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Giddins, Edward

Anti-Masonic almanac, No. IV.

1831, n.p. 1829 2 paper ~~copies~~ copies

Anti-Masonic

MASONIC N A C,

Almanac above the Centenary

— unless sooner than THE CHRISTIAN ERA.

1829:

Calculated for the horizon of Rochester, N. Y. but will serve without essential variation, for any place within one hundred miles north or south, and two hundred east or west of that village.

A poor blind Candidate,



Receiving his Obligations

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astronomical calculations, and other matters found in the generality of Almanacs, various amusing specimens of

MASONIC CEREMONIES,

performed during the initiation, passing, raising and exaltation of a Candidate; and other childish mummery practiced by that pretended Ancient and Honorable Institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves.

ALSO—Many important facts not yet made public, respecting the abduction of Capt. WM. MORGAN, and his confinement in Fort Niagara by Masonic conspirators; together with a statement of questions put to him by them, while in the Magazine, and his answers thereto, &c. &c. BY EDWARD GIDDINS.

ROCHESTER—Printed for the Author, by E. SCRANTON.

possession of the

1808. How and

deposited in this

It is as author, in the words

No. 2—*The Anti-Masonic Almanac*, for the year of the Christian Era, 1829; calculated for the horizon of Rochester, N. Y., but will serve without essential variation for any place within one hundred miles north or south, and two hundred east or west of that village. Containing, besides the usual astronomical calculations, and other matters found in the generality of almanacs, various amusing specimens of masonic ceremonies, performed during the initiation, passing, raising and exaltation of a Candidate, and other childish nonsense practiced by that self-styled ancient and honorable institution, while assembled and at work in their secret conclaves. Also, many important facts, not yet made public, respecting the abduction of Capt. Wm. Morgan, and his confinement in Fort Niagara by masonic conspirators; together with a statement of questions put to him, by them, while in the *Morgans*, and his answers thereto, &c. &c. by Edward Gildiss.

In conformity to the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the Authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned," and also, to the act entitled, "An act, supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of De-
signing, Engraving and Etching historical and other prints."

R. R. LANSING,

*Clerk of the District court of the U. S. for the
Northern District of New-York.*

To THE PUBLIC—Masonic ceremonies and many other articles prepared for this year's Almanac, are unavoidably deferred for want of room, it being deemed of more consequence that the statement of facts, relative to the Morgan conspiracy, should appear as full as the size of the publication would admit; and the author regrets that even this article, which, it is presumed, will be looked upon as the most interesting, has been very much curtailed, for the purpose of not swelling the

Almanac above the contemplated size of 43 pages; but the residue, unless sooner made public, shall appear in the next year's Almanac, together with the deferred articles above referred to; it will also contain many articles tending to elucidate the malignity of masonic principles, and expose the degrading and contemptible orgies of that sink of iniquity, styled a masonic lodge room; and the public may rest assured that no pains shall be spared to render it as full and as interesting in other particulars, as any other Almanac.

Rochester, N. Y. May, 1828.

Answers to Mathematical Questions in last year's Almanac.

*SOLUTION TO QUESTION 1st, by M****.*

In the solution of this question, I have given the following exponential equation, $(\frac{11}{9})^x = 10$, putting x for the number of years required; and by dividing the log. of 10 by the log. of $\frac{11}{9}$ it readily gives, $x = 11,47447$.

Solution to Question 1st, by E. Giddins.

Put $a = 100000$, $b = 10000$, c = ratio of decrease, and d = ratio of increase; also, let x = the time required in years; and we get $x = \frac{\text{Log. } a - \text{Log. } b}{\text{Log. } b - \text{Log. } c} \cdot \frac{1}{.08713} = 11,47447 \text{ yrs.}$

Solution to Question 2d, by Zeno.

Suppose one rail to enclose each lot, we then get for the area of the three lots $\frac{1,711747}{43360}$ of an acre; and by proportion, $\frac{1,711747}{43360} : 3 : : 3 : \frac{892140}{1,711747} = 228970.75$ for the number of acres.

*Solution to Question 3d, by H****.*

This I determine in a simple algebraic Equation, by the doctrine of projectile, according to the principles of the parabola; and find the height of the front to be 120 feet, and the length of the roof to be 14,142 feet, nearly.

Solution to Question 4th, by the proposer, E. Giddins.

Let the diameter of the small ball be e , represented by x ;

then the solidity of the same in inches will be $.5286 x^3$
 and its weight in pounds (iron) $.1406 x^3$
 also, diameter of larger ball $2 x$
 its weight in pounds $1,1248 x^3$
 The angle subtended by a verticle and a line through the centre of upper ball and the points of contrast $35^\circ 16'$,
 and in the 2d case this angle will be $22^\circ 39'$.
 Also, the nat. tan. of 1st angle $.816474$,
 and that of the 2d $.922874$. Then, by statics, we have,

$$\frac{.04686 x^3}{.816474} = \text{pressure on each ball in the 1st case, } \frac{.37493 x^3}{.922874}$$

 = pressure in the 2d case; whence $13\frac{1}{3} + \frac{.04686 x^3}{.816494} = \frac{.37493 x^3}{.922874}$
 or $x = 3.8$ inches nearly, and $2 x = 6.786$ inches for the respective diameters.

Solution to Question 5th, by Eudoxus of Rochester.

The angle which each chain makes with the vertical, is easily found to be $22^\circ 38'$, and by statics we have $\frac{22}{.922986} = 2.89$ pounds for the stress on each chain when the lamp is empty; whence, per question 3.89 will be the stress when the lamp is filled; also, $3.89 x .922986 = 3.59$, and $(3.59) x 3 = 10.77$ pounds for the whole weight of the lamp when filled; whence the weight of oil is 2.77 pounds.

Acknowledgements—M****, and Eudoxus, each answered all the questions; S. of Long Meadow answered the 1st, 2nd and 3d—Zeno answered the 1st and 2d, and Tyro answered the 4th and 5th.

N. B. All new questions must be accompanied with their solutions, or they cannot be inserted.

New questions and answers for next year's Almanac, must be forwarded on or before the first of March 1829.

Mathematicians who furnish questions, will please to state whether they are *original* or not, as it is the intention of the editor to insert no question as original, unless it really is so—he acknowledges the receipt of several *old* questions, but no reasons being given why they should be republished, they are accordingly rejected.

Answers to the Enigmas and Rebuses in last year's Almanac.
 BY MISS E. F. OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.

- 1st. Dear sir—if right I ken,
 Your first enigma is the letter N.
 2d. From *severn* take the letter R, and *seven* will appear,
 Then from *seven* take s, n, and madam *Eve* is here,
 3d, *Zodiac*, surely as ancient as time will be found,
 And *Cadiz* stands on European ground.
 4th We ladies all agree,
 Your noun is *Tea*;
 Transpos'd 'tis *ate*, or *eat*,
 And thus tis solv'd complete.
 5th. Two thirds of six is *ix*,
 And half of *xii* is *vii*;
 The half of five is *iv*,
 And *vi* is half *xi*.
 N. B. The *xii* and *xi* in the answer to 5th rebus, must be understood as bisected horizontally.

COURTS IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Court of Chancery.—Hon. Reuben Walworth, Chancellor; James L. Porter, Register. Stated times of the court.—At New-York, 2d Monday in June, and last in September; Albany, 3d Monday in January, and 2d in November.

Supreme Court.—Hon. John Savage, Chief Justice; John Woodworth and Jacob Sutherland Judges. Stated terms.—On the 3d Monday in February and October, at Albany; 1st Monday in May at New-York, and 1st Monday in August at Utica.

List of Circuit Courts, as ordered for the Year 1829.

1st CIRCUIT.—New York, at the City Hall, 3d Mondays of March and June, and 4th do. of Sept. and Nov. Richmond, 3d Thursday of Nov. Kings, 4th Mond. of May, and 2d do. of Nov. Queens, 2d Tues. of June; 3d Mond. of Nov. Suffolk, in Riverhead, 1st Thurs. of Nov.

2d CIRCUIT.—Westchester, in White Plains, Wed. after last Mond. in April, Wed. after 1st Mond. in Oct. Putnam, in Carmel Tues. aft. 3d Mond. of May, Thurs. after last Mon. in Sept. Dutchess, in Pough. Wed. aft. 1st Tues. in April, 1st Tues. in Dec. Rockland, in Clarkstown, Tues. aft. 3d Mond. in Sept. and Thurs. after last Mond. in May. Orange, in Newburgh 2d Mond. in April, and in Goshen, 2d Monday in Oct. Sullivan, in Monticello, Tues. after 4th mond. in May and Sept. Ulster, in Kingston, Tues. aft. 3d Monday in April, and Wed. aft. 2d Monday in Nov. Delaware, in Delhi, Tues. aft. 2d mond. in June, 1st Tuesday in Nov.

3d CIRCUIT.—Albany, in the Capitol, 1st Tues. of Feb. last in August Schoenectady, at the City Hall, 2d Tues. in Jan. and Sept. Greene, in Catskill, 1st Tues in April, 3d in Sept. Columbia, in Hudson 2d Tues in April, 4th in Sept. Seneca, 2d Monday in June and Nov. Rensselaer, in Troy, 4th Monday in June and Nov.

4th CIRCUIT.—Essex, in Elizabethtown, Wed after 1st Tues in Jan. and before last Tues in June. Clinton, in Plattsburgh, 3d Tues in Jan. last Tues in June. Franklin, in Malone, Thurs before 1st Tues in Feb and after 1st Tues in July. St. Lawrence, in Ogdensburg, 1st Tues in Feb and 2d Tues in July. Montgomery, in Johnstown, last Tues save one in May, and Nov. Saratoga, in Ballston Spa, last Tues in May and Nov. Warren, in Caldwell, 1st Tues in June and Dec. Washington, at Sandy Hill, 2d mond in June, in Salem 2d mond in Nov.

5th CIRCUIT.—Herkimer, 2d Mond in March and Sept. Madison, 4th Tues in March and September. Oneida, in Whitesboro, 1st Mond of April

and in *Utica*, 1st Mond in Oct. *Lewis*, Thurs before 3d Mond in June and Dec. *Jefferson*, 3d Mond in June and Dec. *Oscego*, in Richland, 4th Tues in June, and in *Oswego*, 4th Tues in Dec.

6th CIRCUIT.—*Cortland*, in Cortland, last Tues in May, 1st Mond in Jan. *Tompkins*, in Ithica, 1st Mond in June 2d Mond in Jan. *Steu-
ben*, in Bath, 2d Mond in June, 2d Tues after 2d Mond in Jan. *Tioga*,
in Newtown 3d Mond of June, and *Oswego*, 4th Mond of Jan. *Broome*,
in Binghamton, 1st Thurs after 4th Mond in June and Jan. *Chenango*,
in Norwich, 1st Mond after 4th Mond in June and Jan. *Otsego*, in
Cooperstown, 2d Mond in March, 1st Mond in Sept.

7th CIRCUIT.—*Ontario*, in Canandaigua, 1st Mond in Jan and June.
Wayne, in Lyons, 2d Mond in Jan and June. *Seneca*, in Waterloo, 3d
Mond in Jan, and in Ovid 3d mond in June. *Cayuga*, in Auburn, 4th
mond in June and Jan. *Onondaga*, in Onondaga, 1st Mond in Feb and
Sept. *Yates*, in renn-Yan, Thurs after 2d mond in Feb and Sept.

8th CIRCUIT.—*Monroe*, in Rochester, 2d mond in March and 1st in
Sept. *Orleans*: in Albion, 4th mond in March and 2d Tues in Nov. *Gen-
esee*, in Batavia, mond after 1st Sat in April, 2d mond in Sept. *Niagara*,
in Lockport, Tues after 2d Sat in April, 3d mond in Nov. *Erie*, in Buf-
falo, mond after 3d Sat in April, 3d mond in Sept. *Chautauque*, in May-
ville, on Tues after 4th Sat in April, men 1 after 4th mond in Sept. *Cat-
araugus*, in Ellicottville, 1st mond in May, 1st Friday in Oct. *Allegany*,
in Angelica, Tues after 2d monday in May, Tues after 1st Sat in Oct.
Livingston, in Geneseo, on Tues after 3d mond in May, Mond after 2d
Saturday in October.

N. B. The Courts are held at the Court-Houses of the respective
counties, unless above particularly mentioned.

The *Common Pleas* and *General Sessions* are held in the several coun-
ties as under mentioned; excepting that where the name of the month
is printed in *Italic* characters, the *Common Pleas* only is held in that term.

Albany, 3d Tuesday in March, June, September and December.

Allegany, 4th Tuesday in June and Oct. and 2d in February.

Broome, 2d Tuesday in February and September.

Cattaraugus, 3d Tuesday in June, 2d in October and last in Jan.

Cayuga, 3d Monday in May, September and January.

Chautauque, 4th Tuesday in June, and 2d in October.

Chenango, 2d Tuesday in February, June and October.

Clinton, 1st Tuesday in January, 2d in May, and 1st in October.

Cortland, 3d Tuesday in April, and 2d in September and Dec.

Columbia, 1st Monday in June, 2d in September, and 3d in Jan.

Delaware, 1st Monday in June, October and February.

Dutchess, last Monday in June, and 2d in Oct and February.

Essex, 1st Monday in March, June and Dec and 4th in August.

Essex, 2d Tuesday in April.

Franklin, last Tuesday in April, and 2d Tuesday in Oct.

Genesee, 1st Tuesday in February, and 2d in June and October.

Greene, last Tuesday in Jan and May, and 1st in Sept.

Hamilton, 3d Tuesday in Feb and 4th in June and Nov.

Herkimer, 1st Monday in June, October and February,

Jefferson, 2d Tuesday in March, June and Oct. and last in Dec

Kings, 3d Tuesday in April and October.

Lewis, 1st Tuesday in January, and 3d in May and Sept.

Anti-Masonic Almanac.

Livingston, last Tuesday in January, May and Sept.
Madison, 1st Tuesday in Feb and Oct, and 3d June.
Monroe, 4th Monday in March, 2d in June, and 1st in Oct. and Dec.
Montgomery, 1st Monday in March, June, Sept. and Dec.
New-York, (Sans.) 1st Tuesday in Feb April, June, Aug. Oct and Dec.
Niagara, 1st Tuesday in May, Sept. and Jan.
Oneida, 2d Monday in March, June, September and Dec.
Onondaga, 4th Monday in May, Sept. and Jan.
Ontario, 3d Tuesday in Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.
Orange, 2d Monday in February last in May, and 1st in Sept and Dec.
Orleans, 3d Tuesday in Feb. May and Sept.
Oswego, 3d Tuesday in September.
Otsego, 1st Tuesday in Feb 3d in June and October.
Putnam, 1st Tuesday in Feb and 2d in September.
Queens, 1st Tuesday in June, 2d in Nov. and 3d in Feb.
Rensselaer, last Monday in Jan. May and Sept.
~~*Rochester*, 1st Tuesday in Feb. and Nov. and 3d in April.~~
Richmond, 2d Tuesday in April, September and Dec.
Saratoga, 2d Tuesday in April, and last in August and Dec.
Schenectady, 3d Tuesday in May, Sept and Jan.
Schoharie, 1st Tuesday in Feb. June and Oct.
Seneca, 2d Tuesday in May, and 1st in Oct. and Feb.
St. Lawrence, 2d Tuesday in Jan. and Oct. and 1st in June.
Suffolk, last Tuesday in May, and 1st in Oct and Jan.
Schen, 1st Tuesday in Feb. 3d in June and Oct.
Sullivan, 2d Tuesday in June and Oct. and last in January.
Tioga, 1st Tuesday in Jan. May and September.
Tompkins, 4th Tuesday in Jan, May and Sept.
Ulster, 2d Monday in Jan. April, June and September.
Warren, 3d Tuesday in April, and 1st in October.
Washington, 2d Tues. in March last in May and Aug. and 1st in Dec.
Westchester, 3d Mond. in Jan. and 4th in May and Sept.
Wayne, 4th Tuesday in May, June and September.
Yates, 1st Tuesday in June, last in September and 2d in January.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS,

To be answered in next year's Almanac.

QUESTION 1st—BY S. OF LONG MEADOW.

Borrowed a sum of money at 8 per cent. simple interest, and lent it out again at 5 per cent. compound interest; when shall I gain the amount borrowed?

Question 2d, by E. Giddins.

The immersed part of a cork ball floating in highly rectified spirits or alcohol, and that of a maple ball floating in pure water, are equal; but if the balls be exchanged, the immersed part of the maple ball will be one solid inch more than that of the cork; required the diameter of each ball?

Question 3d, by E. Giddins.

Suppose the pressure of the atmosphere to be equal to that

of a column of water 32 feet high, and a pump to be constructed with one valve at the surface, and the other to move between 11 and 12 feet above that surface, having a motion of one foot; let the valves close perfectly tight, and open with perfect ease; how high can you raise water in such a pump?

Question 4th, by E. Giddins.

Being called upon to survey an elliptical county at each end of which stands a church, I travelled towards it in a N. N. W. direction until I came in sight of the churches, one of which bore north and the other west; after travelling the same course three miles further, I came to the county line, after travelling 5 miles further in the same direction, I found myself equidistant from the churches, and travelling on three miles further without altering my course, I found myself in a direct line between them; required the dimensions of the county from these data?

*Question 5th, by M****, of Buffalo.*

There are three circles whose diameters are 3, 4 and 5 respectively, touching the same right line; and the circle whose diameter is 3 touches, externally, the other two; required the radius of a circle which shall touch the three given circles?

Question 6th, by MARK-WELL.

Admit 100 dollars a week, was allowed seven brethren of the MYSTIC RYE, by the Grand Chapter, out of the charity fund, to meet and consult upon the best possible method of disposing of Morgan, and of suppressing his intended publication, disclosing the secrets of Masonry; they were required to attend five times in the week, and the shares of the absentees were to be equally divided among such as attended: Now it so happened that JAO-BUL-LON and MAH-HAN-BONE never failed to attend, GIBLUM and TUBAL-CAIN were each absent once, SAIBBOLETH and JACHIN were each absent twice, and brother BOAZ was absent three times;—What was each person's share of the given sum?

Charades—To be answered in next year's Almanac

CHARADE 1st,—BY AN ANTI-MASONIC MASON.

My first is a time of tumult and strife,

When fire, blood and death claim the day;

My next is a place in which beasts of the wood,

Retreat from the sun's piercing ray;

My whole in a masonic Lodge you may find,

Conducting the candidate, halter'd and blind,

From the West to the East, that light he may find.

Charade 2d, by the same.

Reverse my first—a piece of pork appears,

And in this piece you'll always find my third ;
My second utter'd, indicates our fears,
And in my whole you find the mystic word.

Enigma—by J. W. Connecticut.

A certain word has five syllables, from which take two letters, and no syllables will be left.

—Poetical answers to the above, will be thankfully received, and also new original Enigmas, &c. for next year's Almanac.

RATE OF POSTAGE.

For every letter of a single sheet, conveyed not over 30 miles, *six* cents ; over 30 miles, and not exceeding 80, *ten* cents ; over 80 and not exceeding 150, *twelve and a half* cents ; over 150 and not exceeding 400, *eighteen and three fourths* cents ; over 400, *twenty-five* cents.

Every letter consisting of two pieces of paper, *double* those rates ; every letter consisting of three or more pieces of paper, and weighing less than one ounce, *triple* those rates ; every letter consisting of more than three pieces of paper, and weighing one ounce, *quadruple* those rates ; and at the rate of four single letters for each ounce, which a letter or packet consisting of more than three pieces of paper may weigh.

Every *ship letter*, originally received at an office for delivery, *six* cents. *Newspapers*, not over 100 m. *1 cent*, over 100 *1 1-2 cts* ; to any distance in the state where printed, *one cent*. *Magazines and Pamphlets*, not over 100 miles, *four cents per sheet*, that is, *four cents for every 4 pages folio, 8 quarto, 16 octavo, 24 duodecimo or of a smaller size, over 100 miles, six cents*. But if published periodically, the postage is, not over 100 miles, *one and a half cents*, over 100 miles *two and a half cents*.

ECLIPSES.—There will be four Eclipses this year, two of the sun and two of the moon, as follows, viz.

I. March 20th, Moon eclipsed, invisible at Rochester. Ecliptic opposition, 8 h. 39 m. morning.

II. April 3d, Sun eclipsed, invisible at Rochester. True time of conjunction, 5 h 21 m, eve. Longitude of sun and moon 13° 54' Latitude, 35 1-4 min. south descending.

III. September 13th, moon eclipsed, and visible at Rochester as follows, viz

Beginning of Eelipse,	0 h 13 m morn	= 10
Ecliptic opposition,	1 h 17 m "	
Middle of Eelipse,	1 h 25 m "	
End of Eelipse,	2 h 37 m "	
Duration,	2 h 24 m "	

Digits eclipsed, 6 1-2 on moon's s. limb.

IV. September 27th, Sun eclipsed, invisible at Rochester. Conjunction at 8 h 51 m evening.

A High Priest of the Order at Le Roy said—"That Morgan deserved death—he hoped he had received it—a common death was too good for him."

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE ALMANAC FOR 1822.

<i>Chronological Cycles.</i>		<i>Ember Days.</i>
Dominical Letter	D March	11, 13, 14.
Golden Number,	G June	10, 12, 13.
Epact,	25 September	16, 18, 19.
Solar Cycle,	18 December	16, 18, 19.
Roman Indiction,	2	

<i>Moveable Feasts.</i>		
Septuagesima sund.	Feb. 15. Low sund.	Apl. 26.
Shrove sund.	Mar. 1. Rogation sund.	May 24.
Ash wednesday,	" 4. Holy thurs.	" 28.
Mid. Lent sund.	" 29. Whit sund.	June 7.
Palm sund.	Apl. 12. Trinity sund.	" 14.
Easter day,	" 19. Advent sund.	Nov. 29.

<i>Commencement of the Seasons.</i>		
Spring;	Mar. 20. Autumn,	Sep. 23.
Summer,	June 21. Winter,	Dec. 21.

<i>Morning Stars.</i>	<i>Evening Stars.</i>
Venus, from Jan. 1, to May 29	Venus, from May 20 to Dec. 31
Mars, from Aug. 18, to Dec. 31	Mars, from Jan. 1, to Aug. 18
Jupiter, from Jan. 1, to May 4	Jupiter, from Aug. 29, to Dec. 18
and from Dec. 18 to 31	Saturn, from Apl. 17, to July 30
Saturn, from July 30, to Nov. 10	

<i>Sun enters the Signs.</i>		
7 March,	20d 3h 25m eve.	♋ Sept. 23d 3h 5m morn.
8 April,	20d 3h 55m morn.	♌ Oct. 23d 11h 17m morn.
11 May,	21d 4h 19m morn.	♍ Nov. 21d 7h 41m morn.
20 June,	21d 0h 56m eve.	♎ Dec. 21d 8h 7m eve.
21 July,	22d 11h 49m eve.	♏ 20d 0h 32m morn.
18 August,	23d 6h 18m morn.	♐ 18d 3h 12m eve.

EXPLANATION OF CHARACTERS, &c.
*Signs of the Zodiac—and their government according to
 Ancient Astrology.*

♈	Aries,	Ram,	Head	♎	Libra,	Scales,	Reins
♉	Taurus,	Bull,	Neck	♏	Scorpio,	Scorpion,	Secrets
♊	Gemini,	Twins,	Arms	♐	Sagittarius,	Archer,	Thighs
♋	Cancer,	Crab,	Breast	♑	Capricornus,	Goat,	Knees
♌	Leo,	Lion,	Heart	♒	Aquarius,	Waterbearer,	Legs
♍	Virgo,	Virgin,	Belly	♓	Pisces,	Fish,	Feet



New moon, 5d 10h 40m morn Full moon, 19d 7h 5m even
First Quarter, 12d 2h 6m morn Last Quarter, 28d 0h 9m morn

D	DA	W	Miscellaneous Matters.	SUN.		MOON.	
				R&S	S	R&S	SOUL.
1	thur		Norfolk burnt by British 1776	7 33	5 4	2 55	8 15
2	frid		h on merid 1 29 morn	7 23	5 4	3 58	9 7
3	satur		Princet. bat 1777 Cold weather	7 33	5 5	5 2	10 3
4	d		2 dec 22 43 s some	7 32	5 5	6 2	11 1
5	mon		q rises 4 57 morn snow	7 32	5 6	7 28	1 38
6	tues		day breaks 5 45 then	7 31	5 6	8 42	2 54
7	wed		7 south 8 26 eve comes	7 31	5 7	9 53	3 48
8	thur		Galileo died 1642.	7 30	5 7	11 2	4 41
9	frid		21 rises 4 18 morn more	7 30	5 7	12 34	5 30
10	satur		Copernicus born 1472 mild.	7 29	5 8	1 35	6 21
11	d		2 dec 21 48 sou rain	7 28	5 8	2 46	7 11
12	mon		q rises 5 10 morn.	7 27	5 9	3 57	8 2
13	tues		h on merid 0 37 morn about	7 26	5 9	5 8	9 13
14	wed		2 sup peace rat. 1784 these	7 25	5 9	6 19	10 24
15	thur		Aldebaran south 8 43 eve	7 24	5 10	7 30	11 35
16	frid		2 H days.	7 23	5 10	8 41	12 46
17	satur		Franklin born 1706	7 22	5 11	9 52	1 57
18	d		Battle Cowpens 1781	7 22	5 11	11 3	2 8
19	mon		3 sets 10 21 eve very	7 21	5 11	12 14	3 19
20	tues		day breaks 5 35 h S	7 20	5 11	1 25	4 30
21	wed		Louis XVI beheaded 1793 cold	7 19	5 12	2 36	5 41
22	thur		7 sou 7 26 eve	7 18	5 12	3 47	6 52
23	frid		2 H. Pitt died 1806 weather.	7 17	5 12	4 58	8 3
24	satur		21 rises 3 24 morn	7 16	5 12	6 9	9 14
25	d		Hutton died 1823 then	7 15	5 13	7 20	10 25
26	mon		Jeanner died 1823 mild	7 14	5 13	8 31	11 36
27	tues		q rises 5 29 morn	7 13	5 13	9 42	12 47
28	wed		Peter the great died 1725 thro'	7 12	5 13	10 53	1 58
29	thur		Paine born. N.Y.P. est. 1827	7 11	5 14	12 4	3 9
30	frid		21. the	7 9	5 14	1 15	4 20
31	satur		2 decl 17 21 south month	7 8	5 14	2 26	5 31

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New moon, 31 9h 19m eve
First Quarter, 10d 2h 11m eve

Full moon, 18d 2h 3m eve
Last Quarter, 26d 3h 5m eve

D	DA M W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.			MOON.			
			R	S	s	R&s	son.	pl	
1	D	h south 11 8 eve	Expect	7	6	5 14	4 33	9 32	13
2	mon	sun decl. 16 48 s		7	5	5 14	5 26	10 32	21
3	tues	2 decl. 21 58 s	very	7	4	5 14	6 16	11 32	22
4	wed	day breaks 5 22		7	3	5 14	sets	eve.	21
5	thur	3 decl. 6 56 north	cold	7	2	5 14	7 23	1 27	23
6	frid	2 rises 5 30 morn	weather	7	1	5 14	8 38	2 23	21
7	satur	h south 10 41 eve	for	7	0	5 14	9 50	3 16	7
8	D	Sirius south 9 10 eve.	☉ 3	6	58	6 15	10 59	4 9	20
9	mon	(willight ends 6 43	several	6	57	6 15	morn	5 1	8
10	tues	1 rises 2 32 morn	days	6	56	6 15	0 6	5 52	18
11	wed	Clinton died 1828	High	6	54	6 15	1 8	6 43	17
12	thur	1 decl. 21 29 south		6	53	6 15	2 6	7 34	14
13	frid	2 rises 5 41 morn	winds	6	52	6 15	3 1	8 23	26
14	satur	1 on merid 6 52 morn	snow	6	51	6 15	3 49	9 12	25
15	D	Capella on merid 7 10 eve		6	49	6 14	4 32	9 59	21
16	mon	☿ H.	or rain	6	48	6 14	5 11	10 44	9
17	tues	Ghent treaty 1815	Disagree-	6	46	6 14	5 45	11 29	15
18	wed	h decl. 20 53 north	able	6	45	6 14	rises	morn	27
19	thur	masonic oaths disc. at Le Roy		6	43	6 14	6 37	0 13	11
20	frid	Sirius sou 8 23 eve (conv. 1828		6	42	6 14	7 26	0 56	20
21	satur	bricks first used in Eng 884		6	40	6 14	8 23	1 38	28
22	D	Washington born 1733	weather	6	39	6 14	9 22	2 21	14
23	mon	L. Murray died 1826		6	37	6 14	10 21	3 5	26
24	tues	2 decl. 17 22 south	ends	6	36	6 14	11 21	3 51	17
25	wed	(willight ends 7 6		6	34	6 13	morn	4 37	24
26	thur	h south 9 22 eve	this	6	33	6 13	0 21	5 29	1
27	frid	3 decl. 12 48 north	month	6	32	6 13	1 21	6 28	17
28	satur	Capella on merid 6 15 eve		6	30	6 13	2 19	7 18	13

Masonry is not to be believed when she speaks even the truth; her reputation is established; veracity and masonry are antipodes.



New moon, 5d 7m 2m morn | Full moon, 20 8 39m morn
 First Quarter, 12 4 37m morn | Last Quarter, 28 2 7m morn

D M	DA W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN		MOON.			
			R&S	W	R&S	W	sol	pl
1	D	regulus south 11 7 eve Perhaps	6 28	6 13	3 14	8 15	1 1	21
2	mon	Westley died 1791	6 26	6 12	4 2	9 13	2 9	29
3	Tues	Maine admitted a state 1820	6 25	6 12	4 50	10 12	3 1	27
4	wed	Vermont do 1791 same	6 24	6 12	5 32	11 10	2 20	25
5	thur	Boston massacre 1770 snow	6 22	6 12	sets	eve	1 1	23
6	frid	Le Roy convention 1823	6 21	6 12	7 27	1 3	2 22	21
7	Satur	♀ rises 5 42 morn about this	6 20	6 11	8 41	1 59	3 1	19
8	D	bat. Guilford 1781	6 19	6 11	9 49	2 53	2 29	17
9	mon	♂ sets 10 10 eve time	6 17	6 11	10 59	3 47	3 1	15
10	Tues	Arcturus on merid 4 56 morn	6 16	6 11	11 59	4 40	4 27	13
11	wed	day break 4 30 Blustering	6 14	6 10	0 1	5 33	5 1	11
12	thur	♂ south 8 30 eve weather	6 13	6 10	0 58	6 24	6 22	9
13	frid	♂ stat. 18 dis 1781	6 11	6 10	1 51	7 12	7 1	7
14	Satur	♂ on merid 5 18 Flurries	6 9	6 9	2 36	8 1	8 1	5
15	D	regulus south 10 17 eve	6 8	6 9	3 15	8 43	8 43	3
16	mon	♂ dec 10 42 north of	6 6	6 9	3 52	9 32	9 32	1
17	Tues	lost. evac 1776. Pestalozzi	6 5	6 9	4 24	10 12	10 12	29
18	wed	Idled 1827.	6 3	6 8	4 55	11 0	11 0	27
19	thur	♀ rises 5 34 morn snow	6 2	6 8	5 24	11 43	11 43	25
20	frid	Newton died 1727 with	6 1	6 8	6 21	12 21	12 21	23
21	Satur	♂ dec 21 10 north high	6 0	6 7	7 21	0 26	0 26	21
22	D	Arcturus on merid 4 14 morn	5 58	7 7	8 21	1 10	1 10	19
23	mon	♂ dec 1 3 north winds	5 57	7 7	9 22	1 56	1 56	17
24	Tues	♂ sets 10 8 eve	5 55	7 6	10 21	2 43	2 43	15
25	wed	regulus on merid 9 41 eve	5 53	7 6	11 21	3 33	3 33	13
26	thur	♂ on merid 4 37 morn clear	5 52	7 6	12 21	4 24	4 24	11
27	frid	♂ gr. elongation	5 50	7 6	0 19	5 18	5 18	9
28	Satur	♂ stat. Pallas disc 1802 apo	5 49	7 5	1 12	6 13	6 13	7
29	D	♀ dec 3 30 south	5 47	7 5	2 2	7 9	7 9	5
30	mon	twilight ends 7 57	5 46	7 5	2 50	8 5	8 5	3
31	Tues	♂ stationary pleasant	5 44	7 4	3 31	9 2	9 2	1



New moon, 3:59 a.m. eve. Full moon, 19:1 10 a.m. morn.
 Last Quarter, 10: 8 55 m eve. Last Quarter, 26: 9 43 m morn.

D	O	M	W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN		MOON			
					R&S	st	h's	sou.	pl	
1	we			regulus on merid 9 15	5 43	7	4 4 14	9 58	☿	
2	th			Jefferson born 1743	5 41	7	4 4 48	10 54	☿	23
3	fr			2d embargo 1812	5 40	7	3 5 25	11 49	☿	
4	sa			☿ decl 5 42 north	5 38	7	3 sets	eve	☿	22
5	su			Goldsmith died 1774	5 37	6	3 8 48	1 40	☿	21
6	mo			☿ decl 0 33 north	5 35	7	2 9 53	2 36	☿	20
7	tu			☿ rises 5 20 morn	5 34	7	2 10 53	3 29	☿	19
8	we			arcturus on merid 1 morn	5 33	7	2 11 49	4 22	☿	18
9	th			wilght ends 8 22	5 31	7	2 morn	5 14	☿	17
10	fr			☿ decl 21 13 north	5 30	7	1 0 39	6 44	☿	16
11	sa			☿	5 28	7	1 1 22	6 52	☿	15
12	su			☿ decl 8 41 north	5 27	7	1 2 1	7 37	☿	14
13	mo			☿ sets 10 4 eve	5 25	7	1 2 33	8 22	☿	13
14	tu			☿ on merid 3 27 morn	5 24	7	3 5 9	9 5	☿	12
15	we			regulus on merid 8 25 ev	5 23	7	3 35 9	45	☿	11
16	th			☿ decl 21 43	5 21	7	4 4 10	31	☿	10
17	fr			Franklin died 1790.	5 20	7	4 32	11 15	☿	9
18	sa			☿ decl 21 8 north	5 18	7	4 rises	morn	☿	19
19	su			ball Lexington 1775	5 17	7	1 7 22	0 1	☿	18
20	mo			☿ decl 7 24 north	5 16	7	1 8 22	0 47	☿	17
21	tu			day breaks 3 21	5 14	7	1 9 23	1 36	☿	16
22	we			☿	5 13	7	2 10 22	2 28	☿	15
23	th			☿ decl 12 32 north	5 11	7	2 11 18	3 21	☿	14
24	fr			☿ sets 10 1 eve	5 10	7	2 morn	4 16	☿	13
25	sa			Green's defeat 1781	5 9	7	2 0 7	5 11	☿	12
26	su			wilght ends 8 46	5 7	7	2 0 54	6 6	☿	11
27	mo			but York U. C. 1813	5 6	7	2 1 26	7 1	☿	10
28	tu			arcturus on merid 11 45 eve	5 5	7	3 2 15	7 55	☿	9
29	we			☿ decl 23 23 north	5 4	7	3 2 52	8 44	☿	17
30	th			Louisiana ced. to U.S. 1803	5 3	7	3 3 26	9 42	☿	16

Every degree of longitude has its north, and each ends with a penalty



New moon, 3 1/2 45 n morn
First Quarter, 10 2 24 n eve

Full moon, 18 2 36 n eve
Last Quarter, 25 1 3a 7 n eve

D	A	W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.		MOON.	
				R&S	h	R&S	son. pl.
1	rid		spica on merid 10 39 even	5	2	7	3 4 2 10 36
2	atu		☉ ♀. farmer's	5	0	7	3 4 41 11 30
3	n		h sets 0 50 morn complain	4	59	6	3 3 3 3 1 16
4	mon		☉ ♀. Buonaparte died 1821	4	58	6	3 3 41 1 20 29
5	tues		☉ decl 16 15 north for	4	57	6	4 9 43 2 15
6	wed		☉ decl 15 31 north want of	4	56	6	4 10 35 3 2 26
7	thur		☉ sup. Oswego taken 1814	4	55	6	4 11 21 4 0
8	rid		arcturus on merid 11 3 even	4	54	6	4 10 4 4 28 22
9	atu		☉ h. rain;	4	53	6	4 0 2 5 3 31
10	n		☉ decl 24 8 north clear	4	52	6	4 0 33 6 21 10
11	mon		twilight ends 9 24 H stat.	4	51	6	4 1 11 7 5 2
12	tues		Charleston taken by Brit. 1780	4	50	6	4 1 40 7 46
13	wed		☉ sets 9 49 even and	4	49	6	4 2 9 8 30 22
14	thur		☉ on merid 1 23 morn pleasant	4	47	6	4 2 36 9 13
15	rid		spica on merid 9 44 even	4	46	6	4 3 10 3 59 16
16	atu		☉ decl 21 31 south Thunder	4	45	6	4 3 37 10 45 22
17	n		☉ decl 19 20 north showers	4	44	6	4 4 10 11 34 0
18	mon		☉ decl 20 47 north	4	43	6	4 1 10 12 23
19	tues		dark day in N. E. 1780 very	4	42	6	4 8 18 0 26
20	wed		Columbus died 1506. ☉ ♀ sup.	4	41	6	4 9 14 1 19 20
21	thur		day breaks 2 27 agreeable	4	40	6	4 10 7 2 13
22	rid		☉ decl 20 15 north	4	39	6	4 10 56 3 9 17
23	atu		☉ H weather.	4	38	6	4 11 49 4 5
24	n		Copernicus died 1541	4	37	6	4 11 4 4 58 15
25	mon		☉ sets 11 24 eve E. excel	4	36	6	3 0 16 5 51 29
26	tues		arcturus on merid 9 53 eve	4	35	6	3 0 53 6 44
27	wed		☉ decl 24 31 north rain.	4	35	6	3 1 29 7 38 23
28	thur		Forts Geo. & Erie taken 1813	4	34	6	3 2 3 8 28 1
29	rid		☉ decl 21 37 north	4	33	6	3 2 37 9 20 26
30	atu		Columbus' 31 voyage	4	33	6	3 3 13 10 13
31	n		☉ 21. clear weather.	4	32	6	3 3 54 11 6 24



new moon, 1d 0a 37m eve

East Quarter, 23. 7a 45m eve

First Quarter, 9d 8a 11m morn

New moon, 30d 11a 33m eve

Full moon, 17d 1h 3m morn

D	DA	M	W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.			MOON.		
					R&S	h	R&S	sou.	pl.	
1	sun			Kentucky ad. to union 1792	4	31	8	3	sets	eve
2	ues			Tennessee do. 1796	4	31	8	2	8 23	0 55 21
3	wed			♂ sets 9 25 eve	4	30	8	2	9 13	1 48
4	thur			day breaks 2 10	4	30	8	2	9 56	2 38 17
5	rid			♂ decl 22 33 north	4	29	8	2	10 35	3 27
6	sat			mahomet died 634	4	29	8	2	11 8	4 12 12
7	d			♀ decl 23 29 north	4	29	8	2	11 38	4 57 24
8	mon			antares on merid 8 33 eve	4	28	8	1	moon	5 40
9	ues			♂ decl 24 7 north	4	28	8	1	0 8	6 23 18
10	wed			vega on merid 1 16 morn	4	28	8	1	0 36	7 5
11	thur			♂ sets 10 21 eve	4	27	8	1	1 4	7 48 11
12	rid			♂ decl 21 5 south	4	27	8	1	1 33	8 3 24
13	sat			♂ sets 0 10 even	4	27	8	1	2 4	9 21 0
14	d			battle of marengo 1800	4	26	8	1	2 40	10 11 19
15	mon			arcturus on merid 8 33 eve	4	26	8	1	3 20	11 4 1
16	ues			washingtn ap. com in chit 1775	4	26	8	1	4 6	11 58 15
17	wed			bat of Bunker hill 1775	4	25	8	1	rises	morn 29
18	thur			bat Waterloo 1815. U. S. decr	4	25	8	1	8 47	0 55
19	rid			twarg Eng 1812	4	25	8	1	9 33	1 52 27
20	sat			belknap died 1798	4	24	8	1	10 14	2 48
21	d			vega on merid 0 36 morn	4	24	8	1	10 52	3 43 26
22	mon			attack on Chesapeak 1806	4	24	8	1	11 29	4 37
23	ues			antares on merid 10 12 eve	4	24	8	1	moon	5 29 25
24	wed			♀ decl 23 41 north	4	25	8	2	0 1	6 20 1
25	thur			twilight ends 10	4	25	8	2	0 35	7 14 23
26	rid			♂ sets 9 23 eve	4	25	8	2	1 10	8 3
27	sat			saturn decl 19 53 north	4	25	8	2	1 47	8 55 20
28	d			mouthmouth bat 1778	4	26	8	3	2 30	9 48 1
29	mon			arcturus on merid 7 40 eve	4	26	8	3	3 16	10 41 17
30	ues			♂ decl 23 12 north some rain	4	26	8	3	4 5	11 32

21. Look off birds



First Quarter, 9d 1h 19m morn

Last Quarter, 23d 1h 2m morn

Full moon, 16d 9h 30m morn

New moon, 30d 0h 27m eve

D	DA	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.		MOON.		
			R&S	sl	R&S	son	p
1	wed	arrival of DeEstaing 1778. ☉ ♀	4 26	8 3	sets	eve	
2	thur	♂ sets 8 36 eve <i>Showers</i>	4 26	8 4	8 28	1 14	26
3	frid	day breaks 2 10	4 27	8 4	9 3	2 21	
4	satu	Adams and Jefferson died 1826	4 27	8 4	9 34	2 40	20
5	p	☉ ☉ decl 22 north <i>may</i>	4 28	8 4	10 4	3 30	
6	mon	24 sets 1 42 morn <i>be</i>	4 28	8 4	10 33	4 13	14
7	tues	twilight ends 9 47	4 28	8 4	11 0	4 55	26
8	wed	altair on merid 0 34 morn.	4 29	8 5	11 28	5 38	
9	thur	braddock's def. 1775. <i>expected.</i>	4 29	8 5	11 59	6 21	19
10	frid	Columbus born 1447	4 30	8 5	morn	7 7	
11	satu	John Q. Adams born 1767	4 31	8 5	0 31	7 55	14
12	p	☉ decl 20 3 north <i>agrecable</i>	4 31	8 5	1 8	8 45	27
13	mon	vega on merid 11 eve	4 32	8 5	1 50	9 39	
14	tues	Fr. revolution com 1789	4 33	8 5	2 38	10 35	24
15	wed	stoney pt taken 1779 <i>weather</i>	4 34	8 6	3 32	11 33	
16	thur	☉ stat- <i>warm unu</i>	4 34	8 6	ree	morn	22
17	frid	Doc Watts born 1674	4 35	8 6	8 6	0 31	
18	satu	Jupiter sets 0 50 morn <i>sultry</i>	4 36	8 6	8 47	1 29	21
19	p	day breaks 2 21 <i>expect</i>	4 36	8 6	9 24	2 25	
20	mon	altair on merid. 11 47 eve	4 37	8 6	9 56	3 19	21
21	tues	☉ decl 20 30 north	4 38	8 6	10 33	4 12	
22	wed	♂ decl 19 20 north <i>thunder</i>	4 39	8 6	11 8	5 5	19
23	thur	twilight ends 9 35 <i>showers</i>	4 40	8 6	11 46	5 57	
24	frid	Jupiter decl 20 38 south	4 41	8 6	morn	6 49	17
25	satu	ft Niag taken from Fr. 1759	4 42	8 6	0 25	7 41	14
26	p	saturn decl 19 3 north <i>dry</i>	4 43	8 6	1 14	8 33	14
27	mon	☉ ♀ H. <i>weather</i>	4 44	8 6	1 58	9 25	27
28	tues	Ticond taken 1759 <i>ends</i>	4 45	8 6	2 49	11 17	
29	wed	Jupiter stat. <i>this</i>	4 46	8 6	3 46	11 6	22
30	thur	Penn died 1718	4 47	8 6	4 41	11 54	
31	frid	♀ sets 8 12 eve <i>month.</i>	4 48	8 6	sets	eve	18



1st Quarter, 7d 5h 1m eve
Full moon, 14d 5h 14m eve

Last Quarter, 21d 8h 23m morn
New moon, 29d 3h 43m morn

D	M	DA W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.			MOON.		
				R	S	sl	R	S	sou. p
1	sat		America discovered 1498	4	49	8	6	8	5 1 25
2	d		☿ sets 8 12 eve <i>Refreshing</i>	4	50	8	6	8	34 2 8
3	mon		Columbus 1st voyage 1492	4	52	8	6	9	3 2 51 22
4	tues		Crown pt taken 1759	4	53	8	6	9	30 3 33
5	wed		day breaks 3 o'clock <i>showers,</i>	4	54	8	6	10	0 4 16 16
6	thur		☉ decl 16 44 north	4	55	8	6	10	30 5 0 28
7	rid		Morgen born 1774	4	56	8	5	11	4 5 46
8	sat		altair on merid 10 15 eve <i>more</i>	4	57	8	5	11	43 6 35 22
9	d		☿ decl 10 4 north <i>rain.</i>	4	59	8	5	more	7 27 1
10	mon		missouri ad to union 1821	5	0	7	5	0	30 6 21 18
11	tues		☿ ☉ saturn	5	1	7	5	1	20 9 17 7
12	wed		mars decl 15 24 north	5	3	7	5	2	19 10 15 16
13	thur		☉ decl 14 42 north <i>warm</i>	5	4	7	5	3	23 11 13
14	rid		Oswego ta fr. Fr. 1756 [1824]	5	5	7	4	rises	morn 15
15	sat		Buc born 1769 LaFayette arr.	5	6	7	4	7	21 0 11
16	d		Gates' def 1780. Hull's sur. 1812	5	8	7	4	7	59 1 9 15
17	mon		Vega on merid 8 40 eve <i>and</i>	5	9	7	4	8	37 2 5 1
18	tues		mars ☉ ☉ <i>dry;</i>	5	10	7	4	9	13 3 0 15
19	wed		Jupiter decl 20 48 south	5	12	7	3	9	51 3 54 29
20	thur		mars ☿ ☿. Carrier taken 1812	5	13	7	3	10	29 4 47
21	sat		Waynes defeat <i>thunder in</i>	5	14	7	3	11	14 5 40 27
22	sun		saturn decl 18 10 north	5	15	7	3	morn	6 33
23	d		altair on merid 9 16 eve <i>some</i>	5	17	7	2	0	1 7 27 24
24	mon		☉ decl 11 8 north <i>places,</i>	5	18	7	2	0	51 8 18
25	tues		Herschell died 1822	5	19	7	2	1	45 9 7 19
26	wed		jupiter sets 10 34 eve <i>more</i>	5	21	7	2	2	41 9 56
27	thur		☉ ☉ saturn <i>rain</i>	5	22	7	1	3	38 10 42 13
28	rid		arrival of DeGrasse 1781	5	23	7	1	4	35 11 27 25
29	sat		fomalhaut on merid 0 20 morn	5	24	7	1	sets	eve
30	d		jupiter ☐ ☉ <i>about this</i>	5	26	7	0	7	11 0 54 19
31	mon		☉ ☿ <i>time.</i>	5	27	7	0	7	40 1 37



First Quarter, 6d 6. 48m morn
Full moon, 13d 1h 17m morn

Last Quarter, 19. 6. 54m eve
New moon, 27d 8h 51m eve

D	DA M W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.			MOON.		
			R&S	ft	R&S	scu.	p	
1	tues	fomalhaut on merid 07 morn	5 29	7 0	8 10	2 20		
2	wed	London burnt 1666 <i>Now</i>	5 30	7 1	8 38	3 32		
3	thur	new style intro in Eng 1752	5 32	7 1	9 11	3 49		
4	frid	daybreaks 4 44 <i>variable</i>	5 34	7 1	9 47	4 35		18
5	satu	☉ decl 6 50 north	5 35	7 1	10 29	5 25		14
6	d	N London burnt by Arnold 1781	5 37	7 2	11 15	6 16		1
7	mon	☿ sets 7 29 eve <i>weather;</i>	5 38	7 2	morn	7 10		27
8	tues	bat Putaw springs 1781	5 39	7 3	0 10	8 6		
9	wed	fomalhaut on merid 11 35 eve	5 41	7 3	1 11	9 32		
10	thur	Perry's victory 1813 <i>very</i>	5 42	7 3	2 18	10 0		
11	frid	masonic con. ag. morgan 1826	5 44	7 4	3 22	10 58		23
12	satu	n pole on me 1 37 mor pleasant	5 45	7 4	4 41	11 55		2
13	d	morgan conf in ft Niag 1826	5 47	7 4	rises	morn		24
14	mon	7 R A masons const on disp of	5 48	7 5	7 15	0 52		
15	tues	2d cons on m 1826 [morgan 1826	5 49	7 5	7 53	1 48		24
16	wed	Algenib on merid 0 20 morn	5 51	7 5	8 35	2 44		
17	thur	fomalhaut on me 11 4 ev north	5 52	7 6	9 19	3 40		23
18	frid	Wash farewell address 1796	5 54	7 6	10 6	4 35		
19	satu	morgan prbly murd by masons	5 55	7 6	10 56	5 29		20
20	d	☿ decl 6 21 north [1826	5 57	7 7	11 51	6 22		
21	mon	Fr republic 1792 <i>east winds</i>	5 58	7 7	morn	7 13		16
22	tues	n pole on mer 0 59 morn <i>and</i>	5 59	7 7	0 44	8 2		25
23	wed	☿ saturn <i>rain;</i>	6 0	6 8	1 41	8 58		
24	thur	☿ sets 7 12 eve <i>Northern lights</i>	6 1	6 8	2 39	9 35		23
25	frid	Columbus' 2d voyage <i>about</i>	6 2	6 8	3 35	10 19		
26	satu	Philad taken by British 1777	6 4	6 9	4 34	11 2		16
27	d	twilight ends 7 35 <i>these nights,</i>	6 5	6 9	5 30	11 45		28
28	mon	☉ decl 2 1 south <i>Rain ends</i>	6 7	6 9	sets	eve		
29	tues	battle of miamies <i>this</i>	6 9	6 10	6 51	1 11		21
30	wed	Jupiter decl 21 37 south <i>month.</i>	6 10	6 10	7 22	1 55		11

Masonry is the offspring of selfishness, the nursery of vice.



First Quarter, 5d 6h 37m eve
Full moon, 12d 10h 17m morn

Last Quarter, 19d 9h 18m morn
New moon, 27d 2h 32m eve

D	DA M W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.			MOON.		
			R&S	ft		R&S	sou.	pl
1	thur	first steam boat on n river 1807	6 12	6 10		7 59	2 42	0
2	frid	maj Andre executed 1780	6 13	6 11		8 36	3 30	28
3	satu	decimal arith invented heavy	6 15	6 11		9 20	4 20	1
4	n	Jay breaks 4 36, Bat Germ 1777	6 16	6 11		10 11	5 12	23
5	mon	Detroit retaken 1813 Rains	6 17	6 12		11 9	6 6	18
6	tues	decl 5 7 south. about	6 19	6 12		morn	7 0	19
7	wed	body found sup to be morgao's	6 20	6 12		0 10	7 55	22
8	thur	Hancock died 1793 [1827	6 21	6 12		1 16	8 51	17
9	frid	Polaski killed 1779 these days.	6 23	6 13		2 27	9 46	16
10	satu	Jupiter decl 21 54 sou	6 24	6 13		3 40	10 42	17
11	n	twilight ends 7 14	6 26	6 13		4 54	11 38	1
12	mon	Salvatore disc 1402 H stat	6 27	6 13		rises	morn	17
13	tues	bat Queenston 1812 Groves	6 29	6 14		6 35	0 35	8
14	wed	saturn decl 16 40 n.	6 30	6 14		7 18	1 32	17
15	thur	2d leg on the body sup to be	6 32	6 14		8 5	2 29	1
16	frid	Burgoyne sur 1777 (morgao) 1827	6 33	6 14		8 53	3 26	15
17	satu	n pole on merik 11 25 eve	6 35	6 15		9 49	4 21	20
18	n	mars decl 0 0 north cold	6 36	6 15		10 44	5 14	23
19	mon	Cornwallis sur 1781	6 33	6 15		11 49	6 4	25
20	tues	bat Nayarino 1827 clear	6 39	6 15		morn	6 53	0
21	wed	John Adams born 1735	6 41	6 15		0 39	7 39	19
22	thur	bat red banks 1777 weather	6 42	6 15		1 37	8 24	14
23	frid	Q sets 7 2 eve	6 44	6 16		2 32	9 7	13
24	satu	1st Congress 1791 and	6 45	6 16		3 31	9 50	25
25	n	Q & mars. 18 10 10 somewhat	6 46	6 16		4 27	10 32	2
26	mon	1st Congress Philad 1774	6 48	6 16		5 25	11 15	18
27	tues	n pole on merid 10 45 eve	6 49	6 16		6 22	11 59	0
28	wed	twilight ends 6 49. Q & inf.	6 51	6 16		sets	eve	12
29	thur	saturn rises at midnight cold.	6 52	6 16		6 41	1 32	25
30	frid	Q decl 24 50 south Look for	6 54	6 16		7 24	2 22	1
31	satu	7° on mer 1 16 morn a storm.	6 55	6 16		8 11	3 12	20


 First Quarter, 4: 4: 39 a morn
 Full moon, 10d 8h 34 a eve

 Last Quarter, 18: 3: 39 a morn
 New moon, 26: 7: 20 a morn

D	DA M W	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.		MOON.	
			R&S	ft a&s	ssou. p	
1	p	aldebaran on merid 2 morn	6 56	6 16	9 5	4 5
2	non	large comet 1680 Quite	6 58	6 16	0 6	4 59 16
3	ues	st. Clair's defeat 1791	6 59	6 16	11 8	5 52 29
4	wed	Powder plot 1605 on 5h cold	7 0	5 16	morn	6 45
5	aur	5 stat. Day breaks 5 20	7 1	5 16	0 13	7 39 27
6	rid	2 decl 16 south with high	7 2	5 16	1 25	8 33
7	satu	bat of Tippacano 1811	7 3	5 16	2 35	9 26 26
8	p	a pole on merid 10 eve winds	7 4	5 16	3 48	0 21
9	mon	twilight ends 6 34 from N.W.	7 5	5 16	5 1	11 16 25
10	ues	capella on merid 22 morn	7 7	5 16	6 5	12 10
11	wed	order in council 1807 Indian	7 8	5 16	5 52	0 13 25
12	thur	7° on merid 0 28 morn	7 10	5 16	6 43	1 19
13	rid	2 sets 7 20 eve. sunrise	7 11	5 16	7 35	2 7 23
14	satu	aldebaran on merid 1 10 morn	7 12	5 16	8 31	3 2
15	p	mars rises 4 31 morn may note	7 13	5 16	9 29	3 55 20
16	mon	d. Wash. taken 1776. Ferguson	7 15	5 16	10 26	4 46
17	ues	saturn sou 5 54 morn [died 1776]	7 16	5 16	11 26	5 34 15
18	wed	grt. earthq. 1700 be expected	7 17	5 16	morn	6 19 27
19	thur	a pole on merid 9 17 eve	7 18	5 14	0 23	7 3
20	rid	aldebaran on merid 0 45 morn	7 19	5 14	1 20	7 45 21
21	satu	Jupiter sets 6 eve continues	7 20	5 14	2 16	8 27
22	p	day breaks 5 36 pleasant for	7 20	5 14	3 13	9 9 15
23	mon	saturn rises 10 22 eve the	7 21	5 13	4 7	9 53 27
24	ues	7° on mer 11 39 eve season.	7 22	5 13	5 9	10 37
25	wed	Dr. Watts died 1748. N.Y. evac	7 23	5 13	6 7	11 23 21
26	thur	capella on merid 1 morn [1783]	7 23	5 12	7 2	12 eve
27	rid	2 sets 7 39 eve Perhaps	7 24	5 12	8 3	1 4 17
28	satu	Volney died 1539 some snow or	7 25	5 12	6 59	1 57
29	p	twilight ends 6 14 rain	7 26	5 11	7 52	2 50 13
30	mon	Amer Ind. ack. by Eng. 1762	7 27	5 11	8 43	3 43 26

To call masonry a science is like calling a soldier a Patriot.



First Quarter, 3d 1h 21m eve

Last Quarter, 18d 0h 52m morn

Full moon, 10d 8h 26m morn

New moon, 25d 10h 24m eve

D.	DA.	W.	Miscellaneous matters.	SUN.		MOON.			
				R&S	h	R&S	h	sou.	pt
1	tues		Emp. Alex. died 1825	7	28	5	11	10	0
2	wed		capella on merid 0 30 morn	7	28	5	10	11	8
3	thur		a pole on me 8 16z northwardly	7	29	5	10	morn	6
4	frid		day breaks 5 43	7	29	5	9	0	15
5	satur		sets 7 49 eve and perhaps	7	30	5	9	1	27
6	p		on merid 10 44 eve	7	30	5	9	2	34
7	mon		twilight ends 6 15 some	7	31	5	8	3	46
8	tues		saturn south 4 25 morn snow	7	32	5	8	4	52
9	wed		Milton born 1608 cold and	7	32	5	7	6	2
10	thur		siurus on merid 1 32	7	32	5	7	uses	morn
11	frid		Mississippi adm. to union 1817	7	33	5	6	4	0
12	satur		Louis 16th tried 1792 cloudy	7	33	5	6	7	0
13	p		a pole on merid 7 36 eve	7	34	5	5	8	3
14	mon		Washington died 1799 weather	7	34	5	5	9	2
15	tues		Hartford convention 1814	7	35	5	4	9	50
16	wed		ten destroyd 1773. Bat Camden	7	35	5	4	10	58
17	thur		Milan decrees 1807 High	7	35	5	3	11	57
18	frid		capella on merid 11 27 even	7	35	5	3	morn	6
19	satur		Et Niagara taken 1813 winds	7	36	5	2	0	51
20	p		day breaks 5 48 snow on	7	36	5	2	1	44
21	mon		siurus on merid 0 49 ruin	7	36	5	1	2	44
22	tues		Embargo 1806	7	36	5	1	3	42
23	wed		Emp Alex born 1777. Wash res.	7	36	5		4	41
24	thur		twilight ends 6 20 [1723	7	36	5		5	40
25	frid		Newton born 1642 cold and	7	36	5		6	37
26	satur		bat of Trenton 1776 clear	7	35	5	1	0	5
27	p		saturn south 2 53 morn	7	35	5	2	6	32
28	mon		on merid 9 20 eve ends	7	35	5	2	7	37
29	tues		siurus on merid 0 18 morn the	7	34	5	3	8	44
30	wed		☉ decl 23 11 south year	7	34	5	3	9	55
31	thur		aldebaran on merid 9 43 eve	7	33	5	3	11	3

Planets and their relations.

☿ Sun. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ⊕ Earth. ♀ Mars. ☾ Ceres.
 ♄ Callas. ♄ Juno. ♀ Vesta. ♃ Jupiter. ♄ Saturn. ♃ Uranus.
 ♀ or ☾ Moon. Also, ☿ ascending node. ☿ descending node.
 ☿ Conjunction. ☐ Quadrature. ♀ Opposition.

Times of apogee, perigee, lunar nodes & extremes of lunar declinations.

months	apogee	perigee	asc. node	des. node	☿ high	☿ low
Jan.	22 day	6 day	25 day	11 day	17	4 & 31
Feb.	18	4	21	7	13	28
Mar.	17	4	21	7	9	23
Apl.	14	2 & 30	17	3 & 30	7	22
May	12	26	14	28	5	12
June	9	21	10	24	3 & 30	17
July	6	19	7	21	27	14
Aug.	3 & 30	16	4 & 31	17	24	12
Sept.	27	13	27	13	20	7
Oct.	24	11	24	11	16	5
Nov.	20	8	20	7	14	1 & 28
Dec.	18	6 & 31	17	4 & 31	11	25

Masonic innovations.—GRAND CHECK, instituted in 1827 for the purpose of keeping "book masons" from lodges.

The applicant for admission is asked, "do you wish to enter?" A. "I do." Q. "What recommendation do you bring?" A. "Fidelity." Q. "Have you any signs?" A. "I have." He then steps a little forward with his right foot and throws out his open hand, the examiner at the same time throws the back of his open hand against it; they then whisper over the letters L-O-S, alternately, beginning with the applicant. He is told that this word is SOL reversed. No one can now enter a lodge without knowing "this pretty thing," and to obtain this very necessary knowledge, he must make application to the lodge of which he is a member, or where he can be "well vouched for"; and this has put many masons to serious inconvenience.

BUSINESS, BARGAINING OR TRADING DEGREE.

An honorary degree of very recent origin, has been introduced, which seems to be less exceptionable than many of the others, and in some respects may be considered praiseworthy.—The words EZEL, and "IS IT NOT BEYOND THEE?" are used in this degree. One of the signs is to put yourself in a position to shoot an arrow, and the novitiate has to swear twice. The curious reader is referred to the first book of Samuel, 20th chapter, for explanations.

When one mason sees another making a bad bargain, or taking "a glass too much," or any thing of the like nature, it becomes his duty to give the above sign, or the word "is it not beyond thee?" and the other is bound to obey by retracting.

N. B. I do not give the above from my own certain knowledge, but from information that may be relied on.

FREE MASONRY

The following are some of the penalties under which Masons bind themselves, or (with more propriety,) under which they blindly have thought themselves bound, to keep inviolate the secrets of the order.

The Entered Apprentices penalty—is, to have his throat cut across, his tongue taken out by the roots, and his body buried in the ocean.

Fellow Crafts Penalty.—To have his left breast torn open, his heart and vitals taken from thence and thrown over his left shoulder, and carried into the valley of Jehosephat, there to become a prey to the wild beasts of the field and the vultures of the air.

Master Masons Penalty.—To have his body severed in two in the midst, and divided to the north and the south, his bowels burnt to ashes in the centre, and the ashes scattered to the four winds of heaven.

Mark Masters Penalty.—To have his right ear smote off, that he may be forever unable to hear the word; and his right hand chopped off as an imposter.

Past Masters Penalty.—To have his tongue split from tip to root, or cleave to the roof of his mouth, that he might forever hereafter be unable to speak the word.

Most Excellent Masters Penalty.—To have his breasts torn open, his heart and vitals taken from thence and exposed to rot on the dung hill.

Royal Arch Masons Penalty.—To have his skull struck off, & his brains exposed to the scorching rays of a meridian sun.

Knight of the Red Cross' Penalty.—To have his house torn down, and the timber thereof set up, and be lianged thereon; and when the last trump shall blow, that he be forever excluded from the society of all true & courteous knights.

Knight Templars penalty.—To have his head struck off and placed on the highest spire in Christendom—he then drinks wine from a human skull and, says, may this libation appear as a witness against me both here and hereafter; and as the sins of the whole world were laid upon the head of the Saviour, so may all the sins committed by the person whose skull this was, be heaped upon my head in addition to my own, should I ever knowing or wilfully violate any obligation that I have heretofore taken, take at this time, or shall at any future period take, in relation to any degree of Masonry or of

ter of Knighthood—to die the death of a traitor, by having a spear or other sharp instrument thrust in my left side.

Illustrious Knight of the Cross' Penalty.—For the violation of the least matter or particle of any of the here taken obligations, he is to be made the silent and mute subject of the displeasure of the illustrious order, and have their power and wrath turned on his own head, and to his dishonour and DESTRUCTION; which like the nail of Jael, may be the sure end of an unworthy wretch; by piercing his temples with a true sense of his ingratitude; and for a breach of silence in case of such an unhappy event, that he will die the infamous death of a traitor, by having a spear or other sharp weapon, thrust into his left side, bearing testimony even in death of the power of the mark of the Holy and Illustrious Cross, before I. H. S. our three Illustrious Counsellors in Heaven.

Extracts from Masonic Oaths as divulged by the Le Roy Convention, Feb. 19th 1828.

From the Royal Arch Masons Oath.—Furthermore do I promise and swear that I will aid and assist a companion Royal Arch Mason wherever I shall see him engaged in any difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether he be RIGHT or WRONG.* Further more do I promise and swear, that a companion Royal Arch Masons secrets, given me in charge as such, and I knowing him to be such, shall remain as secure in my breast as in his own, Murder and Treason not excepted. Furthermore do I promise and swear that I will vote for a companion Royal Arch Mason before any other person of equal qualifications.

From the Knight of the Red Cross' Oath.—You further swear that should you ever know a companion violate any essential part of this obligation, you will use your most decided endeavours, by the blessing of God, to bring such person to the strictest and most condign punishment agreeably to the rules and usages of our ancient fraternity, and this by pointing him out to the world as an unworthy and vicious vagabond, by opposing his interest, by deranging his business, by transferring his character after him wherever he goes, by expo-

*This clause of the oath, as I received it, was still more exceptionable: being in the following words, viz. "Furthermore do I promise and swear, that I will protect a companion Royal Arch Mason from danger, if in my power, IN ALL CASES WHATEVER, WHETHER RIGHT OR WRONG."

sing him to the contempt of the whole fraternity and the world, during his whole natural life.

From the second Obligation.—I swear to advance my brothers best interest, by always supporting his military fame and political preferment in opposition to another. I swear to look on his enemies as my enemies, and his friends as my friends, and to stand forth to meet one tender kindness or vengeance accordingly. I swear never to see calmly, or without earnest desires and decided measures to prevent the ill treatment, slander or defamation of any brother Knight, nor ever to view danger or the least shadow of injury about to fall on his head, without well and truly informing him thereof; and if in my power to prevent it, never to fail by sword or council, to defend his welfare and good name. I swear to keep secret my brothers secrets, both when delivered to me as such, and when the nature of the information as such as to require secrecy for his welfare.

MIS OWN ADVENTURES IN MASONRY.

In 1812 or 13, Preston on Masonry happened to fall into my hands; I read it with a good deal of attention, and closed it with the impression that Masonry was a scientific institution, had peculiar methods of teaching the sciences, especially Geometry and Astronomy, that could not be known to the world at large; & that these methods were far superior to any that were known without the pale of the order. Being an ardent admirer of the Mathematics, I immediately became desirous of uniting myself to an institution where I thought my propensity for such studies would be gratified, and I suggested my wishes and opinions to an intimate friend, (Higgins) who had advanced far in masonry, and was, what is technically termed, a bright mason, that is, he had the obligations and lectures at his tongue's end, and was frequently visited by his less enlightened brethren for instruction in those sublime mysteries which Morgan has revealed to the world in his *Illustrations of Masonry*; the MATHURONS in particular he taught with peculiar masonic grace, and insisted there was much sublime mystery wrapped up in that word, that it was too sacred to be pronounced on trivial occasions, or in any other way than that which is taught in lodges. He told me I had formed a correct idea of masonry, that it was truly a scientific institution and peculiarly adapted to suit mathematicians; that the method practised in lodges of teaching those sciences was what I would be pleased with; in short I was soon induced to make application. I paid my fee and was led so far into the sublime mysteries of masonry the first night, as to be able to converse masonically with brother ROSE and brother JACKIN, and pronounce in

true masonic form, a-o-a-z, stan-o-lure and a-a-o-n-t-o; I was taught to give the real grips and the pass grips, and to say "I greet you brother Boaz" and "I greet you brother Jachin," most admirably, amid the half-suppressed titter of my enlightened brethren. I recollect that when receiving my first obligation, and had gone as far as the penalty, repeating a few words at a time after the worshipful master, I hesitated and felt a desire to retract, but before I gave utterance to my wishes, I was told by the worshipful to proceed; he at the same time drawing his little mallet (masonically a gavel) across my throat, and repeating for me to repeat after him the following words of the penalty, viz. "to have my throat cut across and my tongue taken out by the roots;" I then thought of my awkward and very humiliating situation, blind, and half naked, with a halter about my neck, surrounded by none but zealous brothers, anxious to gain the fee as an accession to their charity fund and a noodle to their grip; I thought these things, especially the halter, meant something, and prudence whispered in my ear, "proceed without a murmur." At high twelve, masonically, but more truly at low twelve, for it was near midnight, the craft were called from labour to refreshment; a plenty of good liquor was introduced and each charged and drunk by word and sign: much hilarity resounded round the board, bacchanalian songs were introduced, and tipping taught in due masonic form:

The ceremonies of the evening being over, I must confess that I felt chagrined and much disappointed; but unwearied pains were taken by the brethren to give me an exalted opinion of masonry, and to convince me that its beauties would gradually unfold to my view as I advanced, that I must brighten myself in the lectures, by calling on bright brothers who would always be at ready to give instructions as I was to receive it, that I would see much to please me in the sublime degree of master mason, and when I took the higher degrees, should be delighted beyond measure, as they were the dome of sublimity and grandeur. I was told that all the first characters in the country were masons, and were not ashamed to own that they had passed through these ceremonies; in short I began to think that there must be something in masonry worth searching for, and with this impression I soon took the third degree. I here experienced the same disappointment, and the same deceptive means were used to induce me to advance.

About this time my friend Higgins put an old English copy of Jachin and Boaz into my hands, which was the first I had ever seen, he told me to study it attentively, but to let no person see it, that it would serve to brighten me in the lectures, that the only alterations to be made of any consequence, were to use Boaz for Jachin and vice versa, that the author was executed in England agreeably to the penalties he had violated; and that after the book made its appearance, it was found necessary to use Boaz for Jachin, and Jachin for Boaz, to keep book masons from entering lodges, that the same alterations were afterwards made in America and have continued since to be true masonry; the tevery wretch who should do as the author of this book had done would sooner or later share the same fate. I thought it was no more than he had reason to expect, and that his punishment was right and just; since that, I have frequently heard masons say that he was executed, and that vengeance would sooner or later overtake every traitor; indeed I was long ago confirmed in the belief that every mason would be dealt with in that way, who should prove unfaithful.

I took the degree of Royal Arch in 1821, through the importunities of some esteemed friends. I have long known the deceptions practiced by masons to gain members; I have long been aware that, though supported by enormous pretensions, it had no intrinsic merit whatever; but I reasoned so far. I did not look deep enough into its nature to see as I since have, that its principles sanction the most heinous crimes against God and man. I was mentally hoodwinked and cabletowed, I dare not utter my sentiments against it—I thought it almost sacrilegious to conceive them. I was spellbound

by its barbarous oaths. But the outrage against Morgan, partly under my own eye, has caused me to reason closely on the subject; indeed this outrage has taught masons as well as others to examine the principles of the order, and I doubt know that any thing short of the sacrifice of a fellow being could have broken the charm and severed the chains which masonry had so closely riveted to her votaries.

To know that the murder of Morgan was in strict accordance with the principles of masonry, one need go no farther than the first degree—the penalty of its obligation is death in the most horrid shape, but as the candidate advances in this series of mummeries, the cable tow is put stronger and stronger about him, until he at last becomes so closely bound to a brother that he is obligated to protect him in all cases whatever whether right or wrong.

Masons are in a state of the most absolute slavery to masonry, and to each other; their mouths are hermetically sealed against speaking of the institution but in terms of praise. The order thus far has been kept together by fear and terror—but the death of Morgan has aroused a degree of moral courage in the better part of its members which must produce the most happy results. Renunciations are becoming more and more frequent—their confidence in each other's fidelity is shaken—they have leaky vessels without number—they know not whom to trust. These things surely are presages of its speedy downfall; an event that we ought to hope for, as for the preservation of our country's liberty and the RIGHTS OF MAN.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE NO. 1.—A poor blind candidate on his left knee neither naked nor clothed, barefoot nor shod, with a rope round his neck, receiving his Obligation; wherein he swears to keep inviolate the secrets of Masonry, and binds himself under the horrid penalty of having his throat cut across, his tongue taken out by the roots, and his body buried in the ocean, should he wilfully disclose them.

No. 2.—Morgan writing the "Illustrations of Masonry," in which the childish mummeries, obscene ceremonies, and pernicious principles of that order, are fairly delineated; and for the writing of which, he was kidnapped from his wife and children, and probably murdered by masons, in accordance with the penalties he had blindly bound himself under.

No. 3.—Morgan taken from Batavia, by a mob of Masons, and confined in Canandaigua jail, under false pretences, preparatory to his removal to Fort Niagara.

No. 4.—Morgan dragged from Canandaigua jail, by a band of Masonic conspirators, and forced into a carriage, amid his cries of MURDER.

No. 5.—The carriage passes an Inn near Rochester, on its way Westward, a distinguished officer of the order, who took an active part in the conspiracy, enquires at the Inn, what direction the carriage took that contained the poor defenceless victim of Masonic vengeance.

No. 6.—Same carriage, closed, passing turnpike gate, on its way to Lewiston, and containing some dignitaries of the Holy order of Freemasonry, with Morgan, gate keeper receives toll.

No. 7.—Same carriage at Lewiston at midnight, from which

Morgan is led bound and blindfolded to another carriage, put in charge of a new hand (in part) of masonic assassins, and taken to the Grave Yard near Fort Niagara. A certain noted county officer whose pistols were used on the occasion, carrying a jug to the carriage with Morgan.

No. 8.—Morgan taken from the carriage at the Grave Yard, pinioned and hoodwinked by two masons of high standing in the order, one of which held a distinguished county office, and led to the ferry-house, near fort Niagara, while the third ran ahead to call up the ferry-man.

No. 9.—The ferry-man called from his bed by a High Priest of the order, and an ex-legislator of the state! by whom he was told that they had got the perjured wretch who had been disclosing their secrets, that he was bound, hoodwinked and under guard, and that they intended to take him over the river, to deliver him up to the Canadian masons, for them to dispose of him as they thought proper.

No. 10.—Morgan bound and hoodwinked, in the boat on the Canadian shore, in charge of two masons, one of whom had a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot him whenever he attempted to speak—four other conspirators present, one of which, a member of Parliament of U. C. views closely, but does not speak to Morgan.

No. 11.—Morgan brought back to Fort Niagara, by the persons who took him over—the Canadian Masons not being ready to receive him, he is confined in the Magazine of that fortress, where he was kept six days, and frequently visited during that time by masons of high standing, and from various parts of the country, questioned very closely respecting his motive in divulging Masonry where the Manuscripts on the upper degrees were, &c. He was told that he was to be executed, upon which he begged very feelingly for a Bible, and to see his wife and children, which requests were denied him!—The Magazine had been prepared for his reception, a few days previous by request of two masons from a neighboring chapter, who visited the Fort for the express purpose, and who acted as Pioneers in this atrocious outrage.

No. 12.—A Negro woman, passing the Magazine, on her way to the river, hears the cries of murder, uttered by Morgan, and stops several times to listen. On her inquiring of one of the brotherhood who had charge of him, "what noise that was," was told it was hobgoblins that infested the Fort in the keeper's absence, and much artifice was resorted to, to deceive her.

No. 13.—This represents the inside of the Magazine, Morgan sitting on some straw, several R. A. masons visit him twice in one night, question him, consult hours on his disposal—since which several of them have declared on oath to the contrary agreeable to an arrangement made so that effect and for reasons which are mentioned in page 45.

A statement of Facts relative to the confinement of William Morgan in Fort Niagara, and such other parts of that conspiracy as fell within the knowledge of the writer.

In presenting the following statement of facts, I beg leave to observe that I have no other excuse to make for the part I took in this foul transaction, than that I was a Royal Arch Mason, and did at that time consider my masonic obligations binding upon my conscience; and now, since these obligations are before the public, I am willing to abide by their decision, how much I was actuated by principle and how much by fear; one thing however is certain, that although nothing could have been more repugnant to my natural feelings, yet a sense of duty and the horrid consequences of refusal, outweighed every other consideration.

In justice to those who took a part in this transaction, I would observe, that as far as I am acquainted with them I feel myself warranted in saying, that they were urged to those excesses by a strong sense of duty they blindly thought themselves bound, by the most horrid penalties to perform: and it is to be hoped that the world will be charitable to them by commiserating their misfortunes and extenuating their faults, should they renounce this iniquitous combination and honestly and fearlessly disclose the parts they acted in this conspiracy, and the causes which urged them to it; but, should they still persist in their obstinate silence, they must not expect that lenity which they otherwise might be entitled to from an indulgent public.

It is to be hoped that an institution whose very principles lead directly to such horrid outrages and which is entirely made up of dissimulation and fraud, will be completely suppressed in this country and throughout the world, and that a barrier be instituted to prevent it from ever again polluting the earth with its insidious influence. But the public must not expect to accomplish this desirable object without unwearied pains and incessant vigilance; their task is but just commencing, and should they lack in circumspection or perseverance the monster will yet flourish with more power, & commit greater enormities than ever.

Fort Niagara is situated on the point of land formed by the junction of the Niagara River with Lake Ontario; when it was evacuated by the United States troops in May 1826, it was put in charge of the writer of this article, who kept charge of it until about the 1st of August following, when he was relieved from the same by the present incumbent, formerly a Lieut. in the army; he was appointed Light House keeper and agent in the quarter master department for that port. His family together with that of the writer were the only inhabitants whatever on this side of the river within a mile of the Fort; the residence of the writer was within a few rods of the fort and close

by the river's bank, where he kept a tavern and Ferry; and he had either resided there or within the Fort with the exception of a few months, from August 1815 to October 1827.

STATEMENT OF FACTS, &c.

On or about the 11th September, 1826, two masons called on me and stated that they had some very important business with me, and asked for a private room: I conducted them to one, when one of them observed that their business with me was of the utmost importance, and asked if I was a friend to masonry, the other then observed that there was no danger in making known their business to me, as I had the confidence of and was much respected by the masons. I observed that I was a friend to the institution, or ought to be, that I had belonged to the order a good many years, and had always been well received and used by them. They then observed, that a wretch by the name of Morgan of Batavia, had been writing the secrets of masonry, that the book must not be suffered to appear, as such an event would ruin the institution—that the masons were determined to suppress it at all hazards—that Morgan must be put where he could be of no more injury to masonry—and that their business was to find a secure place to confine him in for a few days until he could be sent over the river and delivered to the Canadian masons for them to send him further on, or otherwise dispose of him as they thought proper; that they could think of no better place for the purpose than Fort Niagara, and asked my opinion; I answered that I thought the Fort would be as safe a place as they could fix upon for that purpose, and also, in answer to their further enquiries, that there were rooms where he could be kept perfectly secure, and that the keeper of the Fort was a mason, and consequently would aid and assist in the business. We then called on another mason before whom the same conversation took place as at my house; he expressed a perfect willingness to render every assistance in his power, and made the offer of any building under his charge for the purpose, and when the Magazine was fixed upon as the most suitable, he promised to have it put in readiness for the reception of the prisoner, by having the fixed ammunition and other public property taken out, and put in the store house near by, as it was understood the prisoner might be there in two or three nights. I then observed to one of them that I thought the wiser way would be to let the book appear and laugh it down, that Morgan undoubtedly had friends, who would, probably, raise a disturbance, which would result in a greater injury to masonry than the book could effect; that some trivial altercation could be made in the manner of working, as was done when Jachin and Boaz appeared, which would as effectually prevent book masons from entering lodg-

es as if no disclosure had been made; he said my advice might be very good, but it was too late to take it, as Morgan was probably already in the hands of the masons, and on his way west.

These two masons first mentioned, now took their leave, and the other informed me the next day that he had put the building in order for the reception of the prisoner, but as I afterwards learnt, left carelessly, a part of the fixed ammunition and other public property behind. On this or the following day, a mason observed to me that he had two keys that fitted the Magazine and that I had better take one of them, urging as a reason that as he was in the employ of Government it would not do for him to see Morgan, and then he would be able to testify, if called on the subject, "THAT HE NEVER SAW HIM." About this time, or a few days after, I observed to him that I thought we had got into a bad scrape; he answered that there was nothing to fear, for it had been so ingeniously contrived, that every one was implicated that knew any thing about it, & even if a discovery should be made, the punishment would be but trifling, as the crime could be made nothing more than false imprisonment; besides continued he, we should be considered sufferers in a righteous cause, and for his own part he should want no better fortune than what the masons would make up for him, if he got into difficulty by this means; we both agreed upon this point however, that as we had been called upon to act our part in this affair, it would not do to refuse, as such a course of conduct might cause our fidelity to the order to be suspected by the brethren, and thus our liberties and perhaps our lives might be hazarded.

Nothing further of moment transpired, to my present recollection, until the night between the 13th and 14th Sept. 1826, when I was called from my bed about midnight as near as I could judge, by a mason of high standing, who had been a member of ——— and a high priest of the order; I hurried to the door but partly dressed, where he met me, and in a low voice but with great earnestness and in a hurried tone, said, "Giddins, we have got the d—d perjured rascal who has been exposing our secrets; he is here, BOUND HOODWINKED and UNDER GUARD. Put on your clothes as soon as possible and take us over the river, we are going to deliver him over to the Canadian masons, for them to send him to Lower Canada, or otherwise dispose of him as they think proper." I was upon the point of going back to finish dressing myself, when another mason, who held a high office in the county, asked for some water to give the poor wretch, as he expressed himself, as he (meaning Morgan) was almost famished. After I had put on my clothes, I observed to my wife that I was going over the river with some masons to borrow jewels for next day's installation.

This satisfied her enquiries, and I went out; near the door were four men, one of which, (and who as I afterwards learnt was Morgan,) was blindfolded with a white bandkerchief, his arms were tied behind him with a cord, and his hat was hauled down over his forehead; two men led him to the ferry boat, one taking hold of each arm near the shoulder as though he was too weak to walk alone. As I afterwards discovered, he appeared to be a man about 50 years of age, a little bald on the top of his head, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high; he spoke deliberately, had a correct pronunciation, and from what little I heard him converse, concluded that he was possessed of a handsome address, and had a good share of common sense, and was well acquainted with mankind.

During our passage over the river but few words were spoken, and they in a low tone. We landed some distance from any dwelling and nearly opposite the Fort. The night was very light and in every respect pleasant. Two of the company went up into the town, telling us that they were going to see the masons to ascertain if they were ready to receive Morgan; they requested us to keep by the boat, until their return, and if we saw any one approach to shove from the shore immediately, unless the signal agreed upon, which was a whistle, should be given. They were gone probably two hours, during which time Morgan kept his seat. A man sat in front of him with a pistol in his hand ready to shoot him if he made any resistance, and this pistol belonged to one who held a high office in the county. Morgan attempted to put his hand in his vest pocket, but the cord with which his arms were tied prevented him from doing so, and he said to me, "my friend, have the goodness to put your hand into my vest pocket and take out a quid of tobacco." I put my hand into his pocket agreeably to his request, and found a small piece of tobacco and a small pocket knife, I gave him the tobacco and returned the knife, which was however afterwards taken from him. Soon after this Morgan in a faint voice said, "Gentlemen, I am your prisoner and I know that I am completely in your power, shew your magnanimity by using me kindly," or words to that effect; he was immediately interrupted by the person who sat in front of him, who said as he presented a pistol to his breast, "silence, you d--d rascal or I will shoot you in a moment, no more of your preaching!"--- After this Morgan requested one of us to loosen the bandage a little as it pained his eyes most intolerably; the same person above referred to put his hand under the bandage and exclaimed "it dont hurt you, it is not tight, silence!" Again after this, Morgan made another attempt to speak, but before he could articulate a single phrase, this man bore the pistol against his

breast apparently with some force, and said to him, "do you feel that?" "I do," said Morgan, "well," resumed this man, "if you attempt to speak another word you are a dead man!"—Morgan was then silent, after uttering a groan which was enough to pierce the hearts of any but conspirators.

The rest of our company now returned accompanied by two other men, one of which held a high office in the province of Upper Canada, and was also a high mason; the company now held much conversation together in a low tone, but I was not anxious to hear it. I however subsequently learnt by one of them that it was respecting Morgan's being brought over again when the masons on that side were ready to receive him, but that they were not yet ready, and they therefore must take him back.

The boat now returned to the Fort, with the same individuals it took from thence. Morgan was locked into the magazine; the inside door was fastened with a board, the outside door was locked, the Key given to me with a request to take charge of him for a few days, until the Canadian masons should get ready to receive him. I was requested to give him a plenty of Whiskey, that if it killed him so much the better, that he was almost exhausted and could make but little resistance, or but little noise. It was now nearly or quite daylight, the company went away and I went to bed.

An ex-high priest of the order called on me the next day, and enquired how it was with my prisoner; I answered that I had not been to see him, nor had I heard him. He then enquired if I intended to go to the installation. I answered that I believed I should not, or could not go. He then urged me very strongly and repeatedly to go, when I found the only way to avoid his importunities, was to say that I did not think it would be prudent for the Fort to be left as things were situated, as the Keeper was going, and no one would be left to have charge. This had the desired effect, and I remained behind, not that I had any anxiety for the safe keeping of Morgan, or that I thought he could get out of his prison, but that I never had a taste for such meetings, and did not wish to go. About 10 o'clock A. M. of the 14, the Steam Boat left the wharf, taking on board all persons from the Fort but Miss Bell, a boarder at the keeper's house, the keeper's little daughter, about 11 or 12 years of age, and a yellow woman. At my house none were left but a hired man and woman, myself and children, and a person who lodged with me the night preceding, and who was a mason. Soon after the boat left the wharf, my lodger and myself, went to the Magazine to see if Morgan wanted any thing to eat or drink, and we did not forget to take the pistol with us; we opened

the outside door and were upon the point of unfastening the other when Morgan spoke from within in the following manner as near as I can recollect, "Gentlemen, you had better not open this door, I have got a barricade here that will astonish you, I think there are but two of you, and as I am situated, can master you both; I am determined not to be bled to death by that Doctor, but here I will starve rather than fall into his hands." We told him that we came to see if he was in want of any thing, not to hurt him, but if he made any resistance he would fare the worse. One of us then said to the other in a loud voice, for him to hear, "here give me the pistol." Morgan on hearing this began to cry murder, and we thought it prudent not to go in. I advised my lodger to hurry to Lewiston with all possible speed, and inform the masons that Morgan was very noisy, and that they must send down some one to silence him.

It was not long before one came down from Lewiston, a distance of 7 miles, for that purpose; he however did not succeed, for on going to the Magazine, Morgan was pounding, and making much noise; he spoke to him after opening the outside door, and told him to be silent, or he would blow his brains out, he having the same pistol as before spoken of. We then began to unfasten the inside door, when Morgan spoke in the following manner, "Gentlemen, I advise you not to come in here, I am prepared to defend myself, and am determined to starve in this prison, rather than be bled to death by you, Doctor." He had frequently previous to this, spoken to this man, and always called him Doctor, although he was not. Morgan then made a good deal of noise, and continued crying murder. He was threatened in severe terms, if he did not stop his noise, but all did no good, he continued crying murder, and we came away without entering the body of the building.

This man then hurried to Lewiston with all possible speed, and sent down two others for the same purpose. Before these arrived, and soon after this man's departure for Lewiston, I was standing at my bar-room door listening with a good deal of anxiety to the cries of murder, and other noise made by Morgan; the yellow woman before spoken of, with the keeper's little daughter, made her appearance at the front gate of the Fort, as she was coming to the river for a pail of water. On hearing the noise in the magazine, she stopped to listen several times, and when she passed by me at my door, she enquired what noise that was. I observed that I heard no uncommon noise—"I hear something away that way," said she, (pointing towards the Magazine) "that sounds like some one crying MURDER, OR MORTAR, OR WATER, and a great pounding," the little girl said she heard it too. I tried my best to persuade her

that she was mistaken, or that if she really did hear a noise, it must have been the ghosts and witches that always infest the Fort, and take many liberties when the keeper is away, and that she probably would hear them in the Mess-House also, as that was the place where they generally held their gambols.—The black woman seemed to be still incredulous, and I was determined to deceive her. She passed on, got her water, and on her return stopped at my kitchen with my hired girl, and I took this opportunity to deceive her, if possible. I went immediately to the top of the mess-house, unperceived by her, and on her coming near by, I made a noise resembling that which Morgan made. She perceived me, but I am unable to say whether this artifice had the desired effect or not; but this is certain, that I received a great deal of praise for my crafty invention, as my brethren called it, as a different course, they observed, might have led to very serious consequences. This artifice however, has given me much uneasiness.

It was now, perhaps, 2 or 3 p. m. and the second express arrived from Lewiston, to stop the noise. It consisted of two men who were strangers to me: they took the following method to convince me that they were actually sent to silence Morgan. They produced a rude kind of pencil drawing, which, they said, they received from one of the company there in the morning, it contained a part of the interior of the Fort, the magazine, and a line which I thought was meant to represent our travel over the river and back that morning; I believe that his name was written on it. This drawing together with the knowledge they proved to have of the whole affair, convinced me, and I went with them to the magazine. Morgan, by this time had quit crying murder, but seemed busily engaged pounding.

One of these men observed to me, that Morgan would make no more noise after he got hold of him, he would warrant me; for, said he, "he fears me as he does the devil, he knows me of old, we are well acquainted." He then observed that he was a farmer, and resided near Canandaigua, that when he first heard of this affair he was ploughing in the field, but immediately left his work by request, and telling his wife that he was going away to be absent perhaps a week, had not since seen her.

On going to the magazine, I opened the outside door. This man went into the body of the building, but I did not. On entering, it being somewhat dark, he said, "Morgan, where are you? give me your hand. What do you mean by making all this noise? Will you be silent hereafter?" "I will," was the reply. I now came away with the other man, and left him in the magazine. The other person, after taking some victuals at

my house, returned to Lewiston; and after some time, the other came down from the magazine and took some victuals, but returned soon after.

About sun-set, the Steam Boat returned from Lewiston with the people on board who belonged to the Fort; there came also to my house about the same time, twenty or thirty perhaps, who had been to installation. I was acquainted with some of them, but the greater part were strangers. I was very busy in the house, and did not take much notice, but many of them I believe, went into the Fort. They all went away very soon, except ten or twelve who took supper at my house. About 11 o'clock these last went away also, excepting six, one of which was a m^{**}.G^{**}. one was a C^{**}. and had been a member in a responsible office, and one was a p^{***}-m^{*****}: again, one of them was a High Priest of a chapter, and another of them had held the same office; two of them were masters of Lodges, and they were all as respectable citizens as could be found, perhaps in the county. One of them as I am informed is a zealous professor of religion. I mention this to shew what kind of standing some of the individuals had who took a conspicuous part in the conspiracy, and the astonishing effect masonic principles have upon the conduct of its votaries.

These six men, together with myself, now went out doors, and commenced a long consultation about Morgan. We all agreed that he ought to be executed---that he had forfeited his life---that according to the laws of the institution he must die, and that we, as masons, were bound to execute him---much more was said upon this subject that I cannot recollect, when we all went up to the Magazine, and all but one or two, went into the building. We found Morgan sitting on some straw, which had been put there for the express purpose. His bandage was off, and he had also got the cords off that bound his arms; his coat and shoes were also off; but the bandage was immediately put on again, and before we left the building the cord was again put round his arms to confine them behind him, and many plans proposed to put it on securely. It was also proposed to tie him down to the floor. I now discovered a plank broken from the floor, and concluded that Morgan must have done it, as it was not done when I gave up charge of the building.

A long talk now took place between Morgan and his visitors; he had piled all the ammunition boxes by the door, and this was undoubtedly the barricade he alluded to in the morning; powder was also scattered over the floor, and Morgan hearing it quash under their feet, said, "be careful Genne

men, I advise you to be careful, there appears to be powder on the floor, you may blow yourselves up."

Morgan observed that he piled the boxes up, for the purpose of climbing to the window upon them---that while at the west window he saw a part of a building through the crack, and a black woman coming towards him---that he cried murder for the purpose of making her hear him, but had concluded she did not hear him. One of the company spoke to him as follows. "Wretch," said he, "how dare you undertake to break down the barriers of morality?---don't you know you have forfeited your life? and that it becomes our duty to inflict some of the penalties you bound yourself under in so solemn manner? Prepare yourself," continued he, 'make your peace with your God, for you have but a few moments to live'. On being asked what death he would choose, he answered "the death of a soldier, shoot me!" "But, continued he, gentlemen, if you take my life, you know not what an injury you will do masonry, but if you give me my liberty my book will do but little harm." At other times they told him that if he would keep still and make no more noise or resistance, that he should not be hurt; that he had nothing to fear; that they would send him to some other country and establish him in business. On being asked what country he would choose to be sent to, he replied, England.---He was then enquired of where the manuscripts on the upper degrees were. He answered that some of them were in the possession of his wife, and some in Miller's possession. Some one then enquired where Miller kept his papers; Morgan answered, that he did not know for a certainty, but presumed that some of them were under the oven, in a hole where he kept many papers. On being asked where the Royal Arch Mason's Obligation was, he hesitated, but finally said it was in possession of his wife. This was an article they seemed uncommonly anxious to get hold of, and they threatened him with much severity if he deceived them.

Much more was said which has escaped my recollection, when we came out and fastened the inside door securely. The board which had been before used for that purpose being thought too long, a piece was sawed off the end, by a high priest of the order. We now all went out on the plain near the Grave-yard, 40 or 50 rods from the Fort, and consulted a long time on the disposal of Morgan. We all agreed as before, that he ought to be executed, and that it was our duty as masons, to inflict the punishment, or cause it to be done; but still it was an act that seemed repugnant to the natural feelings of a part of us, and much controversy ensued upon the subject. Some urged the necessity of doing the deed immediately, by taking him in a

boat, and sinking him with a stone. Some were for drawing lots for three to do the deed and the others be off, and some were for sending east for instructions.

After much more conversation on the subject, it was finally proposed by one of the number, [an Honourable in high standing,] that we would all go together & do our duty without delay, by taking Morgan into the river & sinking him with a stone; *and we did all consent to the same, and move some distance towards the Fort for that purpose!*—on perceiving one hang behind, one of the company said to him, “what is the matter, why dont you come on?” He answered, (coming up with the others at the same time,) “*Gentlemen, if you insist I must go with you, I am bound to do so, but if possible excuse me, it is late; I am in a hurry; I cannot sanction the deed.*” This gave another of the company courage to make a similar excuse, and the thing was abandoned for that time.

The company now went into the Fort to tell Morgan that he must remain where he was until information could be sent to the Grand Lodge at Jerusalem,* and their answer returned how to dispose of him. We found that Morgan had got off his cord and his bandage again, and was sitting on some straw in one corner of the building. He was blinded again as soon as we got in, and was told that he must remain there until instructions arrived from the east how to dispose of him, and if he persisted in making a noise he should be put to immediate death. Morgan promised obedience, and we left him, fastened the door as before; the key was handed to me with directions to take charge of him for a few days until instructions were received what to do with him. It was now nearly or quite daylight, this company went away and I to my bed.

Upon reflection I think some water was given to Morgan early in the evening of the 14th, but, I will not be positive.

Sometime during the 15th, I took half a loaf of bread, in which I had put a piece of butter, a pint decanter of whiskey, and a half gallon pitcher of water to the Magazine; I climbed up to the east window, and sat these articles in on the recess, telling Morgan there was something for him to eat and drink. Two men went with me to the building, but according to the best of my recollection we did not go in.

On the evening of the 15th two persons besides myself went to the Magazine; I unlocked the door, but did not to my recollection go into the building. The other two went in and conversed

*The meaning of this masonic expression may be traced to the first section of the entered apprentices lecture.

with the prisoner. I heard but a part of what was said; on enquiry being made if the prisoner stood in need of any thing, he answered "that he had enough bread and butter to eat, but that he suffered very much for some drink, that some one had set a pitcher and decanter and some bread and butter by that window for him, but on climbing up to get it, he had accidentally broken the decanter and spilled the pitcher of water, but had a plenty of bread and butter." Some water I believe was now brought to him—he further observed that he thought by climbing up the frame in the center of the building he could see to read, and begged for a bible. He was told that he should have one, but it was thought upon reflection that it might lead to a discovery, and no bible was furnished him—he then begged in the most feeling terms to see his wife and children a few minutes—he was assured that he should see them in two or three days, and this seemed to give him much consolation. Nothing however could have been further from their intentions than the fulfilment of this promise.

Soon after leaving the Magazine, we held a debate near my house respecting the disposal of Morgan. One was very strongly bent on executing him, and that it must be done without delay. Another said it would not do to set him at liberty, and he could PROVE FROM SCRIPTURE THAT HE OUGHT TO BE EXECUTED. A third said but little, being actuated perhaps by prudent motives; but I knew his heart, he was possessed of tender feelings, and was secretly desirous that Morgan should be set at liberty, but he knew the danger and smothered these feelings before they were uttered. During this debate a high priest observed that by putting a cord round his neck, arms, legs and body, and sinking him with a weight, there would be no danger of his ever being seen again, and that no traces of so vile a wretch ought to remain. I observed, (very unmasonically, and imprudently I must confess,) that it was my wish to have him released. This person then spoke in very passionate terms against it, which drew me off my guard, and I said with some warmth that I would go and set him at liberty. Upon hearing this he flew into a violent passion, and declared that if I made the attempt I would fare no better than he will. I answered that as they were determined on that man's destruction I wished to have no more to do with the affair. "We dont want you to have any thing more to do with it," he replied, I will take all the responsibility upon my own shoulders, I want none of your help, I should glory to be a martyr in so good a cause—set this wretch at liberty indeed! that is one of the last things I expected from you—how dare you express such sentiments in our presence?" Thus he went on raving like a mad man, threatening to fight me, and defying me to do my worst—tauntingly challenging me to report this affair to the neighbour-

ing justice as soon as I pleased. The other two men were nearly mute, but fearing that this dispute might lead to serious consequences, took great pains to appease us, and finally succeeded. We parted on terms apparently friendly.

I ought to have stated, that during the above mentioned contest, I gave up the key of the Magazine to my antagonist, and he immediately handed it to another mason, (*****) with a request or rather an order for him to take charge of the prisoner; this person complied, the more through fear perhaps, than any thing else, as I knew him to be strongly in favour of Morgan's release.

About the 16th, I will not be positive as to exact date, I was told by a mason of high degree that he had received a letter, stating that ***** had written to some of the western Lodges, directing that MORGAN'S PUBLICATION MUST BE SUPPRESSED COST WHAT IT WOULD, EVEN TO THE SHEDDING OF BLOOD. Indeed this subject was started many times in conversations on the Morgan affair during the months of September and October, and from what I could learn, am convinced that the masons of that neighbourhood acted or thought they acted, in this affair as directed, or at least recommended by their *, *, *, *.

On the 16th and 17th, the person to whom the key was given when I returned it, having charge of the Magazine, several times called on me for bread for his prisoner. He has since told me that he had much conversation with Morgan, but did not go into the body of the building, and did not distinctly see him as the room was dark.

Between the 15th and 17th inclusive, I had frequent conversations with many masons of the neighbourhood, who had all been made acquainted with Morgan's confinement.

About the 16th a man from Canada (*****) & myself held a conversation on the affair. I spoke strongly in favour of releasing the prisoner. "Good God," he replied, "what do you say—shall we set that d—d perjured rascal at liberty? No, never, God forbid—let him be taken to low water mark, and let the penalty of his first obligation be served upon him, or some other of his penalties, or take him out in a boat to the middle of the river and make him walk a plank—or cut his throat and sink him with a stone—there are ways enough to get rid of the wretch without all this trouble—let me only see him, bring him down to the shore any night and let me know where he is, I will do the job for him, I will warrant you—bring him over the river, tie him to a tree & I will find one to put a rifle ball through him, I will go up and see ***** on this business, it must not be neglected—he and I can arrange the business, I know." The above is but a small part of the observations of this zealot. This same mason observed to me, a few days after my return from York, in a low tone, and after looking around to see if any one was within hearing, "an

DINS, WE CAUGHT A BASS T'OTHER NIGHT." I felt satisfied that he alluded to the destruction of Morgan, and waved the conversation, as I was then desirous to know as little of the affair as possible. He called on me several times, during the spring of 1827, while a company of men were engaged raking the river for the body of Morgan, and evinced much anxiety and uneasiness about it, and told me he was afraid they would find the body, that they ought not to have put it so near the wharf—that if they had taken it over the bar it never could have been found, but that if they did find it, Canandaigua jail would not stand long—that he would be one to assist in pulling it down and liberating Cheesbro and Lawson—that they might clear themselves, and thus an end be put to further light on the subject, and the lives of many saved thereby. He also offered his services to go with others, any night and fish for the body, and if successful, to take it ten miles into the lake, where no traces would ever be found of it.

On the 15th 16th and 17th ***** made particular enquiry respecting the prisoner, expressed a great deal of fear, that the whole would be found out, that what was to be done ought to be done quickly. I incline to believe however from some expressions I heard him make, that he was in favour of his release, but dare not utter his sentiments. The first question he would generally ask on coming to the wharf would be, "Well, how is it with the prisoner, dont they intend to do something with him soon, I am really afraid it will all be found out."

I forgot to mention that on the 15th a mason who held a high office in the chapter, and who was a magistrate, being at the Fort, enquired how it was with the prisoner, if he continued to be noisy yet. On being told that he was not noisy now, but was still since yesterday, he replied on my suggesting the propriety of releasing him, that it was his wish also to have him released, and spoke very much in favour of it, and I am induced to believe that had I urged it, he would have gone with me and liberated him. But it was more than I should have dared to do, however strongly I might have been inclined.

It may not be improper in this place to observe that Morgan must have known where he was; for many of the boxes were marked "Fort Niagara," which he must have seen, and the appearance of the room, was such as to convince him it was a Magazine.

On the 17th about sun set, I went to York, Upper Canada, for the purpose of putting up the apparatus of the Light House in that place. It had been arranged by the masons that ***** should stop at my house during my absence, to be convenient to his charge, but this was to be kept a secret, and the pretence was to be that he stopped with me to tend my ferry and see to my business during my absence.

I returned on the 21st of the same month about sun set. On my passage homeward I enquired of ***** how it was with the prisoner, and whether he was yet in the Fort, I was answered. *No, I guess not, I guess you will be troubled with him no more—he has gone where he will write no more books I will warrant you!*" I felt satisfied from these observations that Morgan had been taken from the Fort, and I was not curious to enquire any further.

Soon after my return, (I think the same evening,) I was called on by a mason (*****) who with a great degree of earnestness observed, "Giddins, they have murdered THAT MAN." On my enquiring when it happened, he replied, that he believed it must have been done on the night of Tuesday the (19th,) for a number of men were seen after night near the Fort, and the next morning he and another mason (*****) went into the Magazine, and the prisoner was gone—that ***** was frequently seen there during my absence, and came over in a boat that evening (19th) late, which led him to believe that he was one of a number who sealed that man's doom. I cannot recollect his observations precisely, but they left this impression on my mind, that he had been given to understand from good authority, that Morgan had been thrown into the river.

On the morning of the 22d, I saw ***** I had been told by my family that he left my house on Wednesday (20th,) and he corroborated the fact. He took me aside, and with a good deal of earnestness and concern observed, "Giddins, poor Morgan has undoubtedly been destroyed, I will tell you what has happened since you left home, and then you can judge as well as I can.—On Tuesday afternoon ***** called on me for the key of the Magazine, and told me he had no further call for me there, but requested me to take one of the boats, round the point below the wharf back of the old cook house, about midnight, and wait there until I was relieved—but I, suspecting his designs, refused—he did not urge me any further, but went away. I was however very suspicious that they meant to destroy Morgan, that night, and before I went to bed I looked at the boats, and observed their position; I felt uneasy during the night and slept but little if any."

* It is susceptible of proof that this ***** was absent from my house the greater part of the night of the 19th, and when he went out, requested the family to leave the door unlocked, that he could return without disturbing them; but he did not return till near morning.—From this and other circumstances, I must believe that he witnessed the closing scene of that tragedy. The next morning (Wednesday) he told my family that he did not see that he could be of any further use there, and he then went away.

that when I got up in the morning the first thing I did was to examine the boats—that I found them in the same position, and concluded that they had not been used during the night—that I then went up to the Magazine and listened to the door, but hearing no noise, I called loud enough to be heard by any one within, but receiving no answer concluded that the prisoner had been taken out, and I came away. I had not however got many steps from the building before I met two men (***** & *****) coming towards me; I told them that I believed that they had murdered the prisoner, as there was no one in the Magazine. They then went into the Magazine with me and found no Morgan there. The above is this man's story as near as I can remember.

About this time ***** told me that he had removed or caused to have removed, a box which Morgan had used while in the Magazine, that it had been put out doors, that he hoped it would not be seen as it looked suspicious—that there was a broken plank in the floor that he was fearful would be taken notice of—that he had covered over the hole as well as he could, and rubbed up the wet, but the straw looked suspicious; he wished I would clear it out, as he was unwell with a sore throat. I promised to take the straw out and put the building in order. He begged of me to have every thing put as before. He told me that he had already brought back what ammunition he had taken out. I went into the building about this time, swept it and piled up the straw in one corner, but I did not feel inclined to take the straw out, as it might be seen, which would lead to suspicion.

An officer of Lewiston Lodge about this time came down to examine the Magazine; I was told that he examined it thoroughly, especially the walls, supposing that Morgan might have made some scratch, or left his name there, that he could find nothing which was likely to lead to suspicion of a man's having been confined there, and told ***** that he might rest contentedly.—The latter however expressed much uneasiness about the straw, and he being sick spoke to me very often to have it removed.—About the first of October, I went into the Magazine for the purpose of giving it a thorough cleaning. It was the custom to pack cartridges in tow and pieces of cartridge paper—that the greater part of the ammunition boxes contained more or less of this kind of packing. I therefore concluded to empty all the boxes and mix the packing with the straw, and then put back this mixture into the boxes again. I did so, and these boxes still contain this mixture of TOW, PAPER and STRAW, unless they have recently been emptied.

Sometime in November, there was a rumor among the masons, that ***** intended to turn Judas, that is, that he meant to divulge what he knew of the Morgan affair. The masons, especially those in and near Lockport, became very much alarmed, and

a number of them and myself met at the Fort to enquire into the truth of the report. We all of us expressed our opinion about ***** faithfulness. Some believed the report and some did not—some insisted that he was a traitor, and MUST BE DEALT WITH. **** in particular seemed mad with rage, and appeared ready to commit any atrocity. "By Heavens," said he, raising his hands and stamping on the floor, "If that man is a Judas he dies,—I will do the job for him—I want no help—I will do it alone—I will be responsible." And thus he continued raving and stamping until he worked himself into a passion little short of insanity—it was a scene I am unable to give a full description of. It was agreed that I should go for the person accused, that it might be ascertained if he was really guilty. He soon was brought before them, and they were satisfied, or at least said they were satisfied of his innocence.

Sometime in November, I had a conversation with a mason of high standing respecting my testimony, in case I should be called to testify on the Morgan affair. He observed that he supposed I knew that no person was obliged to criminate himself, and that if I testified that I had any knowledge of the affair, I should break a masonic oath by exposing my companions, and consequently criminate myself, and that I therefore would be justified in saying that I KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE AFFAIR.

During the winter I had frequent conversations with masons, on the same subject, all of whom used the same argument, and concluded by saying that they had agreed to testify, when called on, that THEY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE AFFAIR—that they thought themselves justified in doing so by the nature of their masonic oaths which they never could think of breaking. During one of the many visits I received from masons in the winter, one observed that he thought my masonic oaths were sufficient to teach me how to act if called on to testify; that he did not see how a mason could hesitate a moment. He then referred me to that clause of the Royal Arch Mason's obligation which binds them to rescue a companion whether RIGHT OR WRONG, and hoped, if I had any doubts that that would dispel them. I observed that I did not see how I could conscientiously testify so.

Several attempts have been made by masons to hire me to go away out of the country, that I could not appear to testify on this affair, and by men too of good standing in society. Soon after my return from York U. C., I was earnestly requested, by two masons **** and ***** to walk the beach, near the Fort and look for THE BODY. They said that they should do so, and they further observed that if I found it, I would as a good mason know what to do—that they knew of masons who would cut it in inch pieces. One of them also observed that he was afraid that the body would be found by one who was not a mason, and then the

3—I would be raised, but in order to prevent it, we must be vigilant and traverse the beach every morning.

A few days after my return from York, a mason of high degree observed to me, that a Sir Knight had called on him and demanded the PERJURED WRETCH—that he had come from the east with authority and for the express purpose of executing him, or to use his own words, to put the quietus upon him—that he showed him his dagger, and convinced him that he was authorized—but that he answered him, it was too late, that it was all over with now, and that he might return. Many other particulars ought to be added, but the above is the most interesting.

Having given in the above statement the most interesting particulars that fell within my knowledge, and which I still retain in remembrance, of the Morgan outrage, and which I sincerely believe to be a duty I owe to the public; I beg leave to observe, that nothing would give me greater pleasure, than to see each and every individual, any way concerned in this transaction, or who may have any knowledge of the same, come forward and honestly and fearlessly lay it open to the world, and explain the motives which urged them thereto. It is a duty they owe an injured public; and I hope and pray they may yet see fit to do so, not only for their own peace and quietness of conscience, but for the benefit of society at large. In so doing they would divest themselves of a very cumbrous load, that must be exceedingly tormenting, and which must otherwise accompany them to the grave. In so doing they would relieve me from the excessive pain of testifying to their injury; for I call God to witness that I have no enmity against them, and that I take no pleasure in their misfortunes; although they call me JUDAS and TRAITOR, and revile me every way that malignity can invent; yet I freely forgive them, and earnestly desire that they may yet see their errors, and do that which is right. In so doing they would merit the gratitude of every good heart, by opening to public view the causes which led to these outrages, and thus enable the civilized world to institute a barrier against a repetition of them.

There was a time when the public indignation was wholly aimed against these individuals, but it was a time when masonic principles were not known to the uninitiated, and the public were therefore not in possession of proper data for a correct conclusion. But now, since these principles are laid open to public view in all their native blackness, they will be enabled to place the blame where it belongs, not on the individuals, but on the institution, from the horrid and unnatural laws of which such atrocities naturally emanate.

The individuals concerned in this outrage ought to be viewed as St. Paul before his conversion. He persecuted the Christians, even unto death, in all good faith and conscience, and verily he

Heved he was doing God service. May they like him be speedily converted—see the error of their ways, and learn that confession is good for the soul, is or ought to be the fervent wish of every good man.

It is painful to reflect that some of the individuals referred to in this STATEMENT OF FACTS, have solemnly sworn before a court of justice that THEY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THE AFFAIR. But they were blinded by the force of masonic obligations, to justify themselves in perjury, and they ought now, while they have a chance, to come forward and explain to the world their motives for doing so, and all would then be right—the world would throw the mantle of charity over their frailties, and consider them not wilfully criminal, but deluded by false principles, and treat them accordingly. The punishment at the worst would be trifling, in comparison to that of carrying about with them a load of concealed guilt.

CAPT. WILLIAM MORGAN was born on the 7th day of August, 1774, in Culpepper county, Virginia. He was Captain in a Militia Regiment, at the battle of New Orleans, under Gen. Jackson—his commission was taken away by the Masons in the same trunk where many of his private letters and papers were deposited, and never returned.

MRS. MORGAN is daughter of the Rev. Joseph Pendleton, of Washington county Virginia. She has been married about seven years, and has two children living, a son and a daughter; the former about two years of age and the latter about four.

In Le Roy, a physician, formerly a sheriff of the county, declared at a public table—"That the book should be suppressed, if it cost every one of them their lives."

In Batavia, a person holding a respectable office, declared to another officer—"That Miller's office would not stand there long."

A Justice of the Peace in Le Roy said—"If he could catch Morgan on the bridge in the night he would find the bottom of that mill pond."

A Judge of the county Courts of Genesee said "That whatever Morgan's fate might have been, he deserved it—he had forfeited his life."

A Justice of the peace in Middlebury, a sober man said "What can you do? what can a rat do with a lion? who are your judges? who are your sheriffs? and who will be your men?"

INTEREST TABLE, at 7 per. Cent.

Principal.	1 WEEK.			1 MONTH.			3 MONTHS.			6 MONTHS.			1 YEAR.		
	d	c	m	d	c	m	d	c	m	d	c	m	d	c	m
Dollars	1			1			6			1	7		3	5	7
	2			3			1	2		3	6		7	0	14
	3			4			1	7		5	2		10	5	21
	4			5			2	3		7	0		14	0	28
	5			7			2	9		8	7		17	0	35
	10			1	3		5	8		17	5		35	0	70
	50			6	7		26	2		87	5	1	75	0	3
	100			13	5		53	3	1	75	0	3	50	0	7
	500			67	3	2	91	7	8	75	0	17	50	0	35
	1000			1	34	6	5	83	3	17	50	0	35	00	0

[L] The interest of 5 dollars for 1 week is 7 mills—For 1 month 2 cents and 9 mills—For 3 months 8 cents and 7 mills—For 6 months 17 cents, and for one year, 35 cents, &c.

P. S. The Mathematical communication of Mr. F. L. Riddell, containing solutions to the 1st 2d and 3d questions, and also two questions, without solutions came to hand too late to be made use of in the solutions or acknowledgements. Mathematicians are earnestly solicited to furnish ORIGINAL questions accompanied with their solutions, for next year's Almanac.

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Rochester, Monroe County N. Y. 12th June 1828.