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TERMS OF THE SUN:
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A limited number of Advertisements will be inserted, at 10 cents per line, or three dollar bills per month. Liberal discounts will be made on yearly ad subscriptions. The vast Publishing Houses of our large cities will find the "SUN" the best medium in the world to announce their new publications, as its circulation does not exceed at

NEWS CLIPPINGS:

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

A. La Grange, who was recently married at Albany in the sum of $8000 for a breach of promise of marriage with and seduction of Miss Elizabeth Campbell, has very wisely capitulated a marriage with the fair pros- ecutrix. This is one of most sensible things that Mr. L. could possibly have done.

Seventeen Lakes is clear—the ice has disappeared, and the boat, the John Arico, Capt. kulli commander, has again resumed her trip.

In 23 counties in the western part of New York, 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. The correspondent of the New York Express says that when the last annual drawing took place, a poor man whose idolized and only son had been so unlucky as to draw a number which made him a lawful prey to the Government, went quietly from the scene to his dwelling, and was found the next morning hanging dead 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 proscription.

A key of spécie recently captured on the line of a French railroad, and filled with sand. A microcosm examination of the sand shows the particular station it came from, and the stolen treasure was traced to one of the employees of the road.

Lazy rich girls make rich men poor; industrious poor girls make poor men rich.

Too little attention is paid to the yards, and gardens of farmers generally. A few hours of work, would often improve both materially.

Some farmers show 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, appropriately designed the garden, the better it would be no matter at all about system in planting, and as to rose bushes and such things in 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 earthenware, broken bones, wood, nails enough to make a piece of carpeting, cotton rag enough to buy all the paper he would use in a year with all the kitchen refuse lying all over in the yard.

I never desire to have a peep inside the parlor or washroom in order to determine on the tidiness of the occupants, for there yard is a sure index of what might be seen inside the mansion. What looks more tidy then and inviting than a grass grown yard, interspersed with flowery shrubs and plants, the pretty green grass growing up to the neat stone steps.

A. Word for the Old Maid—Nadine, the daughter of Enoch, was not married until she was five hundred and eighty years old. 

Win. R. Bristol.

The Chinese souse milk with a thin paste made of bean flour and water.
AN APPOINTMENT "NOT FIT TO BE MADE".

A State prison keeper has just been appointed by Mr. Rusee, K. N. Inspector. We give the K. N. clique of this city much joy over this appointment. Mr. Rusee must either be a heartless, unprincipled Knave 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 is known to be in the State prison godfather of any indigent, brutal ruffian, who is ready at any time to put his vanity and do his bidding.

By this appointment, Mr. Rusee 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 sojourned 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 experiment looks plausible. Then why not try it, Mr. Rusee, instead of appointing old seamen, picked from head to foot in foul liquor, void of intelligence, character, or common decency, emptying their pockets of coal at the feet of the convicts, and their exactions among the hoodlums 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 debauches, outsiders are not to suspect that a "bird of a feather flock together."—Cayuga Chief.

Wy. C. Birk, Esq., has shown us a letter addressed to him, in reference to this appointment, which fully substantiates the statement concern

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 renovation of a public opinion which tolerates such an appointment as the one which obtains in the well-deserved counsel of the Cayuga Chief.—E. Dwyer, Esq.

The Independent Judiciary.—In the Maryland State Court, in Baltimore, on the trial of a sea-captain for smuggling, the Judge instructed the Jury that "blows may be inflicted with any 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 present 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.

THE "SUN" SHINES FOR ALL.

ROCHESTER, APRIL 12, 1868.

The Democrats of Albany came off victoriously in their election for Mayor, which the Democrats of the State think a great achievement, and that they will have to make but small 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 disgrace upon them, for he, like Fillmore, has killed himself. In fact, we think Pierce is worse than Fillmore for he is not careless 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.

FLOOD.—The river is very high; it commenced rising on Sunday April 6th, 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 from being drowned.

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

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

The Emigrants of Canada.—It is now estimated that 30,000 fugitives are already in Canada, chiefly the class of able-bodied men and women. These, at home, would average in value $1000, or at least $800, summing up $24,000,000—the absolute loss to the capital of four States. But added to this, there are still emigrants, &c., about six thousand negroes, who, not fearing the pursuit, have not crossed into Canada. These, at $1000 each—a low figure for fire classes, as the runaway slaves, as the runaway negroes are—would add $6,000,000 more, making the aggregate at this time, at the lowest calculation $30,000,000, which the slave owners have lost, and from which they have no resort. Now, the rate of escape to Canada averages twenty persons per day, taking the figures 1865 as a basis. This would give to 250,7200 persons—which, at $800 each, would be $5,840,000 per year, which four States are suffer in direct loss.

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REV. J. W. LOGGREN IN CANADA.

During the week, Bro. Loggren who is doing different service in the cause of Humanity, paid us an interesting visit. He has been on a lecturing tour in Canada, and the information received from him may be regarded as being direct from Victoria’s noble and loyal subjects—once chateau, now freedom; free as the breath of heaven. He represents these as making comfortable living, more than contended with their “hard lot” as freemen, none of them having “perished in the town of Canada.” They prefer freedom and cold weather, to Slavery and hot weather. While in Canada, Bro. H. 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.” We also saw a letter from Rev. Jno. Scouller, 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. Scouller is the man. He detects 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. Loggren has promised to write a letter on this subject, we conclude this article, with the suggestion to our friends, that they be on the alert continually, lest they be imposed on by those itinerant beggars of 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. Mowdin, has been in the office, and upon reading the above to him, stated that he could go out in this city, despite our woes of caution, and fill his pocket full of money. He hails from Niagara, U. S., where he says he has a home for the fugitives, takes them in, and keeps them without charge. This is the same man of whom we heard in Penfield 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 did not regard as a very good recommendation of his integrity. F. Douglass 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 oyster houses, restaurants, bowling alleys, &c., dependent on the sale of liquor for support, as it prohibits its being vended in any quantity in such establishments. None but legitimate taverns having six beds at least, for the accommodation of guests, are allowed to sell liquor.

The bill provides that Hotels, Inns and Taverns, shall be licensed and taxed according to the estimated yearly rental of the house and property, intended to be occupied for said purposes. Those, the yearly rental of which shall be ten thousand dollars, constitute the first class, and will pay a tax of one hundred dollars. The taxes decrease with the valuation, until the ninth, and lowest class, the tax of which is 20 dollars. Applications of license must not be interested in the liquor business. Vendors of wines, or liquors, either with or without other goods, are to be taxed from fifty to one hundred dollars per year, according to the amount of yearly sales.

KIDNAPPING.—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 their masters would overhear, but at length they told their story.

“The younger stated that his name was Wm. Bials, and that he had lived in an alley in Walnut street, Cincinnati, and heard the firm of E. Boo & Co.; that his father had been a drayman of Boo & 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, spared the offer of fifty dollars—good money, direct from Uncle Sam’s Treasury—which was tendered to him as a bribe for his vote and influence at the last election. That man is rich, though the length of his rent-roll may be only the most insignificant degree of an inch, and he is noble, though his heart beats under a dark skin—and though he is passed in the daily walk of life among those who, by a certain portion of our community, are thought fit only for chattels in Southern households, and for live stock on Southern auction blocks.

—Exeter News Letter.

EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The Herald of Freedom of 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 of boarders—Pro-Slavery men from the South are hurrying on, and are “squatting” on every unoccupied claim they can find. There is not a doubt but they have changed their titles, 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.
WEEKLY SUN.

RIGHTS OF COLORED MEN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—We find in the Boston Atlas the following letter from Hon. Mark Trayton:


To the Editor of the Sun: My attention has just now been called to an article in the Atlas, concerning me for a motion I am accused of having made in the Committee on the District of Columbia, allowing negroes to vote in the district. Allow me to say that no motion of the kind has been made by me or any one else. I think, however, you will agree with me, that all colored citizens of a State are entitled to sustain government, they should have a voice in the enactment of the laws which govern them. Either do not tax them, or allow them the privilege of the elective franchise.

Yours, etc,

M. TRAYTON.

BORDER EFFUSION 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 crowded, and Mr. Depp spoke to a very large audience on Tuesday evening, and so far as we know, without any disturbance. 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 as usual, eggs, and we are told other missiles were thrown at him, and Mr. D. was badly injured in the mouth, as to be compelled to leave the room.

We were not present, but hear 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 becoming the order 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 twelve 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 hunted 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 Republicanism, 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 never in free. And if Democracy is to be built 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 slaves at the Fortis gold mine in that county now the property of T.K. Thomas, Esq., found a few days ago several nuggets of gold, making about $1,500; one piece worth between $800 and $900—all pure gold. Another piece was worth about $120—intermixed with quartz—with several others worth from $10 to $40.

The New York Times says several varieties of peaches were imported by one of the New York houses lately. Twenty cases of them came in excellent order, packed in paper cuttings.

The following is a true copy of a bitlet received by a transit traveler in California from his Atlantic home:—“My dear sweet Ichabod, how I am at your long absence! I want to see you and hear your heart thump! Oh sweet Ichabod, now do come home and let us get married if you love me. God bless you if you are not sufficiently blessed in being sweet! Oh you marry gold you holier folks than we oldshoos! Oh you sweet Ichabod, so come and comfort your dying maiden Caroline! Oh but how I do love your big red lips! Oh you trim as tall fellow full of the manna of the seven loves. Oh I do want to see you model of perfection! You has been gone two years, and to me it does seem like a hundred years. Your dear presence would be more to me than the coloring spring to the parched traveler of the desert—more than the pebbled brook to the wan and withered tree. Oh, bless thee my duncekin, my jeweysparr, my rooster, my gentleman!”

To clean window glass take fine purified indigo, dip it into a linen rag moistened with vinegar wine or water and apply briskly to the glass. Wipe off and polish with a dry cloth.

MAINE REPEALS THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW—The house of the Maine Legislature, some days ago, passed a new temperance bill, containing the Senate by a vote of 78 to 88, 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 prohibition principle which it repudiates.

The bill to extend the right of suffrage to negroes has been lost in the Wisconsin Senate by a vote of 19 to 28.

A man named McConnel is to be hung for murder at Columbus, South Carolina, on the 22d 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 Whigs in the Revolution stepped up some of the Terras of that District.