tario, in which the village of Rochester is situated, and through which Morgan was carried. They were particularly and strongly charged by the presiding judge to inquire into the subject. They called all the witnesses before them, who, in that state of information, were known. Among others, Ezra Platt was examined by them. This man, it will be recollected, furnished the carriage at Rochester, into which Morgan was removed from that which brought him from Canandaigua. He testified, that his carriage had been engaged by some one for the masons, and that he charged the hire of it to the royal arch chapter; but he did not know who engaged it, or who went in it. Edward Doyle testified that he knew nothing about the transaction, he could testify without criminating himself. The same answer was given by another person, whose name it is not proper to mention. The jury could not find any bills of indictment, but they made a presentment, in which they state that they had ascertained that Morgan had been carried through their county, and add: 'From the great caution which seems to have been observed in keeping both Morgan and the place of his destination from the view and knowledge of all but such persons as may have been confidently intrusted with the design, and who would decline giving evidence, upon the ground that it might tend to criminate themselves, the grand jury have found it impossible to establish, by competent testimony, the unlawful agency of any citizen in this county, in that transaction.'

This result only stimulated an enlightened and patriotic people to greater exertion. A county meeting was immediately called and held, to devise measures to ferret-out the hidden workers of inequity. A large number of masons attended, among them Burrage Smith and John Whitney. At this meeting a committee of investigation was appointed, upon which were placed several masons. The other members soon ascertained that all their proceedings were divulged by their masonic associates, notwithstanding an honorary obligation to the contrary, entered into by them; and those who did not belong to the fraternity, determined to act without the knowledge or assistance of any masons. Up to this time, the outrages on Morgan had not been considered the work of a few misguided and unimportant individuals; but the conduct of masons, generally, and particularly of those who had been placed on the committee, excited the suspicions of the observing, that the masonic fraternity was in some way connected with those outrages. It was long, and with great difficulty that this suspicion ripened into belief. Men could not believe that their fellow-citizens, with whom they were in habits of daily intercourse, and whom they had been accustomed to respect, belonged to an institution which made the concealment of the most atrocious crimes one of the most solemn obligations of the order. But day after day added new proof to the new suspicion. They beheld the very committee who had been appointed indiscriminately from all parties, and by citizens of all parties, vilified and traduced for a faithful discharge of their duties. Men who had no possible motive but the ascertainment of truth, and the detection of the guilty (for as yet no party had been arrayed, and no political objects had even been surmised,) for discharging a public tatst, of the most solemn nature, with fidelity: —these men were ridiculed, misrepresented, insulted and traduced daily by the members of the masonic fraternity. That evidence which can be deduced only from a long course of observation of minor facts and circumstances, and which, in its nature, cannot be communicated to others, was furnished to an intelligent and observing people; and the conclusion was soon produced, that the laws of the country could not be enforced so long as masonry held its sway over the minds of men; and that submission to its secret and irresponsible power, or an open and avowed war of extermination, were the only alternatives. Although somewhat foreign from their present purpose, your committee cannot forbear from here pausing, and asking, whether to their distant fellow-citizens, there is not furnished strong moral evidence of the baneful nature of the masonic institution, in fact, that more than half a million of free, enlightened and intelligent inhabitants of that section of country, which has afforded the best opportunity for judging, have, in language that cannot be mistaken, expressed their deliberate convictions that freemasonry cannot exist consistently with our institutions. Why are they not witnesses, in the same sense in which the reputation of an individual in a community is proof of his moral worth? —And why is not their testimony equally satisfactory?

"In December, 1826, a meeting of the citizens of Niagara, was held at Lewistown, at which a committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Morgan's abduction, and to endeavor to bring the offenders to punishment. Having ascertained that Morgan had been taken to Canada, one of the committee crossed the river early in January, 1827, at the time a grand jury was in session. He was before the grand jury, and proposed to furnish them with the names of witnesses residing in Canada, if the grand jury would agree to investigate the matter. After consulting together, they resolved to do so: and they were accordingly furnished with the names of several masons residing in the town of Niagara, which is more commonly called Newark, who were believed to be important witnesses. The jury adjourned soon after. The next day the complainant was informed that after the adjournment of the jury, the witnesses who had been designated had been conversed with; that after the assembling of the jury in the morning, they had consulted the district judge, and, thereupon, had resolved to do no more in the premises. The complainant ascertained that the district judge was a freemason, and that the foreman and a portion of the jury were also masons. This relation is derived from the gentleman who was the complainant. It needs no comment.

"On the 30th of December, 1826, Eli Bruce was arrested and brought before a magistrate of Niagara county, on a charge of falsely imprisoning Morgan, & of secreting him, &c. There was no legal proof before the magistrate, that any one had been forcibly brought from Canandaigua, and Bruce was discharged. But on the examination, one fact appeared which deserves to be noted. Bruce had requested Samuel Barton to furnish him a carriage, to proceed down the Niagar from Lewiston. The next morning, Bruce, having returned to Lewiston, was asked if he went to Youngstown the night before. He said he did. He was then asked if he took Morgan down. He said he did; and observed that 'Barton was very imprudent in sending Fox (the driver of the carriage); that he had told him his business, and he ought not to have sent any but a mason.' It was the gradual disclosure of such facts as these, that excited the suspicions, and ultimately produced the belief, of the participation of the masonic fraternity in the transaction; and that there was something in the nature of the institution which justified its members in relying on each other for assistance, and secrecy, in the commission of crime.

"The next event of importance, in the history of these judicial proceedings, was the sitting of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the county of Ontario, in January, 1827. Nicholas G. Chesebro, Edward Sawyer and Loton Lawson, being called on, to proceed to the trial of the indictment against them, which is previously mentioned, pleaded guilty of that indictment, and the two first named filed affidavits explanatory of their agency in the transaction. These have been extensively published, and are well known. Lawson made no attempt to explain or extenuate his offence, & was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for two years. Chesebro was sentenced to a like imprisonment for one year, and Sawyer for one month. Sheldon went on the question of his identity, expressly admitting the crimes alleged in the indictment to have been committed; thus excluding all proof of the main facts, which the public had anticipated would be developed on these trials. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. In passing sentence upon the defendants, the circuit judge, who is now governor of New York, descanted, in terms of great severity, upon the nature of the crimes they had committed; and, at the request of several citizens, furnished a copy of his remarks for publication. They were published accordingly, and have been extensively circulated in that part of the country. Still, a few extracts, it is believed, will not be unacceptable. The judge says, 'Our constitution shows it, and the declaration of our independence declares, that the undisturbed enjoyment of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are the unalienable rights of man. So sacred do we hold personal liberty, that even the impressment of a seamen from one of our ships has been considered a sufficient cause for national war.' 'Your conduct has created, in the people of this section of the country, a strong feeling of virtuous indignation. The court rejoices to witness it,—to be made sure that a citizen's person cannot be invaded by lawless violence, without its being felt by every individual in the community. It is a liberal spirit, and we do hope it will not subside; that it will be accompanied by a ceaseless vigilance & untiring activity, until every actor in this profligate conspiracy is hunted from his hiding place, and brought before the tribunals of the country, to receive the punishment merited by his crime. We think we see, in this public sensation, the spirit which brought us into existence as a nation, and a pledge that our rights and liberties are destined to endure." The point of these remarks will be better understood from a knowledge of the fact, that the counsel of Sheldon, in their addresses to the jury, had cautioned them against being influenced by the excitement that prevailed,—had represented that excitement to have been produced by ambitious demagogues, who hoped to 'ride the whirlwind and direct the storm,'—and had deprecated the attempt to connect the masonic institution with such foul acts as were charged. The remarks of the judge were intended as a rebuke for this language; and the praise which he lavished on 'the blessed spirit' was thus intended and understood as an encomium on antimasonry. The truth and force of his observations are not diminished by the circumstance, that when he ceased to be an independent and impartial judge, and became a political partisan, associated with masons, and dependent on them for success, he himself sought to discredit this 'blessed spirit,' to check 'the ceaseless vigilance' and to rebuke and paralyze 'untiring activity,' which he had commended. Its only effect is, to establish most conclusively the contaminating influence of freemasonry, and its vast power, which could compel a public officer thus to proclaim his own inconsistency, and repudiate sentiments which found their echo in the bosom of every American who was neither 'hoodwinked nor cable towed.'

"In the month of February, 1827, a grand jury for Ontario county again assembled at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and renewed the inquiries for the detection of the offenders against Morgon. They found a bill of indictment against 17 persons, for a conspiracy to kidnap and carry away that person, and for falsely imprisoning and carrying him to parts unknown. These persons were James Lakey, a physician, Chauncy H. Coe, a stage proprietor, Hiram Hubbard, the keeper of a livery stable, John Butterfield, whose occupation is unknown, James Ganson, an innkeeper, and formerly a member of the state legislature, Asa Nowlen, an inn-keeper, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, Joseph Scofield, and Moses Roberts, who have been before mentioned, Halloway Hayward, a constable, James Gillis, a respectable farmer, John Whitney, a respectable stone-cutter, Burrage Smith, a grocer, Simeon B. Jewett, an attorney and counsellor at law, and Willard Eddy, whose occupation is unknown.

"At the same court, the indictment against Harris Seymour, Henry Howard and Moses Roberts for conspiring to charge Morgan with stealing, which had been found, as before mentioned, was brought to trial. It was in proof that these persons had gone with Chesebro from Canandaigua to Batavia, to arrest Morgan on the warrant which had been fraudulently obtained against him, issued by the justice, Chipman, for stealing a shirt and handkerchief; that he had been taken in Batavia, and hurried off with great severity and rudeness, and without giving him an opportunity to apprize his friends of his situation. But it was held by the court, that the warrant was evidence of probable cause, and that the defendants could not be convicted. They were accordingly acquitted.

"In March 1827, another grand jury assembled in Monroe county, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A majority of them were freemasons. Very faint efforts were made to obtain testimony, and no indictments were found.

"In April, 1827, a grand jury assembled at the Oyer and terminer, in Niagara county, and a complaint was made to them against Eli Bruce, then Sheriff of that county, by one of the county committee. It seems to have been anticipated that this grand jury would enter upon an investigation of the subject, and preparations were made accordingly. It is stated ted by Hiram B. Hopkins, a royal arch mason, and at the time deputy sheriff, that he was instructed not to summon any grand jurors but such as were particularly friendly to the masonic institution. At that time grand jurors were selected by the sheriff from the citizens at large. The jury were accordingly packed, pursuant to instructions,—twelve of them being masons and the others friendly to the order. Mr. Hopkins says, 'The district attorney was a royal arch mason, who knew all about the Morgan affair, in my opinion; and the foreman of the jury was one of the warmest zealots of the order in the county.' One of these grand jurors has furnished a statement of the proceedings before them, from which the following is taken:— The foreman claimed the right to examine the witnesses himself. After several had been examined by him in such a way as to give no information, one of the jurors put questions to a witness. When that witness had retired, this juror was called aside by the foreman, and privately solicited to refrain thereafter from asking questions, and to leave it with the foreman. The juror, however, persisted; and, on one occasion, insisted that a witness should answer what he knew of the matter. The witness objected, because, he said, he considered his testimony irrelevant, and because he was a poor man, who got his living by labor; and if he should testify, it might prove a serious injury to himself and his family. A large majority of the jury decided that the witness need not answer, but the pertinacious juror insisted on his right, and finally obtained his point. The witness was called back, and testified that Bruce had acknowledged to the witness his agency in carrying Morgan to Niagara. Witnesses were introduced and examined to impeach the credibility of the last named witness. Another witness testified that he had been informed, by a respectable inhabitant, that Morgan had been carried to fort Niagara, thence to the Canada shore, and thence returned to fort Niagara; that he had been subsequently put to death; that his body was in the bottom of the Niagara river, and might be found if searched for immediately, and he (the informant) could tell the place where it would be found. The witness stated that he derived this information from a man who said he was a mason, and insisted that his name should be kept secret, for if that were known, his life would pay the forfeit. The pertinacious juror required the witness to give the name of his informant, with a view to have him called as a witness, which he refused to do; and nearly, if not quite, all the other jurors sustained the witness in his refusal. During the pending of the inquiry before the jury, the foreman was seen to leave the room, and retire to a private room with Bruce, and there remain for a considerable time.— Among the witnesses examined before this grand jury, was Coe-don Fox, who has at all times, when properly asked, testified to the fact of Bruce's riding with him, on the driver's seat of the carriage, which Fox drove, and which contained Morgan while he was conveyed from Lewiston to Niagara; and it must have required great ingenuity to prevent this witness from stating that fact. Among other witnesses examined, were Solomon C. Wright, Ezekiel Jewett, the keeper of fort Niagara, Elisha Adams, the ferryman at Youngstown, Edward Doyle, Parthurst Whitney, Noah Beach and Samuel M. Chubbuck. These names are mentioned because they are familiar to those who have read the trials, as the very individuals who must have known all about the transaction. It does not appear that any of them, on this occasion, refused to answer on the ground that such answer might criminate themselves. By what device they satisfied their own consciences, and avoided disclosing the truth, may, perhaps, be explained by what Edward Giddins says, in his almanac for 1829, at p. 45 :—'During the winter,' he says, 'I had frequent conversations with masons on the same subject, all of whom used the same argument, and concluded by urging 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.' 'And,' he says, 'that in order to dispel his doubts, he was particularly referred to that clause of the royal arch mason's obligation, which binds them to rescue a companion, whether right or wrong.' The unsullied character of this man for truth has lately been so thoroughly tested, and so triumphantly established, that nothing need be said to impress any one with the absolute verity of any relation he deliberately makes

"The conduct of this grand jury, and of the witnesses, has been dwelt upon with some minuteness, as furnishing evidence which no dispassionate mind can resist, of the awful prostitution of the most sacred offices of justice, and of the dreadful suppression of truth, produced by masonic obligations. The cap-stone of this edifice of guilt and infamy yet remains to be exhibited. Seventeen of this grand jury made a formal representation to the governor of the state, that, after a long, laborious, and 'particular examination of all the witnesses, it did not appear that Eli Bruce, or any other person named, was guilty of, or accessary to, the abduction of William Morgan:' and they make known to the governor the result of their inquiries, 'that blame may not rest on the innocent!' It would scarcely be believed that the Eli Bruce, here referred to is the same man who has been proved, over and over again, by the same witnesses who were examined by that jury, to have been the chief actor in conducting Morgan through Niagara county, who hired horses twice and a carriage once for the purpose, and who has himself, in open court, sworn that he did so!

"The next grand jury that assembled in Niagara, in May, 1827, consisted of nineteen persons, of whom fourteen were well known masons. It was so palpably useless to make any further efforts with such a grand jury, that no complaint was made to them. A law, however, was passed by the legislature this year directing grand jurors to be selected by lot from list to be returned by town officers. As soon as this law went into effect, impartial grand jurors were obtained,—and in Niagara county complaints were made before them, in the latter part of the year, and indictments found against William King, Ezekiel Jewett, Elisha Adams, Solomon C. Wright, Jeremiah Brown, Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, Timothy Shaw, William Miller, and Samuel M. Chubbuck. William King was esteemed one of the most respectable citizens of the county having represented it but a short time before in the state legislature. Ezekiel Jewett was very respectable and was employed by the government to take charge of Fort Niagara: he and King were both colonels. Elisha Adams was the ferryman at Youngstown. Solomon C. Wright was a respectable in-keeper and a postmaster, Jeremiah Brown was a respectable farmer in good standing The others were all respectable men, and regarded as peaceable and orderly citizens.

"In August, 1827, at the Ontario General Sessions, Halloway Howard, James Ganson, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, and Moses Roberts, were brought to trial on the indictment against them for conspiracy and the abduction of Morgan, and were acquitted. With regard to all of them but Ganson, the proof consisted in their having gone with Chesebro to Batavia to arrest morgan, and having bro't him to Canandaigua: and with respect to Ganson, the proof consisted in his having aided them on the way. Chesebro was examined as a witness, and testified that those persons were not informed by him, and did not know to his knowledge, of any ulterior design with respect to morgan, after he should be brought to Canandaigua. This testimony produced their acquittal. Chauncey H. Coe, Hiram Hubbard and James Lakey were tried at the same court, upon a similar indictment. With respect to Coe, the chief testimony was, his having engaged the carriage and horses of Hubbard, with which Morgan was carried off; and Hubbard was implicated from the fact of having furnished, and himself drove the carriage. Lakey was implicated in consequence of his interference in procuring the warrant for the arrest of morgan, The proof, however, did not establish that previous knowledge of the purpose for which the carriage was wanted, to justify a conviction: and they were acquitted.

"At this time, Edward Sawyer, who had been subpoenaed as a witness, did not appear and an attachment was issued against him.— Whether his appearance and testimony would have varied the result in any of the trials before mentioned, it is impossible to say; although from his testimony on subsequent occasions, it is presumed it would not.

"At the same term, an indictment for conspiracy and for kidnapping was found against Eli Bruce, David Hague, Orasmus Turner, & Jedediah Darrow. Bruce, as is well known, was Sheriff of Niagara, and in high standing in the Community. Hauge was a tailor at Lockport, & died before he could be brought to trial. Turner was the publisher of a newspaper at Lockport of respectable, character. Darrow was also a respectable man, but his occupation is unknown. He was afterwards appointed a postmaster.

(*To be Continued.*)

FOREIGN NEWS.

IRELAND.

We are sorry to learn that the county of Limerick is in a most deplorable state of disorder. The following outrages are stated in a single number of the Limerick Chronicle just come to hand:—"On Wednesday morning a diabolical murder was committed in Templemore. The victim was a young man named Short, an apprentice to a brazier in that town of the name of Gunning. He was waylaid and murdered within a quarter of a mile of his home. On the same day, while a man named Nevin was serving processes for the Quarter Session of Loughrea, he was waylaid by two armed men who beat him in a most unmerciful manner leaving him as they supposed dead. They took all the originals from him, first swearing him never to serve a process again. On Friday night the House of John Kerwan, on the parish of Kulimore, county Galaway was forcibly entered by a large party of Terra Alts. They got possession of his gunpowder, and ball, and some money. Monday the village of Newport was thrown into a state of great consternation by the appearence of two powerful factions, named Kennedy and Murname, who came into fight an opposite party of the name of Devitt. In consequence of the admonition of the priest on Sunday, the latter faction did not appear; but Major Garter with a company of the 74th regiment, from Nenagh, and a strong detachment of police, arrived early in the day, and remained until the Kennedys and Murnames had disappeared. The latter had armed themselves with sticks, *scythes* and *guns*. Monday next, however, has been appointed for the grand conflict between these miscreants. A few nights ago, Patrick Warren, residing at Kill, Galaway, was attacked by a party of Terry Alts, well armed, who dragged him out of his house and beat him nearly to death for saying that the Terry Alts were bad fellows. The house of a poor man, named Michael Calnan, near Spring Grove, was entered by a party well armed, who nearly murdered him, they answered for giving lodging to a man named Lally, whom they considered an informer."—[*Dublin Journal.*

SPAIN.

Extract of a private letter from Madrid, dated the 10th inst:—"Immediately after a council of Ministers, an order was despatched to the Military Commandants to retain only the troops strictly necessary for the different garrisons, and to send all the others towards Galicia and Estramadura. Orders have been sent to Pampeluna for two of the regiments from that garrison to be marched to Galicia. The intention of this is to keep bodies of troops upon the frontier of Portugal, ready to enter that kingdom in case the expedition of Don Pedro should effect a landing—for in spite of the cabinets of London and Paris, the King is resolved to take part with Don Miguel. Let *M.* Perrier, and Lord Grey take warning. There have been very warm altercations between *M.* Calomarde, the *Minister* of Justice, and *M.* Salazar, minister of the marine: the latter in consequence has resolved to send in his resignation.

It has just been announced at Court that *M.* Salmon, minister of Foreign Affairs, died today at 12 o'clock He had been ill for several days, and M. de Calomarde had been charged with his portfolio *ad interim*. Changes in the ministry had been spoken of for some time.— The death of M. Salmon, by deranging the *statu quo* will undoubtedly give rise to a new composition of the Cabinet. As he had received extreme unction yesterday, the choice of his successor was already in the deliberation. The candidates that have the greatest chance of success are M. d'Ofalia, Ambassador at Paris; M. de Labrador, titular Ambassador at Rome, but who is still at madrid: and M. Paez de la Cadena, minister at St. Petersburgh. The last appears the most probable, as his nomination would rivet the bands which attach our court to that of Russia."

POLAND.

The Warsaw Journals contains the following:—"Prince Paskewistsch has just published an ordinance, regulating the aid to be provisionally granted to officers of the Polish army now deprived of the means of subsistence, as well as to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. A commission has been established under the Presidency of the Russian General Darewsky, which is to examine the applications. From such aid are excepted all those who were promoted to the rank of officers during the revolution as well as those who, by their conduct might prove unworthy of the favors of the emperor. The aid will be granted only for three years, at the expiration of which the persons who have received it must provide for themselves.

The relief is to be granted to the following two classes:—1. Officers and functionaries