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THE WEEKLY SUN.

VOL. 1. NO. 11 ROCHESTER, APRIL 17, 1856. Price One Cent

Published Every Saturday Morning,
At No. 25, Buffalo Street,
By Douglass, Belknap & Company.

TERMS OF THE SUN:
The "First" will be published for the small sum of four cents per week; four cents per month; fifty cents per year—subscriptions to be paid in advance.

A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted, at five cents per square, or three shillings per month. Legal advertisements will be taken on yearly or semi-annual payments. The price of the "Weekly Sun" will remain the same as before.

For the "Weekly Sun," Rochester, April 17, 1856.

Two little attention is paid to the yards, and gardens of farmers generally. A few hours, work would often improve both materially—some farmers allow very little taste in the arrangement of either, seeming to think that the least number of vegetables that could be cultivated on a certain spot of ground, inappropriately designed the garden, the better; it would be no matter at all about system in planting, and as to rose bushes and such things as a yard that would be a nuisance not to be tolerated. I suppose farmers would be pleased with the sight of chips, bits of boards, pieces of broken earthen ware, bleached bones, woolen rags, leaves, and apples, as a piece of carpeting cotton, cotton enough to buy all the paper he would use in a year with all the kitchen refuse falling Pell-mell in the yard.

A word for the old maid—Nan, the daughter of Enoch, was not married until she was five hundred and eighty years old. Be of good cheer, old maid! you still have a hope.

Your Friend,
Wm. R. Bristol.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

1. The New York Tribune learns that a responsible party in that city has written to Prof. Liebig the celebrated chemist, offering to guarantee him $5,000 if he will come to this country and deliver a course of lectures.

2. A. La Grange, who was recently married at Albany in the sum of $10000 for damages for breach of promise of marriage with and seduction of Miss Elizabeth Campbell, has very wisely, I think, terminated the marriage with the fair prospector. This is one of my favorite things that Mr. L. could possibly have done.

3. Seneca Lake is clear—the ice has disappeared, and the boat, the John Arnot, Capt. Tuthill commander, has again resumed her trips.

4. In the Executive orders of the United States, there are to be forty millions of young fruit trees growing. It appears that in drawing for the conscription of France, the son of a widow is in all cases entitled to a pension. The correspondent of the New York Express says that when the last annual drawing took place, a poor man whose son and only son had been so unlucky as to draw a number which made him a painful pay to the Government, went quietly from the scene to his dwelling, and was found the next morning hanged in the garret. He sacrificed his life to save his son from military service, and the child now the son of a widow, was exempt from the much dreaded premonition.

5. A leg of a monkey recently reported to have been found in a Russian railroad, and filled with sand, A microscopic examination of the sand shows the particular station it came from, and the stolen treasures was traced to one of the employees of the road.


7. The Chinese room on the third floor is a combination of all the things that make a room.
AN APPOINTMENT "NOT FIT TO BE MADE."

A State prison keeper has just been appointed by Mr. Russell, K. N. Inspector. We give the K. N. clique of this city much joy over this appointment. Mr. Russell must either be a heartless unprincipled Know Nothing for life, or he has been most egregiously imposed upon by his friends. We suspect, however, that it is the doing of the prison agent, who it seems, is the State prison godfather of any indolent, brutal ruffian, who is ready at any time to put his vanity and do his bidding.

By this appointment, Mr. Russell indicates his desire to walk in the footsteps of "his illustrious predecessor." Why not make his appointments from among the convicts? There would be little danger of doing worse, while the chances would be in favor of doing much better. When we surveyed there, we could have selected from the convicts men ten times as honest, and ten times more competent and intelligent, than the then warden and agent, and much better qualified to discharge the duties of an Inspector, than several of the Inspectors whom we could name. The appointment of convicts would save expense, and the expenditure look plausible. Then why not try it? Mr. Russell, instead of appointing old soaks, picked from head to foot in foul liquor, void of intelligence, character, or common decency, limping emblems of moral pollution, their habits a disgrace to their species, and their inhabitations among the foul stinks that blacken and disgrace the city and civilized society?

A man is known by the company he keeps, and if a State prison agent makes his selections from the most disreputable classes of drunks and debauchers, outsiders are apt to suspect that "birds of a feather flock together."—Cayuga Chief.

W. C. Blos, Esq., has shown us a letter addressed to him, in reference to this appointment, which fully substantiates the statement contained in the above paragraph from the Chief.—

The man appointed to the office, is not to be censured, but the State Prison Agent who appointed him. Why not appoint honorable men to fill honorable offices? Why select disreputable men, thus rewarding debauchery and crime? Such a state of things argues the necessity of a total reversion of public opinion which tolerates such an appointment at the one which calls forth the well-deserved censure of the Cayuga Chief—F. Douglas Paper.

THE INDEPENDENT JURISDICTION.—In the Maryland State Court, in Baltimore, on the trial of a sea-captain for flogging seamen, the Judge instructed the Jury that "blows may be inflicted with a proper weapon in a proper degree. if honestly done, to enforce obedience to a present order, and not to punish for past disobedience." This illustrates the disposition of the bench to place itself above the law-making power, and usurp power to repeal, modify, or amend law at its pleasure. An Independent Judiciary is a great institution.

WEEKLY SUN.

THE "SUN" SHINES FOR ALL.

ROCHESTER, APRIL 12, 1866.

The Democrats of Albany came off victories at their election for Mayor, which the Democrats of the State think, a grand achievement, and that they will have to make another effort to elect the next President. But that is not so, they have got to make a very strong effort and then they will not elect their man. And we can tell them if they nominate Franklin Pierce, for President, it will only bring a disaster upon them, for he, like Fillmore, has bitterly denounced himself. In the West they think Pierce worse than Fillmore for he is not satisfied with doing one mean thing, but kept following it by another, and is doing so yet. However, we do not feel much concerned about his re-election, or Fillmore's either, because no such man could get in an office like that again.

FOSS. —The river is very high; it commenced rising on Monday April 5th, and wood and ice came down and injured the bridges very much. It injured the dam in several places. There were two men standing on the ice on Sunday near the falls and they just escaped being drowned.

BALL TIME. —Ball time has come; the boys will have fine times playing ball. They have several different kinds of playing ball.

We are glad to see the boys coming again and we are very happy to hear their sweet little songs and see their feats.

The Fugitives of Canada. —It is now estimated that 30,000 fugitives are already in Canada, chiefly of the class of able-bodied men and women. These at home, would average in value $20,000, or at least $60,000, summing up, $30,000,000—the absolute loss to the capital of four States. But added to this, there are still remaining in the Northern States, as servants for, about six thousand negroes, who not fearing the pursuit, have not crossed into Canada. These, at $1000 each—a low figure for the class slave, as the runaways almost uniformly are—would add $6,000,000 more—making the aggregate at this time, at the lowest calculation $36,000,000 which the slave owners have to lose from which they have no recourse.

Now, the rate of escape to Canada among twenty persons per day, taking the figure 1863 as a basis. This would give in 1867 $7,500 per month—which, at $200 each, would amount to $340,000 per year, which four States are suffer in direct loss.
REV. J. W. LOGAN IN CANADA.

During the week, Bro. Logan has been on a lecturing tour in Canada, and the information received from him may be regarded as being direct from Victoria’s able and loyal subject—some chateau, now frequented; free as the breath of heaven. He represents these as making comfortable living, more than contented with their “hard lot” as freemen, none of them having “perished in the snows of Canada.” They prefer Freedom and cold weather, to Slavery and hot weather. While in Canada, Bro. I., had an excellent opportunity of conversing with their leading men in relation to the large number of persons hailing from Canada on benevolent missions. The answer he received to his questions concerning their authority to collect money, etc., was, “Every man in Canada who will work, can get along. And we do not wish the people of the States to consider us in the light of beggars. A great many of these professional beggars get funds for us, but we never see it. Don’t encourage them.” He also saw a letter from Rev. H. S. Scott, to this effect. If any one in Canada is thoroughly acquainted with the condition of the colored people of Canada, if any one understands their wants, Mr. Scott is the man. He detests this begging system on this side the lake for fugitives. They can, he says, take care of the fugitives after they get there. Our duty is to take care of them on this side and send them over; they will see to them when they get there. But as Mr. Logan has promised to write a letter on this subject, we commend this article, with the suggestion to our friends, that they be on the alert continually, lest they be imposed on by these itinerant beggars on whom we have made mention. There are, doubtless, some who are honest and truthful, and these in many cases, suffer on account of the guilty.

P. S. Since writing the above, a man calling himself Rev. Mr. Haxtonmoor, has been in our office, and upon reading the above to him, he stated that he could get out in this city, despite our words of caution, and sell his pocket full of money. He comes from Niagara, O. W., where he says he “has a home for the fugitive, takes them in, and keeps them without charge.” This is the same man of whom we heard in Pennfield a few weeks ago, as representing the distressing state of the fugitives, some of whom, he said, had not only desired to return to Slavery, but had actually done so. He boasts that pro-Slavery men are the men for him to appeal to, which boast we do not regard as a very good recommendation of his integrity. 3 Douglas Paper.

PENNSYLVANIA LIQUOR LAW.—A Liquor bill has passed the Pennsylvania Senate and been sent to the House for concurrence, which is intended to supersede the Prohibitory law of last year. A correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says the new law will sweep out of existence all dens, stores, saloons, eating houses, restaurants, lodging houses, etc., and the liquor trade of Pennsylvania will be in a state of wholesale excommunication. The Pennsylvania law is quite as stringent and severe as the Massachusetts law, and many of the business men of Philadelphia are considering how to evade its provisions.

KIDNAPPED.—Two men, named Orr and Simpkins, have been arrested at St. Louis, charged with the kidnapping of two colored lads in Cincinnati, whom they had been trying to sell as slaves in Missouri. The policemen had much difficulty in persuading the boys to speak freely, they were so fearful that their masters would overreach, but at length they told their story.

“The younger stated that his name was Wm. Bell, and that he had lived in an alley in Walnut street, Cincinnati, and bore the house of the firm of E. Poe & Co.; that his father had been a slavemaster, Poe & Co., but was now in Mount Vernon, Ohio. The elder said his name was Alfred Logan, and that he lived in the same alley with the other boy, when they were both kidnapped by Mr. Orr.

We are told that a colored man in our village—who is far from rich, and who has a family to support, spurred the offer of fifty dollars—good money, direct from Uncle Sam’s Treasury—which was tendered to him as a bribe to receive his vote and influence at the last election. That man is rich, though the length of his rent-roll may be only the infinitesimal degree of an inch, and he is noble, though his great heart beats under a dark skin—and though he is passing in the daily walks of life among those who, by a certain portion of our community, are thought fit only for chattels in Southern houses, and for live stock on Southern auction blocks.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The Herald of Freedom for the 22nd, says: Our streets are beginning to be thronged with strangers, and present quite a life-like appearance again after the dreary Winter. Every boat which comes up the river has a large number on board—Pro-Slavery men from the South are hurrying up, and are “squatting” on every unoccupied claim they can find. There is not a doubt but they have changed their facades and now hope to become actual settlers, and in that way carry their measures. We beg of the North to wake up, and send on her noble spirits to locate permanently here to aid us.
BORDER RUFFIANISM IN MONMOUTH.

Mr. C. S. Depp, a colored man, came to our city on Monday last, and gave out notice by handbills and otherwise, that he would lecture on the subject of slavery on Tuesday and Wednesday evening. The Baptist Church was procured, and Mr. Depp spoke to a very large audience on Tuesday evening, and so far as we know, without any difficulties. On the following evening the court-house was opened to him, and he commenced his lecture as usual, to a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to listen to him. After proceeding awhile, signs, and we are told other missiles were thrown at him, and Mr. Depp was so badly wounded in the mouth as to be compelled to leave the room.

We were not present, but learn that much excitement resulted in consequence of the mob. Mr. Depp lectured here about a year since to a large audience, after which a large collection was taken up to send him on his mission of love and freedom. But since that time, a new era has arrived, and mobocracy is assuming the form of the day. Mr. Depp, we understand, was freed by his owner in Virginia, at the age of 21 years, since which he has spent some ten or fifteen years in pleading for the rights of the slave. The question now is—shall freedom of speech be tolerated in Monmouth, or shall mob law rule? The people of the county must answer that question. Shall a colored man who conducts himself peaceably, be heard by those who desire to listen to him, or shall mob law drive him from our midst? That is the question to be answered.

Two young men who have lately taken up their residence among us have been arrested for participating in the affair, and the trial is going on, as we go to press. Much excitement prevails.

If this mode of procedure is to be resorted to, to put down free discussion and the spread of Republican, we think its advocates will find a "hard road to travel" before they come to their journey's end. It may be tolerated in slave states—but not here. And if Depp lecture is to be held up in this manner, the sooner the friends of freedom are apprised of it, the better, so as to be prepared for the issue.—Monmouth (Illinois) Atlas.

A South Carolina paper states that the thieves at the Porte's gold mine in that country have been successful in obtaining the property of T. C. Thompson, Esq., for a few days ago several nuggets of gold, ranking about $1,600, one piece worth between $800 and $900—almost pure gold. Another piece was worth about $120—intervened with quartz—with several other stones from $10 to $200.

The following is a true copy of a bill, received by a trusty lover, in California from his Atlantic flame:—"My dear sweet Ichabod, how your sorrow-driven soul is now so long absent? I wish you saw you and hear your heart thump! Oh, do you marry under your will of marriage! How do you love him? Do you love him?—Oh, you will tell me all the news of the world; how is your health?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well?—Your health is well? 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To clean window glass take fine powdered linseed, dip into it a linen rag moistened with vinegar wine or water and apply it lightly to the glass. Wipe off and polish with a dry cloth.

MADAME REPEALS THE MANE LIQUOR LAW—The lower House of the Maine Legislature, some days ago, passed a new temperance bill concerning the State by a vote of 76 to 38, after seemingly careful and deliberate examination of the subject. The bill was introduced by Mr. Barnes, and was strongly opposed by the advocates of the prohibitory principle which it repeals.

The bill to extend the right of suffrage to negroes has been lost in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 13 to 6.

A man named McCombs is to be hung for murder at Columbia, South Carolina, on the 25th of April. The New Era says the Governor will not pardon, and that this will be the first execution of capital punishment in the Richland District since the Whips of the revolution swung down some of the "Ferries" of that District.