rations to a quarter of the world that has heretofore swallowed up the precious metals of every age and nation.

Thirdly—The great advantage resulting to the Western states and territories in the completion of this project, would be the proximity of the Canal to the mouth of the Mississippi, and the facility of ascending that noble stream and its great navigable branches with steam boats to our doors—In this event New Orleans or some point lower down, would become one of the greatest commercial depots in the world, and secure to the people of the Western country a sure & lasting market for their exports —Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application to and use their best endeavours with the general government, to apply to the Court of Madrid for the privileges of examining the ground, and opening a Canal for the passage of large vessels from the Spanish Maine across the continent at Lake Nicaragua, or such other point in that quarter as may be found most practicable.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of this state be requested to transmit copies of this preamble and resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice President, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress—and also to the Executives of the different states and territories, with a request to lay the same before the Legislative bodies over which they preside.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The hopes of the country, at the present time, are strongly fixed on the success of the *Farmer;* and from this principle every encouragement is given, which can operate as a motive to him to *go on*. The light, the cold, the barren, or the stubborn soils, should not create despair, or relax his exertions; for in due season he "shall reap *even from these*, if he faint not, and shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

Let the farmer, when tempted to despond, remember, that he works not alone, or disregarded. He has the assistance of the chemist, the man of observation, the natural philosopher, the best wishes and respect of every well informed and patriotic man; and besides this, the experimental knowledge of a multitude of men, who, though not farmers, delight to honor the profession, and to brace their shoulders to its support

Perhaps, within fifty years past, the farming interest has at no period been so reputable or popular as at the present moment. A man not qualified to converse with a farmer, is esteemed deficient in conversational talents, & might as well be dumb; and even in the parlour of the citizen, the fine domestic manufacture, the extraordinary crop of corn, or the wonderful growth of the ox or the swine, form topics of conversation more congenial than politics, luxury or fashion. To beautify this country of our forefathers—to till it, and make it fruitful, is our business—Let every man and woman do their duty, and doubt not of the blessing of Heaven.

As a means of producing the most desirable effects, the public attention must be pointedly directed to Compost and Manure; thousands of acres lie dormant for the want of their enlivening influence; and it is hoped that the columns of all newspapers will be open to hints, whether original or selected.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

I would advise every farmer not to be too ambitious of a numerous herd of cattle, or flock of sheep; not to keep more of either than he can keep in a thriving state. If he owns two pair of steers, or two yoke of oxen, and cannot keep their hides loose and hair sleek, let him sell one.

If he have ten cows, and makes a small cheese, let him sell two; if that does not enlarge his cheese, let him sell two more.

If his sheep be feeble and cast their wool, let him examine his flock; if it consist of fifty, let immediately sell ten at least

From his flock let him annually select the oldest and weakest of the young, and either sell them at a fair price, or feed them himself for market.

With us, sheep of more than thirty in a flock, seldom answer well.

On breeds of sheep I say nothing. Let every man keep such as he likes, but I repeat, let no man keep more than he can keep well, nor any but such as are likely of their breed.

With regard to shearing, I am inclined to believe that our farmers generally shear too early. A sufficiency of time between washing & shearing ought to elapse, to produce from fresh and nutritious pasture, a new mess of oil, to be infused into the whole texture of the fleece. In this interval, especially ought the flock to be kept in a rich and clean pasture; besides the fleece ought not to be taken off until the N. E. winds and storms of June are past, and summer really commences.

As to neat cattle, there is much in the breed. This is a subject worthy of the farmer's attention. But after all, nothing short of good pastures and good feeding will support and keep up long, even the best breed; without these the best will soon degenerate.

In a rich country, and on well cultivated farms, we generally see fine stock, handsome and well proportioned. If the land be not naturally rich, the farmer cannot, without much labor and high cultivation, expect a thrifty and profitable stock—Stock takes its quality much from the farm where raised: indeed, it would not be extravagantly hazardous to purchase a farm on the sample of its stock

If a farmer have occasion to purchase stock, it is safer to take from pastures poorer than from pastures richer. MOODUS.

FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZETTE.

As intimated in our paper, yesterday, the President communicated to the Senate the Spanish treaty, recently concluded with the chevalier de Onis, on behalf of his sovereign, for a cession of the Floridas, and an adjustment of the boundary line.

An important feature of this treaty has just been disclosed to us, from a respectable source, which we hasten to lay before our readers, touching our Southern and Western boundaries; the limits are proposed as follows:

"From the Gulph of Mexico, along the Sabine to the Louisiana line; thence to the Red River; thence along the Red River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence along the 100th deg. of west longitude to the Arkansaw river; thence up the same to its source; thence along that line to the Multnomah river, thence along the same to the 42d deg. of lat thence to the Pacific Ocean."

It is thought the Senate will not, without strong opposition, relinquish the territory between the Sabine and the Rio del Norte, the line of demarkation originally contended for; a league of which is justly deemed of more value to the United States (and which would include a considerable portion of sea board on the Gulph of Mexico) than the whole territory west of the Rocky Mountain, that, for centuries to come, can be of very little importance to the U States. We trust the Senate will not agree to it.

Republican Star,
AND
General Advertiser.

EASTON:

Tuesday Morning, March 2.

This morning's paper commences another half year with original subscribers, from whom a payment becomes due; and particularly solicited at this time, as arrangements are began for the purchase of new type, paper, &c. for the improvement of its appearance. Those who have been punctual in the discharge of their dues to the establishment, are justly entitled to our exertions in the proposed new dress; and it is earnestly hoped those who have heretofore been neglectful of their DUTY will not longer delay; but come forward with at least a part of their dues, in aid of so heavy an expense, which can alone be accomplished with CASH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

CESSION OF FLORIDA!

It is said, and we have no doubt correctly, that the President of the U. States yesterday laid before the senate a *Treaty* recently concluded between Mr. Secretary Adams, on the part of the United States, and Don Luis de Onis, on the part of Spain, FOR A CESSION OF FLORIDA to the U. States, and a provision for the payment, in consideration thereof, of a sum of money to our merchants having claims on the Spanish government, for spoliations on their property, including also a settlement of the Western boundary line between the United States and Spain. This highly important Treaty, so long wished, so long expected, if ratified, will impose on Congress the necessity of organizing a government for that territory before adjournment, and will add thus much to the mass of important business already before them.

FEBRUARY 25.

It is seldom that we have had so acceptable an office to perform, as that of announcing to our readers the *unanimous ratification*, by the Senate, of a TREATY OF AMITY, SETTLEMENT, AND LIMITS, BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN, recently concluded at this place, by Mr. Secretary ADAMS and Don LUIS DE ONIS.

As the Treaty, though ratified on our part, will not be promulgated officially until it has also been ratified by the sovereign of Spain, we shall state the principal provisions, as distinctly as we have been able to ascertain them, of this important instrument.

By this Treaty, we understand that FLORIDA, including all the claims of Spain to territory East of the Mississippi, is CEDED IN FULL sovereignty to the United States.

That the Western boundary, between the territory of the United States and that of Spain, is adjusted as follows: Beginning with the mouth of the Sabine river, and running with the west bank thereof to the North West limit of the State of Louisiana; thence by a direct line North to the Red river; thence along the south bank of that river to the one hundredth degree of Longitude; thence on that meridian to the Arkansaw; and thence along the Arkansaw to its source, in the forty-second degree of North Latitude; and thence upon that parallel to the Pacific.

A sum, not exceeding *five millions of dollars*, is to be paid by the United States, out of the proceeds of the sales of lands in Florida, or in stock or money, as the Congress may prescribe, to our own citizens, on account of spoliations & other injuries received by them from the government of Spain, or from the governments of the Colonies of Spain.

To liquidate these claims, a Board is to be constituted by the government of the United States, of American citizens, to consist of three Commissioners, who are to make their report within three years.

There is a mutual renunciation, on the part of the two governments, of further claims on each other for spoliations, &c.

Spanish citizens are to enjoy, on the principle of the Louisiana treaty, the same privileges as American citizens, in the ports of St. Augustine and Pensacola, for the term of twelve years.

These are the essential provisions of the Treaty, which is to take effect on the exchange of the ratifications, within six months of the present date.

It is probable that Mr. FORSYTH, our newly appointed Minister to Spain, will be the bearer of this Treaty, and that the ratifications will be exchanged long before the commencement of the next session of Congress: in contemplation of which event, it is probable that Congress will, before they adjourn, pass an act authorising the Executive to receive the surrender of the Provinces of Florida from the Spanish authorities, and to establish an independent government therein.

We felicitate the country on this amicable and satisfactory termination of the tedious, and hitherto unpleasant negociation with Spain.—The attainment of either of the three objects, the cession of Florida, the settlement of the Western boundary, or the recognition and provision for the adjustment of the claims of our citizens on Spain, would have been considered as an epoch in the history of our Foreign Relations. The union of the three will make this Treaty trebly acceptable to the American people.

It terminates the only existing controversy with any of the European powers. It rounds off our southern possessions, and forever precludes foreign emissaries from stirring up Indians to war and Negroes to rebellion, whilst it gives to the Southern country important outlets to the sea. It adjusts the vast Western boundary, acknowledging the United States to be sovereign, under the hitherto contested Louisiana Treaty, over all the territory we ever seriously contended for. In a word, it is a Treaty than which the most sanguine have not anticipated one much more favorable; it is one that fully comes up to the expectations of the great body of the American people.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The Senate were principally engaged yesterday in discussing the provisions of the bill to change the present system for the disposition of the public Lands. The yeas and nays were taken no less than *seven* times on various propositions to amend the bill; all which shall be hereafter stated. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by an unusually large majority, embracing the following highly important principle: That, from and after the first of July, 1820, the minimum price of the public lands be one dollar and fifty cents per acre, and that no credit shall be given for the purchase money, or any part of it. The bill also provides that, after that date, the quarter sections exposed for sale shall or may be subdivided.

A Debate has at length commenced in the House of Representatives on the subject of the Bank of the United States; which we apprehend will from its length, seriously encroach on the short remainder of this session, and stifle many of the important bills which have been presented for consideration.

FEBRUARY 25.

The debate on the subject of the *Bank of the United States* is probably closed, although not finally dismissed, in the House of Representatives. Enough, however, has been disclosed, to shew that there is a large and quite unexpected majority against any measure which shall have a tendency to menace the existence or affect the credit of that institution.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL ELECTION.

At a late general meeting of Republicans at Boston, B. W. Crowninshield, Esq. late secretary of the Navy, was nominated for Governor at the ensuing election in April next; and Benjamin Austin, Esq. (well known as "*Old South*," a veteran politician, and a most effective writer in trying times) for Lieut. Governor, of Massachusetts. *Del. Watch.*

We understand that the U. S. ship Hornet, Captain REID, is ordered round from Boston to Annapolis, to take on board the Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, who is appointed Minister at the Court of Madrid. *N. Y. Gaz.*

A New Orleans paper of January 8th, says it is reported, that *Mitchell*, the noted pirate, has been hung at Jamaica.

Legislature of Maryland.

ABSTRACT OF PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill, entitled, An act to alter, change and abolish, such parts of the constitution and form of government, as relate to the election of the Governor and Council, which was read the third time, and the question put, "Shall the bill pass?"—The yeas and nays being required, appeared as follows:

Affirmative—0.

Negative—Mr President, Messrs. Cresap, Carmichael, Emmerson, Gale, Hughlett, Maxcy, Parnham, Taney, West—10.

Determined unanimously in the negative.

SATURDAY, FEB. 6.

The Senate proceeded to the third reading of the bill to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the Senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body. After being read throughout, the question was put, "Shall the bill pass?"—The yeas and nays appeared as follows:

Affirmative—Messrs. Hughlett, Taney.—2.

Negative—Mr. President, Messrs. Carmichael, Emmerson, Gale, Parnham, West.—6.

Determined in the negative, and the bill returned to the house.

Law of Maryland.

AN ACT,

Entitled, an act to relieve the people of this state, as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying & selling bank notes of the banks of this state, at a less price than their nominal value.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, to deal or traffic directly or indirectly, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, at and for a price or sum less than the nominal value of such notes so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor directly or indirectly to employ for that purpose any broker, agent or debtor to any of the said banks, or any other person or persons whatsoever, nor to engage or employ any person or persons in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, any such notes as aforesaid, for the purpose of depositing the same in any of the banks of this state; and if any president, director, cashier, clerk or officer of any of the banks of this state, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading any or either of the provisions contained in this section, such persons, so convicted, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the notes, so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

2. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to be engaged in, or to follow the business, employment or traffic, directly or indirectly, by any ways or means whatsoever, by themselves or by others, in buying or selling, bartering or exchanging, the notes of any of the banks of this state, for a price or sum in gold or silver less than the nominal value of such note so bought or sold, bartered or exchanged, nor to barter or exchange the notes of any of the banks of this state, for the notes of any other of the banks of this state, for a less price or sum than the nominal value of such notes so bartered or exchanged—and if any person or persons, or officer or officers, of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating or evading the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money not exceeding double the amount of the gold and silver so as aforesaid bought or sold, or of the notes so as aforesaid bought or sold, bartered or exchanged.

3. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, other than the banks incorporated by the laws of this state, or the exporter thereof beyond the sea, or the manufacturer of gold and silver, to buy any gold or silver coined, at or for a price or sum in the notes of any of the banks of this state, higher or for a greater sum than the nominal value of such notes—and if any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, shall be duly convicted of violating the provisions contained in this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money double the amount of the gold and silver so bought or sold: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to prohibit the importer of any gold or silver from selling or disposing of the same in any manner, or to any persons, such importer shall deem proper, or to prevent any person or persons from buying gold or silver coin, unless the same be with an intention to sell the same at a premium.

4. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any of the banks of this state, nor for any of the officers thereof, either directly or indirectly, to sell or dispose of any gold or silver coined for a price or sum more than the standard value thereof—and any bank, or any officer thereof, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so sold or disposed of.

5. *And be it enacted*, That it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, to ask, demand and receive, from any of the several incorporated banks of this state, any gold or silver, with the intent or design to make sale thereof, or to obtain a premium therefor—and any person or persons, or officer or officers of any body politic or corporate, who shall be duly convicted of receiving from any of the banks of this state, any gold or silver contrary to the provisions of this section, such person or persons, officer or officers, shall forfeit and pay a sum of money equal to double the amount of the gold or silver so received as aforesaid.

6. *And be it enacted*, That the courts of law in this state, in the construction of this act, shall consider the same as remedial, and shall give such a construction thereto as shall be calculated to restrain any evasion by any subtlety or device whatsoever of any of the provisions thereof.

7. *And be it enacted*, That it shall and may be lawful for the courts of law in this state, in the trial of any case under this act, to enforce & compel any person who may be a party in any of the transactions prohibited by this act, to give evidence in all and every thing relating thereto; but, no evidence to be given by any person shall be used against him in any trial for the like offence.

8. *And be it enacted*, That all forfeitures or penalties arising or accruing under this act shall be recovered by action of debt in the name of this state and the informer, or by bill of indictment in the name of this state, in the court of the county having cognizance thereof; and one half of the forfeiture or penalty so recovered, shall go to the informer, and the other to the state.

9. *And be it enacted*, That if any person duly convicted of any offence under and in virtue of this act, shall not pay the forfeiture or penalty recovered against him, on such conviction, such person shall be committed to the gaol of the county in which such conviction shall be had; and if he shall not within twenty days after such commitment, pay the said forfeiture or penalty, then it shall and may be lawful for the court wherein the said conviction shall be had, to sentence such person to undergo a confinement in the common gaol of the county, for a period of time not exceeding one year, and be treated in such manner as the said court shall direct.

LIST OF LAWS

PASSED, DECEMBER SESSION, 1818.

[*So far as deemed interesting to the readers of the Star—selected from a list of 217.*]

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate a company for building a bridge over Choptank river, at or near Denton Ferry.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled an act to ascertain the allowance to jurymen and witnesses of the general court, and the several county and orphans courts, in this state.

An act to authorise the judges of the court of appeals to extend the time of their sessions on the Eastern Shore.

An act to regulate the manner of obtaining & altering public roads in this state.

An act to quiet possessions and to prevent suits at law.

An act to alter the time of holding the county court in Somerset county.

A supplement to an act to alter and change the place of holding the elections in the third election district in Worcester county.

An act for the preservation of the navigation of a branch of Nanticoke river, called North West Fork, in Dorchester county.

A further additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers.

An act authorising John Stevens the elder, and Nicholas Martin, administrators of James Clayland, late Sheriff of Talbot county, to complete the collections of the said Clayland.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools in the several counties therein named.

A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the better regulation of apprentices.

An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish and incorporate a Medical and Chirurgical Faculty or Society in the state of Maryland.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act providing for the appointment of an attorney general, and of district attorneys in the several judicial districts of this state, and for Baltimore city court.

An act declaring the continuation and extension of the charter of the Elkton Bank of Maryland.

An act to prohibit the obstruction of the navigation in Worcester and Somerset counties.

An act to incorporate a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the north west branch of Nonticoke river, at a place heretofore called Crotcher's ferry, but now known and called the Rising Sun.

An act supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

An act, entitled, A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning crimes and punishments.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to appointment to offices of profit and trust by the governor and council.

An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government as relate to the administration of oaths in certain cases.

An act to prevent the running at large swine at Easton Point in Talbot county.

A supplement to the act entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for incorporating a company for erecting a bridge over Nanticoke river, at or near Vienna in Dorchester county.

An act to facilitate the recovery of debts due from the several banks in this state and to compel the said banks to pay specie for their notes or forfeit their charters.

An act authorising the judges of the orphans court to bind out the children of free negroes and mulattoes.

An act to relieve the people of this state as far as practicable, from the evils arising from the demands made on the banks of this state for gold and silver by brokers, and to prohibit the officers of the different banks from buying and selling bank notes of the banks of this state at a less price than their nominal value.

An act to declare and enlarge the powers of the court of chancery, and the county courts as courts of equity.

An act to repeal such parts of the laws of this state, as authorise the courts of law to sentence negro or mulatto slaves, or free negroes or mulattoes to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to provide for the education of poor children, in Kent, Talbot, Cecil, Anne-Arundel and Montgomery counties.

A supplement to the act, entitled, An act relating to negroes, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

An act to reinstate in the county court of Talbot county, the proceedings in certain cases therein mentioned.

An act for the better regulation of appeals from the several orphans courts in this state.

An act for settling the western limits of this state and the dividing line and boundary between this state and the commonwealth of Virginia.

An act to prohibit sheriffs from receiving negro slaves into the public gaols of this state, except when committed by due course of law.

An act to pay the civil list and other expenses of civil government.

A further additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for amending and reducing into system the laws and regulations concerning last wills and testaments, the duties of executors and administrators and the rights of orphans, & other representatives of deceased persons

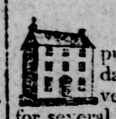
FOR THE STAR.

The citizens of Caroline County, without respect of persons or party, are requested to meet at Denton on the Friday of March Court next, at the Tavern House of Joseph Harrison, for the purpose of taking into consideration a subject of serious importance, relative to our brave countryman and defender, General JACKSON—At which time and place a proposition will be made to said meeting, to forward an address to the said General, congratulating him on his late honorable acquittal in Congress, with solicitations not to deprive his country of his invaluable services, by a resignation of his commission as Major General, &c.

MARRIED—On Tuesday last, in Caroline by the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Talbot, Mr. WILLIAM BULLEN, of this county, to Miss ELIZABETH R. MANSHIP, of the above county.

———, On Thursday last, by the Rev. Mr. Scull, Mr. FRANCIS A. ROCHESTER, of Queen Ann's county, to Mrs. ELIZA DOWNES, of this county.

Public sale.



The subscriber will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY the 13th day of March, on the premises, the Tavern House and Lot, in Hillsborough, for several years occupied by Mr. William Robinson. Possession will be given, and payment required, on the first day of May.

march 2 2w HENRY D. SELLERS.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed, one at the suit of John Meredith, and the other at the suit of William G. Tilghman use of James Earle, ex'or. against Henry Allen, will be sold on TUESDAY the 23d of March, on the Court House Green, all the equitable right of, in and to several tracts or parts of tracts of Land, called "Widow's Chance," part of another tract called "Mitchell's Lot," and part of another tract called "Benny's Resurvey," containing 294 acres, more or less—sold to satisfy the debt, interest and costs of the aforesaid writs.

W. THOMAS, late Sh'ff.

march 2 4w

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, and likewise a writ of fieri facias, will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY the 30th of March inst. at eleven o'clock, the following property belonging to col. Hugh Auld, to wit: two Horses, nine head of Cattle, ten Sheep, and one hundred and fifty-two acres of Land, more or less—taken at the suits of Joseph E. Muse, Robert Dodson use of John Harrison, Thomas Bridges, Francis Wrightson, and Samuel Harrison, and will be sold for cash, to satisfy the said claims.

WM. THOMAS, late Sh'ff.

march 2 4w

Sportsmen attend!

I will let loose a fine healthy Bag-Fox, on Wednesday, the 3d March, at nine o'clock, in the vicinity of Easton.—Gentlemen from the country are invited, particularly those who have good dogs. Should the day prove favorable we shall have fine sport.

S. LOWE.

Easton, march 2 1w

Caution.

WHEREAS William Start, of Caroline county, Maryland, has obtained my note for one thousand dollars, bearing date the fifteenth day of October, 1817—I do hereby forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of said note, —it being fraudulently obtained, I am determined not to pay the same.

PEREGRINE PRATT.

Greensborough, march 2 3q

Wanted to purchase,

A YOUNG NEGRO WOMAN, for a term of years, one that can be well recommended a liberal price will be given—apply at the Star office. feb 23 3w

For sale,

A Negro Girl about seventeen years of age, and has eighteen years to serve; she has a child about four months old, which is for life. For terms apply at the Star office.

feb 2 6w

25 Cents Reward.

Absconded from the subscriber, on the 18th of Jan. last, a white lad named JAMES BANKS, about sixteen years old, bound as an apprentice to the farming business, to the late Zeb. Skinner. The above reward will be given to any person who apprehends and delivers to the subscriber the aforesaid apprentice.

march 2 3q C. SKINNER

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