

aware sold to Nicholas Dupui, had removed and joined the rest of that tribe, on the Susquehanna and Ohio rivers. No reply was received by the Indians to the above letter from Mr. Langhorne, and a second one was addressed in a few weeks to the Governor of the Province, Col. George Thomas, dated 1741, January 3d, Smithfield. "Honored Sir:—We are very much wronged by having our lands taken and settled, and we know not how or what for. We have applied ourselves some time ago to the authority of the Province to Mr. Langhorne, and begged their advice and assistance, but we have received no answer, nor any news as yet. We hope your Excellency will help us, that we may have justice done us according to the articles made between the English and our fathers—which was, if we are right informed to live in brotherly love together, but not as we live now—for we cannot enjoy our birth-rights in peace and quietness—but we are abused as if we were enemies and not friends, for we dare not speak for our rights, but there is an uproar, and in danger of being cut to pieces and destroyed, so that we cannot keep our young people in order, and if we do get an honest man to assist in any thing that we want, he is in danger of his life, as appears now at this time, for here is a great uproar and we know not what it is (for it is very strange, that we may not have an honest man to take our parts in any just cause, but he must be killed or fly his country) so if this practice must hold, why then we are no more brothers and friends, but much more like open enemies—then we shall but ruin and destroy ourselves. It looks very strange, that your Excellency takes any notice of John McMichael, what he says, or what he can do—for he is not a friend to the English nor to us. He is properly a Shawnee, the worst of all Indian nations. He has lived so long amongst them that he has got their own nature. He lives a lazy idle life. He is an intruder upon the proprietaries and us. He buys no land nor settles any for a livelihood, but makes a little improvement and then sells it, and so gets a bottle of rum and other truck, and goes peddling among the Indians for a livelihood. He does no good to himself nor to any body else—now he is afraid he shall lose his way of living, he makes a great uproar, and does not care what he does, so he may be revenged upon us, for we do not intend to let him settle any of our lands any more. Indeed among all the rest that make this uproar, there is not one creditable person; for they think by this uproar, they will scare us to be easy, and let them alone in their wicked ways, to take our land and never give us any thing for it—but we are not willing to be served so—therefore we pray your Excellency will assist us to settle these affairs, so that we altogether may live in peace and in brotherly love, according to our past articles, which were made with our forefathers. We pray it may please your Excellency to send us an answer, and although we be Indians, beg leave to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most humble servants."

Onontassae, Mawenee, Matakera, Cappous, Lasselhawa, Nutimus, Onahackio, Wienhackeme.

With this a petition or letter was sent, setting forth Jacob Sebring to be an honest and true man and John McMichael a very bad man, signed by

Abraham Van Campen, J. P. Jacob Kirkendall, Nicholas Dupui, Jacobus Kirkendall.

We gather from the above, that the natives irritated by the unceremonious manner in which the settlers dispossessed them of their lands, had resolved to expel them by force, unless the Government would redress their injuries. The John McMichael so contemptuously spoken of, is well remembered by some of our aged inhabitants, who agree in the opinion, that his character was such as is represented by the Delawares, to whom he was inveterately hostile—it is through the roving and irregular habits of persons like him, (now called squatters,) that we became involved in Indian wars. Jacob Sebring it appears, had been apprehended on McMichael's testimony, on the charge of fomenting disturbances between the white and red men, and was detained about a year in the prison at Philadelphia. He had probably spoken in favor of Indian rights, or as they express it, had taken their parts—the Low Dutch settlers from the petition above, were also disposed to favor them. McMichael's memory is still preserved in the creek which bears his name.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

A Cow with a Wooden Leg.

A foreign journal mentions that a valuable cow, in consequence of a misstep, or some other unknown accident, fell and broke her leg. The best surgical aid was immediately called for, but on examination it was found necessary to amputate the limb. The operation took place, and the operator succeeded in replacing the leg with one of wood. Since the operation, the cow has recovered her health, has given birth to a calf, and yields her milk as usual.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Philip Vanhorn, a young man in the employment of D. Ryerson, Esq. of this village, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning, the 3d inst.; having been suffocated by the noxious gas evolved from burning charcoal, a furnace filled with which, he had, without the knowledge of his employer, and in entire ignorance himself of its deadly properties, placed in his room when he retired to rest. We trust that this melancholy event may prove a warning to all who use charcoal. Its application to the warming even of well ventilated sleeping rooms is highly deleterious; and in close ones, it operates upon animal life with unerring fatality.—Sussex Register.

Mozart's Requiem.

The last labour of Mozart was a Requiem; one of the most celebrated of his compositions. Many fanciful tales have been written by the imaginative Germans, founded on this circumstance. The following sketch is from the last number of the Musical Magazine.

MOZART'S LAST MOMENTS.

The composer threw himself back on his couch, faint and exhausted. His countenance was pale and emaciated, yet there was a strange fire in his eye, and the light of joy on his brow, that told of success. His task was finished, and the melody, even to his exquisite sensibility, was perfect. It had occupied him for weeks; and though his form was wasting by disease, yet the spirit seemed to acquire more vigour, and already claimed kindred to immortality—for oft as the sound of his own composition stole on his ear, it bore an unearthly sweetness that was to him, too truly a warning of his future and fast coming doom. Now it was finished, and for the first time for many weeks, he sunk into a quiet and refreshing slumber. The apartment in which he lay, was large and well lighted by a window, in a small recess, that opened to the east; near it his couch was placed, a table for writing at his feet, and just before him his favourite inseparable piano. The window was shaded by a curtain of crimson damask; and the sun, which had scarcely attained its meridian, stole through it, there was a rich glow cast upon every object. One beam fell upon the head of the composer, and then passed, apparently to say, "Like this shall your day of life be; bright and glorious; but even so shall it vanish and pass away, though shining in noon-tide splendour." A slight noise in the apartment awoke him, when turning towards a fair young girl who entered, "Emilie, my daughter," said he, "come near me—my task is over—the requiem is finished. My requiem," he added, and a sigh escaped him, as present fame and future glory passed in vivid succession through his mind, and the idea, how soon he must leave it, all seemed, for a moment, too hard to endure. "Oh! say not so, my father," said the girl, interrupting him, as tears stood in her eyes, "you must be better—you look better, for even now your cheek has a glow upon it; do let me bring you something refreshing, for you have had nothing this morning, and I am sure we will nurse you well again." "Do not deceive yourself, my love," said he, "this wasted form can never be restored by human aid. From heaven's mercy, alone, can I hope for succour; and it will be granted, Emilie, in the time of my utmost need; yes, in the hour of death, will I claim His help, who is always ready to aid those who trust in Him; and soon, very soon, must this mortal frame be laid in its quiet sleeping place, and its restless soul return to Him who gave it." The tender girl stood in pallid, though mute distress; not a sigh, not a tear escaped her. The idea of death broke so suddenly on her mind, that it checked every mode of utterance, and she gazed upon his countenance, as in a dream.

Death, at any period of life, wears an awful aspect; but never more so than to the youthful heart, whose every step has been that of health and joy, and whose bounding pulse, yet swayed by hope, had never been chilled by the sorrows, or distracted by the doubts and fears that hang over our earthly existence. Thus it was with Emilie; united by the tenderest sympathy to her father, and living, as it were, in a world of music, no wonder that she beheld death with terror; as the destroyer of her all; of happiness. The dying father raised himself on his couch—"You spoke of refreshment, my daughter; it can still be afforded my fainting soul. Take these notes, the last that I shall ever pen, and sit down to the instrument. Sing with them the hymn so beloved by your mother, and let me once more hear those tones which have been my delight, my passion, since my earliest remembrance." Emilie did as she was desired, and it seemed as if she sought a relief from her own thoughts; for after running over a few chords of the piano, she commenced, in the sweetest voice, the following lines:

"Spirit! thy labour is o'er, Thy term of probation is run, Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore, And the race of immortals begun. Spirit! look not on the strife Or the pleasures of earth with regret— Pause not on the threshold of limitless life, To mourn for the day that is set. Spirit! no fetters can bind, No wicked have power to molest; There the weary, like thee—the wretched shall find A haven, a mansion of rest. Spirit! how bright is the road For which thou art now on the wing! Thy home it will be, with thy Saviour and God, There loud hallelujahs to sing."

As she concluded the last stanzas, she dwelt, for a few moments, on the low melancholy notes of the piece, and then waited in silence for the mild voice of her father's praises. He spoke not—and, with something of surprise, she turned towards him. He was laid back upon the sofa, his face shaded in part with his hand, and his form reposed as if in slumber. Starting with fear, Emilie sprang towards him, and seized his hand; but the touch paralyzed her, for she sunk senseless by his side. He was gone!—With the sounds of the sweetest melody ever composed by human thought, his soul had winged its flight!

The Secretary of War has applied to Congress for about two and a half millions more of dollars to carry on the Florida war, one million three hundred thousand of which is to pay up arrears.

Vote for President and V. President.

We give the subjoined table of votes cast for President and Vice President, from 1796 to the present time, as an article of reference worthy of preservation.

Table with columns for President and Vice President, listing names and vote counts from 1796 to 1840.

An Awful Casualty in New York.

The New York Sun states that about 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the occupants of the house in the rear of 193 Mulberry street, were alarmed by the report of a musket, discharged in the attic room, and on rushing up stairs they found that Thomas Hogan, aged about fifty years, had committed the act of self destruction and was weltering in his blood. Scarcely had the first stunning effects of the sensation caused by this melancholy circumstance subsided, when it was found that the wife of the ill-fated man had swallowed a considerable quantity of a solution of corrosive sublimate, which had been used for destroying vermin, and that she was in the last agonies of dissolution. Drs. Power, J. B. Kissam, &c. were quickly in attendance, but in a very short time the wife was stretched beside her husband, like him a lifeless piece of clay. The coroner was immediately on the spot, and a jury summoned. A great number of witnesses were examined, and it appeared that Hogan, who had been previously married, and had several children by his former wife, had been living very unhappily with his second wife—that they had quarrelled yesterday morning—that on his returning at dinner time they again quarrelled, and that then he had gone to the attic room, and taking a loaded musket that stood in an adjoining closet, had shot himself through the heart. The ball entered in an oblique direction the left ventricle, lacerating the lungs, and after passing through the scapular or shoulder-blade, went by the window.

The New Cabinet and the President Elect.

The Washington Correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes,—"Letters received in the city from Cincinnati, mention the acceptance of the following appointments, if constitutionally confirmed by the Senate."

DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Attorney General. THOMAS EWING, Post Master General. It is thought here that General Harrison upon his arrival will be prevailed upon to tender the following nominations.

JOHN BELL, Secretary of War, and FRANCIS GRANGER, Secretary of the Navy.

It is thought also, that the President elect will be prevailed upon to place THOMAS EWING at the head of the Treasury Department, instead of nominating him to the office of Post Master General. I mention all this, however, rather as public sentiment or common rumor than as a fact known. General Harrison will not be here before the close of the month, and until then but little will be known as to who will receive the nominations. Letters from Cincinnati, also mention the fact, that General Harrison has made up his mind not directly or indirectly to give any opinion, except a negative one, in regard to subordinate officers, before the fourth of March. All letters requesting appointments remain unanswered, and all visitors to North Bend and Cincinnati who have no other object in view than to seek office for themselves or their friends, find a cold reception."

A correspondent of the Washington, Pa. Reporter urges the Hon. Charles Naylor as a candidate for Governor.

TO AVOID DISEASE AND ATTAIN HEALTH IS NOW IN THE POWER OF EVERY ONE.—DR. BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S Vegetable Universal Pills.

Introduced into the United States, May 18, 1835. There has never been an instance of these celebrated Vegetable Universal Pills not giving relief, and perseverance in old, obstinate cases, is sure making a cure, provided nature is not entirely exhausted. They have cured since their introduction into this country at least 20,000—twenty thousand persons—of diseases heretofore always considered incurable. It is only five years since I opened the first office for the exclusive sale of this medicine in New York; yet, in that time I have sold over twelve millions of boxes, and have now eighteen offices for their exclusive sale, at least one in every principal city in the Union, at an expense of nearly forty thousand dollars per year—And with the expenses of advertising, and other incidentals, the sum was a little over One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars for the year 1839; some idea may be formed how the medicine is appreciated from these facts; they are indeed the greatest blessing that ever yet has been bestowed on man.

I have often found persons desirous to know how soon this medicine will cure them. It is impossible to say—it altogether depends upon the state of the blood and humors. One thing may be relied upon—that if the pills are persevered with according to the printed direction which accompanies each box, the cure will be effected much sooner than the patient could have expected. The many lingering chronic diseases we daily see, are owing either to mercury or bleeding, or to not having been properly purged in fevers, inflammations, colds, measles, small pox or lying in. It is utterly impossible for us to attain or keep health without sound purging. We may fasten up the disorder by barks and tonics, but if it be in the body, it must come out before health is enjoyed, and sooner or later it will break out of itself, worse than ever, if this method of purifying the body is delayed too long. No danger can arise from purging with Brandreth's Pills. It has been proved, beyond doubt, that these celebrated Pills and the human body are naturally adapted one for the other. By the use of this Glorious Medicine the contents of humors of the body, can be entirely evacuated, altered, and completely regenerated; and in a manner so simple as to give every day ease and pleasure.

Brandreth's Pills are no less a cure than a preventive of diseases. When we feel dull, pain in the head, back, or side—weariness on the least exertion—it is then we ought to take a dose of these Pills. This will always have a good effect, because it is impossible for pain to be in the body without the presence of those humors which produce it, and it is only by their being forced out with purging that health can be restored.

All that I have been able to ascertain, either by experience or from books has confirmed me in the opinion, that pain, every feeling contrary to health, is produced when the natural outlets of the body become incapable of discharging the corrupt humors generated in the body, as fast as nature requires their expulsion. And that to secure health, we have only to purge ourselves, until health is restored. A practice which experience has established, is fully able to produce this result, without the possibility of any injurious effects. They who have adopted this simple plan have secured the best state of health their bodies were capable of enjoying. The weak have become robust; the robust have become more so. All mankind would be benefited by this practice, except physicians; and they would be bodily, though not professionally.

Let me now recommend two things, never to be tried, and never go to a Druggist for Brandreth's Pills. The first weakens the principle of life, and long keeps the blessings of health from the body. And the last, to purchase a Pill called Brandreth's of a Druggist, is to insure the purchaser a base counterfeit, entirely incapable of producing the beneficial results of the genuine medicine. To insure this it must be purchased of the undermentioned Agents duly appointed by me, and who hold a regular certificate of agency, which is renewed yearly. There is an agent with one of these certificates in every town in the United States. Those purchasing at wholesale, must remember that all my travellers have a power of Attorney, regularly proved to be my act before the Clerk of the county of New York.

The following is a list of names of all the Agents in Monroe and Pike counties.

To purchase of any in these Counties not mentioned in this list will subject the purchaser to sure deception.

MONROE COUNTY.—Stroudsburg, RICHARD S. STAPLES. New Marketville, TROXEL & SCHOCH. Duttsburgh, LUKE BRODHEAD.

PIKE COUNTY.—Milford, JOHN H. BRODHEAD. Bushkill, PETERS & LABAR. Dingsman's Ferry, A. STOLL & Co.

Observe, no pills are genuine sold under the name of Brandreth's in Monroe or Pike counties, except those sold by the above agents. Philadelphia Office, No. 8, North Eighth street. B. BRANDRETH, M.D. December 25, 1840.—1y.

THE CONSTITUTION.

What is that we call the Constitution? The constitution is evidently that which constitutes, and that which constitutes is the blood. We, therefore, know that the blood is the constitution, and that a good or bad constitution is neither more nor less than a good or bad state of the blood. There is no person who, having lost health, does not wish to have it restored. Use then the proper means. Expel with Purgative Medicine all corrupt humors from the body, and the blessing, Health, will be the certain result; for all pains or unpleasant feelings proceed from the presence of corrupt or vitiated humors, which are the real cause of every disease, and therefore the only disease to which the human frame is subject, because they clog up the veins and arteries, and prevent the free circulation of the blood.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills cure this disease: because they remove the corrupt or vitiated humors by the stomach and bowels, leaving the good humors to give life and health to the body. It is morally impossible that they can fail to cure, provided Nature is not entirely exhausted. Dr. Brandreth's Office for the sale of his pills in Philadelphia, is No. 8, North Eighth street. Sold in Stroudsburg, by RICHARD S. STAPLES, in Milford, by J. H. BRODHEAD, and in Monroe and Pike counties, by the agents published in another part of this paper.

Wholesale and Retail CABINET WARE, AND LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Stroudsburg and the public generally, that he has taken the shop recently occupied by James Palmer, on Elizabeth street, nearly opposite the Stroudsburg House, in this Borough, where he intends carrying on the Cabinet Making business in all its various branches.

He shall keep constantly on hand or make to order all kinds of furniture:

Sideboards, Bureaus, Sofas, Centre-tables, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Wash Stands, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

together with every other article usually kept at such establishments; all of which he will sell at the Eastern prices.

As his materials will be of the best quality, and all articles manufactured at his establishment will be done by first rate workmen, he confidently assures the public that his endeavors to render general satisfaction will not be unrewarded.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Chairs, Settees, &c. will be kept constantly on hand and for sale. CHARLES CAREY, Stroudsburg, an. 15, 1840.

CURING PRACTICE.

The principle of purifying the body by purging with vegetable physic is becoming more and more understood as the only sensible method by which sound health can be established. Hundreds of individuals have become convinced of this doctrine, and are daily acknowledging the practice to be the best ever discovered. Now is the unhealthy season when our bodies are liable to be affected with disease; and now is the time the state of the stomach and bowels should be attended to, because on the healthy state of those organs depends the healthy state of the general system; and every one will see at once, if the general health be bad while that remains, local disease cannot be cured.

All the medicine that is requisite to restore the body to a state of health is Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, which have performed cures upon thousands of helpless and hopeless persons, after the usual scientific skill of physicians have consoled them with the assurance that they could do no more. The properties of these Pills as anti-bilious and aperient medicine are unrivalled; all who use them recommend them, their virtues surpass all eulogy, and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing but by removing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humors of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each box, so that every one is his own competent physician. Remember, none are genuine sold by Druggists.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Office in Philadelphia for the sale of his Pills, is No. 8, North Eighth street.

Agents for Monroe and Pike Counties are at the following places.—At Milford JOHN H. BRODHEAD. "Stroudsburg, RICHARD S. STAPLES. "Duttsburgh, LUKE BRODHEAD. "New Marketville TROXEL & SCHOCH.

Stagnation of the Blood.

The repeated changes in the atmosphere, by acting as they do upon the consistence and quality of the blood, give occasion for the most fatal and malignant disorders. The blood from a state of health becomes stagnant and is plunged into a state of corruption. Thus it loses its purity: its circulation is impeded; the channels of life are clogged; the bowels become costive, and if not an immediate attack of some malignant fever, headache, nausea, loss of appetite, and a general debility of the whole frame are sure to follow.

It requires the tempest and the tornado to bring about a state of purity in the ocean, when its waters become stagnant; and it will require repeated evacuation by the stomach and bowels before the blood can be relieved of its accumulated impurity.

Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills,

should be taken, then there will be no danger; because they purge from the stomach and bowels these humors which are the cause of stagnation, cleanse the blood from all impurities, remove every cause of pain or weakness, and preserve the constitution in a state of HEALTH and VIGOR that casual changes cannot effect.

Dr. Brandreth's Office for the exclusive sale of his Vegetable Universal Pills, in Philadelphia, is at No. 8, North Eighth street. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by RICHARD S. STAPLES, in Stroudsburg; in Milford by J. H. BRODHEAD, and in Monroe and Pike counties by agents published in another part of this paper. October 16, 1840.

CARDING AND FULLING.

The Carding and Fulling business, will be carried on by the subscriber at the above named stand and he would be pleased to receive the patronage of his old customers and the public generally. The price of wool carding will be 4 cents ensa or 6 cents trust per pound. Wool or cloth will be taken away and returned when finished at J. D. & C. Malvin's store, Stroudsburg, on Saturday of every week, where those indebted to the late firm, can meet the subscriber and settle their accounts. Bushkill, June 1st. J. A. DEMMIG.

A general assortment of Russia Nail Rods, Band Iron, English Blister, Cast and Sheet Steel, Rolled and Round Iron, for sale by WILLIAM EASTBURN, Stroudsburg, Aug. 14, 1840.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late firm of Stokes & Brown, are requested to make payment on or before the first day of July next, or their accounts will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection. STODGELL STOKES.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.