The Easton Gazette.

Next door to Campbell's Drug Store,
EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1858

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ Communications, the effect of which is to promote private interest, are charged for at the rate of 50 cents per square.

☞ Obituary Notices exceeding six lines in length, are also subject to a similar charge.

☞ For terms of subscription and advertising; see first page.

☞ Accounts of over six months standing are chargeable with the usual interest.

☞ Books received by mail will be promptly noticed under the editorial head.

ENNESS, who escaped from the penitentiary last week, after the most rigid search had been made for him, was found on Sunday morning last concealed in a space which there is between the bake oven and the next room, nicely stowed away. After he was captured, his new resting place was searched and found to contain one small oval looking glass, a cotton handkerchief, a lot of bagging, three felt hats, two water buckets, three suits of clothing made from materials used in the penitentiary, one large flask, a pop bottle, one prayer book, entitled St. Vincent's Manual, a string of Catholic beads with a large cross of the crucifixon attached, a rope intended to scale the wall with, a lamp to read by at night, and a large box which he had to sleep in.

LAST OF THE VIGILANTS.—The New Orleans *Crescent* speaks of the condition of some of the late Vigilants of that city as being in a horrible condition. That a large number, consisting mostly of Irish and Dutch, had been concealed for some time in a swamp near the city, and almost on the verge of starvation, being afraid to go into the city. Owing to their doings on the eve of the late election, they taking the law into their own hands, they felt, no doubt, deserving of punishment, and were afraid to show their faces in the street, lest the requirements of the law should be meted out to them. A short sketch of the "swampers" may be found on our first page.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—We have received a copy of the thirty-fourth annual report of the American Sunday School Union for 1858. We have not had time to examine it minutely, but in looking over its pages our eye fell upon the receipts of the Missionary department.—For the fiscal year ending Feb. 28, 1858, the Society have received from legacies $4.470; from donations and collections $60.605.14. The legacies fell short of the last year $64.758.7. The receipts in donations and collections fall short of the last year about $12.377.23, no doubt owing to the financial crisis. A number of other items of importance might be culled from the report had we time.

THE Farmers Association of Bayside, in this county, have resolved that the following be the prices paid for hands during this harvest: For cradlers, per day, $1.50; for binders after cradlers, 62½ cents; for binders after reapers, 75 cents.

The farmers in several other counties have passed similar resolutions. Those of Kent have determined $1.50 to be the price for cradlers and 75 cents for binders. For cradling oats $1.00, binders 62½ cents.

Dorchester. $1.50 for cradlers, and 62½ for binders.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. C. C. Cox, assisted by Drs Jenkens and L. C. Cox, amputated, a few days since, the arm of James Warner, at Easton Point. It was taken off at the elbow joint. Mr. Warner has for about a year been laboring with a disease in the joints of his hand, and it became incurable—hence amputation was necessary. He is said to have stood it remarkably well, being a man of about 60 years of age. He is doing well, and bids fair to recover.

MR. CRITTENDEN'S RECEPTION.—Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky, was handsomely received by the citizens of Cincinnatti, on his return from Washington after the adjournment of Congress. The reception committee was composed of citizens from Newport, Covington, and Cincinnati, accompanied by a throng of people, who met him at the depot, and saluted him with deafening cheers, and national airs by the band in attendance.

THE AMERICAN BANK AT BALTIMORE.—The Baltimore papers contain notices of the closing of its doors by the Bank bearing the above title. It only went into operation in April last, under an extension of the act of of the Maryland Legislature in 1856. An assignment of its effects has been made to WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Esq., as trustee, for the benefit of its creditors and stockholders.

HARVESTING.—A great many have been cutting their wheat this week. Next week and the first of the week after will be a pretty general harvest. Some are afraid that their wheat is much injured by the scab and rust, while others believe there will be better crops made in this county, than has been generally estimated.

THE FOURTH.—As yet we have heard of no preparation being made to celebrate the Fourth of July in Easton—not even the burning of a little powder by Capt. Hopkins' long gun. Is this day, which was looked upon once by every lover of freedom, with such interest, to pass away, as it has done for several years past, without having any to-do, than the mere closing of stores, and those who did not choose to go a fishing or some other such sport, lounging about on goods boxes or sleep off the day. How different are the feelings of the American people of 1858 from those of 1776, when it was declared by the signers of the declaration of Independence to be necessary to dissolve the bands which connected this fo the old country, "and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of natures God entitled them." Their hearts burned with zeal and energy for their country's welfare, and no doubt ours would do likewise were it to become *really* necessary, but let us keep in remembrance and annually celebrate in a becoming manner, this glorious day. Let us have some display then in Easton of the patriotism which has been bequeathed by our forefathers.

Where is our Young Men's Christian Association? Do they intend to be laggard on such an occasion? That the Association combines talent enough there is no question, therefore let there be an oration or something of the sort.

Below, we give from the pen of a South Carolinian, a just tribute to Maryland soldiers for their genuine courage and great firmness during the great struggle which caused the Fourth to become such a memorable day:

THE OLD MARYLAND LINE.

BY JAMES HUNGERFORD.

The heroes of New England have often times been sung,
The warriors of the North have heard their praise in numbers rung,
The old Virginia Cavaliers, the gallant and the true,
And Sumter's men and Marion's, have had their poet's too—
Of all who fought in freedom's war, to win the land from wrong,
The sons of Maryland alone have ne'er been named in song.

And yet the true historian their deeds of valor tells,
And on their dauntless chivalry, with lingering, fervor dwells;
And strange it is that poesy, that easily is stirred
To give her songs where'er deserved as freely as a bird,
Should fail to sing when even prose their daring deeds inspire
To borrow from the nymph of song her words of liring fire.

In the battle of Long Island, when the right had lost the day,
The sons of Maryland withstood the fury of the fray*;
And as a rocky barrier impedes the torrent's course,
For hours their small battalion checked a tenfold British force;
And when by overwhelming odds, obliged their ground to yield,†
Each Marylander bore a mark of honor from the field.

On distant Camden's fatal plain, when all the rest had fled,
They followed still with dauntless front, where'er their captain led;
And, while the crest of brave DeKalb shone in the van of fight,
No soldier thought of yielding—they never dreamed of flight;
And when that hero leader fell, e'en with his latest breath,
He spoke his ardent love for them, the brave and true to death‡.

On the glorious field of Cowpens, where Morgan proved so well,
To the brave but cruel Tarleton he was not invincible,
'Twas there that stout old Maryland, with bayonets levelled low,
Drove from the field, with mighty charge, in panic routs the foe;
And, says the admiring writer, who chronicled the fight,
"Each daring son of Maryland fought like a mail clad knight."§

But why rehearse their battles? On hill, and plain, and dell,
Wherever freedom's fight was fought, these valiant soldiers fell;
And still, wherever flashed their blades, or heard their guns to ring,
Was valor shown, the loftiest bards might well be proud to sing.
Then honor to that noble land—let patriot voices join—
THREE CHEERS for BRAVE OLD MARYLAND, and for he gallant line.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

* When it was discovered that the Americans were outflanked by the enemy, Gen. Washington detailed the Maryland line to keep the British in check till the rest of the army could be withdrawn to the main land.

† They retreated only when ordered to do so, and every man who escaped death was wounded.

‡ I regretted to see, upon the monument raised to DeKalb, in the Presbyterian Churchyard, in Camden, no allusion to the brave men who stood by him to the last, and whom he praised with the latest words. But the Maryland line need no monumental stone to record their valor.

§ The language used is: "The Marylanders fought like so many armed knights."

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 11, 1858.

BOOKS.

Arthur for July has been received, and as it ever is, is a welcome visitor. Its reading matter is gotten up in fine style, engravings and fashion plates unsurpassed, and take it as a whole, it is of much worth to the literary world $2 a year. T. S. Arthur 323 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The Ladies' Wreath, by John Scovell, No. 8 Spruce street, New York, is also at hand, and as usual presents a very neat appearance.

Graham's Magazine, for July, is magnificent in engravings, fashion plates, read-matter, &c. Graham's is an old and well established work. And all who read, down to our school children are acquainted with its merits.

A PORCUPINE KILLED.—Mr. George Hinkle shot on Saturday last, a few miles east of this city, a full-grown porcupine.—These animals are rarely to be met with in this region, and this fellow might indeed be termed a stranger.—*Cumberland Civilian.*

ANOTHER PETTY THEFT.—Some one probably to make provision for the Circus, opened the desk of the County Clerk, a few days ago, it being unlocked, where he usally kept small change in order to conveniently make change for those paying him money, and a lot of small coin taken off, with two marriage licenses. The lock of the desk of one of his under clerks, was also nearly ruined from being attempted to be forced open. This was done, it is supposed, while the clerks were up in the Court room.

PROCEEDINGS OF TALBOT COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1858.—Hon. Richard B. Carmichael presiding.—James L. Martin, State's Attorney. S. T. Hopkins, Clerk. O. P. Sparks, Sheriff.

State vs. Ann M. Faulkner, presented for cruel treatment towards Rosa Brown.

State vs. Moses Bright, from Dorchester, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Jno. T. Moore—verdict guilty.—Hambleton, Powell and Jump for defendant

Monday—State vs. Dennis, Bright, f. n., from Dorchester, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill Jno. T. Moore—verdict guilty. Hambleton, Goldsborough and Jump for defendant.

State vs. Nathan Tue indicted for killing Henry Warner. Proposition by the prisoner's counsel to swear the jury and take a verdict of murder in the 2d degree, acceded to by the States' Attorney.

Tuesday—License to John Miller, f. n., to keep a gun.

Application of Jas. Reddie to become a citizen of the United States.

State vs. Hammond Trippe for assault and battery on F. Blungard—acquitted.

State vs Moses Young—indicted for store breaking and stealing. Not guilty. Hambleton for defendant.

State vs. Lucretia Pennington—indicted for stealing money. Not guilty. Goldsborough, Powell and Jump for defendant.

Thursday—License to Geo. Martin to keep a gun.

Nicholas Cooper admitted as a citizen of the United States.

License granted to Levin Jackson to keep a gun.

Moses A. Bright, sentenced to serve in the penitentiary for 10 years. Dennis Bright for 6 years. Nathan Tue 12 years. Nathan Tue, slave, was valued at $450

Court adjourned until 21st day of July.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Philadelphia on the 15th inst., for the protection of American labor. Among the many resolutions passed, we give the following:

Resolved, That it is the determination of this meeting to labor for the restoration of the system so long and so ably advocated by those great men, Clay, Webster, Clayton and others that system which gave to the country the universal prosperity which existed here in the closing years of the tariffs of the 1828 and 1842.

Resolved, That regarding the real interests of all portions of the Union as being in perfect harmony with each other, we invite the co-operation of our fellow citizens of the North, the South, the East, and the West, in this effort for the final establishment of that industrial independence, the desire for which it was that prompted to the declaration of political independence in '76.

Resolved, That in a change of policy we see the only course through which our political system may be preserved, the experience of all nations proving that protection to the people is, in fact, protection to the government itself.

Resolved, That this is our fixed determination, at all future elections, to give our votes to such candidates, and such only, as shall prove themselves prepared to give their aid to measures looking to securing to the American laborer a market to his labor.

Resolved. That a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, is all that is required for electing a Congress; composed of men whose honesty shall repel corruption from among themselves—whose firmness shall compel economy in the administration of the government—and whose patriotism shall lead them to give to the rights of their countrymen that consideration which is now so utterly denied them

Resolved, That the Chairman be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of 76 persons, charged with the duty of taking measures for carrying the above resolutions into effect, and thus co-operating with our fellow citizens, throughout the Union, in the effort to establish a real independence.

BLACK MAIL BANK NOTE REPORTERS.—We observe quite a business is going on in New York, among a set of sharpers, in issuing documents in the form and style of a Bank Note or Finance Reporter. Their plan of operation is to write to the cashier of such banks as their fancy may light on, inviting an interview, or wishing to be *made satisfied* that their bank is worthy of a quotation in their valuable Reporter; or in the absence of this, a demand in the shape of a loan is made for $500 or $1.000. In the event of a refusal, these gentlemen of finance issue their black mail sheet, containing some awful bank disclosures, or *beware of such and such* banks. The public should be aware of these Bogus Detectors, and take no Reporter that is not corrected by some responsible business firm, either in New York or Philadelphia. We understand some applications to various Bankers, made by these New York sharpers, are being collected and will appear in public.—They will show their mode of financiering, and in many cases their success, which will be apt to dampen the impudence of these public imposters.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Persons subscribing to a Counterfeit Detector should be careful to take none but such as are issued by responsible publishing houses, such as that of T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of this city, whose Detector is corrected by the well known house of Drexel & Co., bankers of this city.—*Phila. Eve. Bulletin.*

The Calcutta "Englishman" says that the case of the ex-King of Delhi has been forwarded to the Court of Directors for final decision.

A woman was kicked to death by her brutal husband in New York, on Saturday, he being drunk at the time.

News Items.

More Outrages on American Vessels.

The mail steamer Black Warrior, J. W. Smith, commander, from New Orleans the 12th and Havana the 15th, arrived at New York late on Saturday night.

The United States steamers Fulton and Sea Witch had been cruising for the Styx and Buzzard, but had not fallen in with them.

The American shipmasters in Havana were to hold a meeting on the 15th, to pledge themselves to sustain the Sickles resolutions and to make arrangements to put their vessels upon a footing to resist insolence and assault upon the high seas.

THE AMERICAN BARK MARION.

The special correspondent of the New York Herald communicates the following intelligence: "Captain James H. Salter, of the American bark Marion, has sworn before the American Consul, at Sagua la Grande, to the statement here subjoined: On the passage of the bark Marion from Havana to Sagua la Grande on the 17th of May at 11 A. M., a British man of war steamer called, to my best knowledge and belief the Styx fired a gun, and soon after came within hail, and ordered me to heave to, which I did, at the same time setting my colors. An officer on board of the steamer asked me the name of my vessel, where from, where bound, &c. I responded, and then asked them if they had got through.—To which question receiving no reply, I filled away and stood on my course.

On the 22d of May, at 11 P. M., a strong breeze blowing from northeast by east at the time, and being under single reefed upper courses and mainsail brailed up, on account of heavy squalls passing during the night, within three miles of Key Verde bank, standing off shore, a shot was fired across the Marmion's bow, and soon after a boat came alongside. As soon as the boat arrived within hail I asked what boat it was and received in response that it was a man-of-war's boat and was ordered to back my main yard, which I complied with. My vessel at the time being in ballast, drifted at the rate of two and a half miles per hour towards shore. The officer commanding the boat came on board, when I asked him if he came on board to take charge of the American bark Marmion, and he replied in the negative. Whereupon I filled away to keep off shore. The officer then came aft on the poop, demanding in an authoritative tone the name of the vessel, where from, where bound, her owners, and the flag under which she sailed, and other similar questions; furthermore insisting upon seeing the colors, which were shown to him after the various questions had been answered.

After the officer had exhausted his catalouge of questions, I inquired of him to what man-of-war and nation he belonged; in answer to which he informed me that he belonged to her Britannic Majesty's war steamer Buzzard. I therefore protested against their proceedings as illegal and unauthorized, by causing useless detention when the ship was in a dangerous position, putting in jeopardy the lives and property under my charge—to avail myself hereafter for indemnity. The mate, Wm. Archbold, who refused to submit to the violent taking in of the flag of the U. Stateson the Cortez, was on board the Marmion as mate, and had approved himself a good and efficient officer under all circumstances.

THE SEIZURE OF THE CORTEZ.

By this arrival there is also a very full abstract of the testimony of the officers, crew and passengers of the American schooner Cortez, seized by the British gunboat Forward, and attempted to be confiscated as a slaver. The British officers are charged with committing gross outrages on these parties, besides robbing them of all their valuables.

THE BARK LOUISA.

Another correspondent says: I chanced to meet to-day Capt. T. A. Masson, of the bark Louisa which arrived last evening from Cardenas. About 2 o'clock, P. M. yesterday, when he was about off Matanzas he was fired into several times with shotted guns by a fore and aft schooner bearing the Spanish flag, but whose shots failed to reach the Louisa. The schooner was right in the wake of the bark, and, being kept there the latter kept in her course and outsailed her assailant.

Capt. Masson says that, although the schooner had the Spanish flag hoisted, he believes she was an English vessel, and had he possessed but one gun he would have love to and sunk her.

From Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—A despatch from Leavenworth, dated the 18th, received at Booneville per the U. S. Express, says that parties had arrived there, having left Camp Scott on the 22d of May, en route for Independence.

The Leavenworth times contains a letter from Fort Bridger, May 21st, which says that Brigham Young's principal Mormon elders had consented to deliver themselves into the custody of the United States marshal, to await a trial, provided that they were tried by a jury in no way connected with the army.

The party of Mormons arrived at the camp were in a half starved condition.—They belonged to the faction opposed to Brigham Young, and represented the Chuch to be torn by dissensions. They wished to return to the United States.

The reception of Gen. Johnston's commission as brigadier general had caused much satisfaction to the army.

Gov. Cumming says it may be regarded as safe for emigrants from the United States to proceed to California via Salt Lake, the road being entirely open.

Captain Newton, of the Engineer Corpse had reached Camp Scott, and reported that a permanent post is to be established at Fort Bridger, of which Col. Hoffman would take command.

Tornado in New York.

New york city was visited on Monday by a terrific tornado and thunder shower. It only lasted thirty minutes, but in that short space of time it did a great deal of damage. It began about ten minutes before four o'clock in the afternoon. More houses were injured, more trees uprooted, and more awnings blown to strings than ever before by any one storm in this city. Ten or fifteen large size trees were torn up by the roots and prostrated in Union Square alone, a church in Fifty-fourth street was nearly demolished, carts and carriagees, with their contents, were actually capsized in the streets by the force of the wind, chimneys were blown down, blinds torn from their hinges, signs and awnings scattered in wild confusion in every direction; brick and wooden houses, in a number of streets, were more or less damaged—some very seriously; vessels forced from their moorings and blown into the river: the American Flint Glass walls partially demolished at Hunter's Point, killing two men and wounding seven; shrubbery in hundreds of gardens utterly prostrated, and the streets flooded with water so that they looked like running rivers. New York was, in fact, submerged for about half an hour.

MR. LUMSDEN AND THE NEW ORLEANS VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—We have more than once condemned the partisanship of the telegraphic reports sent from New Orleans during the brief existence of the Vigilance Committee there. It now appears that they were even worse than partizan, and were made the vehicle of personal attacks and slanders. One of these reports represented that Mr. Lumsden, of the New Orleans Picayune, was arrested by the vigilants and kept in confinement several hours, he having been "drunk and disorderly around the vigilants' camp."—Quoting this despatch, the New Orleans Crescent says:

We have characterized the above as infamous, and we so still characterize it. So far as it relates to Col. Lumsden it is basely and malignantly infamous and false.—The facts of the case are simply these:—In the morning, Col. Lumsden, in company with several influential gentlemen, repaired to the camp of the vigilants to see if some amicable arrangements could not be made, whereby the threatened effusion of blood might be prevented. They failed, and the party returned up town. Afterward Col. L., alone and unarmed, repaired to the seat of "vigilant" war, with the view of attempting something on his own account. He was passed through the lines and into the arsenal without difficulty or molestation. After getting inside, to his surprise, he was arrested, and detained for about half an hour. He was neither "drunk" nor "disorderly," nor did he do anything unbecoming a gentleman or a good citizen.

We trust our Northern contemporaries will give this brief explanation a wide circulation, and thus repair a cruel calumny that has been wantonly circulated about an honorable member of the press. Our cotemporary of the Picayune is anything but the person represented by the telegraph.

BORROWING MONEY IN TIME OF PEACE.

The New York Herald, (the mouth piece of Mr. Buchanan in New York,) thinks it "positively monstrous"—"absolutely unheard of that the United States, should run into debt and contract loans in time of perfect peace." And yet to this condition has the country been reduced under the administration of President Buchanan, and the rule of the democratic party. But the Herald endeavors to extricate the President from all responsibility for this "monstrous" state of affairs, by asserting that "he has inherited his predecessors." "The government deficit," (says that paper,) "which is the crowning embarrassment of his administration at the present crisis, is a legacy from Pierce and Fillmore." We think that it would puzzle the editor of that paper to prove this position. Mr. Buchanan, on coming into power found the public treasury full to repletion—so much so as to be considered a grievance—and the question was, how it should be exhausted of its surplus funds. This question was soon solved.

Extravagant Government contracts—the marching of an army against Utah in the dead of winter—the losses consequent upon that march—the seizure and appropriation to their own use by a democratic Congress of the public funds—and the general corruption which has prevailed—aided somewhat, it is true, by the late revulsion in monetary affairs—soon brought the treasury to its present exhausted and bankrupt situation. It is ridiculous to attempt to trace the origin of the present condition of the treasury back to the administrations of Presidents Fillmore and Pierce. It is attributable to the blundering, plundering and extravagant course which has been pursued by President Buchanan and the rulers of the democratic party. A system of bargain and sale of votes has been repeatedly charged against members of Congress by the Herald—and recent expositions prove that men high in office have stooped to the meanness of participating in speculations at the expense of the public treasury. It is not surprising, then, that the treasury should become insolvent under such a pressure. Indeed, we think that the declaration of a member of Congress was not far wrong, in which he pronounced the present government of this country the most corrupt one on the earth.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

TREMENDOUS WHIRLWIND.—*A Herd of Cows in the Air.*—This recent whirlwind at, and in the vicinity of Colesville, Md., was the most singular phenomenon, according to accounts, we have ever read of. The Rockville Journal says further about it that there issued from it a black smoke which darkened the atmosphere One gentleman saw a herd of cows apparently up in the air, and there is every reason to believe that they were blown a quarter of a mile.—It is said that the horizon was filled with fragments of clothes, shingles, limbs, etc. It rushed on at this rate till it reached the Patuxent river and there its course was suddenly arrested.

A NEW CENT.—A specimen of a new coin of one cent denomination has been issued from the mint at Philadelphia. Something of this kind is much needed to take the place of that abominable abortion, the one cent coin of 1857. The new cent piece like the other, is of nickel, and of the same size; it has the head of an Indian girl upon one side, and the words United States of America, with the date. Upon the reverse is a wreath, surmounted with a shield, with a bunch of arrows entwined at the bottom, and the words one cent in the middle of it. The workmanship, as well as the design, is beautifully executed.

The storm of Saturday last was very severe in the vicinity of Annapolis, destroying fences, trees and the growing crops.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

A large meeting of the people of Delaware was held at Dover on the 10th inst. It was composed of persons anxious to form a new party to expose the misrule and evil tendencies of the present locofoco party, and was gathered together out from the ranks of the Democrats, Old Line Whigs, and Americans. The views of the meeting may be gathered from the following *Platform*. George P. Fisher, Eqr., of the Dover Bar, was chairman of the committee which introduced the Platform:—

1. *Resolved*, That this party shall be called the "PEOPLE'S PARTY." Its Platform shall be as follows:

2. Devotion to the Union of the States.

3. The expenses of the General Government should chiefly be borne by the duties on foreign imports; and in laying such duties the principal of the Home Valuation should be adopted, discrimination should be made for the purpose of affording just PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY and that we are OPPOSED TO DIRECT TAXATION.

4. In the formation by the people of a territory, of their political institutions, the voice of the *bona fide* inhabitants should be fairly ascertained; and the proposed new State should not be admitted into the confederacy unless Congress is convinced that her Constitution expresses the actual will of the people is, in our judgement, by first submitting the Constitution to a vote of the people.

5. Disclaiming all hostility to aliens as such, and especially an account of their religious faith we yet declare that some proper legislation should be enacted by Congress to protect the institutions of this country from foreign criminals and paupers.

6. The nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, not needed to pay off public debts, should be divided among all the States, old as well as new, upon equitable principles.

The Platform was adopted in sections, by acclamation indeed with more unanimity than was ever before evinced by any party in adopting a platform.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—*Description of the Spectacle.*—The news by the steamer Vanderbilt announced another eruption of Mount Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples. A correspondent of the London Times thus describes it:

"We had to part with our horses and proceed on foot, and had not gone over 300 or 400 yards from where we left the horses when we came up to an enormous mass of hot lava rolling onwards towards the Somma, and we now became aware we were now in the immediate neighborhood of a considerable eruption; our anxiety now became great indeed, and we pressed forward and presently arrived at a wonderful scene. The entire or lower part of the great cone of Vesuvius appeared on fire, and thick masses of smoke were thrown up, mixed with red-hot stones and flakes of lava; travelling over a most rugged way of old lava, we made our way up to the point whence the stones, lava, and smoke seem to rise in greatest quantities, and we arrived on a rise just over the greatest fissure.

It is difficult to explain our feelings on beholding this wonderful and unexpected sight; we here found several guides, and from them we learned that about 9 o'clock A. M. that morning a number of small craters and fissures had suddenly opened and lava had commenced pouring out.

It was now nearly 5 o'clock, and we went quite close up to the largest crater, which we were enabled to do, as the wind blew steady and strong down the valley, and thus got within eight or ten yards of the next open: from this we counted five or six distinct fountains of fire, the largest putting forth volumes of smoke, stones and lava; from another a literal fountain of burning matter was ejected, and from all lava and smoke poured forth in greater or less quantities, the whole torrent of lava uniting into a regular stream of red burning liquid pouring down the incline side of the valley. After viewing it for an hour, the party returned; but up to May 27th the eruption was still increasing.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Condition of the Blood.—As the blood, and the blood alone, sustains and renovates every part of the living system, it is manifest that no medicine which does not reach the circulation can exterminate disease. Professor Holloway claims that his Pills operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially upon the whole mass of the blood, venous and arterial, nor can we question the fact when we see dyspepsia cured, liver complaint arrested, the oppressed lungs brought into healthy play, and every physical function renewed and strengthened by their agency. That their regulating and purifying effect tends to promote long life, as well as to expel disease, there cannot be a reasonable doubt. The family that has them not lacks a "material guarantee" of health and life.

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, June 23, 1858

WHEAT—About 6,000 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

Good to prime	118a$120
Red—good to prime,	$103a$104
CORN—White and yellow,	75a78 cents
OATS—	38 cents

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.

WHEAT—White,	100$115
" Red,	93a$103
CORN—for yellow,	71 a 72 cts.
OATS—	40 cts

Deaths.

SEYMOUR.—Near Easton, on Thursday last, after a lengthy illness, Susan Ann, consort of Mr. George Seymour, in the 17th year of her age.

SIGYTHE BLADES—English Grain and Grass Blades; also sneaths and stones—for sale by (june 26) H. C. MACKEY.

FLOUR.—Gambrill's Family, Extra and Superior Flour, warranted, always on hand and for sale for *cash only* on delivery.
june 26 G. C. MACKEY.

☞ *THE LOVERS* of good Chewing Tobacco will find a very superior article at my store.
june 26 JOHN GOLDSBOROUGH.

FLY NETTS—A superior article of Cotton and Thread Horse Netts, in store and for sale by (june 26) G. C. MACKEY
N B—A general supply of Whips

NOTICE.

THE notes given for the purchase at the Vendue at "Fair View," will be due on the 1st day of July, and have been placed for collection in the Bank at Easton.
june 26-2w THOMAS P. WILLIAMS.