free some years ago in the Bahamas, averages about \$500 for each.