FOREIGN.

The accounts from England, brought by the late arrivals, are truly exciting, especially so far as Ireland is concerned. The agitation, on the subject of repeal, is more general and formidable than it has ever before been. The immense gatherings in every portion of Ireland—the vast sums daily pouring into the coffers of the Repeal Association—the universal adhesion of the Catholic Clergy to the cause, as recently proclaimed—the open defiance of the authority of the British Parliament by Mr. O'Connel—the pouring in of soldiers to awe the repealers—and the declarations of Wellington and Peel, that the agitation must be met with open resistance—were well calculated to produce great excitement in the public mind.

It is obvious enough that the declaration of the British Government, to which we have alluded, has been received in Ireland with but one feeling. Alluding to the movements in Ireland, the Duke of Wellington in the upper, and Sir Robert Peel in the lower house, declared their intentions of putting down the repeal agitation by force, if necessary.

The moment this reached Ireland, tens of thousands were congregated at Mr. O'Connel's back, and troops are daily pouring in. The sensation which the government declaration of hostilities has produced cannot be described. The most effectual organizations were every where taking place, and the great strides of the repeal agitation were wholly unprecedented. The language of defiance is every day becoming bolder; and at no former period has the repeal agitation looked so formidable as it now does.

The Corn Law agitation is extending in England. In the House of Commons, a debate of four nights had taken place in regard to the speedy repeal of the Corn Laws. During this discussion, Sir Robert Peel made the most emphatic declaration that he contemplated no change in these laws. This declaration has evidently created great excitement out of doors.

The opposition is rapidly increasing; and the friends of the abolition of the Corn Laws now declare that nothing can save them, unless a speedy revival of trade shall have the effect to divert the public mind from the subject.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Below we give copious extracts from our exchanges in relation to the recent treatment of the British towards the inhabitants of the Sandwich Islands. We copy from Bicknell's Reporter:

THE BRITISH AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

About two since we announced that the British under Capt. Paulet, had taken possession of the Sandwich Islands. The news only reached New Orleans on the 22d, by way of Vera Cruz; but many additional particulars are given. Our New Orleans contemporaries are quite indignant at the movement, and denounce it in no measured terms. The entire correspondence between the British and the Island authorities is given. The first letter from Captain Paulet is dated February 11th. In this, he describes himself as having appeared at the Port to afford protection to British subjects, and to communicate with the king in person in relation to certain insults. The king declined having a personal interview, but acknowledged a willingness to receive any written communications, at the same time stating that Dr. Judd had been appointed confidential Agent of the Government.

Captain P. under date of February 17th, said he would hold no communication with Dr. Judd, as he had been the prime mover of the proceedings against British subjects. He demanded compliance with his request for a personal interview before 4 o'clock the next day, and threatened an attack. Certain demands were then made in form—namely, the removal of the attachment upon Mr. Charlton's property, reparation for loss, the acknowledgment of the right of Mr. Simpson to act as British Consul, a guarantee that no British subject should in future be subjected to imprisonment in fetters, unless accused of a crime which by the laws of England would be consided a felony. Also, one or two other points of minor importance. This demand was accompanied with a threat to attack the town at 4 P. M. the next day, if not complied with.

(The correspondence between the proper officers of the Islands, and Paulet, the British captain, which here follows, we omit for want of room.)

The New Orleans Bulletin states that Lord Paulet raised the British flag on the 26th of February last, in honor of the annexation of the kingdom to the British empire, and on the same day notified the Consul of the United States that he could no longer exercise his official functions without being acknowledged by the British Government. The King made a lengthy and formal protest against this proceedure, which has been transmitted to Washington by a special express who arrived in the Architect. Express couriers had also arrived at Vera Cruz for England, to proceed via Havana and the United States.

The Bulletin also states that the French Consul having experienced an indignity at the hands of the British Commander, had sent an express to Admiral Dupier, commanding at the Marquesas group, stating the capture of the Sandwich Islands by the British, and the indignity which had been offered through him to the French Government. The presence of the Admiral, backed by one or two French Frigates, was very shortly expected.

The following comments from the Bulletin, are not without interest:

The Sandwich Islands in many respects, are the most important and interesting group in all Polynesia. They contain about 200,000 inhabitants, rapidly perfecting in the peaceable arts of civilization, and having schools, churches and missionary establishments in every part, planted and supplied almost entirely from the United States. They are situated immediately upon the great maratime highway which divides the three principal divisions of the earth; they abound in good harbors, and are the constant resort of the fishermen of this and other countries, and of commerce generally in those distant seas, for supplies, for safety and for rest.

These Islands were recently recognized by the United States (and by France, also, if we remember correctly,) as an independent nation. An agent sent by the Government of the Islands to this country last fall, was received with attention, and, in consequence of his visit, an appropriation was made by Congress for a commercial agency in return. A commissioner was appointed before the adjournment, and, we believe, embarked some time since. If our Consul, as is reported, was not recognised by Lord Paulet, because he was not accredited to my Lord Paulet's mistress, our special agent, sent out the King of the Sandwich Islands, can hardly expect a better reception.

The Marquesas group, seized by France were not supposed to be of any peculiar value, though they afforded very convenient resting places in the long voyages in those seas. But it seems from avowals recently made in the French Chamber of Deputies, that that group was selected from its proximity to the isthmus through which it is proposed to unite the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific. When the canal is made, the Marquesas will occupy perhaps the most important position in the Pacific, and be second in no respect to any group save the Sandwich.

If the Government of the United States can sit by quietly and see the maratime and commercial nations of Europe divide among them these resting spots, planted by Heaven in the midst of that wide sea for the benefit of the trade and navigation of the whole world, we do not know what outrage or wrong it will not submit to. All these Islands, too, that have been seized—the Marquesas, Tahiti,—and the Sandwich—belong to the coast of this continent, and therefore, upon the principle of Mr. Monroe, in 1823, and recognised at the time, as the true doctrine of this country, ought to be sacred, at our peril, from European agressions.

A letter from Oahu, dated March 6th says "The interests of the United States will suffer chiefly from the occupation by the English of these Islands. Two hundred vessels, under the American flag, arrive here annually. There is now upon the Islands a large amount of American property. In case the canal uniting the two oceans is completed, the future importance of the islands will be immense. The Americans have civilized and planted the commercial interest of the group. It remains to be seen whether the United States Government will acquiesce in a usurpation so destructive to the fruits of American industry."

Erie Canal.—We learn from the Erie Observer, that the amount ($50,000) required to secure the charter to the Erie Canal Company has been subscribed. The observer says that "the Commissioners have certified the fact to the Governor, and in two or three weeks the company will be officered and ready to transact business. There is no doubt that money can be borrowed by pledging the work for its payment. This renders it certain that the canal will be finished. It is supposed that it will be ready by the first of September, 1844."

Sheriff Hart, says the N. Y. Tribune, has somehow arranged his affairs. He is out of jail and exercising the functions of his office. The business of the office has somehow been put in charge of one of his sureties, a capable, upright and every way responsible man, and that it is now in a train of adjustment. It is said the defalcations of the Sheriff will prove much less than has been reported, and that ultimately all will be paid.

Death of Noah Webster.—Noah Webster, L. L. D. and popularly known as the great American lexicographer, died in New Haven, on Sunday evening, the 28th of May, at 8 o'clock. Dr. Webster has been a long time before the public as a prominent individual in the various departments of social life. He was early distinguished as a political writer of great ability, and he afterwards engaged in the business of public instruction. His publications, as valuable assistants in the work of education, were widely known and favorably received. In 1807, he entered upon the arduous task of compiling a new and complete Dictionary of the English language, which, after various difficulties and discouragements, he succeeded in completing for publication in 1828.

TO FARMERS.

We find the following useful suggestions in a late English paper:

"It is well known that in a close stable, where there are a good many horses, there is a very pungent smell, affecting the eyes, and nose more particularly when the stable is being cleaned out. This smell is occasioned by the flying off of amonia, which is the very essence and value of manure, and which volatilizes or flies off at a very low temperature—even the warmth of the manure in a stable will send it off, and it it goes off in great quantities by the common heat of the manure in a farm yard, whether thrown in heaps or not. There, is, however, a very cheap and simple remedy for this. Before you begin to clear out your stable, dissolve some common salt in water, if a 4 horse stable, say 4 lbs. of salt, dissolved in two buckets of water and poured through the nose of a watering pan over the stable floor an hour or so before you begin to move the manure, and the volatile salts of amonia will become fixed salts from their having united with the muriatic acid of the common salt, and the soda thus liberated from the salt will quickly absorb carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda. As this is the most powerful solvent of all vegetable fibre, and seeing that all manures have to be rendered soluble before they can act upon vegetation, it will be at once apparent that the carbonate of soda so introduced must be a most powerful and valuable agent.

A NEW WONDER.

Our age is full of wonders and improvements as the world is of people. Every department of the economy of life—the subtler sciences as well as the moral practical systems—has some great Invention to boast of, surpassing all that even the dreamer had imagined. The last wonder is that of *the man who don't sleep!* His name is Gourlay, and he lives in Boston; and he details his 'experience' in one of the Medical Journals, something after this fashion: He was forty years old before he began to think of doing without sleep. The first trial he made was on a voyage over the Atlantic, and, in this voyage which lasted *only* forty two days, he did not sleep a wink! This was the mere commencement—so he took a good nap, and made a second trial. This time he did not sleep for three years! He took laudanum to induce sleep, drank whiskey, &c., but without effect. He has now been five years and six months without sleep! His health, which had not been good, on account of an attack of the eyrisipelas, is now improving, and as soon as he can take exercise, he thinks he must recover.

Mr. Gourlay's plan has one great disadvantage; and that is in not being able to get sleep at all; and, to say the least of sleep, he shouldn't wholly disregard it. For instance, an afternoon nap of a few months in the hot season, would at least be a proper tribute to 'auld lang syne,' We should fear the fate of the man who had the cork leg, which moved with springs, and (says the tradition,) ran off with him entirely—we should fear *too much walking*. But, after all, Mr. Gourlay's plan nas several decided merits. To a watchman it would be immense: He could walk about, in all weather, with his eyes as wide open as an owl's, spying out all sorts of mischief. To gentlemen who go to balls, and parties, and pay late attentions of that sort, it would be of powerful importance. To Students, and other weak people, who sit up o'nights, and sometimes get their hair singed by a too *close* devotion to the midnight oil, we earnestly commend Mr. Gourlay's plan. The only ones to whom it would be superlatively pleasant would be the sleepers at Churches, and Lectures, who frequently wake up to find a hundred eyes fixed upon them, and are remarkably gratified on recovering their sense of hearing to find the speaker alluding to their unfortunate foible. On the whole we think Mr. Gourlay's plan is one that deserves to be examined wide awake.

The factory girls at Steubenville, Ohio, have struck for higher wages.

EASTON
BOOK BINDERY.

The subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed his bindery to No. 19 Northampton street, a few doors below his former stand, where he will do

Ruling and Binding

in all its various branches at *fair prices.*

BLANK BOOKS

ruled and bound to any pattern at the shortest notice, also

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

rebound in the best manner. The following blank books always on hand,

Day Books, Journals, Ledgers, Invoice and Receipt Books, also Memorandums

of every description,

COPY AND CYPHERING BOOKS.

All orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention.

HENRY HAMMANN.

Easton, April 19, 1843.

NO HUMBUG

The Bankrupt Law is Repealed,

AND WE MUST SELL.

If Property will not bring its full value, it must sell for two thirds, according to Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania.

The subscribers have been for the last eighteen months, building and fitting up their establishment, with machinery for the prosecuting of their business, which they have completed, and in full operation. They now have on hand and intend keeping a general assortment of

Ploughs, Lumber Wagons, Pleaure Carriages, &c.

got up in the best manner, which they offer cheaper for ready pay, than can be purchased at any other establishment in this country.

The following is a list of prices, they offer to the public, for cash, approved paper, or in exchange for Farmers produce----particularly straw---at the highest cash prices.

Light and fancy spring wagons, from	$60 00 to	$110 00
Two-horse Lumber wagons,	50 00 to	60 00
Do do do with bodies, whipple-trees, and neck-yoke, from	60 00 to	70 00
A first rate article of Ploughs, of all descriptions, in use in this Country, from	4 50 to	5 60
Best side-hill Ploughs for		6 00

Plough Shares 2s. 2s. 6d. and 3s. Side-hill shares and shares with cutters for 3s. 6d. Other plough Castings at the same rate.

ALSO:

Corn Cultivators, Plough Clevices, Sleighs, Sleigh Shoes, Wagon Boxes, Churning Machines, Castings and Mill Irons

of almost every description, both wrought and cast, on hand and made to order. All kinds of TURNING, of wood and iron, and repairing of wagons, Carriages, &c. &c. neatly executed at the shortest notice, at reduced prices.

These are the times for bargains and those who doubt it, can satisfy themselves by calling on the subscribers.

ROYS & HELLER.

Milford April 12, 1843.

JOHN H. MELICK,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

STROUDSBURG, PA.

Informs the public generally, that he still continues the above business in all its various branches. He has on hand at all times an assortment of

Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

which he is determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

The attention of the public is particularly called to his assortment of

SPECTACLES AND GLASSES

for nearsighted and old persons—plain white, green and blue glasses. No charge will be made for showing them, if he cannot suit, no harm done.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!

Brass eight day Clocks for	$14 00
Do thirty hour do	9 50
Wood do do from	$4 to 6 00

ALSO, an assortment of

WATCHES,

all warranted good time keepers, or will be repaired gratis.

Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry

repaired at the shortest notice.

ALSO, an assortment of *MAPS* of the United States and World, varying from $1 62 1-2 to 2 50---large size.

Violin Strings of all sizes---best quality.—Call and see for yourselves.

March 22, 1843.

STROUDSBURG

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

The subscribers take this method to inform the public generally, and Millers and Farmers especially, that they have taken that convenient

Foundry and Machine Shop,

adjoining Jacob Singmaster's Tannery, and would be thankful for any patronage extended towards them, and respectfully announce that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line of business in the best manner and with despatch. They will manufacture

MILL GEARING

for Flour and other Mills, together with Castings of every description turned and fitted up in the best possible manner. We feel confident in our ability to execute all orders with which we may be entrusted in a workman-like manner. Particular care will be taken to employ none but good workmen in the different departments of the establishment, and no pains will be spared by the proprietors to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with orders for work.

BRASS CASTINGS;

such as Spindle Steps, Shaft and Gudgeon Boxes, &c. will be made to order. Old Copper and Brass taken in exchange at the highest price. Patterns made to order.

Threshing Machines & Horse Powers

of the most approved construction, will be furnished to order at the shortest notice.

Wrought Iron Mill Work

will be done on the most reasonable terms, and all kinds of smith work.

The best kind of Sled Shoes and polished Wagon Boxes will always be kept on hand.

Ploughs of the most approved plan will be kept on hand, and an excellent assortment of Plough Castings which they offer for sale to Plough makers.

HAYDEN & SCHLAUGH.

April 26, 1843.

NOTICE.

A Petition for Discharge and Certificate under the Bankrupt Law, has been filed by

Abraham Marsh, Weaver, Monroe,

And Friday the 28th day of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. is appointed for the hearing thereof, before the said Court, sitting in Bankruptcy, at the District Court Room, in the City of Philadelphia, when and where the Creditors of the said Petitioners, who have proved their Debts, and all other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why such Discharge and Certificate should not be granted.

FRAS. HOPKINSON,
Clerk of the District Court.

Philadelphia, May 3, 1843.—10t.

Second Volume of the Magnet.

DEVOTED to the investigation of Human Physiology, embracing Cephology, Phrenology, Pathetology, Physiognomy, Psychology, Neurology, Electricity, Galvanism, Magnetism, Light, Caloric, Life.

BY LA ROY SUNDERLAND.

The design of this popular and interesting work, is the investigation of all the laws which appertain to Human Life, and which are concerned in the production of those states of the Mind, called Somnambulism, Insanity, Dreaming, Second-Sight, Somnimpathy, Trance, Clairvoyance, and various other Mental Phenomena, which have hitherto remained shrouded in mystery.

Its pages are enriched with Essays and Communications, detailing Facts, illustrating the Science of Cephology, which teaches the influence and susceptibilities of the Human Brain, and the method of controlling its separate organs by Patheism; together with such information as may assist in the most successful application of this wonderful agent to Diagnosis—the Delineation of Character—and the relief of human suffering.

The Second Volume will be commenced in June, 1843, in large octavo form, and issued monthly, on the following

TERMS:

I Two dollars in advance, will pay for one copy for the year; or sixteen copies of any one number.

II For Six Dollars, fifty copies of any one number; or four copies for one year.

III For ten dollars, ninety copies of any one number; or seven copies for one year.

IV For Fifteen Dollars, one hundred and fifty copies of any one number; or twelve copies for one year.

V To the trade, they will be put up at Nine Dollars per hundred, when one hundred copies are ordered at one time, with the cash in advance.

Agents must state distinctly, what the money sent is designed to pay for; whether for an entire volume, or for so many single copies of one number.

As these terms are low, the Publishers cannot doubt but Agents will see the justice of giving special attention to what follows:

All payments must be received by the Publisher before each number is sent out the Office.

All payments must be remitted free of postage, and in Safety-fund money, or its equivalent in this city.

Agents must give particular instructions as to the manner in which they may wish each number forwarded.

* * * Every Editor who shall give this Prospectus (including this paragraph) six insertions, shall receive the Magnet for one year, from June, 1843, provided the papers containing this notice be forwarded, marked to "the New York Card, New York City;" and provided, also, that these conditions be complied with before January, 1844.

JOB WORK

Neatly executed at this Office.