

VIRGINIA POLITICS.

Virginia politics are decidedly "mixed" just now, and the actions of certain democrats are by no means creditable to themselves or honorable to the fair fame of their ancient Commonwealth.

The last legislature passed an Act (called the "McCulloch bill") to adjust and settle the State debt of Virginia. During the late campaign for the election of members of the General Assembly the voters were divided into two classes—the "Debt payers" who favored the McCulloch bill, and the "Debt refusers" who were opposed to it and determined upon its repeal.

These figures do not embrace those members of our Church in the States that are in the hands of the Virginia and Boston Conferences.

A resolution transferring all the property, personal and real, of the present Female College to a joint stock company was adopted. This company is to satisfy all claims against it that have been incurred since the first of the month.

The committee appointed to consider the communication from the Grand Lodge of Good Templars reported, recommending that we request the members of the next Legislature to consider the propriety of passing a general prohibitory law, and the report after some discussion was adopted.

The Joint Board of Finance made their report. They had received and distributed among the elements \$4,120.00. It was resolved to raise \$100,000 next year for the Conference fund.

It was resolved to raise a sum for missions in 1880 equal to twenty cents per member of our Church in the Conference bounds.

A resolution pledging the endeavor of each member of the Conference to send at least one new student to Trinity College, rendering aid to such extent as may be necessary and possible.

Winston, N. C. was selected as the place for holding the next session of the Conference.

In the list of appointments for the next year we notice the following: viz: Pittsburg—Rev. T. J. Galtier; New River—Rev. J. B. Marler; and Tar River—Rev. W. H. Moore; Mr. J. O. Galtier, a most estimable young man of this county, was admitted on trial, and stationed at Strate Mission, in the eastern part of the State.

We are far to this deplorable condition of affairs in our sister State, so that any party in this State may take warning and let no side issue, such as the "Mad cow" bone divide our ranks here in North Carolina.

There are several who will be pleased to hear that the sub-committee of the House Committee on Agriculture have reported favorably to the full committee on House bill providing for the repeal of so much of the sixth class of section 2,244 of the revised statutes as prohibits farmers and retailers from selling leaf tobacco, at retail directly to consumers without paying a special tax, and allowing them to sell such tobacco of their own production to other persons than manufacturers without tax.

We hope this bill will finally become a law, and every planter be allowed to sell his tobacco to any person who will buy, just as he sells his corn or cotton.

A Bazaar in the name adopted by the people of our Western Territories to denote a peculiar kind of storm that sometimes visits them. The storm usually brings a fall of snow along in sharp, gritty fragments, which are actually blinding and is accompanied with intense cold, so that any person caught far from human habitations is likely to be lost.

Such a storm last week prevailed in Dakota Territory, and was one of the severest ever known. It snowed so heavily that there were drifts of snow four feet deep, and it was almost certain death to those caught out in it.

Destructions have recently prevailed to a considerable extent in Europe. In one section of England six villages were totally ruined, and many entire families who found refuge in the neighboring villages were frozen to death.

The Methodist Conference.

We copy from the Raleigh Christian Advocate the following condensed report of the recent Conference of the M. E. Church:

The Conference convened in Winston, North Carolina, December 24th and closed its session on December 28th. It was a most delightful occasion. Bishop Wightman was present in excellent health and spirits. He presided over the Conference with his usual ability and charm all with whom he came in contact in the social circle. The presiding Elders were all present looking well. There were present in all 150 clerical members and the laymen. There were 28 clerical members absent, some from sickness and some from other unavoidable causes. The preachers all looked as if they had been well treated and were in fine spirits.

After getting in the statistics we were gratified to find an increase in every department. Our increase in membership during the year was 4,084, the largest we have ever had in one year. The following are the statistics as reported by the Secretary:

Number of Preachers, 191; Members, 65,083; Increase during the year, 4,084; Number of Sunday Schools, 729; Teachers, 4,801; Scholars, 37,821; Voice in Library, 38,478; Parsonages, 78; Value of Church Property, \$784,545.

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A Novel Case.

A despatch to the New York Herald from Memphis, says:

Judge E. S. Hammond, of the United States Circuit Court, today had a novel case before him. J. C. Birmingham, of Lauderdale county, Tennessee, had been indicted for unlawfully holding two colored girls in slavery. It appears that Birmingham refused to recognize the abolition of slavery, and ever since the war has claimed to own the girls, because he owned their mother. The conduct of Birmingham excited the indignation of his neighbors, and at their instigation the United States Grand Jury recently found an indictment against him. Judge Hammond quashed the indictment, holding that the act of Congress, which says that every person who kidnaps or carries away another person he sold into slavery, shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, could not apply to any one holding or pretending to hold in slavery in this country, because of slavery having been abolished. There could be no slave here, and therefore no one could be held as a slave. This, the Judge said, is an offense not punishable by any act of Congress, and not punishable by indictment in the federal courts. The indictment was discharged.

The colored migration. From the New York Herald.

The arrival of a colored immigrant from North Carolina in Indiana is viewed there with great interest. A report from the State of the fact that a party of them yesterday, says: "They were wholly and finally glad for their new home, and that they were ready to do anything to get their new home pressing work as they were destitute of baggage or money. They are simple people, and they are of the opinion that the best way to get on in this country is to get on in the old way, and to get on in the old way is to get on in the old way."

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CORRESPONDENCE.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO RECEIVE communications on any subject that may be of interest to our readers, on a responsible signature, accompanied by a return address, and to be published in the paper and subject to the responsibility of the contributor.

PERSONAL, December 13, 1879. Mr. Editor: At the request of several of the Justices of the Peace of this county, I have taken pains in examining the books of the District Court of this county in order to ascertain, as nearly as I could, what has been the number of cases in Chatham County, in the District Court, and in the opinion of abolishing the Court, at the January term, with a little better knowledge of what it has done and lost, I would be glad to see you publish the result.

First, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Second, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Third, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Fourth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Fifth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Sixth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Seventh, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Eighth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Ninth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Tenth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

Eleventh, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

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Seventeenth, as to the number of cases in the District Court, from the 1st of January, 1878, to the 31st of December, 1879, I find the following: 1878, 3,145; 1879, 3,145; Total, 6,290.

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