

OFFICE OF THE STAR,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, A FEW DOORS
WEST OF MR. FORRY'S TAVERN.

ADVERTISEMENTS
Conspicuously inserted four times for ONE
DOLLAR per square—over four times, TWENTY-FIVE
CENTS per square will be charged.

The Star.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.—Two Dollars
per annum—payable half yearly in advance. No
subscriptions taken for less than six months, and
none discontinued until all arrears are paid,
unless at the option of the Editor—and a failure
to notify a discontinuance will be considered a
new engagement, and the paper forwarded ac-
cordingly.

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

BY ROBERT W. MIDDLETON.
At \$3 per annum, half-yearly in advance.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1831.

VOL. 3, NO. 28.
Whole Number, 75.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE.

At the solicitation of many of my friends
I have been induced to offer myself as a
Candidate for the Assembly at the ensuing
Election.—If the Public think proper to sup-
port me for the above office, it shall be
thankfully received by their humble servant.
JOHN DICKSON.
September 6, 1831. tc-22

ODD & EVEN SYSTEM.

Maryland State Lottery,
No. 7, for 1831.
To be drawn in Baltimore on THURS-
DAY, the 29th instant.
HIGHEST PRIZE, 6,000 DOLLARS!
SCHEME:
1 prize of \$6,000 5 50
1 2,000 10 20
1 1,000 20 10
1 500 100 5
1 300 150 3
1 200 1000 2
4 prizes of \$100

MODE OF DRAWING.

The Numbers will be put into one wheel as usual—and in the other will be put the Prizes above the denomination of \$2.00, and the drawing to progress in the usual manner. The 10,000 prizes of \$2.00 will be awarded to the Odd or Even Numbers of the Lottery, (as the case may be,) dependent on the drawing of the Capital Prize of Six Thousand Dollars—that is to say, if the \$6,000 prize should come out to an Odd Number, then every Odd Number in the Scheme will be entitled to a Prize of \$2.00; if the 6,000 dollar prize should come out to an Even Number, then all the Even Numbers in the Scheme will be each entitled to a prize of \$2.00.

Half Tickets, One Dollar—Quarters 50 cts.

TO BE HAD AT

CLARK'S,

Offices, N. W. corner of Baltimore and Calvert,
N. W. corner of Baltimore and Gay, N. E. corner
of Baltimore and Charles.
Where the highest prize in the recent State
Lotteries has been often sold than any other
offices!!!
Orders, either by mail (postpaid) or private
conveyance, enclosing the cash for prizes, will
meet the same prompt and punctual attention, as
if on personal application. Address to
JOHN CLARK,
Lottery Vendor, Baltimore.
September 6, 1831. 1d-29

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers, at private sale, his
VALUABLE FARM,
Situate in Liberty township, Adams county,
Pa., about 2 miles west of Waigley's
Tavern, on the Turnpike road leading from
Baltimore to Waynesboro'—14 miles from
Gettysburg and 8 from Emmitsburg.

The FARM contains
**250 Acres of
PATENTED LAND;**
About 100 Acres of which is
WOOD LAND, and the remainder cleared
and in a good state of cultivation; and
100 Acres of the latter could easily be
made into excellent well-watered Meadow.
The improvements consist of a new

3 STORY HOUSE,
well finished, with an excellent
Spring of Water at the door.
Spring-house, Barn, and all other
necessary out-buildings. There is also a
good **SAW MILL** on this farm.

What makes this a desirable property to
purchasers is, that its situation is well ad-
apted for the erection of an extensive
Tan-Yard, Distillery, (Bark and
Grain always to be had,) or any other under-
taking wherein WATER is considered the
principle desideratum.

—ALSO—
**100 Acres of Patented
WOOD LAND,**
Adjoining the above Farm and
Saw Mill—the TIMBER is well suited for
all kinds of sawing—and will be sold either
by itself, or with the Farm.

As the subscriber is anxious to sell,
the terms will be accommodating, and made
known on personal or written application.
A good title, and possession, will be given
at any time.

HENRY GORDON,
Near Fountain Dale P. O. Adams Co. Pa.
August 30, 1831. 4w-21

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, her
HOUSE AND LOT
Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams
county, Pa. adjoining lands of Samuel Hoff-
man, Anthony Smith, and others. The
LOT contains **Ten Acres of Land,**
a part of which is WOOD LAND. There
is also a good MEADOW and a fine OR-
CHARD on the Lot. The tenant will
shod the property to any person wishing to
purchase, and for terms, which will be reason-
able, apply to the subscriber at New
Oxford.

ELIZABETH SNEERINGER.
August 30, 1831. 4w-21

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Will be offered for sale at public vendue,
On Saturday the 15th of October next,
on the premises, at 1 o'clock, P. M. that val-
uable property, late the estate of John
Stephens, dec'd, known by the name of the
**Bermudian Creek Woollen Fac-
tory, and Farm,**
Situate in Huntingdon township, Adams
county, 2½ miles south of Petersburg, (York
Springs.) The improvements are, a 2 story
BRICK HOUSE,
2 Tenant Houses, with Stables, a
bank Barn, (stone under and log
above), stone smoke-house and drying kiln
under one, and stone spring-house, and foun-
tain pump at the back door; two
APPLE ORCHARDS—
one of which is young, bearing
and thriving; and a great number
of Peach trees.
The FACTORY HOUSE is a two-story
STONE BUILDING, seventy-five feet
long—which contains the **Fulling Mill** and
all the other necessary machinery—a good
stone Dye Shop convenient. The Stream
is good and standing.

There are 225 acres in this farm, with a
sufficiency of meadow—about 100 acres of
it are covered with timber. It will suit well
to divide, as the great road leading from
Carlisle to Oxford runs through said Farm.
The terms will be made known on the
day of sale by

THOMAS STEPHENS,
Surviving Ex'r. of John Stephens, dec'd.
Petersburg, (York Springs,) }
July 12, 1831. } ts-14

N. B. If the above Property is not sold
on said day, it will then be offered for Rent for
1 year from the first of April next. T. S.

THADDEUS STEVENS AND DANIEL M. SMYSER, Attorneys & Counsellors at Law,

HAVING entered into partnership, ten-
der their professional services to the
public. They may at all times be con-
sulted at the office of the former, in South Bal-
timore street, three doors from the Centre
Square, where one of them will always be
in attendance.
September 6, 1831. 4t-22

HATS! HATS!

The subscriber takes this opportunity of in-
forming his friends & the public in general,
THAT HE HAS COMMENCED THE
**HATTING BUSI-
NESS,**
In Carlisle street, a few doors from
Mr. Wm. McClelland's Hotel,
Where he intends to carry on pretty exten-
sively. He assures those who may patronise
him, that his work will be done as well, and
on as reasonable terms, as at any other es-
tablishment. He hopes by strict attention
to business, and good work, to please the
public and receive a liberal patronage.
WILLIAM W. PAXTON.
September 6, 1831. 4w-22
N. B. All kinds of Country Produce
will be taken in exchange for Hats.

COACH-MAKING, &c.



EDWIN A. ATTLEE,

Respectfully informs the public that he has
removed to his
New Shop in Chambersburg Street, a few
doors West of the Court House,

WHERE HE IS PREPARED TO
**Make, Trim, and Repair
COACHES,**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

SADDLES,

**BRIDLES, SADDLE-BAGS,
Portmanteaus, Harness, Trunks,**
and every other article in his line of busi-
ness, with neatness, durability and despatch.
He returns his thanks for past encourage-
ment, and shall endeavor to merit a contin-
uance of the same.
July 26, 1831. 4t-16

TO MY CREDITORS:

TAKE NOTICE, that I have applied to
the Judges of the Court of Common
Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of
the Insolvent laws, and that the said Judges
have appointed **Tuesday the 27th of Sep-
tember next,** for the hearing of me and my
creditors, at the Court-house in the borough
of Gettysburg, where you may attend if
you think proper.
BENJAMIN MCCREARY.
August 30, 1831. 4w-21

THE STAR.

Gettysburg, September 13, 1831.

"BEWARE OF SECRET SOCIETIES!"



ADAMS COUNTY ANTI-MASONIC REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
**Andrew Marshall,
Jacob Casatt.**
COMMISSIONER,
John L. Gubernator.
AUDITOR,
John M. Kesson.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
James A. Thompson.

What does Anti-Masonry contend for?

It contends for freedom of opinion, which Ma-
sonry labors to destroy. It contends for freedom
of speech, which the mystic Order is even now
determined to oppose; Anti-Masons contend for
the privilege of writing and publishing their
opinions on every subject under Heaven, against
which Masonry demurs; they claim the privi-
lege of examining and participating in all the
measures and policies of State and Nation, which
Masonry assumes to herself; they claim the
right to investigate and inquire into the prin-
ciples and objects of "all associations and combi-
nations under whatever plausible pretext," which
the "ancient and honorable" Order most special-
ly prohibits; they contend for the unqualified
freedom of the Press, which Masonry shackles
and renders dumb; they fight for liberty and life,
which the delegated authorities of the Order
has violently usurped; and last though first, they
contend for the purity of the ermine, the sacred
desk, and altar, which Masonry pollutes; in short
Anti-Masonry contends for EQUAL PRIVI-
LEGES TO ALL MANKIND.

PROSCRIPTION! PERSECUTION!!

Anti-Masonic proscription and persecution,
(says the West-Chester Register), is the burthen
of the song with the defenders of Free-Masonry.
Instead of turning upon their accusers and re-
futing by fair argument, the charges which are
made against them, these "sons of light" content
themselves with piteous appeals to the public to
preserve them from Anti-Masonic proscription and
persecution. It may be proper to inquire whether
any grounds really exist for their reiterated
complaints; or whether those by whom they are
made are not conscious of their non-existence,
and only prefer them to obtain if possible the sym-
pathies of the people in their behalf. If masons
can succeed by a species of stratagem to enlist
the public pity in their favor, they will accom-
plish their ends by a much easier process, than
any other which could be devised by the most
intelligent of the craft. They cannot resort to
the ordinary modes pursued by other associations
for in their efforts to defend the institution by
fair argument it would be incumbent on them,
to expose the principles of their order, which
would at once be an acknowledgement of the truth
of the charges which are alleged against them.

Anti-Masons entertain an opinion of Masonry
which forbids their silence on the subject, and
they are constrained by a sense of duty to avow
their disapprobation of it, and to act in conformi-
ty with such avowal. If they are wrong in their
estimation of the Masonic institution, and are
erring through ignorance; if in opposing the or-
der, its votaries should come in for a share of the
odium which is cast upon it; if Masons feel ag-
grieved, because their opponents (in exercising
the privileges of discarding their names from the
ballot-boxes) act from erroneous impressions, why
do they not by a fair, honorable, and honest ex-
position of the principles of the craft, and as a
literal revelation of their oaths and obligations
disprove (as they now stoutly deny) that there is
anything either morally or politically wrong in
Masonry. If they conceive themselves injured,
persecuted, and proscribed, why do they not take
the proper method (if innocent) to remove the
causes which produce such effects. Until they
comply with these requisitions they have no right
to complain. For as the institution now stands
before the world, stripped of its gaudy plumage,
with its ill-favored features grinning forth in hide-
ous deformity, rotten in its constitution, and
bathed in character, holding forth inducements
like a superannuated courtesan only to be rejected
with loathing and disgust, it will be viewed in a
corresponding light with its apparent demerits,
and does, most assuredly, deserve all it now
receives.

True Reformed Dutch Church, AGAINST FREE-MASONRY.

The annexed is an extract from the General Syn-
od of the True Reformed Dutch Church, at its
late meeting in Hackensack, N. Y. June 1, 1831.
The Committee on the subject of Free-
masonry, presented two reports, one signed
by C. T. Demarest and J. G. Brinkerhoff;
and the other by John Demarest and Isaac

J. Van Saun; the former of which was a-
dopted, and is as follows, viz:

The Committee on the subject of Free-
masonry ask leave to report—

Your Committee are aware, that the Ma-
sonic Institutions and Principles have lately
attracted much public attention in this coun-
try; several pamphlets and books on the
subject, have been published, professing to
reveal the nature and tendency of its secrets.
Among these publications, "Bernard's Light
on Masonry," holds a conspicuous place.
The members of the masonic fraternity ap-
pear to be numerous in every part of the U.
States: belonging to every class in society
whether civil or religious, and some of the
highest standing. As to the civil, or politi-
cal character of the institution, we deem
it not necessary, at present, to make any
remarks; but as to the religious nature and
pretensions of this mysterious association,
as far as revealed, we think it demands the
attention of the Synod. The Masonic Society
professes to find its foundation in the sacred
volume—to have an intimate relation with
Solomon's Temple; and to be a religious frater-
nity—a household faith—a band of mystic
brethren. Examining it in this light, we
find the religion of the Association to be a
mixture of Paganism and Mohammedanism,
with the corruptions of Judaism and Christi-
anity; for many professed Christians, many
Papists, Jews, and even Gentiles, are found
in its communion. We also find, that it per-
verts the meaning and use of the Bible, is full
of names of blasphemy, and administers ille-
gal, profane, and horrible oaths. We are
decidedly of the opinion, that no true Chris-
tian can, consistently with his profession, be
a free and accepted mason—and that the
ministers and members of our true Reformed
Dutch Church can have no fellowship with
this fraternity.

Your committee therefore propose,

1. That no one be received into the com-
munion of any of our Churches, who may
have belonged to the Masonic Fraternity,
unless he *ex animo*, renounce all farther con-
nexion therewith.

2. That any Member, Deacon, Elder,
Student, Candidate, or Minister of our True
Reformed Dutch Church, known to belong
to the above Fraternity, be immediately
dealt with as proper subjects of discipline,
and, unless they fully and heartily renounce
all fellowship with the Masonic Society be
forthwith suspended from all fellowship with
the True Reformed Dutch Church.
C. T. DEMAREST,
J. G. BRINKERHOFF.

MASONIC MURDER.

We have just received a letter from Ala-
bama, detailing one of the grossest outrages
that has ever disgraced the country. Al-
though bearing all the marks of authentic-
ity, the transactions are too shocking for be-
lief. We give place to the account, but
must at the same time wish for further con-
firmation of the statement, before we can
place confidence in it. We scarcely can be-
lieve that men would be so infatuated, so
blind to their own destruction. If it be true,
however, and if such flagrant acts as this,
does not seal the fate of masonry—if it does
not cause every man in this country to rise
up and crush this hell-born order, there is
then no more virtue in the people.

The particulars, which are as follows, are
given by an eye-witness, to the transactions.
Two gentlemen, named **ROBERT R. LIV-
INGSTON,** and **ISAAC R. THACKARA,**
were appointed Managers of the general col-
lection in Autauga county. They were an-
timasons and the antimasonic party were a-
bout to carry the day, when the masons
swore that every one of the few antimasons,
who yet remained on the ground should be
slain with knife or club. They immedi-
ately commenced their attack, and succeeded
in murdering Messrs. Livingston & Thack-
ara, mangling their bodies too, in the most
shocking manner. About 10 o'clock, a
number of the antimasons collected and re-
turned to the scene of outrage to take the
murderers. Before however they got back
the murderers were furnished with horses
and money, and the three actually engaged
in the murder were by their companions
guarded to a place of safety. These indi-
viduals were **C. W. McKinzie, Carter B.
Connor** and **Zachariah Corewill.** The o-
thers of the masonic gang who interferred to
prevent the rescue of the victims, by the
antimasons, were **Abram Sewell, Harman
Green, William Casey, John Brindrige,
John Young, Wm. Mitchell, Wm. J. Clarke,
John J. Clarke,** and several others whose
names are not recollected.

Thus, if the above be true, have we a new
and alarming instance of the vindictive spir-
it and bloody deeds of masonry. We see in
this example that it is not only political, but
that it will trample on the laws of God and
man to compass its ends. We see too, the
tragedy of Morgan, re-acted, the lawless vil-
lains protected, and their escape facilitated
by masonry. How long will the people
slumber in imaginary security—how long
will they remain blind to the dangers that
surround them. Let them awake from their
lethargy and recollect that their rights and
dearest privileges, yea, their lives are at
stake.—Let them rise in their might and
swear upon the altar of patriotism, that the

existence of masonry is at an end, and they
are freed from its bloody yoke.—*Lan. Her.*

**KENNEBEC LODGE.—Surrender of its
Charter.**—At the quarterly meeting of the
Grand Lodge of Maine, held in Portland
July 21, the Kennebec Lodge of Hallowell
surrendered its masonic charter. The fol-
lowing preamble and resolutions were a-
dopted by the Lodge on the occasion:

Whereas Masonry in its principles and
purity is an institution of Benevolence and
Charity, and ought to be cherished and sus-
tained only so long as it is beneficial to so-
ciety by conducing to these elevated, and
benignant purposes—and whereas the mem-
bers of this Lodge are reluctantly convinced
that from a combination of extraordinary
circumstances, the period has arrived when
it no longer subserves these beneficial ob-
jects, but its mere existence is made the oc-
casion of angry excitement and unmerited
obloquy; and it is believed that a surrender
of its charter will involve no dereliction of
moral or masonic principles, but on the
contrary is enjoined by both, as the means
of preventing discord and contention, and of
promoting the true objects and paramount
design of the institution, the peace, harmony
and happiness of the whole community—
Therefore

Resolved, That the Secretary of Kenne-
bec Lodge be and he hereby is authorized
and instructed, in the name of the Lodge,
to surrender its charter unconditionally to
the Grand Lodge of Maine, at its next quar-
terly communication, to be held on Thurs-
day the 21st of July instant.

RENUNCIATION.

A late number of the Boston "Christian
Herald" contains the following renunciation
of freemasonry by the Rev. Mr. Stone.

"Mr. Editor: Finding that I am named in
your paper, as an adherent to the Institution
of Freemasonry, I take this method to dis-
claim all connexion with the Institution, and
to give the assurance that I have long strong-
ly disapproved of it. J. T. STONE."

THE EXPULSION OF THE KIDNAP- PERS OF MORGAN.

We are beset at home and abroad with
earnest appeals to our judgment and mercy
in behalf of the innocent masons; the inof-
fensive masons, the benevolent, the charita-
ble, the patriotic masons. "Punish the
guilty," exclaims another Daniel, (and that
is what we are doing,) "but let the innocent
escape—harm not the innocent."

Who would harm the innocent? In the
late war with England was *Dacres* guilty of
any offence against our rights? And what
had the crews of the *Guerriere*, the *Java*,
and the *Peacock* done, that our men fell up-
on them sword and musket, cannon and
bomb, pistol and pike staff, and sunk their
proud ships in the depths of the sea? Poor
innocents, they had never set foot on our
shores, robbed our commerce, kidnapped our
seamen, or done us any harm, and yet
how our ships held them to account! Hull
and Decatur, Perry and M'Donough, were
no better than Antimasons: they punished
the innocent and the guilty with the same
overwhelming broadsides!

But suppose Britain had punished the
robbers of the seas, sailing under her flag?
Suppose Masonry had punished the kidnap-
pers? Masonry is a government with offi-
cers and authorities, and laws. Have not
its officers insulted the peace and the dig-
nity of the republic? Have the authorities
of Masonry ever punished an individual for
this wrong? Have they not cherished and
defended them? Have not the Fraternity
elevated some of them to higher masonic
offices, than they held before their part in
the stealing and killing of an American
citizen? The whole fraternity are guilty,
as every Englishman was guilty, of the
crimes committed under the British flag.
We hold them accountable for it—enemies
in war, in peace friends!

"But how do you know that the Frater-
nity have not punished their guilty members?"
Let them show that they have. They
have not expelled one for this stealing and
killing of a freeman, not one; but Mix and
S. B. Jewett, and Dr. Butler and others,
they have been since exalted to places of
high trust in the Fraternity.
"And how do you know they have not
expelled one?" Because in expelling Jones
and Stearns, Thacher and Armstrong, and
Mann, and others, all respectable clergy-
men, for "unmasonic conduct," they pro-
claimed it in the newspapers, as their cus-
tom has been; but no such expulsion appears,
or has appeared, against any one of the
hundred who made away with Wm. Mor-
gan; on the contrary their hearts are cheer-
ed, and their fame is defended, by the organs
of the Fraternity.

The kidnappers and murderers are not
expelled; the whole Fraternity of masons
are in this sense guilty; we hold them, every
one, to account for the conduct of their gov-
ernment, and its commissioned officers, and
for the deeds done under its flag. [N. Y. Whig]

Wanted Immediately,

At this Office, an Apprentice to the Print-
ing Business. To a good and industrious
Boy, I will give liberal inducements.
R. W. MIDDLETON.