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The Star.

DUCE AMOR PATRIE PRODESSE CIVIBUS.—THE LOVE OF MY COUNTRY LEADS ME TO BE OF ADVANTAGE TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS.

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POETRY.

With sweetest flowers enrich'd
From various gardens cull'd with care.

For the Gettysburg Star.

THE DRUNKARD'S SOLILOQUY.

'Tis midnight! and the stars are shining
In yon blue concave! All is silent!
Not a breeze is heard or felt!
My taper dimly burns. And
What here I sit and think of home,
The pleasures of my "by-gone days"
Do all spring up most
Vividly, before my troubled
And dejected soul!
O! I am sick! My soul is
Sunk in deep despondency!
Ah! here I sit in misery
And pain, and have no friend
To calm my fevered brow!
What shall I do?—To whom for
Consolation shall I look?
Friends I have none—though
Once I had a loving wife,
And a mother dear—and children
Which did climb upon my
Knees, and kiss their worthless
Father! O, memory! wert thou
Erased from off my mind,
How happy might I be!
Could I but go to Lethes,
How would I there immerse
Myself, until no more
Were left of "other days!"
Yes, I would there dip myself
Into the dead'ning stream,
Until no vestige of my former
Bliss would haunt my mind!
I am a DRUNKARD! yes, a sordid
A tender-hearted mother once
I had—She loved me with a
Love, which only sorrows feel!
O! then how cheerfully did all
My boyish days "move on,"
Like a well built bark upon
The bosom of a mirror'd lake.
O! sweet, O! blissful hours!
When first my own Eliza
I did see, and love!
But, ah! the cursed draught
Which first with caution I did
Drink! But now I hang
Upon the bottle like a smiling
Infant at its mother's breast!
When I returned to my
Own fire-side, my loving
Wife did no more hail
With smiles of love, her wretched
Husband. But the "big round
Tears" rolled down her faint
Blue cheeks.
And every sigh she heaved
Was full of sorrow,
And pierced my inmost soul!
I still did love her—but,
Alas! the reveling bowl much more!
Thus, did I bring her to an
Early and untimely tomb!
O! who shall now console me?
None—there is but this my
Sparkling bowl: Come, then,
And let me quaff. My time
Is short, and soon my troubles
On earth will all be o'er!
GETTYSBURG, Feb. 23, 1831. PHILOMATHES.

THE REPOSITORY.

From the New-York Constellation.

THE SILVER SIDE-SADDLE.

There are many stories current among
the Southerners concerning the Yankees,
which to the latter are not a little annoying,
on account of the gross ignorance betrayed
by them. You will find, for example, in the
Southern States, every man—not to men-
tion women and children—seriously believe
that among the Yankees one of the most
favorite dishes is pork and molasses.
A friend of ours, from the Bay state, was
some years since travelling in a stage coach
in Virginia. Among the rest of his com-
panions, was a brace of students from Jef-
ferson College, who without suspecting our
friend of his origin, indulged themselves in
making sport of his countrymen. A variety
of ludicrous stories were related of their
manners and customs—the Yankee's privi-
lege of *guessing*, was commented upon—his
custom of *whittling*, and sitting in a chair
upon *two legs* of the same—his barbarous
pronunciation of the King's English; and
last not least, his strong native propensity
to make money, were each and all illustrated
by some anecdote which had been picked
up in the coteries of the plantations.
Our friend kept himself snugly ensconced
in a corner of the coach, till at length the
invention of his companions beginning to
flag he was himself appealed to, to corrob-
orate their accounts of the Yankees.
"O yes, gentlemen," said he, "I have no
doubt of the correctness of your stories; they
are all true, true as the gospel; but if you
will allow me, I will relate a little affair that
happened in your own state, and beats your
Yankee stories all hollow!"
"Do so—do so"—exclaimed each of the
collegians, chuckling with the prospect of a
fresh joke at the expense of the Yankees.
"Well, gentlemen," said our friend, "a
Yankee pedlar—who you know is a great
fool, and a rogue into the bargain, happened
to be on a business expedition in the interior
of your state, when he arrived at a planta-
tion owned by one of your distinguished
southern ladies. The pedlar tried very
hard to sell her a lot of the tin-ware, with
which his little red wagon was glistening all
over, but in vain—the lady was furnished
with every article he offered for sale, and
besides was somewhat fearful of being im-
posed upon.
"I don't wonder—I don't wonder"—said
one of the students, "the Yankee pedlars
have played too many tricks upon us already."

"But there was no trick here—every
thing was fair and above board, and the la-
dy had her eyes wide open. But let me
go on with my story—when the pedlar
found he was not likely to dispose of any of
his tin-ware, which he had brought all the
way from Connecticut, he was on the point
of starting, but first observed to the lady,
that he had an article in his wagon she had
not yet seen, and which he thought would
suit her fancy."
"What is it?" inquired the lady eagerly,
"a new novel—a New-York dress—or a
Paris hat?"
"Oh no Ma'am that's out of my way en-
tirely, 'tis a silver side-saddle and if you'd
like to look at it, I'll bring it out in a twink-
ling."

"A silver side-saddle!" exclaimed the la-
dy, "that's a new article indeed, I should
like it of all things, just to ride upon with
my pony."
The lady's eyes glistened like the tin-
ware on the Yankee's wagon, when he
produced the article. It took her fancy
amazingly, and a bargain was soon struck
for it, at "the tarnation cheap price" as the
pedlar called it, of fifty dollars.
"And now gentlemen," said our friend to
his companions, "what think you this same
article was, which the varlet of a pedlar thus
palmed off on the lady for a silver side-sad-
dle?"

One guessed one thing and the other an-
other. One a leather side-saddle washed
over with silver—and the other the same
article covered with paper. But every at-
tempt to make out its character having fail-
ed, the Virginians at length gave it up.
"Well, gentlemen," said our friend,
"since you have so ill-luck at guessing, I
will tell you the mystery—the silver side-
saddle was a *tin-kitchen*, an article we Yan-
kees use for roasting, and your country-
women for riding."

The two Virginians saw through the joke,
but having committed themselves once, they
prudently refrained the rest of the journey
from any more Yankee stories. D.

Sporting.—An old man, who was never
accused of being a wizard, went out with his
gun one day.
By his son. Before they approached the
ground where they expected to find the
game, the gun was charged with a severe
load; and when at last the old gentleman
discovered one of the animals, he took a rest
and blazed away, expecting to see him fall,
of course. But not so did it happen; for
the gun recoiled with so much force as to
kick him over. The old man got up, and
while rubbing the sparks out of his eyes, in-
quired of his son, "Alpha, did I point the
right end of the gun at the squirrel?"

March of intellect.—At a meeting of a
Ladies Reading Society, not fifty miles from
Boston, Catharine I. and Catharine II. was
read thus:—Catharine *one eye* and Catha-
rine *two eyes*!

A forgetful Minister.—The Rev. Mr.
Parker, of Princeton, had been for years in
the habit of praying for the British Gov-
ernment; but at the period of the eventful
Revolution, he, together with most other
clergymen of that time, was opposed to the
oppressive measures of England. However,
by a strange absence of mind, he one Sab-
bath, long after America had been declared
independent, continued his usual prayer—
"We beseech thee to bless the King and
Queen, and all the royal family"—then
pausing, with evident embarrassment and
vexation, he added—"Pshaw, pshaw! it was
the Continental Congress I meant."

Religion.—Man, in whatever state he
may be considered, as well as in every pe-
riod and vicissitude of life, experiences in
religion an efficacious antidote against the
ills which oppress him, a shield that blunts
the darts of his enemies, and an asylum into
which they never enter. In every event of
fortune it excites in his soul a variety of
ideas, by pointing out to him the just judge,
who, as an attentive spectator of his con-
flicts, is about to reward him with his ines-
timable approbation. Religion also, in her
darkest tempest, appears to man as the iris
of peace, dissipating the dark and angry
storm, restores the wished for calm, and
brings him to the port of safety.

EXCELLENT RULES.

Never to ridicule sacred things, or what others
may esteem such, however absurd they may ap-
pear to me.
Never to show levity when the people are pro-
fessedly engaged in worship.
Never to resent a supposed injury till I know
the views and motives of the author of it.
Never to judge a person's character by external
appearances.
Never to think the worse of another on account
of his differing from me in political or religious
opinions.
Not to obtrude my advice unasked.
Never to court the favor of the rich by flatter-
ing either their vandy or their vices.
POLITENESS.—There is no policy like politeness
—and a good manner is the best thing in the
world either to get a good name, or to supply the
want of it.

ANTI-MASONIC.

U. S. ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Whittlesey from the Committee next
herein mentioned, made the following Re-
port on the abduction and murder of
WILLIAM MORGAN, and on the conduct
and measures of the Masonic Fraternity
to prevent convictions, &c.

REPORT.

(CONTINUED.)

The stage which had left Rochester early
the same morning, arrived at Murdoch's ta-
vern before the carriage containing Morgan
passed. A gentleman of high standing,
of Rochester, was one of the passengers in the
stage; when the stage arrived at Murdoch's
tavern, this gentleman called the man aside
who then had charge of the tavern, and ask-
ed him if he was a royal arch mason: being
answered in the negative, he asked for writ-
ing materials, with which he wrote a note
and despatched a boy with it to Jeremiah
Brown, residing in that vicinity. Jeremiah
Brown came to the tavern soon after, and
held a conversation with him. When the
stage went on, Brown and the gentleman
went on, in it. Soon after, Brown re-
turned to the tavern with two horses, riding one
and leading the other. When the carriage
containing Morgan came along, which was
soon after; Elisha Mather, who was then
driving it, beckoned to Brown after the car-
riage had passed the house a short distance,
and Brown went up to him, and appeared
to hold some conversation with him. The
carriage drove on. Brown took his horses
and followed on after it; but it would seem
that he left his horses, and got on to the car-
riage himself. Burrage Smith had follow-
ed the Morgan carriage in a sulkey, but he
had not overtaken it when the carriage ar-
rived at Murdoch's. The carriage stopped
at evening, at the tavern of Solomon C.
Wright, in New Fane, Niagara county,
where the road turns off to Lockport, and a-
bout three miles distant therefrom. It was
here driven into the barn and the doors closed,
and the party remained at this place some
time, to procure refreshments, and to make
arrangements for relieving those who had
travelled in the carriage with Morgan all
day, and the whole of the previous night,
and who must necessarily have been great-
ly fatigued.

Burrage Smith went to Lockport in his
sulkey, and together with Jared Darrow
called upon Eli Bruce, the sheriff of Niagara
county, and informed him that Morgan was
in their possession, and was going to Canada;
and requested Bruce's assistance in getting
him along. Bruce and some others went
to Wright's, where several persons were as-
sembled. Bruce and David Hague got into
the carriage with Morgan; Elisha Mather
drove, and Jeremiah Brown was on the box
with him, and they left Wright's about ten
o'clock in the evening. The persons who
came there with Morgan, probably most
of them went to Lockport that night, and
went into Lewiston the next day in a stage
coach. At Molyneux's tavern, six miles
distant, they stopped; and Bruce procured
Molyneux's horses, in exchange for Mather's.
An individual accompanied the car-
riage on horse back. Brown then drove,
and they reached Lewiston, fourteen miles
distant from Molyneux's, somewhat after
midnight. The carriage was driven around
to a back street, and unharnessed. Samuel
Burton, one of the proprietors of the stage
line, at Lewiston, was called upon for as-
sistance. He called up Corydon Fox, one
of his drivers, and directed him to harness
a carriage. He did so, and drove up to the
tavern. Bruce got upon the box with him,
and by his direction, Fox drove around to
the back street, where the other carriage
was unharnessed, when Morgan was taken
out of the one carriage, and put into the
carriage which Fox drove. Bruce and Hague
got in with him, and Fox, by Bruce's direc-
tion, drove to Youngstown. They called at
the house of Colonel William King, at
Youngstown, and stopped. Bruce alighted
and called up King, who came out with Bruce
and both got into the carriage. Fox drove
on towards the fort, by Bruce's direction,
and when arrived at the burying ground
near the fort, he was told to stop. He did so,
when the persons having Morgan in charge,
got out, together with Morgan, and all four
walked off, arm in arm, towards the fort, and
Fox was told he might return. Morgan was
hoodwinked and bound at this time. It ap-
pears that arrangements had been previous-
ly made, for the reception of Morgan upon
the Canada side of the river, with persons
residing upon that side. After the party
left the carriage, they went to the ferry
house, and Colonel King called up Edward
Giddins, who then kept the ferry. All of
them crossed the river, together with Gid-
dins, and landed nearly opposite to the fort,
at some distance from any dwelling. Mr.
Giddins and David Hague remained at the
boat with Morgan, while Colonel King and
Sheriff Bruce went into the village of Ni-
agara, to see the masons with whom it had
been arranged to receive their victims: They
were absent about two hours, and returned
with two other men, one of whom was Ed-
ward McBride, then a member of the par-
liament of Upper Canada. After some

conference, it was determined to bring Mor-
gan back again, inasmuch as the arrange-
ments for his reception in Canada were not
yet complete. This event had probably
been anticipated, as both Giddins and the
keeper of the fort had been requested, two
or three days previous, to prepare the ma-
chine for the reception of Morgan, which
they had accordingly done, by removing the
principal part of the public property from
it. After the refusal of the Canada masons
to receive Morgan, the same persons who
had taken him across the river, re-crossed
with him, and placed him in the magazine,
which had been so prepared for his reception
and locked him in. This was some time be-
fore day dawn, on the morning of the 14th
of September, 1826. Morgan was left in
charge of Edward Giddins. The fort was
unoccupied by troops, and indeed was en-
tirely deserted, except by Giddins and the keeper,
and their respective families.

On the 14th day of September, 1826, a
royal arch chapter was installed at Lewiston;
which event called together a very con-
siderable assemblage of masons, of that de-
gree, from Rochester, Buffalo, Lockport and
other places in that vicinity. It would ap-
pear from the testimony of one or two witness-
es, and the statements of others, that scarce
an individual mason, attending that installa-
tion, could have been ignorant of the fact,
that Morgan was at that time confined in
the magazine of fort Niagara. It appears
to have been a subject of conversation a-
mong them, and several were then informed
that such was the fact. On the day of the
installation, Giddins remained at the fort, to
see that all was kept safe. He, together
with John Jackson, went to the magazine,
for the purpose of carrying Morgan food.
Morgan refused to admit them, and said he
would starve rather than fall into their hands;
and he made so great an outcry as to ren-
der it necessary to dispatch Jackson to Lew-
iston, to procure the assistance of some one
to silence him. David Hague came down
in haste, a distance of seven miles, but did
not succeed in quieting Morgan. Two other
persons were then sent down from Lewiston,
and one of them, (Loton Lawson) of
whom Morgan seemed to have a great dread
went into the magazine, and succeeded in
stilling him. In the evening, twenty or
thirty persons, besides those belonging to
the fort. About midnight, seven persons,
all royal arch masons, held a consultation
on the plain near the grave yard, some rods
distant from the fort, as to the manner in
which Morgan should be disposed of. There
seemed to be but one opinion among them
all: that Morgan had forfeited his life, for a
breach of his masonic obligations; and that
it was their duty as masons, to see that the
penalty was executed. They came to a de-
termination to proceed in a body and seize
Morgan, and perform their own duty, by
casting him into the river. After they had
started to carry this determination into ef-
fect, one of the company discovered a reluc-
tance to go such lengths, which encouraged
others to remonstrate, and the project was
abandoned for that time. On the night of
the 15th, a similar consultation was held be-
tween four persons, as to the disposition of
Morgan, but nothing was decided upon.—
At this consultation, Colonel King became
offended with Mr. Giddins, for expressing a
desire that Morgan should be released; and
Giddins surrendered to him the key of the
magazine, which was afterwards entrusted
to the care of Elisha Adams. It is known
that Morgan remained confined until the
19th of September.

As to the disposition of Morgan, after the
evening of the 14th of September, nothing
has yet been made known judicially, but cir-
cumstances are strong, to induce the belief,
that he was put to death on the night of the
19th of September, 1826, by being cast into
the depths of Niagara river. Several per-
sons have been informed, by those who were
understood to be cognizant of the guilty se-
cret, that such was the fact, and Hiram B.
Hopkins, has testified, that he as a mason,
was informed in January, 1827, that Morgan
was murdered. William P. Daniels who
was called as a witness, at the late trials at
Lockport, refused to answer a question, on
the ground that he might criminate himself
as an accessory to the crime of murder, al-
though he was told expressly by the judge
that he must have better evidence, that a
murder had been committed, than the pub-
lic possessed, before he could decline answer-
ing on such ground.

It will strike any one, on hearing a recital
of the facts connected with the abduction
of William Morgan, that the combination
to effect that measure, must have been very
extensive, embracing a large number of in-
dividuals. The judicial examinations of the
subject have brought out very many names
as connected in a nearer or more remote de-
gree, with the transaction at some stage of
its progress. The bare seizure and trans-
portation of a man from such a distance,
rendered the employment of many agents, a
matter of absolute necessity, and it is now
well known that many knew of it, who took
no active part in the infraction of the laws.
It was probably known to numbers of the
lodge-going masons, in several of the wes-
tern counties of New York, that some mea-
sures were contemplated to be taken for the

suppression of Morgan's intended publica-
tion; and it has been judicially proven, that
measures, which contemplated the use of
violence, to effect this object, were matter
of discussion among masons in the lodge
room.

It would be naturally supposed, that a
conspiracy, so wide spread, the execution
and knowledge of which was confided to so
many individuals, would not oppose formid-
able difficulties to a complete exposure by ju-
dicial investigation. In the history of crimes
those which employ the most accomplices,
are usually the easiest of detection, particu-
larly if the agency of some partake but slight-
ly of guilt. But such was not the case in
the investigation of this violation of the laws,
and the difficulties which were encountered,
will be hereafter noticed.

In January, 1827, the trial of Nicholas
G. Chesbro, Edward Sawyer, Loton Law-
son and John Sheldon, for their agency in
the conspiracy, was brought on before Judge
Throop, at Canandaigua; the three first,
under the advice of counsel, pleaded guilty,
and the only question, as to the last to be
tried, was the identity of the man. This
course excluded the testimony in relation to
the conspiracy, which was anxiously looked
for by the public. Lawson was sentenced
to two years imprisonment in the county
jail of Ontario county, Chesbro to one year,
and Sawyer, to one month. Sheldon was
found guilty and sentenced to three months
imprisonment.

In April, 1827, Jesse French, James
Hurlbut, Roswell Willcox, and James Gan-
son, were tried at Batavia, in Genesee
county, for the forcible arrest of David C.
Miller. They were all found guilty, but
Ganson: French was sentenced to an im-
prisonment of one year, Willcox for six
months, and Hurlbut for three months.

In February, 1827, several of the persons
who went in the carriage from Canandaigua
to Batavia, and arrested Morgan, and
brought him to Canandaigua, were tried at
the general session in Ontario, for forcibly
seizing, and falsely imprisoning William
Morgan, and they were acquitted, on the
ground that they were protected by the war-
rant for his arrest. In August, 1827, Har-
ris Seymour, Henry Howard, Holloway
Hayward, Moses Roberts, James Ganson,
Chauncey H. Coe, Hiram Hubbard, and
James Lakey were tried at Canandaigua,
for a conspiracy to kidnap and carry away
William Morgan, and were all acquitted.
Application had been made to De Witt Clin-
ton then governor of the state of New York,
for the removal of Eli Bruce, sheriff of Ni-
agara county, for his participation in the ab-
duction of Morgan. The sheriffs in the
state of New York are elected by the peo-
ple, but the constitution provides for their
removal by the executive, for good cause
shown, on charges preferred, after giving
the officer time for his defence. This ap-
plication was pending before the governor,
for a long time, but on the 26th day of Sep-
tember, 1827, he issued his proclamation
removing Eli Bruce from the office of sheriff.
Eli Bruce, Orasmus Turner, and Jared
Darrow, were tried at Canandaigua, in Au-
gust, 1828, for their agency in the conspi-
racy; Eli Bruce was found guilty, the two
last were acquitted. A question of law, a-
rising out of the indictment, was carried up
to the supreme court, decided against the
defendant, and he was sentenced to an im-
prisonment of two years and four months in
Canandaigua jail.

In May 1830, John Whitney and James
Gillis were tried at Canandaigua. John
Whitney was convicted and sentenced to
an imprisonment of one year and three
months. The Jury could not agree in the
case of Gillis.

In November, 1829, Elisha Mather was
tried at Albion, in Orleans county, and after
a trial which consumed nearly two weeks,
he was acquitted by the verdict of the jury.
A motion for a new trial was made by the
special attorney, but the supreme court de-
nied it.

In June, 1830, Ezekiel Jewet, and Jere-
miah Brown, were tried at Lockport, in
Niagara county, and were severally acquit-
ted. In addition to these trials, there are
indictments now pending and undetermined,
against eighteen persons, some of which
will probably not be further prosecuted.

David Hague, William King, and Bur-
rage Smith are dead; William King died
suddenly, the morning after he received in-
formation of the testimony of Eli Bruce on
the trial of John Whitney.

Having thus given a brief history of the
abduction of William Morgan, and noticed
the trials growing out of that transaction, it
now becomes the duty of your committee,
to furnish a statement of the conduct and mea-
sures of the masonic fraternity,
to prevent the conviction of those implicated
in these gross violations of the laws of the
land. Appalling as is the conviction which
is pressed upon us by the history of that
abduction, that hundreds of respectable men,
in the western counties of the state of New
York, could be found, who would be willing
to violate the laws of the state and the au-
thorities of private property, personal lib-
erty, and human life, to prevent the publi-
cation of the secrets of free masonry, yet it
would be infinitely more alarming, if it
should be found, that great numbers of the