NO LICENSE.

To the Editor of the Radical.

Since the first movement of the people in the city of Philadelphia, where the pledge to abstain from the use of spirituous liquors as a beverage was first adopted, more than one generation of people have come and passed away, and the present one is now agitating the subject anew, and of which many show themselves ignorant of the revolution then produced in the drinking habits of the people, and of the great value of the means made use of to produce the change. I resided in Philadelphia when this temperance movement first began, and had done so for many years before and after that time, and with your permission will make some statements as to the drinking customs of our people at that time, the measures used to bring about a change therein and the effects produced thereby. The facts which I will state are of my own knowledge, and may be of use to some at least of those now very active, in what is now called the "total prohibition movement."

During the war of 1812, and down to about the years of 1825 and 1826 the use of spirituous drinks as a beverage was universal throughout our State and along the seaboard of our whole Union, and by high and low, old and young; very little comparatively of malt liquors was made or used then, and much that was used was imported; of wine what was used was by the wealthy, none being made in the United States. Most of the spirituous liquors used were also imported, but the poorer qualities, whisky and rum, were made here and retailed at very low prices per drink or measure, and intoxication was of very common occurrence. Many foreigners, English and German, particularly, being used at home to drink wine or beer, and unused to our stronger, cheap whisky and rum, soon and easily became drunken from their use, who were but seldom so under the influence of their own drinks at home. Almost all men drank their "bitters" early in the morning; working men, mechanics, &c., very generally drank their "grog" at "grog time," morning and evening. A very common piece of furniture was a "sideboard," well furnished with cut glass decanters and wine glasses, frequently very costly, with good display of wine, cordials, brandy, &c., for the "refreshment" of visitors, &c. If a baby cried, "it had the colic," and a little toddy was *its* cure, and an appetite for strong drink implanted in the constitution for all time, *if* it had not been born with it. In steam boats, taverns, &c., decanters of "brandy," spirits," were as common on the public dinner table as was the salt cellars. It was deemed unfriendly not to ask a friend, when you met him or when he visited you, to drink with you, and equally unfriendly in him to refuse to drink when asked. In a word the drinking of spirituous liquors was very common and general, and intoxication not rare. This was the state of the case when from Princeton Seminary came the cry of reform. A public meeting was called and held in Philadelphia, where speeches were made against the use of spirituous drinks as a beverage; representations were made of the very great evil arising from their use, and pledges asked and given to abstain in future from their use. This movement was followed with *great* success all over the United States, east, west, north and south; and I have never seen so great a change and revolution in any custom and habit as was then, and for many years afterwards, produced under the power and influence of reason and argument, and of "moral suasion." No person thought of calling for the aid of legislative law or force of any kind other than reason, &c. Many of the worst inebriates became sober and temperate, and of them many became eminent apostles of temperance. The Washingtonians became well known for their power and influence all over the country.

Father Mathew, an apostle of temperance, came from Ireland, and with his eloquence turned many thousands of his countrymen from intemperance to a pledge of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The brandy, whisky and rum in the cut glass decanters were banished from the sideboards in private houses, and also from the dinner tables in taverns and steam boats. There are many men now living whom I knew as men of intemperate drinking habits, who were persuaded to abstain, and who became instruments in reforming many others, and who are among our very best and most worthy citizens, and blessed of many.

I have lately heard some men, and particularly two worthy clergymen, say that in this cause, "moral suasion" was of no use, and nothing but "prohibition by law" would avail, and that many friends of temperance were ready to give thousands of dollars to the cause under the flag of "prohibition," who would give nothing otherwise. Now I believe that no moral or christian principle can be or ever was inculcated or established by *force* of *any kind*. These same clergymen would not expect or attempt to change the religion of the Chinamen in Beaver Falls from Idol worship to that of Christian by legislative law, or by the use of any means not used in their own churches among their own people for the same purpose. Perhaps it would not be profitable if such men were to enquire and learn from the Jews how *without the aid of legislative* law they are all so perfectly free from drunkenness with all temptations and examples everywhere around them.

And now after many years' battling with our Legislatures and Courts about licensing houses for the retail of intoxicating drinks, lessening the confidence of our people in both, the *duty* is now referred to us, the people, to decide the question. In Beaver Falls there are, I believe, six houses authorized by law to sell spirituous or other intoxicating drinks, and to tempt men to the ruin of themselves and families. I know these houses, being so licensed, *do tempt* and *cause* many of our hard working and otherwise worthy citizens to drink and spend their hard earned money to the great injury of themselves personally, and their families also. While being opposed to the use of all force, yet I am, if possible, more opposed to putting temptation all along our public streets to *induce* our people to spend their money for their great ruin. I appeal to those men themselves to say if this is not the result. I feel sure that many of them will vote on the 14th of this month, next Tuesday, at the borough election, *against license*. I appeal to all good citizens, whether they occasionally drink or not, to vote against those temptations being placed along our streets by the authority of the law. None are so much injured by intemperance as women, and I appeal to every women, old and young, to use all her great influence to induce all having a vote to vote against licensing houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks: use every argument and persuasion to induce those you honor and love to vote against license. Every man and woman who does not wish the *great sin* to rest upon their consciences of having been the cause of tempting their neighbors, their husband, their son, or their father and brother to drunkenness and ruin, *will vote*, or do all they can to induce others to vote *against license*.

As I have said I am not in favor of any force or coercion of any kind being made use of to promote temperance or any principle of morality or religion; but the best of all prayers teaches us to pray that we may not be led into temptation—so I would not wish to be the means of tempting my friend and neighbor to sin against himself and family and society. I have seen, on several occasions, on a large scale, when the temptation of strong drink was removed, a perfect revolution in the character and condition of mechanics and workingmen and families, followed as a consequence.

Messrs. White & Hazard were manufacturers of iron, wire, boilers and other sheet iron, &c, giving employment to many men in the falls of Schuylkill; and when the city of Philadelphia built the Fairmount dam it flowed over their works and water power, and the city bought their rights and property, and White & Hazard bought large tracts of coal lands in the Lehigh river, and took their men up there to build railroads, canals, to open up and work the coal mines, to build a town, &c, all upon a large scale. The change produced in the character and happiness of the working people was wonderful. Men from being poor, drunken, bad husbands, bad fathers and bad citizens, became the reverse in all respects. And all this was brought about simply by the banishment of intoxicating temptations from their vicinity. I have *often* heard Mr. Hazard speak of this wonderful improvement in the character and circumstances of his people from this cause, the removal of *temptation*.

Many of you have heard of the great Wm. Wirt, of Baltimore. When a young man at the bar at Baltimore the Court appointed him to defend a young lad, the son of a widow, who was on trial for robbing the money drawer of a store where he was employed as clerk; on the trial it was shown that the storekeeper had often left money loosely in the drawer and elsewhere to see if the boy would steal; the young man withstood it all until on an occasion when his mother's furniture was to be sold for her rent, money being again left to tempt him, the poor boy could not resist and took as much as would save his mother's goods. The prosecuting attorney was very severe upon the culprit, and demanded that an example should be made of him in an able speech. In his defence Mr. Wirt simply read the testimony, showing how his client had been tempted, and read from the Bible the Lord's Prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," and argued that the *tempter* of the child was the *guilty* party and not the tempted. The jury thought so and their verdict was not guilty.

Now let none of us with whom the *power now vests* be *guilty* of putting temptation in our brother's way, but do all that each of us can to vote against license for the retail of intoxicating drinks. If Beaver Falls and New Brighton will give a majority against license on Tuesday, the 14th inst., the county will give a large majority against it. Let all pray that this shall be the result. OLD BRIGHTON.

—A Washington dispatch, of January 4th, says: In conversation, this morning, Secretary Belknap said that General Scofield's visit to the Sandwich Islands at the present time had no political significance whatever, and the report that he has gone on a secret mission is a pure invention. Gen. Scofield telegraphed the Secretary of War that a naval vessel was about to sail for the Sandwich Islands, and requested a brief leave of absence that he might take this trip, which was granted. Gen. Scofield goes upon his own volition, not at the suggestion of the administration. The statement that the President is looking to the acquisition of these Islands is also authoritatively denied.

We have received from "Homo," the late *Argus* correspondent, the following communication on the Beaver Falls Chinese Labor importation scheme, which in form is addressed to the editor of the *Argus*, and is partly in answer to the inconsiderate and foolish article published in the 18th of December issue of that paper. Without adopting the views of "Homo" we permit him to free his mind:

JOHN CHINAMAN VS. AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LABOR.

To the Editor of the Beaver Argus.

Sir:—In your issue of the 18th ultimo, you take the liberty of expressing your views in regard to Coolie Labor at the Beaver Falls Cutlery, and in so doing you state that "these Chinamen are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh, the same God who made us, made them, and our common Creator gave us the whole earth as our habitation. He did not say to us, 'you live here, and work here,' and to the Chinamen, 'you live there and work there.' He gave us and them, liberty to *go* whithersoever we felt inclined, and wherever our interest led us."

The above we allow to be in perfect harmony with the Divine will, but where do we find it recorded that the John Chinaman shall be bought and sold in *gangs* to satisfy the abnormal appetite of such speculators as those at the Beaver Falls Cutlery?

John Chinamen as an individual, and John Chinaman in gangs bought, and sold by such men as Ah Chuck, and hustled around over the country, (as in times gone by,) like plantation darkies, to break down the price of American labor, is quite a different article, than the "*liberty to go wheresoever they felt inclined and wherever their interest led them.*"

We allow that the Chinamen, as well as any other foreigner, has a perfect right to migrate to this country, or "whithersoever he may feel inclined," to better his condition. He has a right, too, to learn a trade, and to engage in any manner of work best suited to himself, and at whatever price he chooses, and no one will contest the affair with him. He will soon learn better, and find that life means far more to a full grown man than a pint of rice, and a gurgle of tea a day. His needs will increase with his knowledge and opportunities.

But we do not allow "that until the introduction of Chinese Labor into the works they were unproductive," inferring that through the introduction of the Coolie, that the Cutlery is now a paying institution. We would here say fearless of a successful contradiction, that *the Cutlery don't pay* at Beaver Falls, and further that all the cheap Coolie Labor that they can pile into the institution won't make it pay. They know that they have got an *elephant*, and all the Chinese junks that they can command to carry the *beast*, and all the John Chinaman cheap labor that they are able to cram down the elephant's throat, will not prove an antidote, or relieve the poor brute of its epizootic.

"The owners of the poor beast referred to above, were therefore obliged to either procure cheaper labor, or close up entirely, and they chose the first alternative, knowing well that a choice of the second would deal their town a blow from which it would take a long time to recover." A thousand times over it would have been better for them to have killed the elephant that they had then on hand, than to send for one hundred and sixty more, which has dealt a death blow to their town more fated than had they applied the torch to the establishment.

These exotics don't come here to build towns, or to become American citizens, neither to have their children educated to learn our language, that they may enjoy the privileges of a free intelligent republic. They are simply birds of passage. They roost among us, intending every mother's son of them, to go back to China again, as soon as they can save a hundred or two dollars. With this amount, they will be considered "retired merchants" in their country, and will be "quoted on change," and run their own set of family idols.

These Coolies, when they arrive in this country, "hunt up work at once, agree to perform it at a moderate price, and pay for everything they purchase."

When and how do the Chinese "hunt up work?" When they are brought up by the cargo long before they reach the American shore, by greedy speculators in human blood, and then sold out again to the highest bidder to do the damnable work assigned to them, by their taskmasters, to cut down the wages of our American citizens to fifty cents per day. Men of Beaver county, and Beaver Falls see to it that these Coolies pay their School tax, and County tax, and every other tax that you are called upon to pay, and demand cheaper house rents from those oppressors of the poor that are worth their millions. If they want cheap labor, demand cheap *rent* and cheap taxes.

The editor of the *Argus* will please discontinue my paper for I can't conscientiously patronize a paper that upholds a system that is calculated to injure my fellow men. I discountenance it in the same manner that I did the system of American Slavery. I will not if I know it, use anything that is produced by the accursed system.

You will now please discontinue my paper,

And oblige the late
"HOMO" OF THE "ARGUS"

LOCAL ITEMS.

Agents.—O. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,45 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,10 a. m; Mail, 2,27 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 8 a.m.; arrives at 4 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 3p. m.; arrives at 9a. m.
New Lisbon mail leaves every Friday, (instead of Monday), at 8a. m.; arrives on Saturday, at 5 p. m.
Black Hawk, St. Clair, Clarkson and New Lisbon.)

H. NOSS. tf

Sleigh for Sale—Inquire of Dr. J. C. Levis, Bridgewater.

We are indebted to Hon. Robt. B. Beath, Surveyor General of this State, for the Annual Report of the Surveyor General, for the year ending November 30th, 1872.

The place to get boots and shoes to suit, and cheap is at W. E. Slaughterbeck, 172 Federal street, Allegheny city. See his advertisement.

Beaver county was erected the twelfth of March, 1800, and formed of a part of Allegheny and Washington counties.

The Constitutional Convention assembled in Philadelphia on Tuesday, and immediately the heavy work will begin.

Andrew Miller, Esq., of Hanover township, about four weeks ago sold the Harper farm of 200 acres, located near Keifer's mill, for $8000, to Alexander Anderson of the above township.

The proprietor of the *Argus* has disposed of an interest in said paper, to Mr. Robt. L. Treiber, of Beaver, Pa., and the business of the concern will hereafter be conducted under the name of Weyand & Treiber.

There have been six deaths by small pox, and forty other cases of varioloid and small-pox in New Castle, and measures are being taken to prevent its further spread. We notice by our exchanges that the disease is breaking out in different sections of the State.

The cold weather following so soon after the rain, and freezing the flooded streets, made the walks and roads during the early part of the week almost impassible for pedestrians. In Beaver Falls on Monday there were several falls of people on the ice by which three received broken limbs, and one old lady, it is feared, was injured fatally.

Wm. Robb, formerly of Raccoon township, recently purchased a farm in Greene township, from James Clarke, consisting of 116 acres. Price $48 per acre.

Our columns are equally at the disposal of the friends and opponents of Local Option. We are in favor of the measure, but desire that the question shall have a full and impartial hearing. We publish this week a very interesting letter, by "Old Brighton," on the prohibition side, and ask for it careful consideration.

H. R. Moore, Esq., and bride, returned to Beaver Wednesday morning from their pleasant wedding tour. They are to board with Mrs. Stokes during the winter. The bride and groom being well known in this community, and having a large circle of friends and well wishers, will doubtless be the recipients of many and warm congratulations.

The Board of Auditors of Beaver county, consisting J. H. Christy, of Raccoon, Charles A. Hoon, of Beaver Falls, and Rev. C. C. Riggs, of Beaver, entered on their work last Monday. These gentlemen are well qualified for the business, and no doubt will audit the accounts of the county with dispatch, and to the entire satisfaction of everybody.

The Heathen Chinee on a Strike.—The Chinese are apt imitators and quick to learn, and like Americans, believe in equality of rights. It seems that the Beaver Falls Cutlery Company made a difference in the wages of the first and second lot of Chinese laborers. The difference was slight, and in favor of the first comers, but the last batch would not be thus slighted and demanded to be placed on an equality before the Coolie-contracting system under which they are employed. The affair is not cleared up, and the facts are somewhat obscured, but there appears to have been a strike followed by a compromise of some sort, and now we understand everything is lovely and the Orientals are smiling child-like and bland.

The committee on Permanent Certificates, elected at the recent Institute in Beaver, organized by electing Benj. Franklin of Fallston, Chairman, and J. G. Hillman, of Freedom, Secretary. The committee will meet at Rochester school house for the purpose of examining applicants for Permanent Certificate, on the last Saturday in March and first Saturday in September, 1873, at 9 o'clock A. M., of said days. All applications for the Permanent Certificate must be in the hands of the Secretary at least two weeks before the days appointed for examination. No application will be considered or endorsed by any individual of the Committee.

Applicants are requested to observe the foregoing directions carefully.

Raccoon Creek broke up last Friday morning, and caused considerable damage. An iron bridge in Independence township, near Bocktown, was swept away by an ice gorge and carried some distance down the creek and landed in an adjoining field, badly twisted up, and roughly used by the angry waters. We understand that the Commissioners intend to replace it as soon as possible.

Mr. Joseph Alexander, who lives a short distance above the bridge, had a flock of sixty-five sheep in a field bordering the creek. The gorge at the bridge caused this field to be overflowed and sixty of the flock were drowned.

Petitions have been in circulation on the south side of the Ohio, and numerously signed, asking the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company to build a railroad from Smith's Ferry to Oakdale, running up Mill creek, then down Travis creek up Raccoon to Murdocksville, thence to Oakdale. The petitions were to have been presented last Tuesday by the Attorney of the Pennsylvania road to the Board of Directors of said road. What will be done with the matter remains to be seen, but the people on the south side are somewhat encouraged to hope that the road will soon be under way of construction.

Charley Græbing, on New Years day, while on a hunt with several other boys, near New Gallilee, met with quite an accident. One of his companions was punching a fox hole with his gun, and in some way the muzzle was pointed towards Charley, who fearing that it might go off, undertook to turn it aside with his arm, when accidentally the discharge took place and lodged a number of shot in his left arm. Drs. Brittain and Hepburn were called, who extracted the shot and dressed the wound. We are glad to know that nothing more serious resulted, and that Charley is doing well. Boys should not play with fire arms.

The Woman Question in a New Light.—A lecture will be delivered by Prof. Leo. Miller, at the Court House in Beaver, Friday evening, January 10, on the subject of "Woman and Her Relations to the Cause of Temperance." Admittance free. The Professor is an able and eloquent lecturer and should have a crowded house, as no doubt he will have.

Literary and Musical Entertainment.—The juvenile performers of the "Busy Bee" lodge of the Band of Hope, will give an entertainment in "Templars Hall," Bridgewater, on Tuesday evening, January 14, 1873, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents.

Having at their previous engagement only performed their exercises in part, the Band of Hope will entertain their patrons with many new and edifying pieces, dialogues, &c.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

Fox Hunt.—On Saturday, January 18, there will be a grand fox hunt between Homewood and New Galilee, centering in the woodland near Mr. James Scott's farm. A grand hunt is anticipated, and all lovers of that sport are cordially invited to particpate. The Beaver County Fur Company will no doubt be on hand, and we shall expect to hear a good report from it.

WE learn there is to be a new paper started at Beaver Falls, to be printed in the Chinese language. How is that for Bro. Hays?—*Lawrence Guardian.*

If the above paper is printed in the Chinese language, it will be of little interest to any one except a Chinese. We suppose it will be conducted in the interests of retrenchment and reform, and "for ways that are dark, and tricks that are vain," the Chinese paper will be peculiar.

Robt. Harsha, of Hanover, had a mare kicked by another horse on Saturday night, breaking its leg and rendering it unfit for further use. He shot it the next morning.

We are indebted to the publisher J. L. Peters, 599 Broadway New York, for specimen copies of some excellent sheet music, among which are, "Hear me say my Little Prayer," by A. E. Pratt, "Asking a Blessing from Mother," by J. E. Steward, "Sunbeans March," by Miss Helen M. Skaats, "You'll Always Find me True," by Will S. Hayes.

Don't forget Prof. Leo Miller's temperance lecture on Friday evening the 10th, inst. He lectured on last Monday in Greenville, Mercer county.

MARRIED.

METZGAR—RUSSELL—December 31st, 1872, by Rev. M. L. Wortman, Mr. William A. Metzgar, of Salineville, Ohio, to Miss Sarah A. Russell, of Industry, Pa.
(Argus and Conservative please copy.)

THOMAS—THOMPSON—December 30th, by Rev. J. L. Fulton, assisted by Rev. A. O. Rockwell, Mr. Jonathan Thomas and Miss Isabella Thompson.

SHORT—McALLISTER—By Rev. J. P. Cummings, at the house of the brides parents, January 2d, 1873, Mr. Daniel B. Short, to Miss Jane McAllister. Both of Beaver county, Pa.

ROY—BAXTER—January 1st, 1873, by Rev. John M'Carty, Mr. William Roy, of Pulaski, and Miss Maggie Baxter, of New Brighton, Pa.

DIED.

MOODY—December 30th, 1872, Mr. James Moody, of Hancock county, West Virginia.

MOLTER—In Beaver Falls, Pa., on December 25th, 1872, Johnny, son of Daniel and Jennie Molter, aged 2 years, 10 months and 5 days.

ORR—In Beaver, Pa., on January 6th, 1873, Linnie, son of William and Ella Orr, aged 5 years and 4 months.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSOY.

White Wheat per bushel		$1 65
New Red " "	"	1 60
Rye "	"	70
Oats "	"	38
Corn (old shelled)	"	60
Buckwheat	"	1 00