against the government, and yet in the house of representatives a Christian demon was the right. Governments may and do prohibit good works, and do many injurious. They also encourage and commit evil; the Pope interferes, and good Christians prefer the Pope's authority to that of the State. The Godless Colleges in Ireland, the Hierarchy in England, the Court of Papal Zouaves bear witness to either against this unchristian opinion. Wash-man has escaped from the speak-er, who did not ponder his words.

It is to be remembered, however, that Mr. Chandler speaks on the authority of "Rome" of which is the Int. Reg. Lord, Bishop of Charleston. That Pr[illegible] is reported to have written: "Let the Pope and Cardinals, and all the pastors of the Catholic world united, summon general council. In the council lay a code of one cent only upon any of our catechisms; we will not pay it. Yet we will remain obedient Papists." And again: "The Pope were to declare war against America, and any Roman Catholic, under the pretext of spiritual obedience, was to refuse to oppose this temporal aggressor, he would deserve to be punished for his treason, because he owes to his country in spiritual as in right, and spiritual power [illegible] and cannot destroy the claim which the government has upon him."

Now, suppose the Government were to [illegible] a priest to fight, would Dr. Engelbrecht admitted the claim, and thrown off his discipline of the Church to the winds? Would Pope can forbid a priest so fight, when the civil government bids him, there is [illegible] to this argument, for the spiritual power does, in the case of the priest, overrule the claim of the Government.

The old Gallican leaven, driven out of the Old World, ferments in the New, and has exploded opinions of obstinate men who [illegible] seem to have found favor in some quarters in America. Humanity [illegible] rewed, the matter is easy of explanation, but it is not the less perilous—for unsound maxims, when the control of the temporal civil power will never convert heretics, but are sure to pervert Catholics.

Home Trouble in Kansas.

☞ The Missouri Outlaws, finding Governor Shannon unwilling to endorse their outrages in Kansas, have gone to work to drive him from office, their previous threats of assassination having failed to induce him to resign. Adequate from St. Louis of April 20, states that they have issued a proclamation declaring Gov. Reeder to be an impostor, for the position he fills, and that his appointment without the consent of the governed, was an arbitrary exercise of power. An election has been ordered in Leavenworth, to be held on the 28th, for the selection of a successor to Gov. Reeder. Delegates are to meet there to select a person as Territorial Governor, whose name will be forwarded to the President for his appointment. Popular Sovereignty is working finely in Kansas, under the lead of Missouri slave-drivers and thieves!

The Wheat Crop.

☞ Intelligence from Chester, Bucks, Berks, and other localities in this State, in regard to the growing Wheat crop, is very cheering—indeed, throughout all the wheat-growing counties, especially in the West, the indications are favorable to a full harvest. Farmers in the Southern counties, however, rate the above, have all arrested upon both the subject of our entire satisfaction. Had Messrs. Stuart, Ilgenfritz and Hart done likewise, we should have had no cause for complaint. Had they advised us long ago as to their intention, we should have still less cause for complaint, as we should thereby have saved the cash advanced by us for paper, ink, type and labor on their account—if there be any others on our list who have an idea of "following suit," the sooner we are advised of their intentions the better.

☞ Court adjourned on Saturday night, a number of cases having been laid over for next term. Besides the cases alluded to last week, the following were disposed of in Common Pleas:

Ephraim Tepper vs. Township of Mountjoy.—Action to recover damages for the use of a road. The jury could not agree, but the parties have agreed to have been neglected by the Supervisors of the township.—Verdict for the Plaintiff—$28 damages and costs.

John Rock vs. John Hoke and David Chamberlin.—Action to recover damages for sale of slaves by Constable Chamberlin on Execution in favor of Hoke. The slaves were levied on as property of Jacob Bawalds, but were claimed by Pliff. Verdict for Plff. for 600 damages and costs.

All the Tavern Licences applied for were granted. Messrs. G. W. M'CLELLAN, Borough, JESSE D. NEWMAN, Mountjoy, JOHN YEATTS, Franklin, SEBASTIAN HERZER, and MICHAEL HOFFMAN, Abbottstown, withdrew their applications.—Messrs. BERAM and HERR, Cumberland, and others in other townships, made no application. But 22 licenses—about half the usual number—were taken out in this Gettysburg—Peter Schively, Benj. Schriver, H. D. Wattles.

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Sale of the Main Line.

☞ The Bill for the sale of the Pennsylvania Main Line of Works went through the House on Friday, and now goes to the Governor. The bill fixes $6,500,000 as the minimum price. It passed the House 72 to 15—Mr. McCLEAN voting in the negative.

☞ Last Thursday was the day appointed by the Millerites for the final destruction of the world, but it was again postponed.

The New License Law.

☞ There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to the merits and probable effects of the new License law as published last week, this difference of opinion extending alike to its friends and opponents of Prohibition. We are not certain that we understand its specific aim, nor are we certain as to its effect. The law seems, on the whole, to be designed, not so much to prevent the sale and use of liquor, as to cut off the practice of tippling.

The leading features of the bill provide that no unlicensed persons shall sell or keep for sale intoxicating liquors of any kind, under penalty of a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisonment not exceeding one month, and for a second offence a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment not exceeding three months. Licensed persons are prohibited from selling liquor in cases containing a less quantity than one quart. Licenses are only to be granted to citizens of temperate habits and of good repute for honesty, and must not in any case be granted to keepers of hotels, restaurants, or other places of refreshment and entertainment. All licensed dealers must give bonds in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. All importers, however, who shall vend liquor in their original packages, all duly commissioned auctioneers selling at public vendue, and all manufacturers selling in quantities not less than five gallons, may be exempted from the above penalties, and druggists are to be allowed so sell liquors as medicines.

In so far as the law strikes at tippling houses and tippling shops, it is a decided effect, both in point of principle, and as we apprehend, in practical operation, is the mingling up of license with Prohibition. Government never committed a more fatal mistake than when it undertook to regulate and legalize the traffic in intoxicating drinks, and the sooner it retraces its steps in that respect the better. If ther the traffic is a proper and rightful one, it is a proper and rightful business, and right why not let every body engage in it at pleasure, just as in any other legitimate business? If *wrong* why not prohibit it altogether, just as in every other business detrimental to good morals or the public good? Restraining, partial legislation—licensing men to sell liquor, and then punishing them for so doing—may answer on the principle that "half a loaf is better than none at all." But it is verdantly a bad policy, and absurdly inconsistent.—This new law is stringent, and will doubtless have a tendency to close up a large number of tippling houses, and liquor taverns, and to reduce to a considerable extent the public traffic and daily temptation to indulge in drink. And if it succeeds this, much will be accomplished.—But with the provisions legalizing and licensing the sale of liquors in quantities not less than five gallons, and by merchants and others by the quart, THE TRAFFIC will still continue, doing violence to the principle of Prohibition and challenging attention to the inconsistencies of the law. Just so long as the law dignifies the traffic in intoxicating liquors by recognizing it as a business, so long will it continue to be "respectable" in the judgment of the great mass of the community, and just so long will men buy, and sell, and drink liquor, with or without the sanction of law. We are not sure but we should have have preferred the original bill, as it passed the House, simply but absolutely repealing the entire license system, and cutting Government loose from all responsibility for the traffic—or better still, a well guarded Prohibitory Law.—We confess to serious doubts as to the practical workings of this new law, and have our fears that the continued selling and tippling, and trade, without any apparent a bridge alleged to have been neglected by the Supervisors of the township.—Verdict for the Plaintiff—$28 damages and costs.

John Rock vs. John Hoke and David Chamberlin.—Action to recover damages for sale of slaves by Constable Chamberlin on Execution in favor of Hoke. The slaves were levied on as property of Jacob Bawalds, but were claimed by Pliff. Verdict for Pliff. for 600 damages and costs.

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"A Snake."

☞ Under this title the Philadelphia *News* of Monday devotes a column & an attack upon the bill introduced into the House of Representatives by Mr. McCLEAN, as a supplement to the Act incorporating the Gettysburg Railroad Company. The bill is nothing more or less than a proposition to repeal the restriction of a former supplement, which made the great of the "Gettysburg Extension" dependent upon our Railroad being constructed direct to York, instead of Hanover. The *News*, looking at the proposition through the peculiar medium which seems to have cast the City of Philadelphia, fancies it a blow at the "metropolis of the State"—a "snake of the copperhead species"—and calls upon the Representatives of Philadelphia to kill it. Either the *News* has misrepresented the bill, or else it is a legislative "snake," or it has been singularly uninformed as to the regular and legitimate steps adopted by our people in the subject. No stealthy or underhand legislation has been desired or asked for. At a public meeting of our people, held in Gettysburg, a month or two ago, the proceedings of which were published in all our papers, it was resolved to petition the Legislature for the unconditional and unrestricted grant of the Gettysburg Extension—these petitions were formally presented in both branches of the Legislature—and the bill, as read by Mr. McCLEAN, is a response to those petitions in the distinctly setting out the object aimed at. To denounce a bill of that kind as a "snake," may do well enough in default of good reasons for opposition to it.

But the *News* does venture into argument against the bill—and the too, in the veritable "dog in the manger" sentiment that has characterized so much of Philadelphia policy, and alienated so much of the sympathy of the interior population. This Gettysburg Extension—"commencing in the woods and ending no where,"—with all the money invested in it, is and has been for years lying utterly useless and worthless to any body. Abandoned by the State years ago, it has remained ever since a wilderness of unfinished embankments, confused masses of rock and unfinished bridging.

Our people, who annually pay heavy State tax, to meet liabilities growing out of the construction of the Railroads and Canals of the State, without being benefitted in a single dollar thereby, have been laboring earnestly to procure the means to build a Railroad to York or Hanover—thus far without success. In 1853 the Legislature was asked to give in the unfinished Gettysburg Extension, to a Company into a Plank Road or Railroad, as means might justify. The grant was asked as a local favor. The unfinished work was useless to the State, and the Legislature cheerfully acceded to our wishes—coupling the grant, however, with a condition incorporated by the Philadelphia delegation, that the grant should only be available by making the road direct to York—lest, forsooth, Baltimore might get a portion of our trade! Will, the effort to make the road to York fails. Philadelphia discovers that it is now to be regarded important to her interests.—Without such aid, we are compelled to go to Hanover, not as a matter of choice but of necessity. And now, Philadelphia objects to our using the unfinished, unproductive, and useless Extension, in utilizing the illustration of the "Dog in the Manger" policy—we won't use the road ourselves, but nobody else shall! It is high time that our Philadelphia legislators should realize the fact, that *all* Pennsylvania is not located with the limits of the "Consolidated City,"—that there are people living out of those limits, who have wants, and hopes, and trade, which they are necessarily attended to the protection and fostering care of the State, as the "Metropolis" itself.—The idea of trade being inverted from Philadelphia to Baltimore by the grant of this unfinished work to our people in the State to Philadelphia. That, at least, will be more economical, and equally sensible.

☞ The Legislature will adjourn on the 8th of May.

SELLING LIQUOR TO MINORS.—

Willoughby Boyer and Mr. Sassaman, Innkeepers, of Norristown, convicted under the act of 1854 for selling liquor to minors, were sentenced last week, as follows: Boyer to an imprisonment in the county jail for 10 days—a fine of $20, and costs of prosecution. Sassaman to an imprisonment in the county jail for 10 days—a fine of $10, and costs of prosecution.—The Court, in sentencing them, said that they did not believe they had willfully violated the law, and therefore would make their sentence as light as possible.

☞ The New York Times gives an account of a weekly Maryland, named Bailey, who arrived in that city a few weeks ago, and became a visitor at a gambling house on Broadway, where, after occasionally winning a few hundred dollars, he was finally fleeced out of every cent he possessed, every $100,000 in all. On Saturday he became deeply affected at his losses, and towards evening was apparently deranged. A physician was sent for, but before he arrived the unfortunate man had swallowed six ounces of laudanum. The stomach pump, however, was promptly applied, and on Sunday evening it was thought he would recover.

☞ The Rockville (Md.) Journal says the growing wheat in that county is much improved, the setting of oats completed, and plenty of corn remained.

☞ Allegheny county Court of Common Pleas has determined to grant no more licenses for the sale of liquors.

Bishop Hughes & Senator Brooks.

☞ The "Church property" controversy between these two gentlemen continues, the New York Courier being the medium through which they reach the public.—Thus far Mr. BROOKS seems to have got the better of the Bishop. It will be recollected that Mr. BROOKS, in the course of debate in the New York Senate, on the church property bill, alluded to the vast amount of property held by Bishop HUGHES in his own name, putting it as high as $5,000,000. The Bishop addressed a very strong letter to the New York Courier, pronouncing Mr. Brook's statement "miserable falsehood," and offering to found a public library with $2,000,000, in case the latter made good his statement. Mr. Brooks accepted the challenge, and proceeded to show that the bulk of a number of valuable church properties, shows them all to be in the Bishop's name. Finding Mr. Brooks prepared with the documents, the Bishop now takes the position that the matter in issue is a question of the declaration that he was in possession of church property valued at $5,000,000, *conveyed by trustees*, and not as to his ownership of real estate property in New York city. And in this connection he says:

"In reference to my ownership of *real estate property*, as Mr. Brooks calls it, there is no question. The title of many Catholic churches in the city of New York is vested in me, and so far I am the owner. My intention is ever to do so with this property by purchasing such additional lots, or accepting the gift of them, as I may find necessary for the use of the public for the purpose of providing religious instruction for the wants of the Catholic people of this city. If the Senate of New York will examine the records of the city of New York from the year 1808 to this time, he probably find conveyances made to me by parties who have the right to sell or grant as they think proper.

He then refers to the two records of conveyances, noted in Mr. Brooks' letter, and says that several of them are heirs, not conveyances of property: that one is from the assignee of a bankrupt board of trustees, and two others duplicates.

Mr. Brooks has published a rejoinder to the above letter of the Bishop, in which he says:

"The Archbishop conveyed the idea, and meant to convey the idea, and was so understood by the public, that he was not the owner of church property in this city and elsewhere. Driven from this position by the records transcribed from the Register's office, he now takes a point of honor to take and hold, or designy these conveyances. He had several times, in his speeches, driven out the Russian, but as these pits are covered by the fire of the city batteries, the French and English the "Malakoff," on which the besieged are erecting a battery of great strength.—A little forward in advance of the works recently seized so skillfully by the Russians, and fortified with earth works; it is now crowned by a sixty-gun battery, and 16 guns visible onto three outward sides, but they have not yet opened fire.

Outside of these defences are the rifle pits. The Russian batteries at Inkerman, which are crowned with the fire of the Tchernaya and the works of Malakaff over this redoubt, and converge on the approaches to the Malakoff and the Quarries.

A careful reading of the accounts exhibits little hope of early peace. The Emperor Alexander is evidently preparing for a desperate struggle—one hundred and forty thousand men been marched to the neighborhood of the Baltic. Two hundred and forty thousand men have