

Star & Republican Banner.

BY ROBERT WHITE MIDDLETON, EDITOR, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

"I WISH NO OTHER HERALD, NO OTHER SPEAKER OF MY LIVING ACTIONS, TO KEEP MINE HONOR FROM CORRUPTION."—SHAKS.

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GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1832.

[WHOLE NO. 285.]

ORIGINAL.

The Fisherman's Family; Or, The Days of the Revolution.

"You had better lay aside the wheel, Jane," said a venerable old man to a young female who sat near him, and who, until the period of his breaking silence, had been industriously engaged in spinning. "It is getting late, I feel tired; we will have supper and then to rest."

She rose immediately, and set about making the desired preparation. The small, but neat house occupied by the Old Fisherman, was situated on the South Bank of the Schuylkill, not far from the city of Philadelphia. Its aged inhabitant and owner had, by a life of early industry and frugality, acquired a sufficiency to enable him to pass his latter days in comfort. When young, he was left a widower with an only daughter, who married a worthy young man, by whom she bore two children—EDWARD and JANE ELLIS. Both were endowed by nature with the simple beauty and comeliness of their parents; for, though poor, many of the disappointed purse proud nuns of his acquaintance were heard to say, "that it was indeed a great pity young Ellis should throw himself away by marrying such a dowdy as EMILY WILSON;" but JAMES ELLIS heeded not the trifling remarks of the envious and discontented. He knew the motives which prompted him to an union with Emily, were cherished by feelings pure as the chaste affections which pervaded her own innocent heart. He saw in her face that sweet expression which constitutes its moral beauty. He felt that she only could make life happy; and in her artless piety, and sincere devotion, he could find more to admire than in all the studied grace and ridiculous affectation so often found among the children of wealth and fashion. Alas! happiness is not always to be met when most expected!

James and his youthful wife removed to town, and there he embarked in mercantile trade. For a time, every thing went well with him, until the troubled state of the country, and his ignorance of the line of business he was pursuing, with the treachery of some supposed friends for whom he had become responsible, left him almost penniless. In this state of poverty, he retreated with his helpless family to the cottage of his father-in-law—where he determined to assist in the labors of the veteran fisherman; but the recollection of misfortunes were hard upon his constitution and carried him speedily to the grave. His dearly loved wife followed him to the church-yard. She looked upon the gaping earth, ready to receive the last remains of him who was dearer to her than her own heart's core. She saw the corpse lowered, and the ropes withdrawn from their sacred burden.—She heard the hollow sound of the tolling tapers on the coffin's lid, and trembled lest its precious contents should come in contact with such a cold, unfeeling substance. She left the dreary spot in silence. Her's was not a sorrow of words, or even of tears—but of the heart. From the deepest recess of that sacred tabernacle of grief and love, arose the earnest prayer, that she soon might share his lonely bed! She did not survive him long, for the next moon shone pale and sorrowful over the silent resting place of the Fisherman's Daughter, beside the husband of her early love and life.

Now, was old Wilson truly sorry! He who a few years before felt happy in the company of his child, and the object of her affections, was now left to mourn over her innocent orphan. But Andrew was not one of those men who yield up all control of their senses at the shrine of sorrow and distress, and by a moroseness of conduct render themselves not only unfit for social converse, but disagreeable to every one around. No! His faith taught him to look to a higher and a surer source than earth for comfort and consolation in the hour of trouble. And the sweet soul-releving monitor, hope, whispered in his ear a tale of coming joys, that enable him to look thro' the vista of dark affliction's reign, to a period of ease and bright prosperity, when the shade of his departed daughter might from her high abode of bliss, look down upon her tender offspring paying the last duties of affection here on earth to the departing spirit of a doating, dying grandfater!

Meanwhile, the objects of his care grow in strength and beauty; and the emergency of the country, at that time struggling against oppression, called Edward to serve as a soldier. Leaving the old man with but one remaining portion of comfort, and indeed in the society of his grand daughter now centered all his hopes of earthly pleasure, the absence of her brother, and the uncertainty of a soldier's life, teaching him to forget all living friends beside, while Jane, by a life devoted to his service, proved herself worthy of his kindest care. To her skill and attention their present abode, humble as it was, owed much of its inviting appearance. The floor was neatly carpeted; the tables, chairs and other household furniture, stood in regular array. No smoke blackened mantle-pieces were to be seen within; and immediately behind the house lay a small, well arranged garden, cultivated by the Schuylkill Fisherman, and in which Jane spent her leisure hours, tending the plants and flowers committed to her immediate care. The evening meal was quickly prepared, and the old man sat down to partake of it. It was on one of those memorable evenings in September of that eventful year, 1777, when the British had possession of Philadelphia. The conversation naturally turned upon the passing occurrences of the day, and the leading families of the neighborhood who took part in them.

"It is a pity," said Andrew, "that our rich neighbor, Armstrong, is not on the side of the people. His wealth and influence could not help being a powerful ally; and his son, George, I am sure, such a fine, warm-hearted youth, must have a leaning towards the good cause. How long is it, Jane, since he was last at our garden?"

"Nearly a month, sir," replied she, turning aside to conceal the heightened color of her face from her companion.

"He has been a great stranger of late," said the old man; "but one who has the riches of the world, with the princely company of the King's officers to enjoy, forgets to think of his humble acquaintances. Yet I may be wronging the young man, for I know him from his infancy, and ever found him considerate and kind."

"Indeed, he is so still," said Jane; "for he always speaks with gratitude of the good lessons you taught him in his boyish rambles by our residence." "Tush! Tush, girl!" interrupted Andrew; "that is all past. It was but my duty, and may heaven preserve him in those perilous times, even though he has taken up arms against us."

"Amen!" breathed she, fervently, "for I believe he is forced to it by his father, as I have often heard George express himself friendly to the cause of Freedom."

She had scarcely spoken, when they were interrupted by a tap at the door.

"Open the door, child," said Andrew. "I presume some of our neighbors have come to pay us an evening visit."

She instantly proceeded to obey his command, and the fisherman was in the act of moving his chair in order to make room for the expected visitors, when he was alarmed by a faint scream from Jane; and turning to ascertain the cause, he held her lifeless upon the floor! almost at the same moment he felt himself seized by two men in British military uniform!

"Is your name Andrew Wilson?" demanded one, in an authoritative tone of voice.

Upon receiving a reply in the affirmative, they told him he was arrested by order of Captain Gardiner, of the British Army, upon a charge of treason against his Majesty, as well as for giving information to his grandson in the service of the Rebels, concerning the situation of the Royal forces. Jane, who soon recovered from her first shock, now trembled violently at the name of "Gardiner," and begged "that she might be permitted to accompany her grandfather," as they had said their orders were to lodge him immediately in prison. This the men refused to allow, and dragging the old man from the house pushed her rudely on the floor, where she lay for some minutes almost senseless. At length recovering and finding herself alone, she recollected the many insinuating attempts Captain Gardiner had made to obtain a power over her person, when the horrid truth flashed at once upon her brain. It became plain, that the old man had been carried to prison, not for the commission of any crime, but in order to give the heartless villain an opportunity of effecting, by such foul means, what the artful tongue of the seducer was unable to accomplish under a false show of purity and affection. Summoning all her strength to aid her, she resolved upon instantly quitting the house and going to that of a friend for shelter. Therefore, arranging her dress and locking the door, with a fearful eye and beating heart, she proceeded to the residence of a Mr. Thompson, only a short distance from the fisherman's cottage. The night was dark, and the road well shaded by which she went. She had not proceeded far when her progress was suddenly arrested. In an instant she saw herself borne to a carriage—she called aloud for help—she struggled with all her strength—yet in vain; she became exhausted. Some person was seen approaching; the report of fire-arms was heard, and she fell lifeless into the arms that bore her.

It was sometime before she became sensible, though various restoratives were applied; but who can imagine her joy when, on recovering, she found herself surrounded by the friendly Thompsons, and near her bed stood one watching with anxious eye each surviving symptom! She extended her hand to her friends; it was eagerly pressed to the lips of him who loved her dearly—of him who had risked his life to save her from the arms of a being she detested—of the noble spirited Geo. Armstrong! Gently disengaging her hand, she enquired how she came to the house, and who she was to thank for rescuing her from her treacherous assailants! She was informed of the particulars by her youthful deliverer, who modestly declined all thanks offered him—declaring that the protection of innocence was an act of duty to which all men were bound. Then bidding her farewell for the night, promised by day-light to return and enquire after her health.

Jane related to Mrs. Thompson the account of her grandfather's arrest, with the circumstances that she believed led to it. She told how Gardiner had been wounded at the battle of Brandywine, and for the benefit of his health obtained leave to live in the country, and had taken up his abode at the house of George Armstrong's father—where he soon recovered from his slight injury. It was in his walks with an invalid, that he first met the young and lovely Jane Ellis; and being what the world terms "an accomplished rake," he had no doubt of obtaining an easy victory over her virtue; but his wicked schemes were fortunately frustrated by the good advice of her aged guardian.

"You mistake me, Jane," said the young soldier, kindly. "You shall have access to the old man's prison and heaven knows, that fear of my own danger does not prevent me, yet openly I cannot serve you; but I would advise you by no means to visit your grandfather, lest the wily Gardiner might take advantage of the circumstance. I will see him for you, and tell him you are safe; and rest assured, that no secret means shall be left untried by me, in assisting to procure his release; and if I succeed, will Jane promise that in happier days she will think more favorably of one who has long been her sincere friend and admirer?"

"Oh! speak not thus George," replied Jane; "you will find some one of rank and wealth equal to yourself, worthy of vows. I cannot listen to."

"I will talk no more of this now then," said he; and perceiving tears had filled her eyes, he also became uneasy—but fortunately the good mistress of the house entered to relieve their mutual embarrassment, by a kind invitation to breakfast.

After the cheerful meal was finished, Armstrong's duty requiring attendance, he hastened to the city—where, finding his old friend confined, he informed him of his daughter's adventure, and the place of her safety. Tears of joy trickled down the weather-worn cheeks of the fisherman, as he raised his eyes to heaven and implored its benediction on the brave youth who was the bearer of such cheering tidings.

Armstrong was soon summoned away from him. All was bustle. The contending armies, it was expected, would be engaged next day; they met—for a time, the American army seemed certain of victory, but fate decreed it otherwise. Toward the close of the action, an American officer was seen closely set upon by a number of British soldiers. A daring youth, wearing the royal uniform, threw himself before him, and saved him from further attack. The youthful warriors looked on each other for a moment; a glance of mutual recognition passed, and the hand of eternal friendship was pledged between George Armstrong and Edward Ellis, the brother of Jane and grandson of the old fisherman! The same day, so auspicious to the meeting of the young friends, was the last of one unworthy the name of man—for at the battle of Germantown fell the unfortunate and miserable Gardiner!

Not long after that bloody event, Andrew Wilson effected his escape and retired, with Jane, to the country. His prosecutor being dead, and no regular charge ever having been preferred against him, he was not pursued. Four years of uncertainty passed, and Andrew Wilson with his fair charge were found rejoicing among their former friends, after the decisive battle of Yorktown.—The garden was soon remodelled, and their little abode once more assumed an air of cheerfulness.

The old man and Jane were cheering each other with hopes of Edward's being still alive, and prospects of future happiness. It was a fine clear evening toward the end of summer; the sun was just setting; his last red beams were seen fast fading behind the western hills, and the green foliage of the surrounding country presented a scene, by far too pure to be even faintly delineated by the feeble pencil of art—while raising the eye from the dark summit of the distant elevated trees, the mind naturally became impressed with a degree of reverential awe, accompanied by a sweet, irresistible delight in the contemplation of that Supreme Power, whose brightness of majesty had been reflected from the waters of the Western World, while the great nations of the earth slept unconscious of its existence.—Two horsemen were seen near the residence of Andrew. The heart of Jane beat high. She ran unconsciously to meet them; and in an instant a brother's arms encircled her! But one stood near Edward, gazing on the female before him. She attempted to raise her eyes to meet the stranger's, but they refused to obey her. There was a short pause, Edward was the first to break silence, and spoke as follows:

"Jane, you have ever been a kind and affectionate sister, and you cannot fail to grant me one only request. Here is a man worthy of the greatest gift I can bestow. He saved my life in the field of battle, left the enemy's ranks and joined the standard of his country. Since then, he has fought by my side. I am deeply his debtor. There is but one way of liquidating the sum of gratitude and that is by freely giving up my choicest treasure. I have long known that George Armstrong possessed an exalted place in your heart; and your brother now asks for him your hand."

Jane consented, and though she blushed at the charge of so long secretly loving, yet she made no effort to contradict it. The old man approached and joyfully bestowed his blessings on the loving pair. The next day they were united.—Edward Ellis saw his country FREE: His sister and his friend were blest in each other's love.—The smiles of better days returned to the countenance of Andrew Wilson. The cottage was again the abode of joy, while contentment and happiness reigned united and undisturbed amid the peaceful circle of the FISHERMAN'S FAMILY.

MONEY will not purchase prudence, and without prudence the greatest wealth will bring the greatest poverty. He is a great sinner who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it creates more wants than it supplies. Keen are the pangs of hunger, and sad is the spirit of him who is sinking into an early grave for the want of the common necessities of life; but no less keen are the mortifications and cares of him who, nursed in ease and luxury, is thrown by circumstances into dark perplexities, which his mental indolence cannot unravel, and who is reduced even to an apprehension of the want of those luxuries which are to him more than life.

ANGELIC MATRIMONY.—A young man named Thomas Gill, the son of an inn-keeper at Sarum, England, has just married Miss Angell, the sole heiress of the great Angell estates in that country. The property of which he will come into immediate possession amount to more than £1,000,000 sterling, or \$4,000,000! The lady is moreover young and beautiful. The favored bridegroom drove a mail cart until the day of his wedding!

The Star AND REPUBLICAN BANNER. GETTYSBURG, SEPT. 21, 1832.

Overwhelming Testimony against the Lodge! THADDEUS STEVENS vs. JACOB LEFEVER.

DEPOSITIONS TAKEN IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Of the Commissioners appointed to take Depositions in the City of New York. HENRY COITHEL, HENRY DANNA WARD, and LEVI H. CLARKE, appeared and acted. Depositions of witnesses produced, sworn, and examined the eleventh day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred thirty-two, at the City of New York, under and by virtue of a Commission issued out of the Circuit Court of the County of Adams, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a certain cause therein depending and at issue, between Thaddeus Stevens, plaintiff, and Jacob Lefever, defendant as follows:

Interrogatories proposed by Plaintiff.
1st.—Are you a Free-Mason—if so, of how many degrees, and where were you made a Mason?
2d.—Do Free-Masons take Oaths on taking each degree—and if so, state the oaths attached to each degree?
3d.—State whether in any of the degrees the ceremony of the Burning Bush is performed—and if so, state the ceremony.
4th.—State the ceremony in the Knight Templar's Degree—and if any Libation is taken out of a Human Skull, state it in full.
5th.—State whether Morgan's Revelations of Masonry are true or not.
6th.—State whether Bernard's Light on Masonry is correct and true or not; and if yes, state the Edition and where printed to which you refer.
7th.—State whether Free-Masonry is substantially the same through the Union and the World.
8th.—State any other matter relative to Masonry going to establish the truth of the facts stated in Bernard's Light on Masonry.
9th.—State any other matter or thing which may be evidence in this suit.

JARVIS F. HANKS, of the City of New York, Sign Painter, aged thirty years and upwards, being duly sworn and examined, on the part of the plaintiff, doth depose and say as follows, viz: First,

To the first Interrogatory he saith: He has been a Free-Mason, and has received Eighteen Degrees, and was made a Master in Kanawha Lodge, No. one hundred four, in the State of Virginia: Secondly,

To the second Interrogatory, he saith: Free-Masons do take oaths in nearly all the degrees, but in some few, they only make promises. He speaks with reference only to the eighteen degrees which he has taken. The oath of an Entered Apprentice as contained in a book entitled, "Light on Masonry," is and now produced and marked, exhibit A. is the oath of Entered Apprentice as administered to him in all respects, except some very trifling verbal differences, such as exist between any two different Lodges, the spirit being the same. And except also, immediately preceding the words "So help me God," in the oath referred to, the following words were inserted, in the oath received by him, viz: "Should I be wilfully guilty of violating this my most solemn obligation of an Entered Apprentice Mason."

The oath of a Fellow Craft Mason, as contained in the said book, marked exhibit A. at page 44, is materially the same, except that in the oath received by him the following words were omitted, viz: "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will not wrong this lodge, nor a brother of this degree to the value of two cents, knowingly myself, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in my power to prevent it." Also the words of the Grand Lodge of the United States, and, "And except also such trifling verbal alterations, as occur in every oath without altering the spirit or meaning of the same."

The oath of a Master Mason, as contained in the said book, marked exhibit A. at page 61, is materially the same, except that in the oath received by him, the following words were omitted, viz: "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will go on a Master Mason's errand whenever required, even should I have to go barefooted, and beheaded, if within the length of my cable-tow. Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will always remember a brother Master Mason, when on my knees, offering up my devotions to Almighty God." Furthermore do I promise and swear, that if any part of this my solemn oath or obligation, be omitted at this time, that I will hold myself amenable thereto whenever informed. "He further saith, that this last clause, beginning, "Furthermore," and contained in the five last preceding lines, he has usually heard, and has himself administered in the Concord Lodge, No. 15, Cleveland, Ohio.

The oath of a Mark Master Mason, as contained in the said book, marked exhibit A. at page 98, is materially the same, as he received.

He has examined the oath of a Past Master, page 109, of that of most Excellent Master, page 120, and that of Royal Arch, page 129, as contained in the said book marked exhibit A. and finds them to be materially the same as he has observed them to be administered, and has himself administered them, in the Chapter. But his recollection is not distinct on every point of the four last mentioned oaths, as to the precise manner in which he received them, for they were administered to him in a Chapter in Philadelphia, he thinks No. 52, in one and

the same night. Two points however in the Royal Arch degree he does distinctly recollect having received in the following words, page 130, Exhibit A. viz: "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will aid and assist a Companion Royal Arch Mason, when ENGAGED IN ANY DIFFICULTY, and espouse his cause, so FAR AS TO EXTRICATE HIM FROM THE SAME, IF IN MY POWER, WHETHER HE BE RIGHT OR WRONG."

"Furthermore do I promise and swear, that a Companion Royal Arch Mason's secrets, given me in charge as such, and I knowing them to be such, shall remain as secure and inviolable in my breast as in his own, UNLESS AND TILL HE SHALL BE CONVICTED OF MURDER AND TREASON NOT EXCEPTED."

But the following words in the same oath, page 130 Exhibit A. he has neither received nor heard administered, viz: "Also that I will promote a companion Royal Arch Mason's political preferment in preference to another of equal qualifications."
The oaths of the following degrees of masonry, viz: Royal Master, Select Master, Knights of Constantinople, Mediterranean Pass, Union Master, and Intimate Secretary, he does not recollect, with sufficient distinctness, to testify what they are. The Ark and Dove, Knight of St. John, and Knight of the Round-table, degrees in masonry, he thinks, contain promises, instead of oaths; but he does not recollect their import, beyond the single points of secrecy in each degree.

The oath of Secret Monitor, as contained in a book entitled Allyn's Ritual, and now produced and marked Exhibit B. page 188, is the oath of Secret Monitor, as he received it. Also the oath of Heroine of Jericho contained in said Exhibit B. page 193, is the oath of Heroine of Jericho, as he received it.

To the third Interrogatory he saith: The ceremony of the Burning Bush as Moses saw it, is represented on the admission of every candidate to the Royal Arch degree. Sometimes a real bush is used with candles placed within it; sometimes a transparent painting, representing the angel in the burning bush; the candidate is brought before it, is caused to look at it by removing the covering from over his eyes, and to take off his shoes, while the first six verses of the third chapter of Exodus are read.

To the fourth Interrogatory he saith: He never took the Knight Templar's degree.

To the fifth Interrogatory he saith: The book which is usually known as Morgan's Revelation of Free-masonry is true.

To the sixth Interrogatory he saith: That the work called Bernard's Light on Masonry, published at Utica, 1829, by Wm. Williams, a copy of which is annexed, marked exhibit A. is, so far as he is acquainted with masonry, and so far as he has examined the book, materially correct.

To the seventh Interrogatory he saith: That he has visited lodges and chapters in Virginia, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, in all of which the rites, ceremonies, and oaths of Free-masonry are substantially the same. He further saith that he has conversed with masons from different parts of this country, and from Europe concerning the mysteries of masonry, and he has every reason to believe it is the same everywhere.

To the eighth Interrogatory he saith: He does not think of any thing more.

To the ninth Interrogatory he saith: He has nothing to say.

Interrogatories proposed by Defendant.
INTERROGATORY 1st. Are you politically attached to the Anti-Masonic party?
2d. Have you committed yourself to the public by written statement, verbal declaration or otherwise as to the obligations or principles of Masonry; and in what manner have you so committed yourself?
3d. Do you publish an Anti Masonic Newspaper, or are you in any manner connected with the publication of such paper?
4th. Are you a seceding Mason; and how long were you a Mason before you seceded, have you at any time been an officer in a lodge of Free-Masons; and what office have you filled if any, have you at any time and where administered the Masonic obligations or any of, and of which of them to any person or persons taking a Masonic degree or degrees?
5th. Have you at any time, and where been expelled from a lodge of Free-Masons; if yes for what offence imputed or real?
6th. Were you during your connexion with Masonry restrained or prohibited from disclosing its principles or obligations; if yes state particularly the nature of the restraint or prohibition that was imposed on you.
7th. Was the obligations to promote the political advancement of each other generally received and acted upon by Masons while you were in the fellowship; if yes how has it happened that upon all questions of general politics Masons are found to be opposed to each other.

To the first cross Interrogatory he saith: He is politically attached to the Anti-Masonic party.

To the second cross Interrogatory he saith: He has committed himself as to the obligations and principles of masonry, by written statements, verbal declarations, and public lectures.

To the third cross Interrogatory he saith: He is not concerned in the publication of an Anti-masonic newspaper in any way whatever.

To the fourth cross Interrogatory he saith: He is a seceding mason; he was a mason about seven years before seceding; he has held the office of Worshipful Master of a lodge, and that of High Priest of a chapter, each one year, and he has administered the oaths of the first seven degrees of masonry in Concord Lodge No. 15 and Webb Chap-

ter No. 13, both in Cleveland, Ohio, to about twenty-five persons.

To the fifth cross Interrogatory he saith: He is not aware that he has been expelled or suspended from a lodge or chapter of masons. He may have been expelled; if he has, he knows of no other cause but his seceding from the order.

To the sixth cross Interrogatory he saith: He was restrained from disclosing the principles and obligations of Masonry, while a Mason, by the oaths of the order, and the fear of the penalties attached to them.

To the seventh cross Interrogatory he saith: He has answered this in the second Interrogatory, where he has declared that he has never received nor heard any Masonic obligation administered, requiring Masons to promote each others political advancement.

JARVIS F. HANKS. Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the witness subscribed and sworn to on the 11th and 13 days of January 1832, before us,
Henry Cothel, }
Henry D. Ward, } Commissioners.
Levi H. Clarke, }

ELIHU WHITE, of the city of New York, Merchant, aged fifty years and upwards, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the plaintiff, doth depose and say, as follows viz:

[Plaintiff's Interrogatories same as in the preceding Deposition.]
To the first Interrogatory, he saith: He is a Free-Mason of three degrees, initiated in the city of New York.

To the second Interrogatory he saith: Free-Masons do take oaths on taking each degree. It is so long since he took any part in the Lodges, that he is unable to state the phraseology of the oaths; but having read the obligations, or oaths, as they are published in Light on Masonry, printed at Utica, N. Y. by Wm. Williams, A. D. 1829, marked exhibit A. he recollects, that the obligations are in their spirit and penalties, as here stated, viz: the oath of Entered Apprentice, page 20, the oath of Fellow Craft, page 44; and the oath of a Master Mason, page 61, of Bernard's Light on Masonry, marked exhibit A.

To the third Interrogatory, he saith: He knoweth not.

To the fourth Interrogatory he saith: That being a Mason of only three degrees, he knoweth not.

To the fifth Interrogatory he saith: That the book, called Morgan's book, he has read, and it is correct in all the material points.

To the sixth Interrogatory he saith: That Bernard's Light on Masonry, marked exhibit A. he has examined on the oaths and penalties, and other parts, of the first three degrees, and finds it to be, as far as he has examined it, correct.

To the seventh Interrogatory, he saith: It is claimed by Masons, that Masonry is everywhere the same.

To the eighth Interrogatory he saith: He has nothing to say.

To the ninth Interrogatory he saith: He knoweth not.

[Defendant's Interrogatories same as in the preceding Deposition.]
To the first cross Interrogatory he saith: He is politically attached to the Anti-Masonic party.

To the second cross Interrogatory he saith: He has not committed himself to the public by written statement, verbal declaration, or otherwise, as to the principles or obligations of Masonry.

To the third cross Interrogatory, he saith: No.

To the fourth cross Interrogatory he saith: He is not a seceding Mason; he has never held an office in a Lodge, or administered a Masonic oath; has been a Mason over twenty years.

To the fifth cross Interrogatory he saith: He has no knowledge of having been expelled or suspended from the Lodge.

To the sixth cross Interrogatory he saith: He was restrained by the penalties and oaths.

To the 7th cross Interrogatory he saith: He knoweth not of any such obligation in Masonry.

ELIHU WHITE. Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the witness subscribed and sworn to, the 11th & 12th days of January, 1832, before us,
Henry Cothel, }
Henry D. Ward, } Commissioners.
Levi H. Clarke, }

Deposition of Avery Allyn. AVERY ALLYN, of the city of New York, Stone Cutter, aged thirty years and upwards, being duly sworn and examined on the part of the plaintiff, doth depose and say as follows, viz: [Interrogatories same as in the preceding depositions.]
To the first Interrogatory he saith: He has been initiated into the order of Masonry, and has taken all the regular degrees from Entered Apprentice to the Knights of Malta inclusive. He was initiated into the first degree in the town of Washington, County of Litchfield, State of Connecticut, in a lodge called, he thinks, Rising Sun.
To the second Interrogatory he saith: Free-Masons do take oaths in every degree he has received, with the exception of one or two honorary degrees, in which a promise is given, founded on some previous oath.