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THE WHOLE ART OF GOVERNMENT CONSISTS IN THE ART OF BEING HONEST .- Jefferson

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stage drivers employed by the proprie harged 37 1-2 cents, per year, extra.

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AT THE OFFICE OF THE Jeffersonian Republican.

Love laughs at Locksmiths. ne truth of this old adage was exemplified in Philelphia the other day, in a novel manner. The stoas related in the Pennsylvanian, is that Mr Drake, wealthy tobacconist of that city had a charming aughter, Amy by name, who had given her heart to oung journeyman carpenter, named E L Hughes, overburdened with this world's goods. This dr. Drake had a decided objection to, and followthe old expedient in such cases, he locked Miss nan who bought the bedding at some place in "No-take yourself off," was the "I don't buy second hand articles South street," being somewhat indignantly add-"This is not yours, then," suggested the dusgentleman. " No-be off with your dirty lugluggage" to Mr. Hughes, who received it with thich covered the parcel, a very snug piece of oods answering the description of Miss Amy brake was found inside. The young lady had entainly is the very latest style of elopement, and ould be speedily patented.

The Pass-word.

Mr. Lover tells a good anecdote of an Irishman ving the pass-word at the battle of Fontenoy, at e time the great Saxe was marshal.

"The pass-word is Saxe; now don't forget it," id the colonel to Pat.

ort of a whispered howl, replied: "Bags! ver honor."

of his late sermons, gives the following adce to young ladies :

esday week, to the wharf, consigned to a in Liverpool. It was a link chain, and inded for the use of an incline; its length was 10 yards, or rather more than one and onedof a mile, and its weight about 14 tons. It removed to the wharf in a wagon drawn eight horses.

unable to keep it still."

On the Antiquity and use of Beds.

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 Romans. It was particularly the custom of the ancient Bittons before the Roman invasion; and these skins were spread on the floor of their apartments. Afterwards they were changed for loose rushes and heather, as the Welsh a few years ago lay on the former, and the Highlanders of Scotland sleep on the latter to this present moment. In process of time the Romans suggested to the interior Britons the use, and the introduction of agriculture supplied hem with the means, of the neater conveniency of straw beds. The beds of the Roman gentry at this period were generally filled with feathers, and those of the inn with soft down of reeds. But for many ages the beds of the Italians had been constantly composed of straw; it still formed those of the soldiers and officers at the conquest of Lancashire; and from both our countrymen learnt their use. But it appears inspection. to have been taken up only by the gentlemen, as the common Welsh had their beds thinly my up to keep her away from her loving carpen- generally used as bedding even by the gentry; it connects with the table land. mounted on pedestals. This, however, was clearly and boldly defined. age" responded the tabacconist, ending the col- sull continued on the floor among the common height by thirty feet base, at the centre of the prives another of his property, he cannot allege oguy, and the porter hastened to convey the "dir- people. And the gross custom that had pre- body, diminishing toward the head and the tail. the consequences of that act as a justification of hearty welcome. On unrolling the counterpane lower Britons to the last; and these ground slightly curved, and its mouth wide, as if in the oncerted this scheme, and with the assistance of Weish within these four or five ages, and with is four feet in height, and is perfectly regular spect alike. The acceptance of a part instead of er maid, had contrived to roll herself in the bed the more uncivilized part of the Highlanders in outline, its transverse and conjugate diameuilts and thus be conveyed to her lover. Matri- down to our own times. And even at no great ters being 160 and 180 feet respectively. The neither case exempts the debtor from the obligaonial arrangements were being perfected, but distance from Manchester, in the neighboring ground within the oval is slightly elevated; a gation to pay if he canthe twain could be made one, the indignant Buxton, and within these fifty or seventy years, small circular elevation of large stones much ther arrived with two police officers and arres the persons that repaired to the bath are all burned once existed in its centre, but these ed Mr. Hughes for the theft of a counterpane. said to have slept in one long chamber together; have all been thrown down and scattered by he Mayor, however, discharged the case. This the upper part being alotted to the ladies, and some ignorant visitor, under the prevailing im-

ancients lay at meals, were four or five feet have been artificially cut to conform to its outhigh. Three of these beds were ordinarily line, leaving a smooth platform 10 feet wide The debtor always engages to pay, and the enthink, might hope to derive, during the remainder ranged by a equare table, (whence both the ta- and somewhat inclined inward, all around it. with straw or hay, and covered with goat or is not yet known. sheepskins, bædinis strati. In reality, there The point on which this curiosity occurs "My young maidens—I know you all want was no great difference, as to delicacy, between commands an extensive prospect, overlooking get married as soon as you enter your teens; these new beds and the ancient benches; but the "bottoms" at the junction of the three prinit is better to remain single and live upon the custom of frequent bathing, which began cipal tributaries of the creek. The alluvial cold soup of solitude, than to marry misery then to obtain, by soliening and relaxing the terraces are here quite extensive, and it is a mon of the majority of my sex. They are more commodiously by lying along than by sit- them. wer-grown with heir, vanity and laziness, the toga virilis, they were long kept to the an- penetrated in America; -and was conspicuous scarcely one in twenty is worth being en- cient discipline. When they were admitted to in the mythology of the ancient Mexicans, altable they only sat on the edge of the beds of though its significance does not seem to have their nearest relations. Never, says Suctonius, materially differed from that which it possessed sent out of Sterbridge, England, was man. at the table of Augustus; but they were set Celts, and perhaps other untions of the old conmans by degrees carried their dining-beds to this description is the temple of Aubry, in Engthe most surprising magnificence. Pliny as- land, in many respects the most imposing ansures us it was no new thing to see them cov- cient monument of the British Islands. ered over with plates of silver, adorned with It is impossible, in this connection, to trace the softest mates and the richest counterpanes. the analogies which the Ohio structures exhibit Lampridius, speaking of Heliogabulus, says he to the serpent temples of England or to point had beds of solid silver --- solida argento habait out the extent to which the symbol was applied lectos and tricliniares, and cubiculare. We in America, an investigation fraught with the he following advertisement appears in the may add that Pompey, in his third triumph, greatest interest, both in respect to the light any Express: "Wanted-An able-bodied brought in beds of gold. The Romans had also which it reflects on the primitive superstitions

the dead were earried to the funeral pile.

tioned from each other by a curtain.

American Antiquities.

The first volume of the Smithsonian Institution. entitled "Ancient Monuments of the United States," contains the following account of a curious earth-

work in Ohio: THE GREAT SERPENT, ADAMS COUNTY, OHIO. Probably the most extraordinary earth-work thus far discovered at the West, is the Great Serpent, of which a faithful delineation is given in the plate. It is situted on Brush Creek, at a point known a Three Forks," on entry 1,014, near the north line of Adams county, Ohio. No plan or description has hitherto been published; nor does the fact of its existance appear to have been known beyond the vicinity in which it occurs. The notice first received by the authors of these researches, was exceedingly vague and indefinite, and led to th conclusion that it was a work of defence, with bastions at regular intervals-a feature so extraordinary as to induce a visit, which resulted in the discovery here presented. The true character of the work is apparent on the first that the legal discharge is not a moral discharge;

spur of land, rising 150 feet above the level of stuffed with rushes as late as the conclusion of Brush Creek, which washes its base. The the twelfth century; and with the gentlemen it side of the hill next the stream presents a percontinued many ages afterward. Straw was pendicular wall of rock, while the other subused even in the royal chambers of England as sides rapidly, though it is not so steep as to late as the close of the thirteenth. Most of the preclude cultivation. The top of the hill is not peasants about Manchester lie on chaff at pres- level, but slightly convex, and prevents a very ent, as do likewise the common people all over even surface, 150 feet wide by 1000 feet long, Scotland; in the Highlands, heath also is very measuring from its extremity to the point where to withhold it would be only an act of gratuitous

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Drake, on re- and the repose on a heath bed has been cele- Conforming to the curve of the hill and occu- creditors relinquish their claims voluntarily; for urning home, met a colossal son of Africa at his brated by travellers as a peculiar luxury, supe- pying its very summit, is the serpem, its, head no one would give up his claim to twenty shillings a large roll of bedclothes on his shoul- rior to that yielded by down; in France and resting near the point and its body winding on the receipt of ten, if he could get the other ten er. Ebony enquired of him if he was the gentle- Italy straw beds remain general to this day .-- back for 700 feet in graceful, undulations, ter- by refusing. It might as reasonably be said that But after the above period, beds were no lon- minating in a triple coil at the tail. The entire ger suffered to rest upon the ground. The bet- length, extended, would not be less than 1,000 ter mode that had anciently prevailed in the feet. The accompanying plan laid down from east, and long before been introduced into Italy accurate survey, can alone give an adequate was adopted in Britian, and they were now conception of the outline of the work, which is

> vailed from the beginning was retained by the The neck of the Serpent is stretched out and withholding it after restoration is in his power. beds were laid along the wall of their houses, act of swallowing or ejecting an oval figure, and formed one common dormitory for all the which rests partially within the distended members of the family. The fashion continued jaws. This ovel is formed by an embankment universally among the inferior ranks of the of the earth, without any percepuble opening, the lower to the gentlemen, and only parti- pression, probably, that gold was bidden beneath them. The point of the hill, within The dining or discubitory beds, on which the which this egg-shaped figure rests, seems to

ble and the room where they eat were called Upon either side of the Serpent's head ex- ment therefore is binding, whatever risk another ness of integrity, than he would have derived from triclinium.) in such a manner that one of the tend two small triangular elevations ten or sides of the table remained open and accessi- twelve feet over. They are not high, and alble to the waiters. Each bed would hold three though too distinct to be overlooked are yet "Sacks! Faith and I will not. Wasn't my or four, rarely five, persons. These beds were too much obliterated to be satisfactorily traced. unknown before the second Punic, war; the Besides a platform or level oval terrace, and a "Who goes there !" cried the sentinel, after he Romans, till then, set down to eat on plain large mound in the centre of the Isthmus conwooden benches, in imitation of the heroes of necting the hill with the table land beyond. Pat looked as confidently as possible, and in a Homer, or, as Varro expresses it, after the there are no other remains, excepting a few manner of the Lacedermonians and Cretans .- mounds, within six or eight miles -none, per- applies also to the interest that accrues upon it; mendation of what to him was unheard-of integ-Scipio Africanus first made an innovation. He haps, nearer than the entrenched hill in High- although, with respect to the acceptance of both, rity; signed a receipt for the amount, and sent had brought from Carthage some of these little land county, thirteen miles distant. There are and especially of interest, a creditor should exer- it back as a present to the debtor. The other in-A Sermon for Young Ladies. - Dow, Jr., in beds called punicani, or archaici; being of a a number of works lower down on Brush cise a considerate discretion. A man who has stance may furnish hints of a useful kind. It was wood common enough, very low, stuffed only Creek, towards its mouth, but their character failed of paying his debts ought always to live with the case of a female who had endeavored to sup-

on to hold my wife's tongue, she and I be- beds whereon they studied, and beds, whereon of remotely separated people, and especially to pay our debts. The insolvent who, with the Official Documents of the Yearly Meeting of in the origin of the American race.

Rublished by request, "" Dymond's Essays on the Principles of Morality.

INSOLVENCY. Why is a man obliged to pay his debts? It i to be hoped that the morality of few persons is ax enough to reply-Because the law compels him. But why, then, is he obliged to pay them! Because the Moral Law requires it. That this is the primary ground of the obligation is evident otherwise the payment of any debt which a vicious or corrupt legislature resolved to cancel, would cease to be obligatory upon the debtor.

A man becomes insolvent and is made a bankrupt: he pays his creditors ten shillings instead of twenty, and obtains his certificate. The law, therefore, discharges him from the obligation to 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, does the legal discharge exempt him from the obligation to pay them ! No: and for this reason, that as the duty to pay at all was not founded pri-It is situated on a high crescent-form hill or marily on the law, the law cannot warrant him in withholding a part.

It is however said, that the creditors have relinquished their right to the remainder by signing the certificate. But why did they accept half their demands instead of the whole ? Because they were obliged to do it; they could get no more. As to granting the certificate they do it because unkindness. It would be preposterous to say that a man parts with a limb voluntarily, because, having incurably lacerated it, he submits to an ampution. It is to be remembered, too, that the necessary relinguishment of half the demand is occasigned by the debtor himself; and it seems very equally confined to the gentlemen. The bed The embankment is upwards of five feet in manifest that when a man, by his own act, de-

> The mode in which an insolvent man obtains debts. a discharge, does not appear to affect his subsequent duties. Compositions and bankruptcies, and discharges by an insolvent act are in this rethe whole is not voluntary in either case; and

money which he expends is not his, but theirs.

. The amount of property which the trading part I have but a poverty stricken body, put men on trying to rest themselves matter of surprise that no works occur upon of a commercial nation loses by insolvency, is the infirmities of age were now coming on, and great enough to constitute a considerable nationrupted by the miscalled refinements of the ting down. For the ladies it did not seem at . The Serpent, separate or in combination al evil. The fraud, too, that is practised under sufficient for the wants of declining years. Being so inflated by pride, so fooled by fashion, first consistent with their modesty to adopt the with the circle, egg or globe, has been a pre- cover of insolvency, is doubtless the most exten- thus at present unable to discharge her obligations proud for naught, so afraid of the soil on mode of lying; accordingly they kept to the dominant symbol among primitive nations .- sive of all species of private robbery. The proich they live, so given to cultivating whis- old custom all the time of the commonwealth; It prevailed in Egypt, Greece and Assyria, and fligacy of some of these cases is well known to be and mustaches, while their morals are in but, from the first Casars, they eat on their entered widely into the superstitions of the extreme. He who is a bankrupt to-day, riots in nost wretched state for want of weeding, and beds. For the youth, who had not yet put on Celts, the Hindoos, and the Chinese. It even the luxuries of affluence to-morrow; bows to the creditors whose money he is spending, and exults in the success and the impunity of his wickedness. Of such conduct, we should not speak normous Chain - Probably the largest chain did the young Cæsars, Caius and Lucius, eat in the Old World. The fact that the ancient or think but with detestation. We should no themselves and their families; and although they more sit at the table, or take the hand, of such a may have a legal discharge from their creditors, tured by Messrs. Baily, chain manufactur. in imo loco, or, as Tacitus expresses it, ad lecti unent, erected temple structures in the form of man, than if he knew he had got his money last both equity and our Christian profession demand, from whose warehouse it was removed on fulcra. From the greatest simplicity, the Ro- the serpent, is one of high interest. Of night on the highway. There is a wickedness in some bankruptcies to which the guilt of ordinary. robbers approaches but at a distance. Happy, if such wickedness could not be practiced with legal impunity! Happy, if Public Opinion supplied rightful abhorrence!

Perhaps nothing would tend so efficaciously to state of public opinion respecting the obligation own." means of paying, retains the money in his own the Society of Friends.

pocket, is, and he should be regarded as being, a dishonest man. If Public Opinion held such conduct to be of the same character as theft, probably a more powerful motive to avoid insolvency would be established than any which now exists. Who would not anxiously (and therefore, in almost all cases, successfully) struggle against insolvency, when he knew that it would be followed, if not by permanent poverty, by permanent disgrace ! If it should be said that to act upon such a system would overwhelm an insolvent's energies, keep him in perpetual inactivity, and deprive his family of the benefit of his exertions-I answer that the evil, supposing it to impend, would be much less extensive than may be imagined. The calamity being foreseen, would prevent men from becoming insolvent; and it is certain that the majority might have-avoided insolvency by sufficient care. Besides, 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 judge accurately respecting what those calls are-The state, and especially a family might lose occasionally by this reform of opinion - and so they do by sending a man to New South Wales; but who would think this a good reason for setting criminals at large? And after all, much more would be gained by preventing insolvency, than lost by the ill consequences upon the few who failed to pay their debts.

It is cause of satisfaction that, respecting this rectified state of opinion, and respecting integrity of private virtue, some examples are offered. There is one community of Christians which holds its members obliged to pay their debts whenever they possess the ability, without regard to the legal discharge.* By this means, there is thrown over the character of every bankrupt who possesses property, a shade which nothing but payment can dispel. The effect (in conjunction we may hove with private integrity of principle) is good-good, both in instituting a new motive to avoid insolvency, and in inducing some of those who do become insolvent, subsequently to pay all their

Of this latter effect many honorable instances might be given : two which have fallen under my observation, I would briefly mention .- A man had become insolvent, I believe in early life; his creditors divided his property amongst them, and gave him a legal discharge. He appears to have formed the resolution to pay the remainder, if his own ex-If it should be urged that when a person intrusts ertions should enable him to do it. He procured property to another, he knowingly undertakes the employment, by which however he never gained risk of that other's insolvensy, and that, if the con- more than twenty shillings a week; and worked tingent loss happens, he has no claims to justice industriously and lived frugally for eighteen years. on the other, the answer is this: that whatever At the expiration of this time, he found he had acmay be thought of these claims, they are not the cumulated enough to pay the remainder, and he grounds upon which the debtor is obliged to pay, sent the money to his creditors. Such a man, I gagement is enforced by morality: the engage- of his life, greater satisfaction from the consciousman may incur by relying upon it. The causes expending the money on himself. It should be which have occasioned a person's insolvency, al- told that many of his creditors, when they heard though they greatly affect his character do not af- the circumstances, declined to receive the money, fect his obligations; the duty to repay when he or voluntarily presented it to him again. One of has the power, is the same whether the insolven- these was my neighbour: he had been little accy were occasioned by his fault or his misfortune. customed to exemplary virtue, and the proffered In all cases, the reasoning that applies to the debt, money astonished him : he talked in loud comfrugality, and carefully to economise, such money port herself by the profits of a shop. She however as he gains. He should reflect that he is a trus- became insolvent, paid some dividend, and retee for his creditors, and that all the needless ceived a discharge. She again entered into business, and in the course of years had accumulated enough to pay the remainder of her debts. But the annual income from her savings was just without subjecting herself to the necessity of obtaining relief from others; she executed a will, directing that at her death the creditors should be paid the remainder of their demands; and when

"" Where any have injured others in their property, the greatest frugality should be observed by that none, when they have it in their power, should rest satisfied until a just restitution be made to those who have suffered by them."

"And it is the judgment of this meeting, that monthly and other meetings ought not to receive collections or bequests for the use of the poor, or the deficiency of the law, and held the iniquity in any other services of the Society, of persons who have fallen short in the payment of their just debts, though legally discharged by their creditors: for until such persons have paid the deficiency, their diminish the general exils of insolvency, as a sound possessions cannot in equity be considered as their