## Ieffersomian Ricunblican.



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 inserition the same. Aliveraid discount made lo seari)

JOB PRINTEN


pamphlets,
AT THE OFFICE OF THE Love laughs at Locksmiths. tha the other day, in a novel manner. The sto-
reiated in the Pennsylvanian,is that Mr Drake, hter, A my by name, who had given her heart to
ng journeyman carpenter, named E L Hughes, orerburdened with this worid's goods. This
Drake had a decided objection to, and follow-
the old expedient in such cases, he locked Miss up to keep her away from her loving carpen-
On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Drake, on rewith a large roll of bedclothes on his shoul-
Ebony enquired of him if he was the gentleEtony enquired of him if he was the gentie-
who bought the bedding at some place in reply. "I don't buy second hand articles
Juth street," being somewhat indignantily add-
" "nis is not yours, then," suggested the dus-
gente:nan. "No-be off with your dirty lug$y$, and the porter hastened to convey the - dit. arty welcome. On unrolling the counterpane
h covered the parcel, a rery sug piece of
s answering the description of Miss Amy e was found inside. The young lady had
erted this scheme, and with the assistance of
maid, had contrived to roll herself in the bed and thus be conveyed to hers lover. Matri-
al arrangements were being perfected, but r arrived could be madite one, the ind police ofticers and arrest
Mr. Hughes for the theft of a counterpane.-
Mayor, however, discharged the case. inly is the very latest sty
be speedily patented.

## The Pass-word.

Lorer tells a good anecdute of an Irishman
the pass word at the batule of Fo ime the great Saxe was marshal.
The pass word is Saxe ; now dorit forget it,
Sacks! Faith and I will not. Wasn't my
Who goes there !" cried the seatinel, after he
ired at the post.
Pat looked as confidently as possible, and in a
"Bags! yer honor."
A Sermon for Young Ladies.-Dow, Jr., in to young ladies:
My young maidens-I know you all want gel married as soon as you enter your teen
it is beter to remain single and live upo
coid soup of soltude, than to marry misery Wed woe. I have bur a povery strick
un of the majority of ny sex. They a fiated by pride, so fooled by fashion,
or naught., so afraid of the soil on
th they live, so giten to cultivating whis-
and mussachex, white herir nomats are in
ast wretched state for want of weed ing. and
ver-growu with heir, vanity and laziness,
scarcely one in wenty is worth being en.
ted with a wife."
normous Chain-Probably hel largext chain
t sent wot on S ererbidge. England, was man.
tured by Messts. Baily, chain manufactur.

## aday week, to the wharf, consigned to a in Liverpool. It was a lints chatn, and in- ded for the use of an incline; its length was

yarde, or rather more than one and onas.
dor mile, and its weight batout 14 tons. Ii
removed to the wharf in a
removed to the wharf in a wagon draw
eight horses.
he following adveriteoment appears, in the
ny Express: "Wanted $A$ an abte-bodied
on to hold my wiffos ton - $A$ n able-bodied
voable to keep it sill."

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER $30,1848$.
No. 20

| On the Antiquity and use of Beds. <br> It was universally the practice, in the first ages, for mankind to sleep upon skins of beasts. It was originally the custom of the Greeks and | American Antiquities. <br> The first volume of the Smithsonian Institution entitled "Ancient Monuments of the United States," contans the following account of a curious earth- |
| :---: | :---: |


 lax enough to reply-Because the haw cornpels
him. But why, then, is he obliged to pay them?
Because the Moral Law requires it. That this is Because hne Moral Law requifesit That: evident; otherwise the payment of any debt which a vicious
or corrupt legislature resolved to cancel, would cease to be obligatory upon the debtor.
$\mathbf{A}$ man becomes insolvent and is
 therefore, discharges him from the obligation to
pay more. The bankrupt receives a large legacy pay more. The bankrupt receives a large legacy,
or he engages in business and acquires property.
Being then able to pay the remainder of his debts, Being then able to pay the remainder of his debts,
does the legal disclarge exempt him from the obligation to pay them? No: and for this reason,
that the legal discharge is not a moral discharge ; that as the duty to pay at all was not founded pri
marily on the law, the law cannot wartant him in witholding a part.
Ithoiding a part,
It, howerer said, that the creditors have relinquished their right to the remainder by sjgning
the certificate. But why did they accept half the certificate. But why did they accept half
their demands instead of the whole ?. Because they were obliged ta do it ; they, could get no more.
As to granting the certifcate hey do it because to withhold it would be only an act of gratuitous
unkindness. It would be preposterous to say that creditors relinquish their claims roluntarily; for
no one would gire up his claim to twenty shillings no one would gire up his claim to twenty shillings
on the receipt of ten, if he could get the other ten
by refusing 2 man parts with a limb voluntarily, because, hava man partsly lacerated it, hee submits to an ampu-
ing incurable
ton. It is to be remembered, too, that the-necessary relinguishment of half the demand is occa-
sioned by the debtor himself: and it seems very manifest that when a man, by his own act, de-
prives another of his property, he cannot allege phe consequences of that act ha a justification o
withholding it after restoratun is in his power. The mode in which an insolvent man obtain
a discharge, does not appear to affect his subse a discharge, does not appear to affect hiss subse
quent duties. Compositions and bankruptcies,
and discharges by an insolvent act are in this re and discharges by an insolvent act are in this re-
spect alike. The acceptance of a part instead of the whole is not rolumary in either case; and
neither case exempts the debtor from the obligagation to pay if he can,
If it should be urged that when a person intrusts property to another, he knowingly undertakes the
risk of that other's insolvensy, and that, if the contingent loss happens, he has no claims to justice
on the other, the answer is this: that whatever may be thought of these claims, they are not the
grounds upon which the debor is obliged to pay. The debtor always engages to pay, and the en
gagement is enforced by morality: the engagegagementerer is binding, whatever risk anouther
ment theref
man may incur by relying upon it. The cavses which have occessioned a person's. insolvency, a
though they greatly affect his character do not a though they greatly affect his character do not a
fect his obligations ; the duty to repay when he has the power, is the same whether the insolven-
cy were occasioned by his fault or his misfortune.
In all cases, the reasuning that applies to the debt. In all cases, the reasoning that applies to the debt,
applies also to te. interest that acrues upon it
although, with respect to the acceptance of both. although, with respect to the acceptance of both,
and especially of interest, a creditor should exercise a considerate discretion. A man who has
faleded of paying his debts ought always to live with
ars frugality, and carefully to economise, such money
as he gains. He should refect that he is a trus.
tee for his creditors, and that all the needless tee for his creditors, and that all the needles
money which he expends is not his, but theirs. The amount of property which the trading par
of a commercial nation loses by insolvency, is great enough to constiute a considerable nation
al evil. The fraud, too, that is practised under al evil. The fraud, too, that is practised unde
cover of insolvency, is doubtess the, most exten
sive of all species of ptivate robbery. The pro figacy of sompe of these cases, is well knowa to be
extreme. He who is a banktupt wo-day, wiots in the luxuries of affluence to-morrow ; bows to the creditors whose money he is apeading, and ex-
ults in the success and the impunity of his wickor think. but with detestation.. We should n forre sit at the table, or take the hand, of sugh
mana, than if he knew he had got his, money las night on the highway. There is a wickedness i. some bankruptcies 10 which the guilt of ardinar robbers approaches but at a distance. Happy,
such wiekedness could not be practiced with le such impunity! Happy, if Public Opinion supplie the deficiency of the law, and held the iniquity in righiful abhorrence !
Perhaps nothing would tend so effigaciously to dimunish the general exils of ingstivency, as a sound
stage of public opinion respecting the obligation to pay our debts. The insolvent who, with th
ineans of paying. retains the money in his ow
pocket, is, and he should be regarded as being, a dishonest man. In Public Opinion held sucin, on-
duct to be of the same character as theft, probaduct to be of the same character as thef, proba-
by a more powerful motire to avoid insolvency
would be patablisted than would be established than any which now exists.
Who would not anxiously (and therefore, in almost all. cases, successsfully) struggle against in insolvent.
cy, when he knew that it would be followed, if not y permanent poverty, hy permanent disgrace it should be said that to act upon such a systeu huld orerwhelm an insolvent's energies, keep of the benefit of his exertions-1 answer that the evil, supposing it to impend, would be much less
extensive than may be imagined. The calamity being foressen, would prevent men from becoming
insolvent; and it is certain that the majority might have-avoided insolvency by sufficient care.. Be-
ides, if a man's principles are such that he would sides, if a man's principles are such that he would
rather sink into inactivity than exert himself in order to be just, it is not necessary to mould public
opinion to his character. The question too is, not whether some men would not prefer indolence to
the calls of justice, but whether the public should dge accurately respecting what those calls ar che state, and especially a family might lose oc
casionally by this reform of opinion - and so they do by sending a man to Newv South Wales, but
who would think this a good reason for settieg riminals at large? And after alle much more would be gained by prerenting insolvency, than
lost by the ill consequences upon the few who failed to pay their debis.
It is cause of satisfaction that, respecting this ctified state of opiaion, and respecting integrity
private vitue, some examples are offered. Thero one community of Christians which hoids its members obliged to pay their debts whenever they discharge. By this means, there is thruwn over
the character of every bankrupt who possesses operty, a shade which nothing but payment caa with private integgrity of principle) is good-gool, both in instituting a new motive to aroid insol-
vency, and in inducing some of those who do beome insolvent, subsequenty to pay all their
debts. Of this latter effect many honorable instances obsht be given : two which have fallen under, my
obsion, I would briefly mention.-A man had become insolvent, 1 beliere in early life ; his cred-
iturs divided his property amongst them, and gave him a legal discharge. He appears to have formed the resolation to pay the remainder, if his own ex-
ertions should enable him to do it. He procured employment, by which however he never gained
more than twenty shillings a week ; and worked industriously and lived frugally for elghteen years.
At the expiration of this time, he found be had acumulated enough to pay the remainder, and he ent the money to his creditors. Such a man, I of his life, greater satisfaction from the consciousess of integrity, than he would have derived from
expending the money on himself. It siould be told that many of his creditors, when they heard the circumstances, declined to receive the money,
or voluntarily presented it to him again. Oie of these was my neighboorr: he had been litle acastomed to exemplary virtue, and the profiered
noriey astonished him : he talked in loud commendation of what to him was unheard of integity; signed a receipt for the amount, and sent stance may furnish hinis of a useful kind. It was port herself by the protits of a slop.. She however
eccame insolvent, paid some dividend, and re. eived a discharge. She again enterad, and ro ness, and in the course of years had accurnolated enough to pay the remainder of her debts. But he annual income from her saxings was just sufficient for the wants of declining years. Being
thus at present unable to discharge herobligations without subjecting herself to the necessity of obaining relief from others; she executed a will,
irecting that at her death the creditors should be paid the remainder of their demands ; and when she died they were paid accordingly.
"Where any hare injured others in their prop.

 hose who have suffered by them."
.And it is the judgment of this meeting, that
monthly and other meetings ought not to receico allectuons or bequests for the use of the receire
ny or or
 Though legally diseharged by their creditiors: for-
until such prasps have paid the deficiency, their
possessions cannot in equity be considered as theic own."
Official
Official Documents of the Yearly Meeting of

