

[Concluded from the 4th page.]

JAMES A. SHED.—Sworn.—Was at Fort in Sept. 1826; arrived on the 12th; had a conversation under an injunction of masonic secrecy, about a message to be delivered in Canada; was requested to assist in rowing the boat with another on the evening of the 12th; object of message was explained to him; a very high-handed measure was about to be entered into a measure, the parallel of which could not be found, perhaps, in the history of the world, except when King Stanislaus, the King of the Poles, was seized and carried away; the measure was, to seize a free citizen for publishing the secrets of masonry, and convey him out of the country, and carry him to Montreal or Quebec, and put him on board of a British vessel, if one could be found, whose Commodore was a mason, he engaged with great reluctance, but felt himself bound by the obligations of usury to do it. Two messengers had left a few moments before; they had given him (the witness) a letter to a mason in Canada; the letter was simply a letter of introduction, stating the bearer was a freemason. In the evening they crossed over to the village of Niagara, in Canada, to find the man; the witness went along; in Niagara they discovered a man in the street, whom they inquired for the man to whom the letter was directed; the person replied, that the person alluded to was not at home; and further said, I suppose I know your business; in a short time we shall have a meeting of the lodge in the house near by; it was not a regular meeting of the lodge, officers did not take their places; a Tyler was placed at the door; the project of taking and carrying away Morgan was introduced and discussed; they could not agree upon any plan; they were requested to co-operate with the masons on this side in carrying the plan into execution; the manner of taking him to Quebec was talked of; one proposed harsh and violent measures, alluded to the death of Morgan—a respectable gentleman opposed it; he would give money to transport Morgan, but to be necessary to the murder of a man was too revolting to his feelings; the council broke up without coming to any conclusion whatever.—They returned from the lodge, one of them spoke much about the atrocious act of Morgan in revealing the secrets; said he ought to be put to death because, by exposing the secrets of Masonry it might prove its ruin, and to destroy masonry would be a great injury to our country; said that the benefits of masonry were incalculable; it dried up the tears of widows, or words to that effect; that evening after returning to the Fort, they walked round the Fort; the question was asked where Morgan would be confined if brought; place not stated; next day witness was requested to assist in removing some powder from the magazine by the same person who first spoke to him about it; the powder he said was spoiling on account of the dampness of the room; the powder was removed into the adjoining building; a wooden one there were some cartridges and boxes; magazine appeared to be damp; nothing was said about preparing a place to confine Morgan.

most of the evening at mess-house, not at Giddins; heard Giddins testify; was not once mentioned by Giddins; believes he did step into Giddins' grocery; did not hear any conversation about Morgan; saw others about there than those who belonged to the Fort; has since ascertained some of them belonged to this county; saw some about Giddins house; some walking arm in arm about the Fort, and about the magazine; saw no one at the door of the magazine; witness retired about 10 o'clock; did not see at Giddins; when he crossed to Canada, two men crossed besides witness; one did not go into the village; thinks it was Giddins; all there knew the errand over; it was distinctly understood; Giddins did not assist about the magazine; was not there; the men talked with Giddins about walking the Lake shore; has heard Giddins say it was an outrageous transaction; did not hear that Giddins threatened to disclose; the conspirators said Giddins read Miller and Southwick's papers, which disturbed him, troubled his conscience and his mind; wished Freemasonry had never existed; never heard Giddins say anything about money; they appealed to him not to violate his obligation; he promised he would remain true; when about going over witness gave him a sign; then was asked if he was a mason; understood that Morgan was to be brought there by force; that Morgan was expected Tuesday night; when he left the Fort he went to Michigan; now resides at Dayton, Ohio; did not disclose to any one of the fraternity before he left; he got acquainted with Giddins; knew something about the money; when they found that but about \$300 would be raised, he understood Giddins offered to take the \$2,000; witness taught school at Youngstown heard Giddins talk about religion; heard him say he did believe in a God—that if there was a future state it was not a state of punishment—the Deity he believed in was far above his comprehension; a better God than Presbyterians believed in; was a being of benevolence; filled immensity; did not know but there might be a heart in a stick of wood; did not think it worth while to pray; the Almighty knew as well before as after our wants; heard him say he did not believe the bible; did not hear him say that God did not punish; witness left Dayton on the first of January; was sent for; the late sheriff went after him; had communicated to a person in Ohio, not a mason, that he knew something about the affair; was willing to be a witness; stated nearly all he now has; came to this state, and went to Geneva; expects nothing but his expenses; has assurance of something; all that was stated to witness was \$1 per day for his loss of time, besides his expenses; Mr. Phillips stated that he ought to receive that; no arrangement since he came here or at Geneva.

William H. Adams, Esq. addressed the Jury more than five hours on behalf of the defendant.

The Special Counsel spoke for the people nearly two hours.

Judge Nelson gave the Jury an elaborate charge. The Defendant, he said, if guilty at all, was guilty of assault and battery, and false imprisonment of William Morgan, and of a conspiracy actually carried into effect. The punishment was imprisonment not exceeding two years, and a fine not exceeding \$100. The guilt or innocence of Defendant, the Court said, depended upon the testimony of Edward Giddins, John Jackson, Eli Bruce and James A. Shed. The testimony of Jackson and Bruce corroborated, in part, that of Giddins and Shed. If Giddins and Shed were to be believed, no doubt remained of the guilt of the Defendant. The Court defined the character of a conspiracy, and adverted to what Adams told Giddins on his return from York, which, if true, established the charge of conspiracy. The Court then stated that Shed's testimony corroborated Giddins on material points. If Giddins was not to be believed, Shed's testimony, if entitled to credit, was ample evidence to make out the conspiracy. Giddins had been excepted to on the ground of Atheism. The testimony in support of & against the exception, was of such a nature, and so contradictory, that the Court did not feel justified in depriving the people of his evidence. The Jury must weigh it impartially, & give it what credence to which, under all the circumstances, it was entitled. The Court stated the law to be, that a witness must believe in a God who would punish for perjury, but that the rule did not require a belief that the punishment will be in a future state only. The Court stated that having been an accomplice, Giddins' testimony, to justify a conviction, must be corroborated by other circumstances and facts. The Counsel for the People relied upon Giddins' good moral character, which seemed to be beyond reproach. IT WAS, INDEED CONCEDED, THAT HIS CHARACTER FOR TRUTH AND VERACITY, WAS UNIMPEACHABLE. This, the Court added, was to be put to his account in weighing his evidence. It is alleged, also, that Giddins was acting under the masonic delusion when he became a co-conspirator. The Court then stated those parts of the testimony of Bruce and Jackson, that went to corroborate Giddins. In relation to Shed, Judge Nelson said he was free to admit that the frank manner in which he confessed his own participation in the affair, inspired the Court with confidence in his testimony. Shed's testimony, corroborated Giddins in many material points.

The charge occupied more than an hour. The Jury retired on Saturday evening, and had not agreed on Monday. Several attempts were made to induce the Court to discharge them. It is understood that one mason stands out against the eleven other Jurors.

LOCKPORT, 28th Feb. 1831.

The People, vs. Elisha Adams.

On the opening of the Court this morning, the Jury, which had been out for about 7 o'clock, Saturday morning, appeared, and on being asked if they had agreed, the foreman said they had not. They were asked if there was any probability of their agreeing, to which a negative answer was given. The court intimated that if any jurymen had doubts which could be removed by the court, he, the judge, should be happy to do it. One of the jurors observed that one of his fellows deemed the proof to be illegal. The Judge remarked that the probability of the jury was to judge of the credibility only. The juror further observed that the fellow juror, could not believe the witnesses who were accomplices. The judge told the doubting juror to stand up. He did so, and it was WILLIAM WILSON, OF THE TOWN OF LEWISTOWN, A MASTER MASON! He told the Court he could not believe part of the evidence, and that they could not agree. Eleven of the jurors agreed very shortly after they retired.—Albany Journal.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE MORGAN TRIALS.

The Commercial Advertiser of New York, notices the recent trials at Lockport, of those concerned in the Morgan affair, in the following strain:

"We shall devote this paper to-morrow, almost exclusively, to the publication of matter of high import which will make a deep sensation in this community. We speak of the trial of Adams, at Lockport, on an indictment as one of the Morgan conspirators, and to which a brief reference was made in this paper of Monday. A flood of light has at length blazed upon this dark transaction, so long in its essential particulars concealed, but which, it has at last been made to appear clear as the noon day sun ended in the foulest murder. A mass of new evidence has been brought to light, and the horrid mystery is disclosed. The relation of Giddins, bearing the impress of truth on every feature, is a narrative which, like the tale of the ghost in Hamlet, whose lightest word would harrow up thy soul; freeze thy young blood; Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres; Thy knotted and combined locks to part, Like quills upon the fretful porcupine."

We are not speaking extravagantly. Such in reality will be the feeling of every honest man who reads the details of the unexampled acts of perfidy which ended in the murder of William Morgan, as now disclosed. But notwithstanding the fact, that the testimony against Adams, was clear as though written with a sunbeam, yet the jury has been discharged—not being able to agree. There were eleven for convicting the prisoner, and one resolutely against it.—This one man, we are sorry to be obliged to add, is a mason. This will prove a firebrand to the Anti-masonic excitement.

A "Reverend" Kidnapper.—One of the persons indicted for participating in the abduction of Morgan and who has not yet been tried, is the REV. Mr. Cummings of Rochester, N. Y. It was this worthy masonic prolate who gave the following toast at the installation of the Chapter at Lewiston on the 14th Sept. 1826. [It was generally known at this installation that Morgan was then confined at Fort Niagara only 10 miles distant.] "The enemies of Masonry—MAY THEY FIND A GRAVE THREE FEET WIDE, THREE FEET DEEP, AND SIX FEET LONG—DUE EAST AND WEST!"—Boston Free Press.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

PROFITS OF MASONRY.

Mr. Editor.—In the year 18— I sailed from New York in the schooner "—" on a trading voyage to the West Indies. Part of the vessel was occupied by an acquaintance of mine who had on board a large amount of merchandise, chiefly designed for the island of Hayti. When a few days at sea, we began to calculate our chances, and my friend, after adding the duties payable in Hayti, and comparing the cost of his goods with the prices at Cape Henry, began to fear that he would carry them to a losing market. "ARE YOU UP TO TRAP?" said the captain. "Up to trap!" replied my fellow adventurer: "What do you mean?" "Are you a mason?" "No," rejoined the other. "Then you are not fit to trade in the island, nor any where else," said the captain. "You want light I tell you, you want light." My friend was brought to light in—sailed to Cape Henry; gave the grip and pass word: to one of Christopher's black generals: saved four thousand dollars in the payment of his duties; came home to the city of New York with a return cargo, upon which not half the export duties had been paid, and has never entered a lodge since.

Quere.—If a public officer be sworn to perform his duty faithfully to his government, is the person who suborns him to violate his obligation, guilty of any crime?

The Withepell forgery.—It is astonishing what an impression was made on the public mind by the extensive publications of this infamous masonic forgery. It was rung through the country from one end of the continent to the other, and there are some masonic and jack papers in this quarter, who have the shameless audacity still to repeat it. Let every Antimasonic Convention that meets this year express by resolutions its condemnation of this unparalleled outrage. Even that which will hardly neutralize the effect produced by this daring forgery, so extensively was that infamous publication printed and repeated.—Boston Free Press.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BALTIMORE, March 16.

The arrival of the Havre packet at New York mentioned yesterday furnishes papers from France but one day later than previous accounts.

In the sitting of the 28th January of the Belgian Congress, M. Lehon reported a project upon the mode of election, which required that an absolute majority of all the votes is necessary to a choice: and in the event of neither of the candidates having a majority, those two who shall have received the greatest number, will then be the only persons eligible to a second election. The Congress will then proceed to the choice of one of these two. No blanks will be allowed. The successful candidate will then be declared "King of the Belgians," and will then proceed to take the prescribed oath to support the constitution and the laws of the people, and to maintain the independence of Belgium and the integrity of its territories.

On the adjournment of Congress, on the evening of the 28th, the streets of Brussels were filled with the lower orders, singing *La Beaucharnaise*, and shouting *Vive le Duc de Leuchtenberg!* One of the Deputies, however, gave it as his opinion that the majority in the Congress were very nearly assured of the election of the Duke de Nemours. The Congress met again on the 29th, but had not proceeded to the choice of a King, because they awaited the return of M. Bresson, who had gone to Paris on the evening previous, and was to be back on that day.

As M. Bresson had gone to Paris, to ascertain precisely what the decision of the Court of France would be upon the election either of the Duke de Nemours, or of Leuchtenberg, the reply of the Ministers was peremptory, that the election of the latter candidate would be considered declaratory of hostilities between the two countries. But if the election of the son of the King Louis Philip, was the only means to hinder that of the Duke de Leuchtenberg, they should be left to act as they please, and be even aided to induce the success of the French party.

There being no other candidate in opposition to Leuchtenberg than Duke of Nemours, Philip's son, the above must be considered as equivalent to the declaration that he must be chosen King of the Belgians.

The English, as if foreseeing this result, have sent instructions to Lord Pousonby, to quit Brussels upon its occurrence.

The intimation is thrown out that there has been a concerted plan between the French government and that of Belgium, to delay the choice as long as possible, until she should have become prepared to meet the consequences, let them be what they might. It will be virtually annexing Belgium to France, and cannot but excite the jealousy of the Allies and of England, and must lead to a general war in Europe, as it is well known that England never will consent to a change in the balance of power, which has cost him so much blood and treason to establish.

It was reported at Brussels on the departure of the Courier, that there had been a revolution at the Hague, and that the King had taken refuge in the hotel of the English Ambassador.—This is not the first time that it has been bruited at Brussels, where owing to the agitation concerning the election, it had not produced much sensation.

Great events are upon the point of breaking out in Spain. Madrid approaches her 29th of July or may have even arrived at it already. Even the little kingdom of Sarдинia has 100,000 men under arms. But it is said, there are many constitutionalists among the troops. The Cardinal de Croi, ex grand almoner of Charles X, had arrived at Rome and entered the conclave with great pomp.—The absolutist have reckoned upon a voice more to the party of the Paccia, from this event.

Some slight outbreaks had manifested themselves, in different parts of Germany. At Bourg, Tubingue and Wirtemberg, some serious affairs had occurred; but tranquility had been re-established.

There had been an affair between some Dutch and Belgians, on the side of Elissen in which the former were repulsed, although the latter were without doubt, upon the faith of the suspension of arms.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Our intelligence from the capital of Poland, is no later than before; but there are, several articles from other parts of the nation, containing statements not heretofore received. It was reported that negotiations for the pacification of Poland, had been opened, and that the French minister at St. Petersburg had instructions in favor of such a measure.

The Messenger des Chambres has the following article:—"Notwithstanding the contradictory and suspicious accounts of the German Journals, there is every reason to hope that the Russian troops will not violate the territory of Poland. Polish gentlemen, sent by the Diet, have been received by the Courts of France, England, and Austria though bearing no official character, and have laid before the Ministers of these three Cabinets a statement of their grievances and oppressions, founded upon the false interpretation and neglect of the Acts of the Congress of Vienna, relative to Poland, as well as the act whereby the Emperor Alexander guaranteed a Constitution to the kingdom. The memorials presented by these envoys in support of their application for an intercession, have been examined with interest by the Three Powers, and Austria in particular appears to have shown a friendly disposition towards Poland. This is to be accounted for by considerations and interests which we are not at liberty at this moment to enter upon. Notes have been sent to St. Petersburg,

urging a suspension of all military attempts upon Poland. The Russian troops have marched to Lithuania, in order to place that province under restraint, and prevent the insurrection from spreading beyond the frontier. The attitude of the Russians and Prussians in Galicia and Posen, and they will remain in the same positions during the negotiations which have been opened between Russia on the one part, and the Three Powers with the Poles, on the other. The family alliance which attaches Prussia to Russia, has been the reason given by the former for not joining the other interceding powers. It is however conceived that Prussia will ultimately be driven to participate in the negotiations by the consideration that if the insurgents are driven to despair, each of the participants in the division of Poland may lose his share of the spoil, and the ancient kingdom be re-established. The Emperor Nicholas is also said to have resolved to give to Europe a proof of his justice and humanity."



PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the counties composing the Ninth district, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEPPER and WILLIAM MCLEAN, Esq's Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 27th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, On Monday the 25th day of April next, At 10 o'clock, A. M.

Notice is hereby Given,

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams,

THAT they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1830.

WM. S. COBEAN, SHERIFF.

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MARKET AND FANCY BASKETS, Rolling pins Shoe blacking Potato mashers Butter trays, spoons and Mullers paddles Towel rollers Trenchers Wash and cake boards Crabbing & cabbage nets Tubs and butter bowls

The above articles are offered for sale, on reasonable terms, by VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1/2 Baltimore-st., Baltimore City. 49

ROLLING PINS, Lemon Squeezers, Potato Mashers and Mullers.—For sale by VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1/2 Baltimore-st., Baltimore City. 49

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY A GIRL, capable of nursing or taking care of children—liberal wages will be given for such an one. Further information can be had by addressing a note to "Y. Z." and left at this office. March 9, 1831, 4t—48

SIFTERS, Strainers, Spinning Wheels, Sugar Boxes, Barrel and Half Barrel COVERS.—For sale by VALERIUS DUKEHART, No. 101 1/2 Baltimore-st., Baltimore City. 49

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