

THE DEITY.

Who reigns above enthron'd in light,
Girded with majesty and might,
Invisible to human sight?

THE DEITY.

Who form'd this globe, who made the sky,
And all the splendid orbs on high,
Creation's vast infinity?

THE DEITY.

Who made the sun to rule the day,
The moon to shine with paler ray,
And glittering stars in bright array?

THE DEITY.

Who makes the pealing thunder roll,
And lightnings blaze from poll to poll,
Which terrify the guilty soul?

THE DEITY.

Who formed the everlasting hills—
The mighty ocean—murmuring rills?
He who Creation's Empire fills;

THE DEITY.

Who reigns supreme as Lord of all—
Makes Empires, Nations, rise and fall?
Who governs o'er this earthly ball?

THE DEITY.

Who sent his Son with truth and grace
A ransom for our guilty race,
To suffer in our stead and place?

THE DEITY.

In all my straits to Thee I'll fly,
Be Thou a refuge ever nigh,
To shield me from calamity,

O! Thou most Gracious DEITY!

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

We yesterday stated that advice had been received express of the acquittal of Dr. SHERIDAN, the first of the Catholic Delegates who had been put upon his trial. The particulars are given in our paper of this day. The verdict, when pronounced by the Jury, was received with the greatest exultation, and hailed with unlimited applause in the Court and throughout the city. Some of the Jury were carried home in triumph by the populace, and at the departure of our advices, the streets were filled with thousands of the populace, huzzing and calling for illuminations.—We are happy, however, to find that the joy of the people did not lead them to any riotous excess, and, as far as we have yet heard, no mischievous consequence whatever has resulted from the event.—One of the Dublin Papers says:—"Notwithstanding the great and universal sensation in the public mind, the most perfect order and decorum prevailed throughout the city—this lively feeling was only manifested by huzzas, waving of hats and clapping of hands. The display of the Police, and of a military Patrole in the streets, was unnecessary.—The Garrison had orders to be in readiness, and a second order commanded the artillery to limber their guns;" but happily there was no occasion for any of them to act; and we hope to hear that the night passed over in perfect tranquillity. We cannot however help expressing our regret at the unbecoming tone assumed by some of the Dublin Journals upon this occasion; because nothing can be productive of more injurious consequences, or be more inconsistent with the spirit of our laws, and the principles of our Constitution, than the mixing of party feelings with judicial proceedings. Those who now indulge in indecent factious exultation at the result of this trial, would not have hesitated to arraign the decision, had it been of a different nature to what it has proved; for their pretended respect for Trial by Jury ceases to exist, when the judgment is not in coincidence with their own party feelings upon the subject. If ever the proceedings of our Courts should be governed either by the dictates of the Government, or by the clamour of a faction, from that moment all rational liberty ceases, and no man's person or property will be safe. The decisions of legal tribunals ought to be respected by all parties, and be made no more the subject of noisy triumph on the one hand than of unfounded or indecent censure on the other. It is in this view of the subject that we approve of the verdict in question, whatever may be the result of the fresh prosecutions which the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of IRELAND has determined to institute. It will be seen by the report of the proceedings, that new bills of indictment have been preferred against the untried Catholic Delegates;—we shall wait the issue with calmness; and let the decision of Justice be what it may, we shall feel ourselves bound to uphold and respect it, with that submission which is due from every loyal subject to the Laws of the Land, and genuine principles of the British Constitution.

NOVEMBER 28.

DR. SHERIDAN'S TRIAL.

The following is the substance of the CHIEF JUSTICE's charge to the Jury, on the late trial of Dr. SHERIDAN:—

His Lordship said, that if they believed the witnesses Sheppard and M'Donogh, they must believe that on the 31st of July a meeting had taken place in Liffey-street Chapel; that an election had there taken place for delegating five persons to serve in a General Assembly or Committee of the Catholics of Ireland, and to represent that parish in that Assembly. If they believed the witnesses, who both spoke to the same facts with little variation, they must believe that the traverser assisted at the election of those persons mentioned; that he was in the chair, and put the question of their appointment. If also they believe Mr. Huddleston, they must believe that a meeting also took

place at Fishamble-street, on the 9th of July, at which certain resolutions were passed; and particularly, they would observe the nature and substance of the resolution, that five persons should be elected from each parish in Dublin, to serve in the Committee; for, as the traverser did not appear to have interfered with the proceedings at Fishamble-street, his responsibility for any thing done there would entirely depend upon the connection, if any, which they should believe existed between those two meetings. If they thought that the meeting in Liffey-street was held in pursuance of the resolutions entered into at Fishamble-street, they were identified, and the acts of both were evidence against the traverser. On that part of the case he should remark, there was certainly no evidence of their connection, but the coincidence in point of number of the five persons elected in Liffey-street, according with the number assigned by the resolution of the 9th, and that the election was for a parish in Dublin, and that it took place within the month. It was on this evidence for them to say, if they believed the one was in consequence of the other; and if so, the traverser was identified with both. In order to apply those facts to the law, he should give them what was the opinion of the Court on the law, under the construction of the statute. The Act does not profess to say, that it was intended to suppress conventions, meeting with a criminal intention, and to this day, an assembly might meet, and not be guilty of any criminal act, and be only illegal under the operation of this statute. But it was the meeting of an assembly, however fair and innocent their motive, that was considered by the Legislature criminal and dangerous, from the very nature of the constitutions of such conventions; it was not because they were fair intended, but because, from their very formation, they possibly might be injurious; and the remedy which the Legislature take, is to declare the existence of them unlawful, and authorises the Magistrates to disperse them; and this must be the only operative construction of the Act; for the second section declares, the publishing a notice to meet to be a high misdemeanour, and makes it a substantive offence, attending and voting at any election of persons to serve in the same; and it would be impossible that this section of the Act could ever apply, if it was to depend on the question, whether the assembly met on a true or a false pretence, which would be a transaction long subsequent—so that unless the Legislature meant it to extend to all representative assemblies, save those particularly excepted, these enactments of the second section would be absurd and nonsense; and what would shew that absurdity greater, if the pretence was to be a false pretence, that the Act empowered the peace-officer to force his way into any such assembly, and disperse it. Is the peace-officer to be a judge of the truth or falsehood of the pretence of the meeting has been obtained? So that if the acts of the assembly were only to bring it within the operation of the statute, the remedy would seem to me to be strangely imperative. The Act has done nothing unless it has prevented the meeting of all delegated assemblies, whether meeting for the purpose of petitioning or otherwise. It remains then, if you do believe that the traverser, Dr. Sheridan, did act in the election of Mr. Kirwan, nominated to the General Committee, and that such Committee was for the purpose of altering any matter, by petition or otherwise, in the Church or State, you will find him guilty; for it is our opinion that the fact of his assisting at that election, whether it was for the purpose of petitioning or not, would not put him out of the operation of the statute.

The other three Judges expressed their unanimous concurrence in the opinion of the Chief Justice.

HORRIBLE OATH,

TAKEN BY THE COUNTY OF DOWN CONSPIRATORS.
FROM THE DUBLIN "PATRIOT."

The extension of a dangerous conspiracy to the county of Down is proved, and the Magistrates cannot be too watchful in preventing its progress, too active in reclaiming the deluded, or too severe in punishing the incendiaries who are laboring to organize and convulse that hitherto peaceable and populous county.—We trust that the number of the deluded are as yet inconsiderable; indeed the association, to judge from one of the oaths administered to the members of it, is of so atrocious and diabolical a tendency, that we should think the bare tendering of it, even to the vilest member of the community, would be sufficient to revolt all the humane and generous feelings of his nature—that it was framed by a Fiend, the perusal of it will convince. And stultified by bigotry must be the mind of those wretches who can take it, and call upon the God of mercy to favor and attest so inhuman an obligation.

THE OATH.

"I do swear in the presence of the blessed LADY MARY, that I will maintain our holy religion, by destroying heretics as far as my power and property will go (not one excepted) and also that I will assist my brethren in every undertaking against heretics, as commanded by our holy fathers. I do further swear that I am now become a true Defender; and I do further swear, that I will be ready in twelve hour warning, to put our glorious designs in execution against heretics of every sort—so help me God in this my oath."

"Sanct. ✕ R. P. Then shall the eyes of the blind be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped.—S. F. C.—Isa. xxxv.—5"

Let it not be imagined, that we are entering on any polemical controversy with religious pinions.—The Orthodoxy of one man, or the heresy of another, form no part of our consideration. The light in which we view the question is purely political; exclusive catholicity alone can qualify the taker of this infernal oath; we trust that the doctrines of the Christian Church give no sanction, but forbid rather its murderous jura-

ment. This we sincerely say, regretting at the same time to see the attachment of the Irish Catholic to his Church, perverted by the Conventionists into the means of undying enmity and ceaseless turbulence. We cannot convince ourselves, that—*Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.*

DECEMBER 9.

The Gazette of Saturday contains a variety of most interesting details.—We have never despaired of the ultimate success of the Spanish cause, even when it lowered the most. What gratification therefore must it not be to us to observe now the mists of misfortune by which it has occasionally been obscured, gradually dispel, and a brighter prospect opened to inspire and authorise more confident hopes! In this opinion we had the happiness to coincide with, and to be strengthened in it, by the authority of Marquis WELLESLEY, who much more than two years ago, and under a far more ominous aspect of affairs, still auspiciously augured of the future issue of the Spanish struggle, especially if certain changes should take place in the Administration of Spanish Affairs; and some such change, however inadequate to the exigency of the situation of Spain, actually has taken place. Our reliance then rested, as did that of the Noble Marquis, on the spirit of the Spanish nation, and on the general character of the Spanish People. But we cannot help quoting, on the present occasion, the words of the Noble Marquis himself, not only as they relate to the topic of the moment, but as they refute the censures and suspicions which were then so causelessly cast on his political propensities and conduct. In his despatch to Mr. CANNING, of the 18th Sept. 1809, the Noble Marquis says, "the disposition of the people is generally favourable to the great cause in which the nation is engaged, and the mass of the population of Spain certainly appears to contain the foundation on which a good and powerful Government might be securely established, and the materials of which an efficient army might be composed.—Among the higher and middle classes of society are to be found too many examples of the success of French intrigue. In those classes may be traced a disposition to observe events, and to prepare for accommodation with that party which may ultimately prevail in the existing contest. From these circumstances, and from the want of any regular mode of collecting popular opinion, the public spirit of the nation is not properly cultivated nor directed to the great objects of the contest.—The people are also still subject to many exactions, and the abuses and grievances accumulated by recent mal-administration, have not been duly remedied and redressed."—And again: "I entertain no doubt that the temper and disposition of the Spanish people, will prolong the difficulties which France has experienced in her attempt to subjugate the country." We have cited the opinion of Lord WELLESLEY at that period, in order to shew, that, gloomy and unpromising as it then was, the Noble Marquis did not despair, no more than we did, of the cause of Spain; and that, if he did not, under all the circumstances of that day, despair of its final success, neither should we, especially when it is recollected, that many of the obstacles which then threatened to frustrate its success, have since, in a great measure at least, been happily removed. With these considerations, we have thought proper to preface the few observations we have to make on the present state of the Spanish struggle, and of the spirit of the Spanish Nation, as exhibited in the most recent accounts from that country, and which accounts have now had the sanction of official authority.

What bosom that is warmed with a single spark of patriotic fire, but must glow at the perusal of the two last Gazettes. Is it not as encouraging, as it is almost beyond belief, that the spirit, the courage, the activity, and the perseverance of the Spanish Patriots, more especially in Catalonia, the province the most worried by the war, the most desolated by its ravages, should revive and exert themselves more than in proportion to the disasters and defeats they have sustained. Yet such is literally the case, as may be most fully and satisfactorily collected from the authentic relations of Colonel GREEN and Sir H. DOUGLAS. Every where are the detachments and the convoys of the enemy intercepted by the vigilance and intrepidity of the Guerrillas. Every where are their communications narrowed or cut off by the interposition of patriot bands; their means of subsistence and co-operation consequently threatened; and their troops driven to and conveyed for shelter and protection to the fortresses which they occupy. How wasteful is the nature of the war which BONAPARTE thus so iniquitously wages with Spain! and how ruinous it must ultimately prove even to his apparently inexhaustible resources, must be evident from the losses both in men and military means, which he is shewn to have suffered within the space of six weeks, and that only in two or three provinces of that generous and interesting country. At Igualada, he killed and wounded, 200, together with a quantity of stores and equipage.—At Iorba, a whole convoy is taken by the Baron D'EROLLES, and 600 men, who composed the escort, routed and dispersed.—In part of Catalonia 500 French, from their own acknowledgment, have been killed or wounded since SUCHET left that principality, not to mention the 3000 sick in the army of General MACDONALD. At Cervera, the surrender of 350, and the capture of stores and provisions; and in the expedition of MINA, (to whose relation of this gallant achievement we earnestly refer to our readers) the rout or destruction of above 1100 of the enemy by a patriot force of not more than seven hundred and fifty, in which three only of the enemy escaped, with the loss on the part of the Spaniards, six killed, and 34 wounded—an achievement which may be fairly ranked with the late exploit of General HILL.—The loss of the enemy, if we add that enumerated in Gazettes, amounts to no less than five thousand five hundred, together