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# The Star.

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DUCIT AMOR PATRIE PRODESSE CIVITIS.—"THE LOVE OF MY COUNTRY LEADS ME TO BE OF ADVANTAGE TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS."

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## THE OLIO.

"With sweetest flowers enriched—  
From various gardens culled with care."

From the Western Emigrant.

### FRIENDSHIP.

How sweet the dew drops of the morn,  
That quivering hang upon the thorn,  
Till Heaven's superior orb of light  
Exhales their lustre from the sight:  
Yet brighter far in Friendship's smile,  
The balm which all our woes beguile.

How lovely in the arch of Heaven,  
Appears you glorious star of even,  
Whose dazzling light illumines the sky,  
And draws from earth the wandering eye;  
Yet brighter far in Friendship's ray,  
The light which cheers affliction's way.

How sweet the music of the grove,  
Those plaintive notes, the song of love,  
The harmony of yon sweet shade,  
When sorrow's sigh hath never strayed;  
Yet sweeter far is Friendship's voice,  
The sound that makes the heart rejoice.

How bright, how tranquil in the sight  
Of that fair orb, the queen of night,  
As calmly gliding through the sky,  
Her aspect soothes affliction's sigh;  
Yet brighter far is Friendship's glow,  
The balm which heals the heart of woe.

### THE DEPARTURE.

'May came at length—sweet dewy May,  
The loveliest month of all;  
And then the foreign guest prepared  
To seek his father's hall.

The maid whose love was hid till then  
Within her throbbing breast  
Gazed fondly on the face and form  
Of that departing guest.

With torch and cup in either hand,  
She strove to cheer his parting;  
But still, with every draught she filled,  
Rebellious tears were starting.

[Songs of Greece.]

### THE MISCELLANY.

From the Columbus Gazette.

### THE FOREST WARRIORS.

A TALE.

"O War! one of thy wretched wrecks  
Behold.—My soul with horror starts;  
For not the feast of thy effects,  
Are ravaged feelings—broken hearts."

Such simple tales as the Forest Warriors have often been told, and perhaps in a much better manner. Many affording instances have been recorded of the fatal effects of a ruthless war, and many more yet remain to be told. We need not go back to the grave of ancient years, nor seek them in foreign countries, when our own affords us so ample a share.

The characters introduced into this little story, are now gathered into their fathers, and their bones are reposing among the congregations of the silent dead. And although they once resided in this country, their history is known only to a few surviving friends.

William Belgrave had scarcely attained his twentieth year, when the late war between the United States and Great Britain commenced. He was respected by all who knew him, for his amiable manners and generous disposition; and but few young men possessed a greater share of strength and activity, or more intellectual talents and genius. He was born and brought up in one of the forests for which this state is so conspicuous, but a few miles from the spot where Columbus now rears its lofty head, which then contained but a few log buildings. He ardently loved the young and beautiful Lucy Chapin, and had solicited her hand in marriage, which was granted, and the day appointed for solemnization of the nuptial ceremonies. They were preparing for, and anxiously awaiting, its approach, when he was called to defend his native state from the barbarous savage and the haughty Briton.

The rapid strides which they were making into our territory, compelled him to take a sudden leave of his home and friends. He imparted the sorrowful news to his intended bride, in as tender a manner as possible, and encouraged her to submit patiently, for he hoped soon to return again in peace and honor. The color fled from her beautiful cheek, a tear bedewed her lovely eye, as he talked of leaving her; but it was of short duration; for she immediately formed the heroic resolution of following him to the martial camp, and sharing his fortune in the chances of a terrific war. He endeavored to dissuade her, by portraying in the most glowing colors, and with faithful exactness, the hardships and trials which awaited her, in the event of her accompanying him; but she was inflexible in her purpose, and after various entreaties, on both sides, he reluctantly gave his consent.

Her fine auburn tresses, which hung in careless simplicity on her snowy neck, were trimmed short, and the garments which designated the sex, were exchanged for a suit of men's apparel. But even in this disguise, a kind of native innocence and beauty were pictured in her countenance, which could never belong to the masculine sex, and, so much so, that after her enlistment, she was commonly called the "handsome recruit," by her military companions; none ever even suspected her being any thing but a man.

When her parents discovered that she was missing, they made the strictest search and inquiry for her, but in vain; as no one

could inform them of her fate. But at length a letter was found, written by her, informing them that she expected to be absent some time, when she would return and entreat their forgiveness for her mysterious conduct; she concluded by requesting them not to be uneasy about her situation, as she was with a friend, who would protect her until they should meet again.

But, alas! poor deluded girl! how little did she think that the next meeting would be in another and a better world! how little did she think that in a few more revolving weeks the blighting hand of death would lay her fondest hopes in dust; or that, instead of the bridal bed, she should occupy the lowly mansions of the grave.

The company to which they belonged was soon marched to the lines. Lucy, who passed by the assumed name of James Thornton, had already become expert in all the manoeuvres and duties of a soldier; and she was often placed on some dangerous out-post as a sentinel. It was quite painful to the feelings of Belgrave to see her exposed to so many hardships, although she bore them with the utmost patience; but it could not be remedied without exposing her real character, her unsullied virtue and integrity. They fondly anticipated the time when their term of service would expire, which would be ere long, and leave them free to consummate their happiness at the altar, amidst the congratulations of their friends. They were fortunate enough, however, to be placed in one tent, which rendered their hours less tedious, and their duties less fatiguing.

On a dark tempestuous night, just before the memorable battle of Chippewa, Lucy was appointed to one of the furthest out-posts of the American camp. Ever faithful to her duty, she thought that she could distinguish the rapid and almost silent approach of foot-steps as usual on such occasions, she demanded in an ardent voice, "Who's there?" No reply was made; according to orders, she discharged her musket towards the sound, as a signal, and hastily retreated towards the camp; a few hollow groans announced that she had not fired in vain. The drums immediately beat to arms; but the soldiers had scarcely grasped their deadly weapons when they were attacked; but the enemy was soon repulsed. Thus by her vigilance was our noble band of heroes preserved.

Love was the predominant passion of her heart; it had subdued all her feminine timidity, and benumbed all the gentler passions; it was this which had supported her through the past scenes, and it was this which enabled her to enter into the sanguinary battle with calmness.

They were present at the engagement of Chippewa, which was fought on the 5th of July, and escaped unhurt. Nothing material happened them until the 25th of the same month, when the ever memorable battle of Bridgewater was fought. They were under the command of the generous and gallant Col. Miller, when he received orders from Gen. Brown to storm a battery which the enemy had on a commanding eminence. This charge is said to have exceeded any thing experienced by the British soldiers even in Europe. Thrice were the Americans repulsed with great slaughter; the fourth charge was made, and they were crowned with victory. They could not be driven nor withstood; and "had they even been conquered, they would yet deserve honor; as victors, they covered themselves with glory."

Lucy was among the number of wounded which were conveyed from the field. Upon examination the wound proved to be in the right breast, and was pronounced mortal. It would almost be impossible to judge the surprise which was depicted on every countenance when it was discovered that she was a female; an involuntary sigh burst from even the rude soldiers' honest hearts. She was almost on the verge of death, when Belgrave rushed into the room like a frightened maniac, and advanced towards the spot where she lay expiring. She cast a look of unutterable tenderness towards him; the pulse of life seemed stayed for a few moments; she gave him her hand, and in trembling accents bade him remember her to her honored parents and friends—and taking a ring from her finger, she placed it on his, and faintly uttered a last farewell—her heart throbbled—ceased—throbbled again, and ceased—forever!

She was beautiful even in death—her placid calmness pervaded her lovely features; the rosy tinge of youth still dwelt upon her cheek, and she appeared like a fair flower plucked before its time.

He gazed upon her inanimate form with the most poignant anguish; but he did not weep; he did not break forth into loud lamentations; he spoke not a word; but the "silver chord that bound him to existence was loosed," and the tender heart-strings were broken; he seemed like a drooping lily, shrinking before the all-withering hand of time.

Shortly after this melancholy event, he obtained an honorable discharge and returned home. But the sad recollections of the past were deeply engraven on his mind; life became wearisome, and the world, like a barren desert, afforded him neither con-

fort nor consolation. By degrees he lost the use of his reason, and fell into a lingering disease, of which he died—the victim of a broken heart.

O! sweet be their sleep, and light the sod that presses the forms of the Forest Warriors!

VELASCO.

One asking a modest little girl if she would have him—No, no, John, said she, but you may have me, if you will.

### AFFECTING INCIDENT.

A woman of Ancona heart-broken by the explosion of her two sons, and hopeless of other relief, opened a vein in her left arm, and, having prepared and disguised the blood which flowed from it with spices and condiments, (for these luxuries still abounded, as if to mock the cravings of that hunger which had slight need of any further stimulant than its own sad necessity,) presented them with the beverage, thus prolonging the existence of her children, like the bird, of which similar tenderness is fabled, even at the price of that tide of life which her own was supported.—Sketches of Venetian History.

The subjoined disreputable paragraph, (says the National Intelligencer,) is quoted by the United States Gazette, from the South Carolina "Tele-scope." It is no matter of surprise that a journal which can give utterance to such indecencies should be laboring to nullify the Tariff and bring the union of the States into disrepute. He who would follow even an enemy beyond the precincts of life into the regions of eternity would hardly scruple any thing.

"Mr. Mallory—the American System man—died in Baltimore on the 15th instant. We should like to know whether or not he will be permitted to introduce his system in the place to which he has gone? It would be a great improvement there."

### "SOME OTHER STATION."

Mr. VAN BUREN has we understand, been appointed Minister to England, in the place of Mr. McLANE. Mr. Van Buren will embark on the 1st of June, in company with Mr. VAUGHAN.—U. S. Gaz.

At a late Territorial Republican [Masonic] Convention, in Michigan, Col. John Anderson presided—the mason who offered the bribe of \$500 to Mr. Williams, chairman of the committee of claims in congress, hoping that he was a mason, and would, at least, keep a secret! S. Neal, Esq. Vice President of the Convention and Dr. M. A. Patterson, one of the Secretaries, were also masons, and the candidate nominated was likewise a mason. This is 'republicanism' in the apron strings of Freemasonry. The Freemen of Michigan will break from the harlot, though her charms be subtle, and her cable tow be strong.

The Virginia Wheat Crop.—The Petersburg Intelligencer says, although we hear a good deal said about the ravages of the fly, yet the complaint is not universal. Some fields have escaped entirely and others have not been injured to a great extent. Upon the whole, considering that an extraordinary quantity was put in the ground last fall, we have no reason to apprehend a diminished product.

### CHESTON, Queen-Ann's Co. Md.

May 10th, 1831.

"The fly is making havoc with the wheat, which from the severity of the winter looked worse than I ever saw it, and from what I hear the crop must be short indeed. Several persons have ploughed up their best lots and put them in corn."—[Balt. Gaz.]

FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED.—A fellow having been adjudged, on a conviction of perjury to lose his ears, when the executioner came to put the sentence of the law in force, he found that he had been already cropped. The hangman seemed a little surprised.—"What?" said the criminal, with all the sang froid imaginable, "am I obliged, to furnish you with ears every time you are pleased to crop me?"

DOCTORING.—When the Doctors P. and S. eminent Physicians, were on a shooting party they missed every shot for some time. The game keeper requested leave to follow the last covey now on wing.—and, "I will soon doctor them." "What do you mean follow," quoth Dr. P., "doctoring them?" "Why, kill them, to be sure," replied the rustic.

ORIGINAL REPARTEE.—A very intemperate man, whose face was covered with rube blossoms, insultingly said to a clergyman, "do you know that I have got to be 'Ader'?" "No," replied the clergyman, "you look more like dogwood."

### A NICE MORALITY.

Some time since, a gentleman-farmer was bargaining with a pig-driver in Dorchester market for two pigs, when the latter bestowed a good character on the animals, observed, "You'll find them 'ere a couple of as good moral pigs as ever you clapped eyes on." "What do you mean, my good friend?" asked the gentleman. "Why, your honor, you'll find 'em as good moral pigs as ever was, go where you will for the next."—But what do you mean by moral?" "Why, moral pigs, your honor; pigs as'll eat their allowance any day, and do credit to their keeper."—Tutler.

## ANTI-MASONIC.

### NEW BERLIN TRIALS.

Justice's Court—April 13 and 14.

Marshal Downing and Jewett Sage, Overseers of the Poor of the town of New Berlin.

Charles Medbury, Esq. presiding.

Harlow C. Witherell, Counsel for plaintiffs—Nathan Beardslee, John Hyde, and Lyman J. Daniels, Esqs. Counsel for defendant—Noah Ely, Charles A. Throp, and John C. Morris, Esqs.

### PLAINTIFFS' DECLARATION.

The plaintiffs in this suit being overseers of the poor of the town of New Berlin, complain against the defendant, for that whereas the said defendant, on the 7th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, at the house of Lodowick Crandall, in the said town of New Berlin, did exhibit or perform for gain or profit, certain idle shows, acts or feats, called a practical demonstration of the first seven degrees of freemasonry, viz: Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, Master Mason, Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch. By reason whereof, and by force of the statute, in such case made and provided, an action hath accrued to the said plaintiffs, as overseers aforesaid, to demand and have of the said defendant, the sum of twenty-five dollars.

And whereas also, the said defendant, afterwards to wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, did exhibit for gain or profit, certain paintings of artificial curiosity, called a practical demonstration of the first seven degrees of freemasonry, without having first obtained permission in writing for that purpose, signed by two justices of the peace of the said town, and against the statute in such cases made and provided, an action hath accrued to the said plaintiffs as overseers of the poor as aforesaid, to demand and have of the said defendant, the sum of twenty-five dollars. Yet the said defendant although often requested, hath not yet paid the said plaintiffs as overseers of the poor aforesaid, the said several sums of money or any part thereof, but to pay the same or any part thereof, hath hitherto wholly refused to do so, and the damage of the said plaintiffs as overseers of the poor as aforesaid, is now about fifty dollars.

Defendant's counsel called for a jury. A venire was issued, and a jury summoned by John L. Simonds, a constable, and a master mason. The names of the jury are as follows: Eson Andrews, Philo Judson, Stephen Ainsworth, Roswell Priest, Harry Burlingame, Alexander Gazeley, Benjamin Medbury, Oliver Jinks, Josiah Hooper, Dexter Angell, E. C. Williams, and Orrin Tayler. Counsel for defendant challenged the array on the ground that constable is a mason, some of the jurors summoned are masons, as also is one of the defendants. Plaintiff's counsel declined to argue the question; counsel for defendant read from the statute to show that if a constable be any way interested against or in favor of either party, it is good cause of challenge. Counsel for plaintiffs replied, and denied the cause of challenge; counsel for defendant rejoined, and made a specific offer to prove that the masonic obligations are of such a nature as to disqualify its members from acting impartially in a case of this kind. Court decided that witnesses might be called to prove the interest existing between the constable and the masonic plaintiffs, and the nature of the masonic obligations.

Edward C. Williams, called and sworn. Witness is a freemason of 3 degrees, knows Downing and Simonds to be masons from report.

John Pike, sworn. Witness is a mason; knows Simonds is a mason of 3 degrees, and Downing a mason of the degree of Royal Arch.

William Greenleaf, sworn. Witness has been a freemason of 3 degrees; has taken substantially the oath of a master mason as it is in Bernard's Light on Masonry; has heard the same obligation, in substance, found in that book, administered a number of times in lodges; was agitated when he was initiated; has reflected deeply on the nature of the oath; it was the nature and tendency of the oath of a master mason that led him to that reflection; thought the oath improper; could go no farther. First and second degrees substantially same as in Bernard's book.

Cross examined. Witness is opposed to masonry; is an anti-mason in principle; was so before the abduction of Morgan; the oath binds a mason to keep certain secrets; believed the masonic obligation would conflict with the laws of his country, and the duty he owed to those laws; the penalty of the master mason's degree is to have his body severed in two, &c. and his life taken, should he reveal the secrets of masonry; was told before his initiation that there were great privileges in masonry; led on step by step; knew not the penalty until the last; was blindfolded, &c. when he was initiated; a master mason swears not to violate the chastity of a master mason's wife, mother, sister or daughter, knowing them to be such; witness thinks this obligation a privilege elsewhere; joined the lodge, he thinks, in 1815 or '16;

the lectures inculcate morality; separated from the oaths, they are good.

Direct examination resumed. The oaths and penalties were not explained away to him in the lectures or in the lodge.

Question by plaintiff's counsel—"Where did you get your mason y?—in the anti-masonic almanac, in the papers, or in Bernard's book?" Witness answered, "in a just and lawfully constituted lodge."

Here the counsel for defendant called another witness, but plaintiff's counsel expressed a wish not to go further into the question, when the array was quashed by the court, a new venire issued and given to a constable (not a mason,) who summoned a new jury, as follows: Orrin Tayler, Reuben Wheaton, Jesse Beardslee, Nathaniel Foote, Dexter Angell, Charles Rounds, Samuel White, Gamaliel Scribner, Seth Hooper, E. C. Williams, Martin Spear, and Philo Judson. The names of the jurors drawn to try the issue, are, Orrin Tayler, Dexter Angell, Samuel White, Nathaniel Foote, Charles Rounds, and Gamaliel Scribner, none of them masons. Plaintiff's counsel opened the case, by stating to the jury the nature of the prosecution, and the grounds on which a verdict was claimed. Said Witherell's exhibition was an "idle show," and came under that provision in the statute which prohibits the exhibition of "idle shows, such as common showmen, mountebanks or jugglers," usually exhibit. Said, also, that masonry was a "distinct society," and unlike "other societies."

Asa M. Calkins, called by plaintiff's counsel, and sworn. Witness was present at Crandall's on the 7th, and saw the exhibition of Witherell, as advertised in handbill.

Examined by counsel for defendant.—Asked whether Witherell stated that what he exhibited was true freemasonry? Objected to by plaintiff's counsel, and argued on both sides. Objection sustained by court. Witness has seen several performances, but never saw "common showmen, mountebanks or jugglers," give such an exhibition.

Jeremiah Phillips, called by plaintiff's counsel, and sworn. Witness saw Witherell's exhibition; a man was blindfolded, bro't into room, with drawers and slips on, shirt partly on; rope round his neck, led round room a number of times; knelt down.

Examined by counsel for defendant.—Point of compass pressed to his naked left breast; man had an apron; oath administered; prayers repeated; when candidate was brought to light, master of the lodge exclaimed—"And God said let there be light, and there was light," at the same time bandage was jerked off the eyes of candidate, and men clapped hands, and stamped together on the floor, &c. Witness gave a detailed account of the leading points on the ceremonies of the Royal Arch degree, which we omit.

Here the counsel for prosecution rested their case.

In opening the defence, counsel for defendant denied that Witherell's exhibition came under the clause in the statute which prohibits the exhibitions of "common showmen, mountebanks, or jugglers," and stated that it was a true and genuine exhibition of freemasonry, and relied upon the proof of this fact to acquit the defendant.

Asa M. Calkins, re-called. Witness testified substantially to the same as Mr. Phillips, and entered minutely into the particulars of his exhibition.

William Greenleaf sworn in chief.—

[Here an objection was raised by plaintiff's counsel, against calling on masons to prove their secrets and ceremonies; argued on both sides, overruled by court.] Witness says the exhibition of the first 3 degrees as described by Phillips and Calkins, is generally correct; the same in substance as he has seen in lodges, at different times.

Cross-Examined.—Witness could have described what masonry was if he had not seen Bernard's book, or any other publication on the subject; has been told by masons that Jaclin and Boaz was masonry; knows that alterations have been made in that work; was initiated in Homer lodge; Sewel B. Fletcher proposed him to lodge at initiation; has attended lodge in New-Berlin village; thought masonic ceremonies a "solemn mockery," as the Bible was used in lodge, &c.

Gen. Augustus C. Welch, (sheriff of the county,) sworn. Witness is a Royal Arch mason; door of lodge is tyled by a man with a drawn sword, to keep off cowards and eves-droppers; candidate is divested of his clothing or nearly so; has drawers on; neck naked, cable-tow round it; bandage over candidate's eyes; candidate led round room; knelt at the altar and takes the oath. Witness don't recollect whether in the master mason's degree, the oath requires the candidate not to give the master's word "except on the five points of fellowship; and then not above his breath;" it may be so, there is something either in the obligation of charge, about flying to the relief of a brother mason; when the "grand hailing sign of distress is given, or the word accompanying it;" can't recollect which; thinks it is in the obligation not to "speak evil of a brother master mason, but to apprise him of all approaching danger, if in his power;" believes the obligation relative to obeying