THE ANDOVER ADVERTISER

Republican County Convention.

The Republican electors of Allegany county will send (8) three delegates from each town to a Convention to be held at the Court House in Belmont on Tuesday April 26th, for the purpose of choosing (5) five delegates to represent the County in a Convention to be held at Rochester, April 28 1870, pursuant to a call of the State Committee.

SUMNER BALDWIN.
M. S. BLAIR.
F. G. STEBBINS, } County Com.
WASHINGTON MORSE.
WM. E. HAMMOND.

Republican Town Caucus.

The Republican Electors of the town of Andover are requested to meet in caucus on Saturday evening, April 23d, at A. & M. Bundy's store, for the purpose of choosing their delegates to attend the County Convention, to be held at Belmont on Tuesday the 26th inst.

By order of town Com.

On Saturday last the American Anti Slavery Society disbanded.

Bishop Kingsley, of the M. E Church, died recently at Beirut, Syria, of heart disease.

It is reported that Lopez of Paraguay, has turned upon his pursuers and gained an important victory over the Allies, which may cause an indefinite prolongation of the war.

The Democrats of California are foolish enough to propose to resist the 15th Amendment. As well undertake to dam up the stream of Time, as to set themselves against the tide of civil and progress.

The *Monarchal Diplomatique* is assured that it is the intention of the Œcumenical Council to adopt the dogma of Papal Infallibility by acclamation on Easter Monday, and that the representatives of the foreign Powers in Rome have resolved not to be present at the public session of that day.

The House Judiciary Committee have agreed to report a bill to carry out and inforce the Fifteenth Amendment. Its provisions are very stringent, imposing heavy fines on all persons who shall attempt to deprive or prevent persons from voting who are entitled to the elective franchise under the said amendment.

The Conference of the M. E. Church of this State which has been in session in New York city for several days closed its session on Tuesday by the unanimous adoption of a series of Resolutions, sharply protesting against the appropriation of public funds for sectarian purposes. We are glad to see the crusade which has already begun against this evil by the different church organizations, as well as a good share of the Republican Press of the State.

William Nesbitt, President of the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League, has issued his proclamation, designating Tuesday, April 26th, as a day of celebrating the consummation of the event of the century—the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It recommends that the day be one of thanksgiving, jubilee and general rejoicing; also that all business be suspended, and business places be closed, and that all churches be open in the morning for praise and thanksgiving, and that the day be devoted to processions, speeches, music, and general rejoicing, and the evening to festivities, and concludes as follows:

"In honor of the new Government which for the first time gives practical effect to the Declaration of Independence, and proclaims 'Liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof,' let Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of April, 1870, be to us a day of gladness, a feast and a good day."

RAILROADS.

Certifications of incorporation for two more short but important railroad connection have just been filed in the State Department. One of these is called the "Rochester, Nunda and Pennsylvania Railroad," but is only a continuation a of the Genesee Valley Railroad, long working between Rochester and Mount Morris. The proposed extension is from Mount Morris through Nunda to the Erie Railway and the coal mines on the border of Pennsylvania, a distance of about 30 miles. This will secure advantages long neglected to the people of Rochester and the Genesee Valley, by opening a direct communication with the coal mines, as well as greatly promoting the interest and convenience of the section of the valley through which it is projected. Among the Directors are E. R. Hammatt of Geneseo, and Mortimer F. Reynolds of Rochester (Still another road from Rochester to the coal regions at a more westerly point is now under active arrangements—the route being westward of the Genesee River, through Warsaw, Wyoming County, &c.) The other road just incorporated by filing its certificate is named the "Utica, Chenango and Cortland Railroad," to run from the terminus of the Ithaca and Port-

The Hon. James Wood, State Senator from the Thirtieth District, so says the Elmira *Advertiser*, made a very able, argumentative, historical and exhaustive speech on the bill in relation to the Canal Department, in the Senate on the 2d ult. No man in the Senate and but few it the State are better qualified to speak intelligently upon the subject of the Canals and their management than Col. Wood He opposed the law under consideration on the ground that it was unnecessary, and on that point he made use of the following very sensible and truthful language:

One of the most serious evils of the day is excessive legislation. "We are governed too much. We have such a profusion of laws, and so frequent changes of them, that it is almost impossible to know in a given case, what the law is, or what are our rights under it" are the frequent and just complaints of almost every practical business man in every department of business in which the people of this State are engaged. At every session of the Legislature a large mass of new laws are enacted, some of them amending old established laws, which it was supposed had become fixed and settled; others, new enactments, providing for new and untried experiments in the administration of the government of the State, and requiring the people to resort to new methods and new remedies for the protection and enforcement of their rights. In this way our statutes are made vairable and fluctuating.

—Senator Wood's speech has been published in pamphlet form, and should be very extensively read. It will add to the already well established reputation of its able author.

The New Excise Law

After a long, toublous and wearisome period of incubation, a newly fledged Liquor Law has burst from its legislative shell into full maturity. It bears the look of a Democratic chick to not of its appendix.

The bill upon which we animadverted a few weeks ago was so detestable that a number of Democratic Assemblymen from Republican Districts did not dare to vote for it—hence it was amended and sent back to the Senate. The Senate refused to concur, a committee of conference was appointed, consultations were had, and as the result, a patched up law which temperance men will spit upon and the New York liquor men curse.

The result of the law will be the reduction of the cost of license, and a consequent increase in the number of drunk rid manufactories, of drinking and of consequent crime, pauperism and treason on greater impunity in buying and selling, etc, etc. But as there is less freedom from restriction than the liquor interest desired and expected they will naturally feel indignant over the practical "sell" which has been perpetrated upon them by the Democracy. The sacred right of men to drink all night and Sunday was to be fully guaranteed—but the Democrats of the Senate, with a solitary glorious exception, have voted for a law that closes groggeries from 1 till 5 o'clock (four morning hours) every night, and forbids the sale of liquor on Sunday. Surely the liquor men may well exclaim: How false is Democracy. But they will have to 'grin and bear it' with all the philosophy they can command, reinforced with vigorous potash in *and bitters*.

In no respect is the new law an improvement on the former. It will be more expensive and less effective. Under the old law our board of three county commissioners granted all licenses for the county, and the per diem for these three and their clerk, for about six days, was the cost to the county. Under the new law there will be 116 commissioners in this county. The boards must meet on the first Monday in May, and they *may* meet once a month during the year. If they meet but once the cost will exceed the entire cost under the old law. If they meet more than once the cost will be greater in proportion and may amount to several thousand dollars.—In conclusion let us ask the sober, intelligent, thoughtful tax-payers of Allegany county a pertinent question:—Will there be any corresponding benefit, to offset the cost?

MR. JACOB'S BILL.

The bill of Mr. Jacobs for the better protection of cattle was considered in the Assembly on Monday without opposition in the committee of the whole and ordered to a third reading. The bill requires that, on all cattle trains there shall be water-troughs, filled twice every twenty-four hours—that the animals shall be unloaded twice each 24 hours, except in case of accidental detentions, and be provided for six hours with sufficient food and water The penalty for violation of this law be not less than $500, and not more than one year's imprisonment; and the President or chief executive officers of the railroads are the people

food. There regulations are not applicable to places with less than 3,000 inhabitants. The bill winds up by declaring that all fines and forfeitures collected in any county of this State shall inure to the Anti-Cruelty Society in aid of the benevolent purposes for which it was organized.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Our readers, we trust, will not deem it necessary that we offer any excuse or apology for devoting so large a part of our space to the School Question. The vital importance of the subject to every citizen of our State, and, indeed, to our whole country, is a sufficient reason for bringing it plainly before the people,—that they may understand the nature of the issue. "Forewarned is forearmed;"—and in a matter of such momentous import as this attack upon our Common School System—a system which is vital to the prosperity of a free republican government—it is eminently important that the people should be made fully aware of the encroaching danger to their interests and to the best institutions of the country.

It is idle to attempt, as some do, to dwarf the matter by endeavoring to make it appear that this question concerns the schools of New York city alone. If the common schools of New York city may properly be weakened and injured or destroyed for such reasons as are urged, so may the Common Schools of our whole country. If sectarian schools, asylums, convents, or what not, may justly, properly and safely be founded or supported by appropriations of public money and property, in the city of New York, so also may they be supported in every village and school district in the land, wherever and whenever any religious sect may make it appear that there are some, more or less, ragged children among the families of their faith, whom they wish to pen up and drill in their own exclusive sectarian enclosure.

It is the *principle* of giving State support to sects or sectarian institutions which we condemn—and be the sect Protestant or Roman Catholic, and whether the locality be confined to New York city or any other or not, to the whole State, the principle remains the same, having the same evil tendency, and fraught with danger to our Common Schools and consequently to our republican government which rests only in the hands of an intelligent people possessing the advantages of general education.

Moreover, the gifts of public money for sectarian purposes attempted to be restricted to the city of New York, are made under the color of State Authority, under an enactment of the Legislature—and that, risk nigh in New York, *city* alone can such transactions occur, the *State* of New York hence the responsibility and its direct concerns in stopping that the evil and danger to be avoided. It is a misconception and false statement of the matter to treat it the idea that the city alone is concerned therein, as on the city can only legally commit the wrong and set the evil example through authority derived from the State through its Legislature.

It has been said that a Republican Legislature made the law complained of and that Republicans ought not to complain of it. Of this we have to say that the section referred to is a local one, and as understood by Republicans it did not authorize the giving of aid to other schools while there was a different room in the public schools to accommodate all the children applying for instruction. And, in fact, there is and has been more than sufficient room in our public schools for all the children in the city. There has been no proper reason or excuse for the donations which have been made—and it is only by a Democratic perversion of the intent and meaning of the law, that the donations have been made. Since it has been thus perverted, its repeal is demanded, for the safety of the common schools—and to take from supple, treacherous, unprincipled politicians all color of law for such vicious transactions.

If a Republican Legislature made the obnoxious law they did not contemplate that it should cover such frauds and robbery as the New York city Democracy have perpetrated under it; they intended that it should serve a good, unsectarian and unobjectionable purpose;—but the present Democratic Legislature has full knowledge of the workings of said law, and if they fail to repeal it, they thereby give their sanction to the sectarian appropriations, and stand committed before the world in favor of sectarian schools and as enemies of the Common School. There is no evading this conclusion.

The fact is, this giving of public funds to sectarian schools is a piece of State Church-ism, which, though in vogue in Europe, under monarchical governments, is directly contrary to the genius and spirit of the free institutions of America. A State Church and a free government do not harmon-

The New Excise Law.

AN ACT regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 1. There shall be a Board of Commissioners of Excise in each of the cities, incorporated villages, and towns of this State. Such Boards in the cities shall be composed of three members, who shall be appointed as hereinafter provided. In incorporated villages they shall consist of the President of the village and three members of the Board of Trustees, to be annually designated by such Board of Trustees; and in towns they shall consist of the Supervisor and Justices of the Peace thereof, for the time being respectively.—Any three members shall be competent to execute the powers vested in any town board, and in the office of Supervisor be vacant, [illegible] two Justices in the [illegible] shall act in [illegible] of Aldermen [illegible] not the [illegible] respectively [illegible] Mayor shall [illegible] three good and responsible citizens to be the Board of Excise of that city who shall be [illegible] such nominations. In case of the rejection of such nominees or any of them the Mayor shall nominate other persons, a adversaid, and shall continue so to nominate until the nominations shall be confirmed. The present Commissioners of Excise for the Metropolitan District and the Commissioners for the counties, shall continue to exercise the duties of the office until such appointments, or some one of them, shall be appointed in such cities respectively, as hereinafter provided. Any one or more of the Commissioners so appointed shall have the power to act as a Board of Excise for the city in which he shall be appointed until the others shall be duly appointed. Commissioners of Excise in cities shall hold their offices for three years and such others shall be appointed in their places, and shall receive salary not to exceed [illegible] to be fixed by the Mayor and Common Council of their respective cities, and shall be paid by such officers as may [illegible]. On the first Monday of April in every third year hereafter the Mayor and Board of Aldermen shall proceed to appoint, in the manner as [illegible] Commissioners of Excise in the city [illegible] For the term of three years, commencing [illegible] day of May in [illegible] shall [illegible] time to time, as occasion may [illegible] shall swear, apparently [illegible] to fill the [illegible] Commissioners of Excise, or [illegible] Commissioners [illegible] in office [illegible] provided by law [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners of Excise shall [illegible] in the city [illegible] Board of Supervisors, at their next annual meeting, for the support of the poor of such town. Moneys arising from licenses in cities shall be paid into the treasuries of such cities respectively. The book of minutes kept by the Commissioners of Excise in any town or village, except when in use by such commissioners, shall be deposited in the [illegible]

[illegible] Commissioners of Excise in each town shall [illegible] Commissioners of Excise in the city [illegible] Board of Supervisors, at their