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VOL. 9.

WILSON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1880

NUMBER 49

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Lemon Tabourne,
The Old Reliable Barber
My shop is found at his shop on Tap
Street, where he will be pleased
to serve his friends and former patrons
shaving 10 cts; shaving and cutting
hair 30 cents. ap-18 tf.

The Wilson Advance

FRIDAY..... JANUARY 2, 1880.



SHOULD NORTH CAROLINA
SEEK IMMIGRATION?

SUGGESTIONS TO THE LAND
OWNERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Presented by the North Caro-
lina Board of Agriculture
L. L. Polk, Commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA'S OPPORTUNITY

Despite the cruises, social and po-
litical, which have conspired to retard
the progress of our State, and which
have weighed heavily on the energies
of our people since the war, we have,
through persistent and heroic effort,
struggled up to that position from
which we may look hopefully to the
future. Our State debt, which so long
threatened to crush us, has been
adjusted on a basis that will enable us
to pay it. We have good local gov-
ernment, peaceably and satisfactorily
administered. The delicate relations
between the races are growing more
satisfactory as they are better under-
stood, and there are unmistakable
evidences of improvements in all our
material interests. Gratifying as is
this condition of things, we are well
aware of what it has cost us; and
should the lessons presented in the
trying ordeal through which we have
passed be heeded, they may yet lead
us to triumph, independence and pow-
er.

It is no longer with us a struggle
for mere existence, and with a con-
sciousness of returning strength, it is
the part of wisdom to survey the sur-
roundings to learn in what direction
it may be best and most profitably
utilized.

With our wonderful natural resour-
ces, our climate, our soil, our water-
powers, our minerals, our forests and
geographical position, why should we
not justly aspire to rival even those
States whose remarkable progress
and development we witness with ad-
miration? Why should not our edu-
cational advancement and material
development be paramount in our
State policy? That these questions
are deeply agitating the public mind
is attested by the tone of recent legis-
lation, but more strikingly by the con-
stantly increasing attention devoted
to them by the press of our State. It
is difficult to find a newspaper, of what-
ever character, now published in our
State, that does not devote a liberal
portion of its columns to the promotion
of the material prosperity of our
people. In our Legislative halls, in
our colleges, in our schools, in our
public addresses, on our streets
at our firesides and everywhere, new
ideas, new systems, new enterprises,
and new methods for improvement are
being discussed. The State Board of
Agriculture is therefore fortunate in
presenting at this time the subject of
which this circular treats, for the con-
sideration of our people.

North Carolina has reached that
point in the race of progress where
she can waste no time in fruitless re-
pinnings over the past. Much as she
has learned by its bitter and terrible
experiences, she has much to unlearn,
if she would keep pace with her sister
States. She must abandon those ideas,
methods and habits which were the
legitimate fruits of a system now
obsolete, and grasp with earnest de-
termination those agencies that will
infuse vigor and activity, and enter-
prise into her whole system. The
State Convention of 1873 incorporated
into our State Constitution an
amendment requiring our Legislature
to establish a Department of Agricul-
ture, Immigration and Statistics, and
for the protection of Sheep Husban-
dry. The Legislature of 1876-'77, in
pursuance of this Constitutional re-
quirement, passed an act establishing
this Department, which authorizes the
Board to institute such measures as
may be deemed expedient for inducing
immigration to our State.

DOES NORTH CAROLINA NEED IMMIGRA-
TION?

In 1870, we had in farms, improved,
woodlands, and unimproved, 13,835,

410 acres. Of this, 5,258,742 acres
were improved, over one million acres
less than we had in 1860, or about
26 per cent of the whole. To this
may be added 13,000,000 acres wild
lands, making an area of 33,000,000
acres in round numbers. The average
size of our farms at that date was 212
acres. We had at that date a popula-
tion of 1,071,861, or about 21 to the
square mile. Of this population only
45 per cent over ten years of age were

at work, the remaining 55 per cent
doing nothing. We had at that
time 307,962 native North Caro-
linians living in other States, while we
had living in our own midst only 3,029
citizens of foreign birth. In 1790 the
census was taken in our State, when
in point of population, we stood third
on the list among our sister States; in
1870 the census placed us fourteenth
on the list. Our per centage of in-
crease for each of the decades, was
as follows: From 1790 to 1800, 21 per
cent; from 1800 to 1810, 16 per cent;
from 1810 to 1820, 15 per cent; from
1820 to 1830 15 per cent; from 1830
to 1840, 2 per cent; from 1840 to 1850
15 per cent; from 1850 to 1860, 14
per cent; from 1860 to 1870; 8 per
cent. By way of comparison, look at
some of the younger States, Iowa, for
example—whose first census was taken
in 1840. The per centage of increase
in that State for the first decade was
345 per cent; for the second, 251 per
cent; for the third, 77 per cent. Again,
Illinois, whose first census was taken
in 1810, soon stepped to the front and
took position as the fourth on the list
and holds it to-day. Ohio, whose first
census was taken in 1800, soon stood
third on the list, and has steadily
maintained that position.

North Carolina, as before stated,
has 21 inhabitants to the square mile,
while Connecticut has 113, Massachusetts
186, New Jersey 108, and Rhode
Island 164.

Twenty-six per cent of the lands
improved, woodlands and unimproved
in our State is supporting seventy-
seven per cent of the entire population.
Other and equally important facts
might be developed by the iron logic
of figures, to demonstrate that we
have been content with a policy that
gave us a mere existence, instead of
that aggressive enterprise character-
istic of the times, and which has done
so much for the prosperity and growth
of other States. North Carolina could
easily support a population at least
eight times our present number, and
should be known in all the markets of
the world by her surplus products,
agricultural and manufactured. In-
stead of importing everything from a
hatchet handle to a steam engine, we
should be independent in the wealth of
our resources, and help to feed and
clothe the world with our exports. We
are, and must of necessity continue to
be essentially an agricultural people.
In this department of our industries,
then, measures of reform should be first
instituted, with the farmers—the
land owners. True with our very im-
perfect system of farming, the average
cash value per acre of our products
exceeds that of South Carolina,
Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennes-
see, Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa and
Illinois, but why should it not exceed
that of the sterile hills of Massachu-
setts and New Hampshire? Simply
because of our system of farming.—
Can that system be materially im-
proved while our farmers attempt to
cultivate such large and unwieldy
areas? Can it be improved when each
horse or mule on the farm is required
to cultivate from twenty to forty acres?
Will this system be changed so long
as the farmer owns hundreds and
thousands of acres of forest land,
where he may have new acres to take
the place of those so wastefully and
recklessly ruined by our exhaustive
system? When our labor was destroyed,
our farmers, almost universally
attempted to keep their operations up
to their former proportions. And
where one has succeeded, scores have
met with disastrous, ruinous failure.
If we would increase the profits of
labor, build up manufactures, multiply
our industries, develop our splendid
resources, enhance the value of our
lands, promote the wealth of the State
and make North Carolina a large seller
instead of a dependent buyer in the
markets of the world, we must put our
surplus lands on the market and secure
a thrifty, industrious, substantial im-
migrant population, that can improve
them. There are and magnificent
possibilities which are not only the

exercise of forethought and sagacity
but earnest, patient, well directed ef-
fort.

WHY NORTH CAROLINA HAS NO IMMIGRATION.

First, and chiefly, because we have
never sought it. Of the 9,596,292
foreign born passengers arriving at
the ports in the United States in the
several years from 1820 to the 1st of
June, 1877, our State has not exceed-
ing five thousand within her borders
to-day. Prior to the war we did not
need it, or want it. Our system of
labor, which had been perfected by
the experience of generations, was
satisfactory and remunerative. The
introduction of white or foreign labor,
we conceived would prove a disturbing,
if not destructive element, and we
gladly aided in diverting it from our
borders. Since the war we have been
struggling for existence, and with no
time or money to devote to the mat-
ter. Besides, the whole world has
been anxiously watching to see wheth-
er, in the ferment aroused by design-
ing demagogues, we could adjust
amicably, on a permanent and peace-
ful basis, the delicate relations be-
tween the races. The younger or more
favored States, especially of the North-
west, have worked assiduously and
unremittingly to secure immigration
and aided, as they have been, with
public lands, and the strong railroad
corporations who were interested, they
have reached a rich harvest. And with
our homogeneous and conservative
population we have been very choice
as to the class or character of immi-
grants that was available.

THE CLASS OF IMMIGRATION NEEDED.

We need no loafers, idlers, vaga-
bonds, or dead-heads. We need no
accessions to that class of our popula-
tion. But we need men and women
of character for sober, industrious
habits—those who will identify them-
selves with our State and its prosper-
ity—who can bring sufficient capital in
money, or character, or both, to buy
a little home and build it up. We want
the capitalist who will aid in develop-
ing our manufacturing, milling and
commercial interests; and with him
we want the artisan, the mechanic,
the farmer and the dairyman, to evoke
new industries, and to swell the vol-
ume of our productive interests. We
want only such as will advance, and
not clog, the prosperity of our State.

HOW TO OBTAIN IMMIGRATION.

Offer lands at fair prices. Let these
lands, with the splendid advantages
and attractions offered by our State,
be fairly and thoroughly, and actively
advertised to the world. These are
the agencies which have been employ-
ed with such effect and success by
other States, and we can hope to do
nothing if we ignore them. It will re-
quire the distribution of a vast amount
of published information, through the
medium of reliable, active agents, to
overcome unjust prejudices and erro-
neous ideas; but it must be done. The
degree of error that prevails, even
throughout the North, to say nothing
of European countries, in regard to
our people and State, is astonishing.
It must be removed. It can be done
by honest, earnest effort. The duty of
doing its full share in this work is ful-
ly recognized by the Board of Agricul-
ture. The publications of the Board
supported by a lively interest of the
press of our State, has already accom-
plished much in this direction. Let
us demonstrate the sincerity of our
declaration, that we want immigrants,
by extending to them a cordial and
neighborly welcome, and those offices
of kindness so grateful to a stranger
in a strange land. But the first and
indispensable step to be taken, is to
offer them homes at fair, living rates.
A man living at the North, or in
Europe, must know—if he possesses
those qualities that would make him a
good citizen—where he is going; and
what it will cost him, before he will
consent to abandon his home. As a
rule, those people want small tracts of
land, ranging from fifty to one hun-
dred acres. Where a citizen has one
or more of such lots for sale, let him
advertise them and get his neighbor
to do the same. Thus frequently
large settlements might be accommo-
dated in the same neighborhood. But
they will not come unless they can
first see at least a description of the
property and its price.

[To be Continued.]

The Negro Exodus—What a Lead-
ing Republican says of it.

Mr. Stanton, the leading Republi-
can in this county, and a prominent
candidate for Congress in this district
has written the following letter to
Ransom Howell, colored, in response
to a letter asking his views upon the
XVth amendment, and his advice up-
on the exodus movement. We pub-
lish the letter to show, upon Republi-
can authority, that the condition of the
negro and their treatment in the South
is not as represented by leading Re-
publican politicians at the North who
under the guise of friendship are man-
ufacturing all sorts of stories in or-
der to induce these poor ignorant cre-
tures to go where their votes will count
in the Presidential election next year.
STANTONBORO, N. C., Dec. 15, '79.
MR. RANSOM HOWELL, Wilson, N. C.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 13th
inst. has been received, and it affords
me pleasure to answer your enquiries
concerning the "XVth amendment"
to the constitution of the United States
and my opinion in regard to "Indiana
and the Exodus." Ist you say "the
colored people are invited to go west,
and to do so at once before the XVth
amendment is repealed, for the pur-
pose of returning (your race) us to a
condition of slavery, if you are found
South of the Ohio river." Can it be
possible that such false rumors are
being circulated among the colored
people to frighten them from the land
of their birth, to immigrate to the cold
North? Any one that is familiar with
the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments
to the constitution of the United States
knows if they know anything the re-
peal of the 15th amendment would
not return your race "to a condition of
slavery," and I have not seen any dis-
position upon the part of either party
to interfere with it, or either of them.
The 13th amendment to the constitu-
tion of the United States abolished
slavery; the 14th made your race
citizens and virtually gave them the
ballot, and the 15th made no distinc-
tion in color, which gave the ballot to
the colored man in the North. I had
the honor of voting for the 14th and
15th amendments to the constitution
of the United States while a member
of the Legislature in 1869 and '70,
and did you know the colored men
in the South were voters, before many
of their race were in the North.

I will give you the 13th, part of the
14th, and all of the 15th amendment.
13th. Neither slavery nor involun-
tary servitude, except as a punishment
for crime, whereof the party shall have
been duly convicted, shall exist within
the United States, or any place sub-
ject to their jurisdiction.
2nd. "Congress shall have power to
enforce this article by appropriate leg-
islation. Ratified Dec. 18th 1865."

14th. "All persons born or natu-
ralized in the United States, and sub-
ject to the jurisdiction thereof, are cit-
izens of the United States, and the
States wherein they reside. No State
shall make or enforce any law which
shall abridge the privileges or immuni-
ties of citizens of the United States,
nor shall any State deprive any person
of life, liberty or happiness, without
due process of law, nor deny to any
person within its jurisdiction the equal
protection of the laws. Sec. 2. Ap-
portions the Representatives among
the several States according to their
respective numbers &c. Sec. 3. Dis-
franchised a part of those engaged in
the Rebellion, and the 4th Sec. The
public debt shall not be questioned.
&c. Ratified July 20th 1868."

The 15th is as follows:
Sec. 1. The right of citizens of the
United States to vote shall not be de-
nied or abridged by the United States
or any State on account of race, color,
or previous condition of servitude.
Sec. 2. The Congress shall have
power to enforce this article by ap-
propriate legislation. Ratified by
three fourths of the States March 30th
1870.

Now before any of the above amend-
ments to the constitution of the United
States can be repealed, Congress has
to propose an amendment to the con-
stitution of the United States, and
that has to be ratified by three fourths
of the States, which in my opinion will
never be done, and you and your race
need have any fears that you will be
reduced "to a condition of slavery,"
should you continue to reside South of
the Ohio river." It is a false alarm
and not one word of truth in it, and I
am surprised that the colored people
should believe it, at least the more
sensible portion, who should disabuse
the minds of those who are not so

well informed.

I think the colored people of this
State, (and perhaps South of us) are
committing a grand mistake in leaving
such a State as North Carolina. We
have a fine climate, not subject to
extreme heat nor cold, as the more
Southern and Northern States are, we
can raise all of the necessaries of life
here if we will work, and have em-
ployment all the time, while such is
not the case in the Northern States.
A warm climate for the colored race in
his natural home, he cannot stand the
cold North like the white race, and
many will regret the step they have
taken in leaving North Carolina before
the winter is over. It takes nearly a
life time to accumulate much wealth,
and if your race would save all they
spend for liquor, and work faithfully,
they would soon be surprised at the
amount accumulated in a few years.
It is not what a person makes that
produces wealth, it is what he saves.

Here is what Mr. Fred Douglass
said in Washington on the 8th of this
month, upon the arrival of 200 immi-
grants:—"In response to your respect-
ed invitation to be present and speak
this evening at the meeting called to
raise funds in aid of the colored immi-
grants now in our city I beg to state
that, I have in no way encouraged the
ill advised and ill arranged exodus of
the colored people from the South,
and I have from the first openly and
earnestly stated my objections to it in
the most public way at my command,
I cannot but repeat the opinion al-
ready often expressed, that all organ-
ized effort at the North designed to
prompt and promote further
stampedes of the sort should be dis-
continued. These poor people should
not be deluded and allured from
their home, especially at this season
of the year, by promises expressed or
implied of pecuniary aid. I see no
wisdom, but much folly; no good but
much evil in bringing to this city
multitudes of these people under the
impression that when they reach here
money will be raised and furnished
them to pay their traveling expenses
to the North or to the West or else-
where."

Mr. Douglass wrote a long let-
ter some months ago advising the colored
people to remain where they are and
gave his reasons for it.
He is a colored man, and one among
the most intelligent of his race, and it
is unreasonable to suppose that he is
their enemy, but a true friend to his
race, in so advising them.
I have written more than I intended,
and could give many more good rea-
sons why your race should not emi-
grate but think this will do for the
present,
Very Respectfully,
G. W. STANTON.

Affairs in Maine.

The Maine Stalwarts, who have been
talking insurrection, and who put it in
partial execution at Bangor, are thus
at war with the lawful State Govern-
ment in the exercise of its strict duty
imposed by the Constitution. Under
these circumstances it is the right of
the Governor of Maine and might in
some events become his duty, to call
on the President for troops to sup-
press insurrection within the borders
of the State. The Constitution of the
United States makes it the duty of the
President, upon the call of the Legis-
lature or the Executive, when the Leg-
islature cannot be convened, to pro-
tect a State against domestic violence.
The Republicans will make a serious
blunder if they place themselves in an
insurrectionary attitude, and justify
the State authorities of Maine in call-
ing for protection from the General
Government.—Ball. Gazette, Dem.
Governor Garcelon stands for the
law and the dignity and authority of
his office up in Maine, and the revolu-
tionary Republicans in the State, be-
gging to recognize the fact, are
toning down. Contrary to the expec-
tation of many, there was no conflict
of forces yesterday and no bloodshed.
The whole affair may be ex-
pected, we think, to end in smoke.
The Legislature will meet, with the
Fusion majority in both houses master
of the situation, and ready for the
work of the session. A Fusion Gov-
ernor will be elected, and will take his
seat and hold it. The Republicans
will be afforded, thus, every opportu-
nity to appeal to the people at the next
general election. If they have been
honestly aggrieved—which, as a mat-
ter of fact, they have not—their
wrongs will be righted. All they have
to do now is to submit and keep quiet.
—Wash. Post, Dem.

PROFESSIONAL.
JOHN E. WOODARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR
AT LAW,
WILSON, N. C.
Practices in the Courts of Wilson and
adjacent counties.
Office on Nash Street next door to the
Bank.

W. WOODARD, HUGH F. MURRAY,
WOODARD & MURRAY,
Attorneys at Law,
WILSON, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of Wilson, Wayne,
Greene, Nash and Pitt counties, and in the
Supreme Court at Raleigh.

G. W. BLOUNT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office Public Square, rear of Court
House,
Wilson, N. C., Oct. 10th '79.

J. R. TILLERY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Rocky Mount, N. C.
Will practice in Nash, Edgecombe and
Wilson counties.
Special attention given to collection in
any portion of the State.

D. R. W. JOYNER,
SURGEON DENTIST,
ENFIELD, N. C.
Has resumed practice at Enfield and re-
spectfully solicits a continuance of his former
practice.

DR. E. L. HUNTER
SURGEON DENTIST,
ENFIELD, N. C.
Has resumed practice at Enfield and re-
spectfully solicits a continuance of his former
practice.

DR. J. S. BATTLE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Has located at Wilson, N. C., and respect-
fully solicits the patronage of the people.
All branches of the profession carefully
and neatly executed. Charges moderate,
entire satisfaction guaranteed. Office up
at Palmer House Nash street. Office hours
from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

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DENTISTS,
138 Main Street,
NORFOLK, VA.
Oct. 30th-'3m.

DR. B. F. ARRINGTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.
Office at residence.

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SASHES, DOORS AND BLINDS,
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BUILDERS HARDWARE,
Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Building Materi-
als of Every Description.
38 and 40 Roanoke Avenue, Norfolk, Va.
sep26 6m

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(FOR YOUNG LADIES.)
Wilson, N. C.
Best talent employed in all departments
Situation unusually healthy.
Board, per session of 20 weeks, including
fuel, lights and furnished room \$50.00.
Other charges moderate.
Fall Session begins September 1st.
For catalogue or information, address,
J. B. BREWER, Principal.

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Wilson Collegiate Institute
—FOR BOTH SEXES—
STRICTLY NON-SECTARIAN
For years the most successful school in
Eastern Carolina. The best advantages
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and Experienced Teachers. Fine Library
and Apparatus. Spacious Building. A
pleasant educational home.
FOR \$10 PAID IN OCTOBER, YOU GET
TUITION, BOOKS, AND EXCELLENT BOARD
INCLUDING FURNISHED ROOM, FUEL,
LIGHTS, AND WASHING, for the entire
Scholastic Year, \$100 extra. Session
extends from the Monday in October
to last Thursday in June. A Live Insti-
tution, Modern, Thorough, Practical. Send
for catalogue and our Institute Quarterly,
full of valuable educational matter, fresh,
bright, and free.

S. HASSELL, A. M., Principal,
Wilson, N. C.
jrl18-tf

**VALUABLE TOWN PROP-
ERTY FOR RENT.**
I offer the store corner Nash and Bragg
Streets for rent on easy terms.
For further information apply to
COL. DAVID WILLIAMS,
sep19 Wilson, N. C.

SITTING BULL ON THE WAR PATH
Sitting Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is
the best and "delectable" World. This brand
and all other grades of Plug and Twist for
sale by
E. H. FOGUE,
Sep-5-7j. Manufacturer, Durham, N. C.

STARTLING TRUTH.
The great cure for
DYSPEPSIA, SICK HEADACHE,
and the bad effects of Indigestion is
Dr. D'Arnstads Anti-Dyspeptic Drops.
Wonderful cures made all over the country
as thousands of certificates attest.—
Purcell, Ladd & Co.
Richmond, Va.

Santa Claus Arrived
Great attraction on Tarboro St.
L. H. FULCHER
begs leave to announce to his friends and custom-
ers that, in connection with his large and attract-
ive stock of
Dry Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
he has just received the finest selection of
Christmas and Holiday Goods

That he has ever brought to this market, consisting
of French, English and German toys, Bohemian
glass, bronze and china ware of every description,
these goods having been brought for cash, will be
sold at remarkably low prices. He also has on
hand a full and complete stock of
Confectioneries
which are all fresh and sweet, and will be sold at
prices to suit the times. When in need of anything
in his line don't fail to give him a call at his new
rack store, opposite M. Rountree & Co. He will
guarantee to please the most fastidious.
Nov. 27th-'79m.

INDUCEMENTS!
At the solicitation of Mr. Hobbgood,
of the ADVANCE, we extend to the
citizens of Wilson county the benefit
of the sweeping reductions we have made
and are making, in the prices of all first
class standard.

Sewing Machines
Send for our new 100 page illustrated
CATALOGUE and PRICE LIST,
freely given to any address, and avoid being
imposed upon by UNPRINCIPLED Agents
and dealers. Remember we are re-
sponsible established dealers who do
the largest business South, (over 300
of our MACHINES now in use in
North Carolina). We guarantee satisfac-
tion or return money, every MA-
CHINE WARRANTED 5 YEARS.
Honest Prices at Last.

Singers New Family Improved	0.0
Remington, "New Automatic" latest out	\$20.00
Home Sewing Machine	\$15.00
and Family Favorite, cheap	\$12.00
Wilson underfeed Clear-End Style	\$12.00
Wilson, New Double feed, stop motion	\$25.00
New Domestic, latest style	\$20.00
New Domestic, self-threading	\$20.00
New Sewing Machine, Wheeler & Wilson	\$25.00
Grover & Baker, shuttle	\$20.00
No 25 Grover & Baker 2-speed	\$15.00
Wilson & Gibbs Child Bronze stand	\$20.00
Pierce, Back and Side feed \$25 to \$32 Sewer, Key	\$20.00
Wagon Sewing Machine, McLean & Hoop	\$15.00
er, and all other makes at equal low prices.	

ALL ATTACHMENTS FINE includ-
ing Ticker, Ruffler, Binder, Quilter
Bias Hemmers, &c. Address
Ormond Mfg Co.
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—Wholesale & Retail Dealer in—
**GROCERIES &
LIQUORS**

Now offer to his old friends and patrons
his large stock of
**SUGAR,
COFFEE,
FLOUR,
LARD,
BUTTER,
MEAT, &c.**
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