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THE KENT NEWS.

THE NEWS.

CHESTER TOWN, Md.

Saturday Morning, May 12, 1855.

☞The weather continues dry, and all kinds of vegetation here is suffering greatly for the want of rain.

THE LEVY LIST.—The Commissioners will close their levy list, for Kent county, on Wednesday next.

FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling house, barn and out-buildings, on the premises of Wm. T. Spry, between Chester Ville and Georgetown X Roads, were destroyed by fire on Friday last. The barn contained a large quantity of corn, wheat and farming implements which were consumed. The fire was caused by a coal, being dropped from a pipe, in the stable yard, by the overseer. Loss about $3000, insurance $600.

ANOTHER.—About 400 cord of wood and a large number of chesnut rails, belonging to Edwin Wilmer, Esq., at Wilmer's Point, were destroyed by fire on Friday last.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The Asia arrived at Halifax on Monday last, with later and important news from Europe, a summary of which may be found in another column. TheBaltimore Patriot says: It is now certain that the Vienna Conference did not accomplish the purpose for which it assembled—and the war with all its horrors, will be lengthened out, the Good Being only knows to what period of time. What aspects it will assume, and what its results may be, are for the future to divulge. It is rendered probable, however that all Europe and a portion of Asia will be involved in the struggle. It is not improbable that Russia, Prussia and Austria, who are *natural* allies, will be found co-operating together. Persia, it is said, has already given in her adhesion; an alliance, by the way, which is certainly better for than against Russia. Who, then, can predict the result? England and France are indeed powerful—powerful in their resources, in the skill and bravery of their officers and men—but so are their enemies in all these respects, and their encounters must be like Greek meeting Greek. But there are those who look beyond the mere clashing of arms, the fall of fortresses, the terms dictated by potentates, the partitioning of territory and the setting up of metes and bounds—they look to some great demonstration on the part of the great Ruler of the Universe—to the fulfilment of the prophecy. Well, it may be so. Some great result will follow so great a struggle—and that result might be the annihilation of the Turkish Empire, and the replacement of God's ancient people in the land which they loved so well, and which has been so long desecrated by the foot of the despicable Musselman.

THE CROPS.—The Strasburg (Pa.) Bee of the 5th says:

The appearance of the wheat fields have undergone a great change for the better, within the last few days, and the farmers speak encouragingly of the prospect ahead. The grass is also growing finely, and if the present favorable weather continues, there will be an abundance of food for both man and beast.

NO MERCY FOR SEBASTOPOL.—The London Times is in a rage at the obstinate resistance of the Russians at Sebastopol, and thus cries out for vengence:

Never was there a town so little entitled to mercy as Sebastopol. It is no ancient city that has grown up under the influence of arts and manufactures, and is threatened with destruction because its evil destinies have made it a fortress. It has been built for the purpose of menace and attack upon an offending neighbor; it is the instrument as well as the symbol of aggression. To destroy it would be a signal service to humanity—one of those catastrophes of war at which the statesman and philosopher might equally rejoice.

JUDGE CONSTABLE.—The Sun says:—Hon. Albert Constable, accompanied by Lloyd W. Williams, Esq., who joined him some three weeks since in Charleston, arrived in that city, from Florida, where he has spent some two weeks.—He returns home in a very delicate state of health, and his physicians charge him to observe the strictest quietude and to avoid all business excitement as his only hope of recovery.

MORE FOREIGN PAUPERS.—The American Consul at Antwerp has given information to the Collector of Customs at New York City, that a Belgian ship, containing from three to four hundred passenger—a large number of which are PAUPERS—had just sailed from Antwerp for New York. This is very consoling information at this particular time, when many of our own poor, who are industrious and virtuous, find it a difficult matter to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Highly Interesting News!

Sebastopol Still Holding Out—Peace Negotiations Totally Broken Off—A Protracted War in Prospect—The Bombardment Progressing—Sanguinary Conflicts—The Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas on their way to the Crimea—Prince Menschikoff not Dead—Austria supposed to be about uniting with Prussia in favoring the cause of Russia—Breadstuffs Advanced—Improvement in Cotton—Consols Declined.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool, arrived at Halifax at 10 o'clock last night, with Liverpool dates to the 25th of April, being five days later than the dates by the Atlantic.

The Asia passed the steamer Baltic on the 29th off Tuskar.

The steamer Herman sailed from Southampton for New York on the 23d ult.

A LONG WAR IN THE PROSPECT.

The Vienna conference having totally failed in leading to anything on which might be based prospects of peace, appearances at present indicate only a protracted war in the prospect.

The dates from the Crimea are to the 19th ult., from Lord Raglan, and to the 23d from the Russians, via St. Petersburg.

The bombardment was still continued, without any decisive results, but with great loss on both sides.

The French exhibition opening has been postponed from the 10th to the 15th of May.

Since the breaking up of the Vienna conference there have been several supplementary meetings of the four powers without any definite result. The plenipotentiaries assembled on the 23d, and signed the protocal of the last conference. Subsequently another meeting of the four powers was held at the request of Prince Gortschakoff, when further inadmissable popositions were made by Russian plenipotentiaries, and rejected by France, England and Turkey.

The general tone of opinion in England is that the war must continue for a lengthened period.

The London Times speaks of the policy of the new Czar as more audacious than his father, and is so regarded throughout Europe.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

There is nothing definite known relative to the condition of the siege. The general impression is favorable to the success of the allies, but the Russians returned their fire in a spirited manner.

A dispatch received at Brussels reported the suspension of the bombardment, but the report was not credited.

The advices from the Crimea states, under date of April 4th, the bombardment is being continued night and day from five hundred guns, each firing 120 rounds per day.

The Mamelon tower had been silenced and some of the Round tower guns dismounted but the Redan and Garden batteries keep up a heavy fire. There is no immediate prospect of an assault being attempted.

During the night of the 14th a most sanguinary battle raged between the Russians and French, in which the latter destroyed the Russian rifle ambuscade in front of the Malakoff tower.

April 17th.—A despatch to the French Government says the fire of the French batteries maintains its superiority. They have sprung a mine before the flagstaff battery at a distance of 50 meters, thereby opening a new paralell which has been successfully joined to others.

From the 12th to the 14th the French loss amounted to 300 men.

April 19th.—The French Minister of War learns that the allies were still advancing, and were consolidating their position. On the night of the 17th the Russians made a strong sortie, but were promptly repulsed.

Prince Gortschakoff's account of the same date as the foregoing, says the allies fire is growing less violent.

The Russian batteries replied successfully, and on the 17th the Russians made a successful sortie and destroyed the enemies' most advanced works.

The loss of the garrison during the past few days has been inconsiderable.

The magnetic telegraph is now complete from Leuden to the Crimea, except a few miles between Bucharest and Ruschuck, but the British Goverment retains exclusive use of it.

The Dukes Michael and Nicholas were again on their way to the Crimea.

Prince Menschikoff is not dead.

RUSSIA.

The Petersburgh Journal contains an imperial rescript expressing the Emperors satisfaction at the defence of Sebastopol, and hoping that Menschikoff's health will soon be restored, bestowing upon him and his descendants a palace at St. Petersburgh.

TURKEY.

Mehemit Ali, the Sultan's brother-in-law, has been arrested and sent to Sinope, charged with being troublesome.

OPERATIONS ON THE BALTIC.

The blockade of the Leiban has been announced from the 17th, and all ports from that to the entrance to Riga from the 19th of April.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Berlin correspondence says that it hardly admits of a doubt that an approximation of views has taken place between the Austrian and Russian courts, which bodes no good to the Western Powers. Baron Hess with the whole Austrian staff, would proceed to Galacia on May 2d, but only to review the Austrian army, which he says cannot be ready to take the field before August.

Persia openly avows her adhesion to Russia.

Trade in India was dull and money was scarce. The Chinese insurgents had evacuated Shanghai.

A Russian frigate had been wrecked near Japan.

The ratification of the American treaty with Japan was concluded at Samoda on February 21st.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Parliament much energetic questioning of the ministry had taken place respecting the war, the scope of all the questions being to hasten matters.

Sir George Grey stated that authority had been given the Governors of the British American provices to enlist men for the regular army, but not for the foreign Legion.

Mr. Roebuck's committee continued to investigate the management of war.

The Duke of Newcastle's testimony tended to exculpate himself.

Notice had been given of an intended motion for the adoption of a system of decimal coinage; and to unite in a Congress to establish a uniform decimal system throughout the world.

Some interest had been excited by a report that an American squadron was about to make a demonstration against Cuba.—It was not thought that war between Spain and the United States would essentially add to the present complications of European politics.

FRANCE.

It is still reported that Napoleon would take command of the allied army in the Crimea, but the report was not generally credited.

It has been officially stated that the contemplated departure of the Emperor for the Crimea had been postponed for a short time.

General Firey has been appointed to the command of Algeria.

BELGIUM.

The new ministry have declared their intention to adhere to the principles of free trade.

SPAIN.

Some advantages are granted to the foreign import trade, and consular forms are to be simplified.

ITALY.

The Sardinian ministry has resigned.—The cause is unknown. General Durado has been appointed to form a new ministry.

The English ship Croesus, from Genoa for the Crimea, with Sardinian troops, was burned without loss of life.

RAIN AND THE CROPS AT THE SOUTH.—The Southern papers are in estacies at a delightful rain in that region last week. The Augusta (Ga.) Republican of Friday says:

"Yesterday evening, between six and seven o'clock, we were visited with a hail shower, which terminated in a good steady rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and at the time we write it gives promise to continue falling for some time. This section of Georgia has been materially injured by the drought, but we trust this rain will extend far enough to revive the almost sinking hopes of our agriculturists."

The Columbia (S. C.) Times of the same date, reports a heavy fall of hail and rain in Chester district on Wednesday night last and adds:

"At this present time of writing a very gentle and genial shower of rain is falling. The heavens, in every quarter of the compass, are overcast with thick clouds, the vivid lightning is flashing almost incessantly, and every sign gives a gratifying promise of an abundant fall of rain. It is greatly needed. From various sections of the State we have received gloomy accounts of the wheat and oat crops, which have suffered greatly for want of rain.—The early wheat, we fear, is past resuscitation. There are complaints, too, of the bad stands of cotton and corn."

The drought in Louisiana continued at last accounts, and the crops are represented as suffering terribly. The Alexadria (La.) Democrat of the 26th ult., says:

"The heat is intense thus early, and all hope of rain is well nigh abandoned. We might say the crops were suffering, but this would not be proper, as we have no crops to suffer. Never in the history of this parish has such a calamity befallen agriculture. Everything is dried up, parched, ruined."

TRIBUTE TO CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—A gentleman who was present during the arguments of counsel in the case of Powell, recently tried and acquitted before the U. S. Circuit Court, was struck with the appropriate and eloquent tribute paid by Mr. Z. Collins Lee to Chief Justice Taney, and has communicated the passage as he recollects its passage to us; so deserved by the distinguished jurist referred to:

"In this sacred temple (said Mr. Lee,) our client will find a refuge from the malicious and false accusations which have pursued him. *Here*, in this high Court, over which presides the most eminent judicial officer of the Union, prejudice, falsehood and passion cannot enter and survive. *Here*, the scales of Justice, in his hands, are so firmly held that not a cloud can obscure their brightness, nor the fall of a feather disturb their perfect balance without the notice and rebuke of his discerning eye and unbiased judgment. Well, then, may we congratulate the accused on his trial in such a Forum."

☞Ex-President Fillmore arrived in Boston on Saturday evening, and took lodgings at the Revere House. The Courier says he is in excellent health and looks robust. He will take passage in the steamer Africa for Europe, on Wednesday.

Death of Prominent Individuals.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—Ex-Governor Seabury Ford, died at his residence at Burton yesterday.

MACON, May 7.—Hon. Walter T. Colquitt died at his residence this morning.

THE VINEYARDS OF CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Buffum, in his speech in California Assembly, wherein he proposed to exempt California wine from the provisions of the prohibitory liquor law, gave the following interesting statistics concerning the culture of the vine in that State:

"In Los Angelos county—the vineyard of California—there is already in cultivation as many acres covered with the vine as there are in the whole of the great State of Ohio, the pioneer in the wine manufacture of the United States. In Los Angeles the number of bearing vines amount to 800,000; the number of acres under grape culture is 1,500; the quantity of wine which can be made to the acre is 400 gallons; the amount of capital invested in the grape culture $1,000,000, and the number of persons engaged in the various branches of the business is 4,000. Thus, these 1,500 acres only under grape culture can produce 600,000 gallons of wine annually, which, at two dollars per gallon, will yield in this single district the annual income of $1,200,000. If there are in this State but 250,000 acres of land which can be brought under grape culture, they would produce 100,000,000 of gallons of wine annually, which at one dollar per gallon, would yield the enormous annual revenue of $100,000,000.

☞In the reply to the card of Archbishop Hughes, asking a suspension of public opinion for ten days, when he will be prepared with the proof of Senator Brooks' falsifying, the Senator gives his assent in the following paragraphs at the close of his letter:

But, as three weeks have not afforded time enough to prove "Senator Brooks is a man of falsehood," the Archbishop now in "A card to the Public," desires "the citizens of New York and of the United States," to suspend their judgement for "*ten days or two weeks longer.*" By all means. As many days or weeks as you please. Confined to my room for some days past, by an illness contracted in Albany, I shall be better able to meet you then than now, though, if God give me strength, I am ready now to meet you, step by step, and day by day, as long as you please.

I have two or three letters more in preparation as to your property and practices in regard to it, in and out of the city, which, as convenience may suit me, I may or may not publish in advance of your promised concentrated labor of "ten days or two weeks" against me.

KOSSUTH ON THE VISIT OF NAPOLEON III. TO ENGLAND.—Kossuth has written an unusually bitter letter, even for him, in relation to the visit of Napoleon III. to England. He calls the reception a "comedy." The letter appears in the New York Times. Kossuth salutes Austria as follows:

"That Austria, sir, which means the Hapsburgs, whom I, a plain, unpretending citizen, weighed in the hollow of my hand just seven years ago; the very existence of whom depended on a breath of mine; whom I saved with ill-fated generosity, fool as I was to trust a king's oath; whom the people of Hungary has humbled to the dust, unarmed, unprepared, forsaken, and hermetically secluded as we were; those Hapsburgs whom the Czar propped up for a while, but to whom no aid, no combination can impart vitality, and whom the very hand of the Eternal has doomed to certain destruction. It is this Austria, sir, which strikes terror to the adventurer who carved his way through all the bloody horrors of December, and through unscrupulous perjury to a throne; this Austria, sir, to which the Cabinet of St. James bows with fear; this Austria, whose finger pulls the leading-string on which France and England are hooked in the camp and in the councils alike."

PRESIDENCY OF LIBERIA.—The presidential election in Liberia was to have taken place on the 1st inst. President Roberts had declined a re-election. Edward J. Roye and Stephen A. Benson were the opposing candidates. Roye, some ten years ago, was a barber at Terre Haute, Ind. and on emigrating to Liberia became a successful merchant at Monrovia. He has been a member and speaker of the House of Representatives of that Republic; was a candidate two years ago for the presidency against President Roberts, and is now editing and publishing a paper in that country. He is said to be a pure African. Benson emigrated to Liberia when a child. He is the principal merchant at Bassa Cove; has filled the office of judge of one of the highest courts of Liberia, and is now vice-president of the Republic. He is represented as a man of talent, and of great popularity.

ANTICIPATED TROUBLE IN BOSTON.—The amendedMaine law of Massachussetts goes into operation on the 20th inst., and as its provisions are of the most restrictive character, fears are entertained in Boston of open resistance if not riot and bloodshed. The Times of that city says there is a secret organization of 1,700 men pledged to resist the law, and that the first gallon of liquor destroyed by the authorities will be the signal for action. The Mayor, however, seems determined to enforce the law, and has issued his proclamation calling upon the citizens to observe its provisions or take the consequences.

MORTALITY AMONG THE COWS.—The Cleveland (O.) Plaindealer, says:—We have it from authentic sources that the scarcity of food for stock in Trumbull, Geauga, Ashtabula, Portage and Summit counties has been so great that a most unparrallelad loss has occurred among the stock of cows of the dairymen. More than four thousand have died in the county of Trumbull alone, and from all accounts the number lost on the Western Reserve will not fall short of sixteen thousand.

Minister Soule and Secretary Perry.

There is a question of veracity between these two "dignitaries." Mr. Soule has had his say about the course of his Secretary of Legation, which we, weeks or months ago gave to our readers. Mr. Perry now claims a hearing, and it is no more than fair that he should have it.—In a recent letter he denies ever having played false to Mr. Soule, or as Mr. S. charges, wrote one thing to the government and another to Mr. Soule. He denies, indeed, that he ever addressed Mr. Marcy, or any other person, on the affairs of the Legation, while Mr. Soule was at its head. After Mr. Soule's resignation, however, and while he was discharging the duties *ad interim*, of Minister, he adopted such a course as his better judgment dictated and he conceived the true interest of the United States demanded. For that course he holds himself responsible to the government and country at large, and not to Mr. Soule.

"I performed my duty towards America (he says) as I was able in the difficult circumstances in which I was placed.—Events will prove whether I performed it well or ill. If my judgment was differed from that of Mr. Soule as to the policy which ought to be pursued here, I am responsible for its justness or its error not to him, but to the government and to the country. I certainly did not conceal my opinions upon affairs, either from Mr. Soule or the Secretary of State, nor did I hesitate to speak them to the Spanish government whenever I thought that course necessary for the interests of the United States, guarding always the letter of the directions of Mr. Soule, as far as possible, from respect to the dignity he enjoyed, and holding up that dignity in the presence of the Government and people of Spain, then highly incensed against him, on all occasions and in every manner.

THE LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN CLARK—*Further Particulars.*—It was stated under our telegraph head, yesterday, that the schooner John Clark, Capt. McRay, had been wrecked on the passage to Jacmel, and that out of seven on board, five perished from hunger. We have since received the following additional particulars:

When the vessel became a complete wreck and full of water, the men were left without food or water, but on the next day obtained a keg of crackers that were wet with salt water, after which got a bucket of vinegar, some shark liver oil and some camphene; the latter made them stupid and feel as if the were on fire.—The 5th day after the catastrophe the captain, mate, steward and two men died, and the two remaining men had nothing to eat eight days previous to being taken off; those that died went crazy previous to death. They also state that they saw two different vessels, one of which, a fishing schooner, came so close to them that they could see the man at the helm; the other so close that they hallooed to them; so that the vessel hove to, and came close up under their lee, and after surveying them put their helm hard up and bore away without offering any assistance; all were living at that time, and but for it being before daylight could have read her name, as her letters then were indistinctly visible; the weather was good and nothing to hinder them from saving all hands. The names of the two saved are Robert McRay, (Captain's son,) and Charles Lowell.

THE EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.—A patent has been granted to Wm. Loughbridge, of Maryland, for a method of extinguishing fires by an arrangement of pipes and other apparatus, by which water may be forced, at a moment's notice, from a reservoir or fountain to any part of a city, town or district, to extinguish fires by means of a stationary steam or other engine. The same arrangement admits of necessary supply of water for other purposes, domestic and manufacturing, without interruption, during the time it is used for the fire. It will, probably, not be long before it will be found useless to carry fire engines, to the place of conflagration, Stationary engines, worked with steam, will answer instead. Water may be forced through them any required distance, and be equally efficient in subduing the flames.

NOVEL AERIAL VOYAGE.—The New Orleans papers have an account of the most successful ærial voyage performed by a balloon, with five persons it it, including some members of the press. The balloon started on the evening of the 30th, and went three hundred and ten miles in six hours, landing its passengers at Fort Gibson, and then took a fresh start on another voyage. This would almost seem to realize the hopes of ærial navigation, except that a balloon, with its great bulk and no power of motion except in one direction, from its levity can have no more force to navigate the air than a cork can navigate upon the water. It merely floats in the direction the atmospheric current carries it.

END OF THE QUITMAN EXPEDITION.—It is stated that at a meeting of the Cuban Junta, held at New Orleans on the 20th ult., General John A. Quitman handed in his resignation as commander in chief of the expedition which has been so long organized aganist Cuba. All of the American officers who held commissions in this Quitman army have also resigned, and the cause of Cuba is in the hands of the Junta. Thus ends the Quitman expidition, an end which, it is alleged they attribute to the determined opposition of President Pierce and his cabinet.

Death Penalty Abolished—Five Men Drowned.

BOSTON, May 9.—The bill abolishing the death penalty in this State passed the House to-day.

During the gale of yesterday a fishing boat was upset in the harbor, and five men were drowned.

W. H. SEWARD.—The paper that asserts this man was elected to the Senate of the United States by the American or Know Nothing party puts in circulation as base an untruth as is possible for man to invent. The American party opposed Mr. Seward every way; and the Americans of the Senate, headed by Mr. Brooks, who has so cornered the Archbishop in the controversy about the church property, fought against the adherents of Seward to the very last moment. We unhesitatingly assert, and stand prepared to prove, that a great majority of the votes cast against him were those of the American party, and that no one voted for him but expelled members of the Order.—This falsehood we hope is now nailed to the counter, and will not be revived, we hope, even if its future reiteration only proves how low Cæsar has fallen.—*Balt. Clipper.*

MARYLAND PILGRIM'S CELEBRATION.—The Leonardtown Beacon contains the general order of H. G. S. Key, Esq., Chief Marshall of this celebration, which takes place in St. Mary's county on the 15th inst. He states that intoxicating liquors will be excluded from the ground, that a public dinner will be given, and urges visitors to join the ranks in the procession, not to trespass on the adjacent premises, and generally to conduct themselves with strict propriety, and thus show a becoming regard to the historical event proposed to be celebrated.

In consequence of the inability to procure water at the site of the old city of St. Mary's, on account of the failure of the well there, the committee have determined to avail themselves of the nearest elligible spot, at which to have the celebration, which is that known as 'Governor's Spring," where some shade and abundance pure water can be had, situated three or four hundred yards distant, on the land of Dr. J. M. Broome, who has generously tendered it for the purpose.

Mob Law in Missouri.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Platte (Mo) Argus of the 1st inst., publishes the proceedings of a mass meeting held at Weston, in that State, at which resolutions were passed setting forth that self-defense requires the expulsion of every person bringing into reproach negro slavery that robbers and traitors have no right to protection at law; that they ratify the proceedings of the Parkville rioters; approve the resolutions then passed in regard to Methodists, and add thereto all *ministers* preaching prejudicial to slavery.

They have no arguments against abolition papers but the Missouri river, bonfires and hemp ropes, and pledge themselves to go to Kansas and help to expel those corrupting or tampering with slaves. Finally, they call a grand mass meeting to be held at Parkville on the 5th.

THE NEW YORK PROHIBITORY LAW.—Hon. John Savage, formerly Chief Justice of the State of New York, has given his opinion of the prohibitory liquor law, in reply to a request of the Mayor of Utica, for the Judges legal advice respecting his own duties. According to Judge Savage there is no ambiguity about the statute. No license, except as provided for in the second section of the act, can be granted after the 1st of May. After the 4th of July imported liquors may be sold in the original casks or packages; but he regards Mr. Dillon's opinion, as to the free traffick in imported liquor, as entirely erroneous. The Judge does not argue at length upon the search and seizure clauses, but he is evidently of opinion that they are not unconstitutional.

A GEORGIA PATRIOT DEAD.—The Thomasville Watchman says:

"Lewis Sanders Noble, soldier of the revolution, and trooper in Marion's legion, died on the 19th inst. in Clinch co. in this State, at the advanced age of 14 years. The deceased had preserved and retained until within a few years the apparel and hat worn by him in battle, and which exhibited nineteen bullet holes.—He could never be prevailed upon to apply for a pension or bounty land, and when importuned upon the subject by his friends the high-souled veteran became indignant. He died from the results of an accident, and in full possession of all his mental faculties."

TO DESTROY ROSE BUGS. The Buffalo Republic says:—When the rose bug first makes its appearance, sprinkle your bushes profusely with the pollon of the flower of the Alanthus tree, or pour upon the bushes through a watering pot, a strong decoction of the same. You will presently see hundreds of the bugs falling to the ground, there to die. The operation must be repeated once or twice a day until they entirely disappear, which takes place generally in less than a week.

LOCUSTS IN GEORGIA.—We learn from the Griffin (Geo.) Union, that the locusts have made their appearance in that region within the last few days. From the vast number with which the forests are infested, there is reason to fear something like one of the plagues that was visited upon Egypt in olden Times. They seem disposed to devour all vegetable life that falls in their way.

☞The American Ticket was elected in Clarkville, on Monday, by a majority of more than two to one.

In Pottsville, Pa., on Monday last American ticket was elected over all opposition by a large majority.

Great Seizure of Liquor.

BANGOR, May 9.—Fifteen hundred gallons of liquor was seized here to-day under the new law, in an apothecary shop.

Snow Storm.

HARLETON, PENN., May 9.—Four inches of snow fell here this morning. It is now raining.