

my good boy, you have
done, and when we get
you back to me. Oh, don't
stop me." — JUDGE. "Who
are you?" said he.
"One of the brothers of this young
man." — "What do you want?"
"Come to claim my brother." — "I
have you the right of property."
"Yesterday I did not tell you I carry
the name of Lucille." — "How good you two James!"
"Well, let us see my boy," said the magis-
trate. "This boy is enough to make
your sister, — I say, — LUCILLE, —
explanation, — "about a fortnight ago," continued the
magistrate, "my poor mother died of a bad cold;
and very cold she was, and full of trouble,
trouble. Then said I to myself, — 'I am
an artist, and when I know a good trade,
I support my sister.' — LUCILLE is a
rush maker. Every day I used to car-
ry half of my dinner, and at night I took
secretly to my room and she slept in my
bed. I slept on the floor. But it ap-
peared not enough to eat. One day
I begged on the Boulevard, and you take
then I heard that I said to myself, —
'My boy things cannot last so; you
find something better.' I soon found
a place where I am lodged, fed and
clothed; and have twenty francs a month. —
I also found a good woman, who for
twenty francs will take care of Lucille
and her needle work. I claim my
boy," said the judge, "your conduct
is honorable. However, your sister
can be set at liberty until to-morrow."
"Never mind, Lucille," said the boy, "I
come and fetch you early to-morrow." —
Turning to the magistrate he said, "I
kiss her, may I not sir?" —
Then threw himself into the arms of
his master and both wept tears of affection.
WITH A CRIME. — Judge Halliburton,
originally Sam Slick, is visiting the
country side of the water, with
very racy sketches in the Dublin Uni-
versity Magazine. We copy an extract:
"Wherever you go, people say the coun-
try is going to the devil. Well, I have
that way at home, long before I saw
England, and yet we go ahead. And England
threat in spite of such critters; we can't
prospering. The only diff'rence b'ween
the two countries is as I have said,
we in England think they are going to
hell now all the time, we only think
so in four years."

FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1860.

A. H. TROPE & CO., No. 12 State Street, Boston, and No. 115 Nassau Street, New York, are authorized agents for the "Advertiser," and will receive all correspondence at our office.

JOHN M. BREXODE, of Richmond, is our authorized agent for that city, to receive subscriptions to the "Advertiser," and collect remittances there.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The "Advertiser" has a large and increasing circulation in this and the adjoining states, and is a valuable daily newspaper. Circulating among business men, it is of great interest to those who will use its columns.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

The undersigned hereby give notice that from this date they will decline the publication of Obeying Orders and other legal documents, except those which are of a general nature, or for the benefit of their subscribers, and that they will not publish or re-print such documents unless they are paid for in advance, or unless payment is assured by some responsible person, and will decline to take this position from the fact that it is rarely, if ever, necessary for them to do so, and when they are forced to take it shall pay or nothing.

WADDELL & CO., Proprietors of Spectator.

BOSTON, March 5, 1860.

Mr. SUMNER QUOTED MINUTELY.

That noble martyr, Sumner, after having maintained a prolonged alliance for several years, and having, we suppose, that the rep-

utable was overthrown by the cause of Mr. Brooks is becoming somewhat threadbare, has at last emerged to edify the Senate with his eloquence, and it is to be surmised that he will continue to do so until some im-

pertinence on his part induces another Southerner to administer a merited chastisement to his scurrified back, and afford him an opportunity to relapse into the martyred condition which has proven so profitless to him in the past.

The last emanation from the dismally invalid is based upon a sophomore essay of Massanyi, on the benefits of the West India emancipation scheme, written some forty years ago; and while, in all human probability, would have remained in the obscurity to which a charitable world had consigned it, had not the energetic researches of the illustrious conversant dragged it from amid the accumulated dust of half a century into the light of day. We are sure that the maturing judgment and strong practical sense of Massanyi, accessible to the members of Congress, would have refuted the silly speculations and illogical reasoning of this wild theory of his boyish fancy; but whether this essay of Massanyi's embodies his deliberate opinion or not, is of little consequence to us or the American people. What most strikes every one with wonder is the stolid stupidity or brazen impudence of Senator Sumner, who gravely, in the face of all the stubborn facts which flatly contradict the speculations of this boyish effusion, parades it before the Senate of the United States, hoping to impose it upon that august body as a reason why the institution of slavery should be abolished. The opinions of great minds upon any subject are entitled to their due weight, but when those opinions, tested by the light of experience, are proven to be not only erroneous, but silly and pernicious, the only legitimate use to which the world can put them, is to remind men that human reason, however acute, and human foresight, however sagacious, is still fallible and mournfully liable to err.

One would have thought that emancipation in the West Indies, which has entailed upon those fertile islands desolation and sterility—upon its wealthy proprietors ruin and starvation, in lieu of plenty and happiness and luxury, and upon the negroes themselves barbarism and homelessness, in the place of civilization and the gospel—would have been one of the last subjects upon which an abolitionist would have essayed to enlighten his audience.

The Distressed Confederates.

We have been approached several times by gentlemen to inquire by what authority, and by whom it "was settled" at Richmond, where the Convention for the 11th District was to be held; and which gentlemen were to represent the District in the Charleston Convention.

Paid Off.

The West Virginia Guards, we learn received their pay from the State on Wednesday last, for their services at Charlestown, amounting to the aggregate to handsome sum of \$2005.42. We give below the amount received by each officer and private, the Brevet Lieut. Quartermaster and Surgeon receiving the same pay as privates.

Local J. H. Water, \$77.12; First Lt. C. Cochran, \$58.66; Orderly Sergeant J. C. Marquis, \$61.42; Sergeant Keeler, \$46.66; and Blackburn, \$52.42 each; Corporals Frazer, Wilson, Rose and Martin, \$40.42 each; two sergeants, \$67.42.

We have not learned as yet whether the Mountain Guards have received their pay, but presume the amount will be about the same.

Was the "Liberator" a Preference Caused by the Weakness of Gov. Wise?

This is a question which could hardly have suggested itself to us, or to any one who had attended the Richmond Convention, were it not for the ingenuous and ungrateful course of some of the opponents of Gov. Wise along the adjournment of that body, who, taking advantage of the compromise offered, in the meagreness of concessions given, by the friends of that gentleman to his opponents, now endeavor, by caustic and disingenuous statement and suppression of facts, to inculcate the idea that that which was freely conceded to a somewhat obnoxious minority, by patriotic and democratic party, was wrong, force, from unwilling and struggling impotence. Although we voted against the substitute to Gen. Chapman's resolution during the preference of Gov. Wise, all we were one of those who greatly deplored the policy of the introduction of a resolution expressing a preference into the Convention—chiefly because we knew that many, very many, of Mr. Wise's most ardent supporters would not and did not act with the body of his friends at this point, thus creating throughout the country an aversion to expression of the weakness of what we were convinced was Virginia's decided favor.

We were, then, heartily glad when a com-

promise proposition emanated from the friends of Gov. Wise, and was eagerly accepted by the friends of Mr. Hunter; and when we returned home, we determined to write nothing which might disturb the harmony in the ranks which the compromisers in the Convention seemed to have effected; but we cannot, in duty, remain silent, when such wrong impressions are being created in the country; we cannot, in justice to Mr. Wise, fail to enter our protest at the idea that the failure to express a preference was that in any way attributable to his weakness in the Convention.

We suppose that not less than fifty of Mr. Hunter's friends expressed the opinion in our presence that Mr. Wise was the undoubtedly choice of Virginia, but argued against the expression of preference on the ground that it was in violation of the ancient usages of the Democratic party, and we cannot, in duty, remain silent, when such wrong impressions are being created in the country; we cannot, in justice to Mr. Wise, fail to enter our protest at the idea that the failure to express a preference was that in any way attributable to his weakness in the Convention.

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Rev. D. Thomas said this was an impor-

tant question, and should receive the greatest consideration. He moved an amendment to the resolution of Mr. Phelps. The amendment proposed the election by the Conference of four members from each district to form the committee. The amendment was voted down, and the resolution of Mr. Phelps adopted. At another stage of the session Bishop Simpson announced the committee, composed of the following ministers and laymen: Rev. John Bear, A. Griffith, S. Register, J. Lanahan, G. N. Davis, Gardner, M. Goheen, A. Buhman, Laymen, Col. J. S. Berry, J. S. Carson, A. L. Fisher, P. Conway, W. Hinckley, A. Herring, and H. Steward.

The introduction of the memorials created considerable excitement, and it is understood great efforts were made to prevent the Committee from recommending some action. It is to be seen if these districts determine to secede then the strength of the Baltimore Conference in Virginia will have departed, as these districts embrace the greatest portion of the territory held by them.

Conferees then proposed to select a place for the meeting of the next Annual Conference. Stanton, Lewisburg, and Fayette Street Station were put up in nomination. Stanton received 37 votes, and 40 were cast against it, and it was declared to be the next place of meeting.

There is now a considerable row being kicked up in the Republican camp as to who they will nominate for President.

The N. Y. Tribune, their principal metropolitan organ, advocates the claims ofward Bates, of Mo., believing he will secure a large part of the conservative vote of the North; while the New York Courier and Enquirer are in the support of Mr. Seward, and assert that if principle is to

be sacrificed to elect Mr. Douglas on his territorial Convention, the delegates should send to the National Convention. The ancient usage of the party, dictated Harrisonburg as the place for holding the Convention, and no one felt inclined to object to it, but the opposition to even the appearance of cause and clemency in this District, is recent enough to deter politicians from such an outrage, as that of attempting to forestall the clemencies and usurp the legitimate functions of the District Convention.

Rev. The following paragraph we clip from the news items of the last Spectator:

"A series of resolutions were passed by the Opposition State Convention of Missouri, denouncing the Democratic party for its bearing on the slaves question, and kindred questions, and nominating Edward Bates for the Presidency."

Edward was over much complacency such effect—such sublime importance! "A series of resolutions denouncing the Democracy," etc., etc., and nominating the President Edward Bates, that rouge, traitor Southerner, who has always been a warped, mean-spirited Whig, and is now a self-styled Abolitionist, the favorite candidate of the New York Tribune and with brilliant prospects for the Black Republican convention.

And yet, with his black record patent to the world, the Richmond Whig of Wednesday characterizes him as "that distinguished and moral Whig." We would like to know what "Whig" endures "that da-

mented, traitor Southerner, and murderer."

The following extract of the proceedings of the Baltimore Conference, just held at Winchester, we take from the Baltimore American. That since the Northern States, in fulfillment of a design which had long been entertained and deliberately matured, made an invasion into the State of Virginia, for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, of placing arms in their hands, of aiding them in plowing the progress of their masters, of murdering them and their families, and of overthrowing the government of the Commonwealth; that the rest of the confederates of this conspiracy was in a foreign province of the great Northern lakes, but little more than 100 miles from the Northern border of Virginia, with a network of railroads connecting them; that they were amply supplied with arms and munitions of war that they were known by the most dangerous secretaries and ambassies that they respected

more the sovereignty of the United States than they did the jurisdiction of the slaveholding States, and invaded Territory of the Federal Government as well as Virginia,

were memorials from the following places: Bladensburg circuit, East Rockingham circuit, Staunton station, Augusta circuit, Charlottesville circuit, Lexington station, and Rockbridge circuit. The memorials refer to the slavery question, and refer to the arrangement and union position in which they are placed, it being asserted by the Southern church that they are tainted with Abolitionism, while the Northern branch of the Church, with which they are connected, give grounds for these charges, in the fact that they are constantly denouncing that the Baltimore Conference is entirely agreed with the Northern church in their intense hatred of slavery, but are prevented through policy.

The memorials say that they have full confidence in the soundness of the members of the Baltimore Conference, and will remember through life the kind lessons of religious instruction received at their hands. These charges have however weakened the effectiveness of the Church and are daily growing more intolerable. The New York Christian Advocate is referred to, and its silence on the slavery question declared, by the memorials concludes with an appeal to the Baltimore Conference to come out from the

hands of military force, and for the exercise of actual martial law, most extraordinary in time of peace,—merited and doubtless will receive the commendation of the Legislature and of the people of the State; that the invasion was marked by distinct geographical features, and was in fact a concerted invasion of a section of the United States; that a detailed history, dispassionate and impartial, shows the covenants of the most solemn character, constitutional, statutory, ecclesiastical and compromised, which have been deliberately violated and set at naught, or left unperformed by the section

receiving the greatest benefit by compact;

that this condition of things furnished a striking evidence of the growth of a spirit congenitally to the guarantees of the Constitution, and at war with all the obligations of nations; that "a sectional political party, under the designation of the Republican party, has acquired the ascendancy in almost every Northern State," and that the States where it is dominant hold the majority of political power in the United States for the future; that the object of this ascendant and dominant sectional and fanatical party is to abolish the rights of property in slaves everywhere in States and Territories, and "they seek to place all the Southern States outside of the pale of civilization," and to degrade and dishonor them, and "to cover with obloquy and reproach the memory of their mighty dead, and to blot the execution of our national fame."

They have declared that they will do一切 to the character of the report, which will be made on them some time to-morrow. It is thought that the Committee fails to recommend some action, the churches embraced in the Rockingham, Roanoke and Lewisburg District will take immediate steps towards a separation. If these districts determine to secede then the strength of the Baltimore Conference in Virginia will have departed, as these districts embrace the greatest portion of the territory held by them.

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And when I am informed by a majority of the Joint Committee of your Legislature that "in the night of the 16th of October last, a band of armed conspirators from the Northern States, in fulfillment of a design which had long been entertained and deliberately matured, made an invasion into the State of Virginia, for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, of placing arms in their hands, of aiding them in plowing the progress of their masters, of murdering them and their families, and of overthrowing the government of the Commonwealth; that the rest of the confederates of this conspiracy was in a foreign province of the great Northern lakes, but little more than 100 miles from the Northern border of Virginia, with a network of railroads connecting them; that they were amply supplied with arms and munitions of war that they were known by the most dangerous secretaries and ambassies that they respected

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