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The Star.

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

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POETRY.

"With sweetest tones enrich'd
From various gardens all'd with care."

For the Gettysburg Star.

Mr. Editor.—The following lines were occasioned
by reading an article in the last "STAR," head-
ed "THINK OF YOUR COUNTRY'S GLORY," written by the
"young lady who superintends the Female Department in the
GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANCIPATION."

IMPROMPTU.

LADY! dost thou feel what thou hast sung
So sweetly on thy doleful lyre
About the bleeding race of Africa?
O, yes, thou surely dost—for pity's self
Alone could prompt thee thus to sing:
"THINK OF OUR COUNTRY'S GLORY!"
And who, that has a heart not made
Of adamant hardness, can refuse to
"Think of our Country's Glory," and
Contrast it with the wretched state of
Ham's dejected and forlorn children?
O, SLAVERY! thou art indeed a gory
Stain upon our "Country's Glory!"
O, my country! how is thy "Spangled
Banner" dimm'd with Africa's bleeding tears!
And shall that "Spangled Banner," which
So proudly waves over land and sea,
Be dimm'd much longer by the tears
Of those poor wretches of the "Golden Strand"
Whom SLAVERY has doom'd to misery & woe?
Oh, no! for soon the Oppressor's heart,
His stony heart, will learn to feel.
For who can long resist, when tenderness
So eloquently pleads for suffering
And oppressed humanity!
Oh, ye fair daughters of Columbia!
Weep—weep for our "COUNTRY'S GLORY!"
Your tears, at length, may wipe the stain
From off our country's escutcheon.

PHILOMATHES.

GETTYSBURG, MARCH 9, 1881.

THERE'S MUSIC IN A MOTHER'S VOICE.

There's music in a mother's voice,
More sweet than breezes sighing;
There's kindness in a mother's glance,
Too pure for ever dying.
There's love within a mother's breast,
So deep, 'tis still o'erflowing,
And care for those she calls her own,
That's ever, ever growing.
There's anguish in a mother's tear,
When farewell fondly taking
That so the heart of pity moves,
It scarcely keeps from breaking.
And when a mother kneels to Heaven,
And for her child is praying,
O, who shall half the fervour tell
That burns in all she's saying!
A mother: how her tender arts
Can soothe the breast of sadness,
And through the gloom of life once more
Bid shine the sun of gladness.
A mother! when, like evening's star,
Her course hath ceased before us,
From brighter worlds regards us still,
And watches fondly o'er us.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Constellation of Feb. 19.

GRAND SOLAR EXHIBITION.

On Saturday last, was repeated, for the
only time in twenty-five years, the great
eclipse of the sun. It had been advertised
and puffed in all the newspapers for weeks
before hand, and all imaginable pains taken
to draw, in theatrical phrase, a full house.
Nor was this puffing in advance without
effect, for every body turned out to see the
eclipse. Parlors, kitchens, and cellars were
deserted, to get a footing in the attic or on
the roofs of houses. Cupolas and balconies
were in good demand. The sun shone
bright, and the swarms of bipeds, creeping
out from their lodgings, reminded one of
those lesser insects, which having lain torpid
through the winter, begin to stretch
their legs, brush up their wings, and issue
forth to enjoy the sunshine on the first fine
day in Spring.
Smoked glass and dark green spectacles
were in great demand. Bits of broken
window were sought for with much avidity,
and spectacle vendors disposed of their co-
ced stock to good advantage. Servants
had grown uncommonly careless just before
the eclipse; and as we are credibly inform-
ed, more windows were broken in the week
ending Saturday last, than for twelve months
before.
Lamp-smoke, which is usually
considered a nuisance, was eagerly sought
and Betty and Sambo, in trimming their
beards, left the wicks sticking up at least an
inch.
Thus preparations were duly made
in witnessing the grand spectacle.
One man, we are told, repaired early in
the morning to the Battery, to wait the ap-
proach of the eclipse, imagining that it was
to come by water, and that with the help
of a spy glass he might see it making its way
through The Narrows long before the time
appointed for its arrival in the city.
Another thought it was the good horse,
Eclipse, which beat Prince Henry in the fa-
mous race for twenty thousand dollars.—
Another averred that it was not the same,
but a descendant, a nation smart three year
old colt, of the same name as his renowned
predecessor. While a third declared it was
neither one nor t'other, but an enormous
sun-dog, as big as all out doors, carrying a-
way the moon in his mouth.
But, in justice to the good people of this
city, we are bound to say, these were rare
instances of misconception in regard to the
nature of the eclipse; and most persons had
a very tolerable idea that it was something
relating to the sun, the moon, or the planets;
and that it would be most interestingly dark;

Punctual to the minute the show began;
so that there was no impatient shuffling of
feet, no clattering of umbrellas and canes,
and no indignant cat-calls, in consequence
of being obliged to wait for the performance
to begin. So far the spectators were well
pleased. But there was much disappoint-
ment and dissatisfaction expressed in the
course of the exhibition—and all owing to
the injudicious puffs which had previously
appeared in the papers, whereby the minds
of the people were wrought up to such a
height of expectation as could not easily be
satisfied. Such is the injurious effect
of raising a very high opinion of any perform-
ance beforehand; it often ends in disappoint-
ment, and the blame is laid, not where it
ought to be—on the shoulders of the puffers
—but on the performance itself.

Many people had calculated on total dark-
ness, and were prepared to light their lamps
and candles at midday. In fact some had
an idea that they should have to use their
carving knives, not in slicing roast beef, but
in cutting through the darkness, which it
was supposed, like that of Egypt, would be
tangible; and those who usually dine at one
o'clock, were for adjourning their dinner till
two. Those who had fowls for dinner were
apprehensive they might get upon their
drumsticks and go to roost; or, when the
eclipse should begin to pass off, might stretch
up their necks and crow, under the mis-
taken notion that morning was beginning to
dawn.

But none of all these wonders came to
pass. Candles were altogether unnecessa-
ry; and the fowls on the table lay perfectly
quiet and still in their own gravy. In a
word, the people were for the most part sore-
ly disappointed.

"Why, la!" said Mrs. Griddle, in a tone
of dissatisfaction, "it dont kiver the face of
the sun at all. It looks for all the world
like a little buckwheat cake tucked upon
the edge of a large dining plate. Faugh!
nonsense! who would think of making such
a mighty frustration about sich a little good-
for-nothing fiddling eclipse? Here my din-
ner's a spoiling, while I've been watching
this nasty thing; and I declare I wouldnt
give a boiled ingyun for twenty sich. La!
that any body should be sich fools as to make
sich a fuss about sich a mere trifle!"

"Upon my soul!" exclaimed a dandy, as
he lowered his smoked quizzing glass and
yawned from whisker to whisker—"Upon
my soul, Tom, I think it's a bite—a prodi-
gious take-in. What say you, Tom?"
"I think," says Tom, "it's a mighty bore."
"At any rate," said a calculating mer-
chant, "we ought to have our money back.
However, as it can't be helped, I suppose
we must set it down to the account of profit
and loss."

"It is evidently a failure," said a dramatic
critic.

"Sacre Dieu!" exclaimed a Frenchman,
with a violent shrug, "it be un grand name
to impose on de peuples in dis manner."
"Mein Gott!" said a Dutchman, "ish dat
all? Vy, it ish no more as vun leette Dutch
cheese yust slipped on de etch of vun big
shining pewter platter!"

"By the living hoky!" said an indignant
Jerseyman, who had brought his wife and
seven children to the city to see the eclipse,
"by the living hoky! this is too bad, to
come all the way to New York to see the
eclipse, and be ramsooled after this sort."

"We might as well have staid to home
for the matter of that," said his wife; "I've
see'd many an eclipse of the moon, in our
own village, worth two of this."

"Where's the stars daddy?" said a little
boy, who had been gazing till he was pur-
blind, "where's the Wenus, and Juppiter, and
Satan, and the rest on 'em."

"They're out of sight, you blockhead,"
returned the father peevishly—"come lets
go home."

"A fig for the eclipse!" said an apple-woman,
"I seep the great Lelephant of Siam,
and this is no more to her than a gooseberry
is to a pippin."

"Whew!" whistled a Scotch grocer, "this
is nae sic an eclipse as they hae in Scotland,
where the sun does nae show his wee face
for aughteen hours thegither."

"No, by St. Patrick," said a Hibernian,
"nor such as they have in swate Ireland
neither. There, many is the time, I've
seen an eclipse when the sun never showed
his face again, at all at all."

"Hit's just like one of our Yankee he-
clipses," said a Cockney with a contemp-
tuous air, "hand haltogether inferior to the
Hinglish. There's never hany thing worth
seeing hin Americca."

"It's no more to the eclipse of 1806," said
a tinpedlar, "than a patty-pan is to a tin
kitchen."

"It's a fool to Jefferson's great cheese,"
said a Berkshire dairyman.

"Ay, or a Connecticut pumpkin pie," said
a farmer from the land of steady habits.

"For my part, I don't see any profit in it,"
said a Wall-street broker.

"Let's go to dinner, and put off the further
consideration of the eclipse to another oppor-
tunity," said an Alderman.

"I can't worth looking at, after all this
mighty fuss," exclaimed twenty voices at
once, in a tone of vexation.

"Let us adjourn sine die," said a whig.
"O yez! O yez!" uttered a crier of the

court through his nose, "all manner of per-
sons that have been made fools of, go about
their business."

This striking hint had a surprising effect,
and in three minutes scarcely a humpbacked
face was to be seen in sight of the sun, who,
to do him justice, went on his way perfectly
regardless of all the ill-natured observations
which had been made at his expense, by the
dwellers on this nether sphere.

ADVICE TO APPRENTICES.

1. Having selected your profession, resolve
not to abandon it; but by a life of industry
and enterprise to adorn it. You will be
much more likely to succeed in business
you have long studied, than in that of which
you know but little.
2. Select the best company in your pow-
er to obtain; and let your conversation be
on those things you wish to learn. Fre-
quent conversation will elicit much informa-
tion.
3. Obtain a friend to select for you the
best books on morality, religion and the
liberal arts, and particularly those which treat
on your own profession. It is not the read-
ing of many books that makes a man wise,
but the reading of only those which can
impart wisdom.
4. Thoroughly understand what you read;
take notes of all that is worth remembering,
and frequently review what you have writ-
ten.
5. Select for your model the purest and
greatest characters; and always endeavor to
imitate their virtues, and to emulate their
greatness.
6. Serve God; attend his worship; and
endeavor to set an example of piety, chari-
ty, and sobriety to all around you.
7. Love your country; respect your ru-
lers; treat with kindness your fellow-appren-
tices; let your great aim be usefulness to
mankind.
8. Get all you can by honest industry;
spend not extravagantly, and provide largely
for old age.
9. In a word, think much; act circum-
spectly, and live usefully.

A lady going to a neighbour's house one
morning, ran to the cradle to see the fine
boy as soon as she came in: unfortunately
the cat had taken up the baby's place, and
before she could give herself time to see her
mistake, she exclaimed with up-lifted hands
and eyes, Oh, what a sweet child; the very
picture of its father!

MISTAKE OF THE PRESS.

An important house in this city had oc-
casion to advertise for sale a quantity of
Brass-Hoppers, such as are used in coffee
mills. But instead of Hoppers, the
newspaper read *Grasshoppers*. In a short
time the merchant's counting room was
thronged with enquirers respecting the new
article of merchandize.

"Good morning, Mr. Invoice; how do you
sell grasshoppers?" said a fat merchant.—
"What are they worth a hog'shead?"

The importer was astonished, but before
he had time to reply, in came a druggist,
who being bent on speculation, determined
to purchase a whole lot, provided he could
get them low. Taking the importer aside
for fear of being overheard by the merchant
he asked him how he sold grasshoppers; if
they were prime quality; and whether they
were to be used in medicine. The importer
was about opening his mouth to reply in an
angry manner to what he began to suspect
was a conspiracy to torment him when a doc-
tor entered, smelling at his cane and looking
wondrous wise.

"Mr. Invoice," said he, "ahem! will you
be good enough to show me a specimen of
your grasshoppers?"

"Grasshoppers! grasshoppers!" exclaimed
the importer, as he had a chance to speak
—"what gentlemen do you mean by grass-
hoppers?"

"Mean!" said the merchant: "why, I per-
ceive you have advertised the article for sale."

"Certainly," said the druggist, "and when
a man advertises an article, it is natural for
him to expect inquiries relating to the price
and quality of the thing."

"Nothing in the world more natural,"
said the doctor. "As for myself, I have at
present a number of cases on hand in which
I thought the article might be serviceable—
but since you are so—ahem! so uncivil-
why I must look out elsewhere, and my pa-
tients—"

"You and your patience be hanged!" inter-
rupted the importer; "mine is fairly worn
out; and if you don't explain yourselves, gen-
tlemen, I'll lay this poker over your heads."

To save their heads, the advertisement
was now referred to, when the importer
found out the cause of his vexations by read-
ing the following: "Just landed and for sale
by Invoice & Co. ten hog'sheads prime
grasshoppers!"

CURTAILING WHISKERS.

Tom Hobbs one day met a friend who was re-
markable for his huge fiery whiskers, a portion
of which had just been taken off. "Well, Tom,"
said he, "of the whiskers, dont you see a change in
my looks?" "No I dont," said Tom, "where's the
change?" "Why, dont you see," said his friend,
"I have been cur-tail-ing my whiskers?" "Well,
I didn't notice it," said Tom. "I always thought
you had doc's hair enough about your whiskers."

ANTI-MASONIC.

U. S. ANTI-MASONIC CONVENTION.

Mr. Whittelsey 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.

[Continued from week before last.]

In addition to the difficulties thrown in
the way of investigation, by the silence of
the public press; thus coerced, the public
mind was distracted and misled by false
statements, in relation to the re-appearance
of Morgan, published in prints under mason-
ic control; so much so, that public belief
upon this subject was for a long time unset-
tled, and the efforts of the investigation par-
alyzed. There can be little doubt but that
the authors of such statements contemplated
such results, and hoped, if possible, by
these means to avert punishment from the
guilty, or to excite doubts as to the guilt of
the agents in the abduction. It should not
be forgotten either, that Corydon Fox, who
was heedlessly selected to drive the carriage
from Lewiston to Fort Niagara, not being
at the time a mason, was, a few days after,
admitted to a membership in the fraternity,
without fee or reward, in hope, doubtless,
that his masonic obligations, thus thrust upon
him, would effectually seal his lips, as to
the transactions which he witnessed, on that
eventful night.

At the time of Morgan's abduction, the
sheriffs of the different counties of the State
of New York had the sole power of select-
ing, and summoning the grand juries for the
several courts within their respective coun-
ties; and such selections were made a short
time previous to the session of each court.
At the same period, also, the sheriffs of the
respective counties of Erie, Niagara, Genesee,
Orleans, Livingston, Monroe, and On-
tario, which were the theatre of the outrage,
were all masons, and it is believed, that all
of them were of the degree of royal arch.

A grand jury, which met in Genesee
county after the abduction, was convened in
February, 1827; Doctor Samuel S. Butler,
of Strafford, in that county, was appointed
foreman. He was a knight templar, and a
large portion of the jury were masons. He
said to one of the jurymen, also a knight
templar, "a majority of the jurors are ma-
sons: we have got the stuff in our own hands
and our friends must not be indicted."

The first grand jury which was sum-
moned in Niagara county, (of which Eli Bruce
was sheriff,) after inquiries began to be made
in relation to the outrage, met in January,
1827. Sixteen masons were summoned on
that grand jury, and several who were friend-
ly to the institution. No examination was,
however, made before that grand jury, as
the witnesses had been subpoenaed to attend
at that time in Canandaigua upon the trial
of Chesbro and others. At the court of
Oyer and Terminer, held in Niagara coun-
ty, in April, 1827, the sheriff again sum-
moned the grand jurors. There were twenty-
one members present, thirteen of them
were freemasons, and six friendly to them.
Paul Haws, who has since been found to be
an important witness, and Norman Shep-
herd since indicted for the Morgan conspir-
acy, were two of these grand jurors. At
the May sessions, a majority of masons were
summoned on the jury, and at the Septem-
ber sessions, about half of the jurors were
freemasons, but there were a number who
were warmly in favour of the institution.—
Eli Bruce, however, was indicted at Canan-
daigua, a short time before the September
sessions.

Complaint was made against Eli Bruce,
Sheriff of the county, before the April grand
jury, for being concerned in the abduction
of Morgan. The foreman, a freemason, ex-
amined the witnesses. In the course of the
examination, one of the other jurors ventur-
ed to ask a witness some questions. The
foreman called this juror aside and privately
solicited him, thereafter, to refrain from
asking questions. Some of the jurors had
been furnished with questions in writing, to
put to particular witnesses, with a view of
eliciting the truth. It was known that such
papers were in the room, and the jury voted,
by a large majority, that no use should be
made of them. One juror insisted, however,
on making use of them. One witness stat-
ed that he knew nothing which would go
to convict any person upon: being called
upon to state what he did know, he asked
to be excused, because he was poor, and his
testimony might prove his ruin. A large
majority of the jury voted to excuse him from
answering. One of the jurors pertinaciously
insisted upon the witness' answer, and af-
ter a long debate, finally obtained his answer.
One witness, notwithstanding all this coun-
ing in keeping the questions, did testify to
Bruce's acknowledgment of his agency in
carrying Morgan to Niagara. Several wit-
nesses were afterwards called to impeach
the testimony of this witness, and one or two
did answer that he was not to be believed on
his oath. One witness testified, that he had
been informed by a respectable individual
in Canada, in whom the witness had full
confidence, that Morgan had been carried
to Fort Niagara, thence to the Canada shore,

and was from thence returned to the fort a-
gain—that Morgan had been put to death,
and that his body was in the bottom of Nia-
gara river, and might be found, if searched
for immediately, and that he, (the inform-
ant,) could tell the place where it could be
found. The witness stated that he received
this information from a mason, who enjoined
the witness to keep his name a secret, as if
known, his life would be the forfeit. One
juror insisted that the witness should name
the person who gave him this information,
but he refused, and nearly, if not quite all
the other jurors present, sustained the wit-
ness in his refusal, and he was allowed to
retire without answering the question.—
While this jury was in session, the foreman
took Eli Bruce privately into a side room,
and was there with him some time. This
grand jury, so far from finding any indict-
ment against Eli Bruce, or any other per-
son, drew up a presentment to the court, that
they had discovered nothing which would
authorise them to find a bill against any per-
son, and also framed and sent a memorial
to the governor, in which they stated that
there was not a shadow of testimony implic-
ating Eli Bruce, as guilty of, or accessory
to the abduction of Morgan, with the excep-
tion of one witness, who was so contradic-
ted, and whose general reputation was so
bad, that they did not place any reliance upon
it.

It is very certain that a series of questions,
to be propounded to the witnesses, had been
so framed, that the witnesses could answer
without eliciting any dangerous information.
This must have been the case, or real per-
jury must have been repeatedly committed
on the investigation before them. All im-
portant witnesses to trace the whole ab-
duction from Rochester to Fort Niagara, were
examined before this grand jury; the same
witnesses, upon whose testimony, bills have
been found in other cases, and convictions
had. Thirteen of the witnesses examined
before this grand jury, have been since in-
dicted, not one of whom protected himself
on the examination, on the ground that he
should criminate himself. Three of them
David Hague, Orasmus Turner, and Jared
Darrow, have since been shown by the tes-
timony of Eli Bruce, himself, to have had a
criminal agency in the abduction. Edward
Giddins, in his published "Statement of
Facts," says, he was subpoenaed before this
grand jury, which much alarmed those who
were implicated. One of them informed
Giddins that he would go and see the fore-
man, and state to him Giddins' situation, that
he might know how to question him, so that
his answers might not injure others. He
subsequently informed Giddins that he had
told the foreman what Giddins knew of the
affair, and that the foreman would put no
question but what Giddins could safely an-
swer.

Hiram B. Hopkins, a royal arch mason
a deputy under Bruce, and personally know-
ing to the abduction of Morgan at the time,
says, in a published letter, dated February
28, 1830.—"After the abduction of Capt.
Morgan, I used frequently to ask the masons
how they expected to escape punishment
for that outrage, adding that if they were
the perpetrators of the deed would have to
suffer the reward due to their crimes. They
have told me time and again, that they would
never be brought to punishment, because
all were masons with whom they had to deal
and particularly the sheriffs of those counties
in which the offence was committed, were
all masons, who had the selecting of the
grand juries: that no grand jury would be
summoned without being two thirds masons.
And when the time arrived for summoning
the grand jury for this county, (Niagara,) I
had my orders not to summon any but such
as were particularly friendly to the mason-
ic institution. Says Bruce, we must have
at least two thirds of them masons, and the
others friendly to the order. If we have all
masons they will suspect us. The jury was
accordingly summoned. The subject of the
abduction was brought before them. The
district attorney was a royal arch mason
who knew all about the Morgan affair, in
my opinion, and the foreman of the jury was
one of the warmest zealots of the order in
the county. If I mistake not, more than
two thirds of the jury were masons. The
district attorney and foreman, so framed the
questions propounded to the witnesses, that
after thus examining them, they drew up
an instrument signed by all the jury, the
substance of which was, that they had no
reason to believe that Morgan had ever pas-
sed through this county."

When the inhabitants of Monroe county
first held their meeting, to take into consid-
eration the outrages, and devise means for
their investigation, the meeting was at that
time, placed so much confidence in the profes-
sions of willingness, made by members of the
fraternity, to aid in the investigation of these
outrages, that they appointed four or five
masons upon the committee of investigation.
This committee, after their appointment,
held their meetings, and commenced upon
their inquiries, and at the same time enter-
ed into an honorary obligation with each oth-
er, not to disclose any information which
might be obtained by the committee, only
so far as was necessary to procure the ar-
rest of offenders that might be discovered.
The members of the committee who were