

UNITED STATES.

GRAND FESTIVAL AT BOSTON IN HONOUR OF MR. CUNARD AND HIS STEAMERS.—Agreeably to the published arrangement, the subscription dinner to the Hon. Samuel Cunard, the successful projector of the line of steam packets between Liverpool and Boston, came off at East Boston, July 20, in a spacious and elegantly decorated pavilion prepared for the purpose. It was erected at the western front of the Maverick House, at the roof of which one side of the canopy was affixed. The piazzas were converted into galleries, ornamented with flags, for the accommodation of several hundreds of ladies, who desired to be witnesses of the celebration. In the centre of the piazzas, an arch arose bearing as an inscription, "Liverpool—Halifax—Boston," and the name of "Cunard" at the base, between the names of the new steam packets Caledonia, Britannia, Columbia and Acadia. Within the pavilion, all the uprights and supporters were wreathed with evergreens, and the colours of various nations displayed in every direction. In a conspicuous position, in front of the President's seat, and within a view of the ladies, a platform was raised for such speakers as might be called upon, and for the use of the choristers.

[Here is inserted the order of procession.] A little before three o'clock, the subscribers and invited guests, in all numbering about two thousand, were formed in procession on Cunard's wharf, under the direction of the Chief Marshal, Col. C. B. Greene, and his aids, and moved toward the pavilion, where it arrived at a precision of time unusual on such occasions, at the very minute previously appointed—three o'clock.

Colonel Josiah Quincy, jun. as President of the day, having called the company to order, the blessings of divine providence on the occasion, and the gratifying cause which had drawn the company together, was most impressively invoked by the Rev. Mr. Stone, of Charlestown. After the cloth was removed, the President made a timely and appropriate address, respecting the new line of steam packets, and its speedy connexion with the great western railroad; and spoke at length of the enlightened activity and energy of Mr. Cunard, aided by the British Government, in the establishment of the line between Old and New England. He had, he said, demonstrated, by the successful arrival of the Britannia, that he had a head to contrive, a tongue to advocate, and a hand to execute his great achievement, and he felt authorised to tender him the respect and esteem of a free people, and in the name of the high minded, intelligent, and enterprising merchants of Boston, he would hail and bid him welcome. Colonel Quincy concluded with the following toast:

Health, happiness and prosperity to Mr. Cunard—may he meet with the success, and enjoy the honors, which are his due in both the countries which he has now united.

"Rule Britannia," arranged as a glee, by Charles H. Locke, Esq. was now sung with great applause, by a special glee choir, who acquitted themselves exceedingly well throughout the entertainment.

After the glee, Mr. Cunard was presented to the company, by the President, and remarked, that he was altogether unused to speech-making, and if otherwise, he never could find language to express his heartfelt gratification at the reception he had met with.

The Sovereign Lady of England, and the Sovereign Ladies of America—The one governs all Englishmen collectively, and the others govern all Americans.

The band here struck up successively God save the Queen and Yankee Doodle, after which Mr. Grattan, the British Consul, was announced, and said, that as the representative of the British Crown, it was impossible for him to escape from making a response to the preceding toast, and he deprecated in an amusing strain, the numerous calls which had recently been made upon him, at festive occasions, military, literary, national, international, and railroad openings. Whenever the Queen, or Great Britain, or the Father land was pledged in the social glass, he felt that he was called upon to reply. Like the celebrated Paganini, who played on one string, he was continually obliged to make a speech on one subject. Alluding to the piazzas, crowded with hundreds of elegant and charming ladies, he further complained of being unfairly dealt with in being called upon to speak in the presence of such lines of living beauty, which shut out daylight by outshining it. He also spoke in favor of the English custom of having ladies present at such celebrations. In conclusion, he maintained that after England had become convinced that she could not finally conquer the colonies in the revolutionary struggle, she magnanimously forbore protracting the war, for the mere purpose of annoying the new government, and casting back no furtive glances of malignity, but entered into a liberal treaty of alliance, and had ever since thrown her influence on the side of liberal principles of government, and had contributed large sums to the diffusion of the general principles of civilization. Mr. Grattan closed with some remarks on the labors of the committee of arrangements, and others, who had taken part in the beautiful decorations of the pavilion, and proposed their health; after which the band struck up the 'Sprig of Shillelah.'

The President, after a short interval, announced the following volunteer:

The arrival of the first of a regular line of steamers to Boston—we will say nothing about the empire of the sea, but while Captain Woodruff makes such passages as his last, the Yankees will say, 'Britannia rules the waves.'

Captain Woodruff made a few remarks in reply. Mr. Webster being now loudly called for, arose and spoke at some length upon the results of the invention of steam, and its favourable effects upon the peace of nations, and its advantages to a weaker state when assailed by a stronger. The theme was hackneyed, and Mr. W. spoke as if he felt traversing an exhausted field. He concluded with the following toast:

The peace of the world—may it long be preserved by the influence of civilization and Christianity, and by the power of all independent nations to defend themselves.

By a volunteer— The Justices of our District Court—Fitting guests on deck or dinner table, as by statute they have jurisdiction over all men 'half seas over.'

His Honor Judge Story responded to this sentiment, and related several anecdotes of Fulton, with whom he was acquainted, and concluded with giving—

The memory of Watt and Fulton, whose combined genius united nations, abridged distance, and turned upward the streams of rivers, for the purposes of commerce.

The Historian of America—a collector of the deeds of the daughter, and worthy of the deeds of the mother.

The object of this sentiment being to call up George Bancroft, the Collector of this port, that gentleman responded to the call, in by far the most

spirited, brilliant, and eloquent speech made on the occasion—to those who had never heard him before, the effect was startling. For warmth of feeling and felicity of expression, it was not approached, by an immeasurable distance, by any other speaker.

The Hon. Jonathan Chapman, Mayor of the city, responded, and closed with the following—

Old England and New England—oceans may divide them, and different forms of government may distinguish them; but so long as their merchants can raise the steam, they cannot be kept asunder.

The Hon. Mr. Philips, Mayor of Salem, also made some remarks, and gave a sentiment. Every one appeared to be entirely satisfied with the entertainment.

SPAIN.

PARTICULARS OF THE FALL OF MORELLA.—On the 28th May the besiegers kept up a fire against Morella, more destructive than on the two preceding days. A battery of five 24-pounders was directed solely against the castle; another of two 24 pounders and eight 16's battered the wall extending from the Castle to the gate of San Miguel, and the mortars fired indiscriminately against the place and the Castle.....The latter maintained their fire during the whole night of the 29th, with great effect. At six o'clock in the morning, a shell blew up one of the magazines of the Castle, killing 50 men, a colonel of artillery, and the prior of the convent.

The entire of the batteries shortly afterwards opened against the place. At five o'clock in the evening, Brigadier Zurbano arrived at the head quarters, escorting 50 prisoners, whom he had made, in an encounter near Herbes, with the battalions of Forcadell, in the morning of that day, and in which that chief was killed with 150 of his men. Zurbano presented General Espartero with the scarf of the Major-General, which was taken from Forcadell by one of his soldiers.....At one o'clock in the morning of the 30th, the garrison attempted to make its escape, but having been discovered, they were met by the besiegers and beaten back, with the loss of 600 prisoners. At six o'clock, the Governor having offered to capitulate, the firing instantly ceased on both sides; at eight o'clock, the terms of treaty were signed, and the besieged agreed to surrender at discretion; at nine o'clock the garrison, consisting of 2,500 men, marched out, and at 10 o'clock General Espartero entered it with his army. The town had been considerably damaged, and the Castle was in so ruined a condition, that it could not have held out much longer.

THE COLONIAL HERALD. SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1840.

The Steam Packet with the Mails did not arrive from Pictou until Eleven o'clock last night; no time is therefore afforded for extracts.

The Britannia, Steamer, returned to Halifax on Tuesday forenoon, from Boston. She left Boston on Saturday afternoon, and was detained off Halifax harbour, 30 hours, by the fog. She started for Liverpool on Tuesday afternoon, with upwards of seventy passengers.

The papers are without news. It is estimated by the Connecticut Courant, that upwards of seventy factories have ceased operations in New England, and that at least one-fourth of the population of the United States are now out of employment.

BRITISH MAILS.—We are indebted to the Boston Courier for the following piece of news respecting the future conveyance of the British mails to the Provinces:—

"The Mails from London for Halifax and Boston, by the Cunard line, are to be made up in London on the Third day of August; the Third and Eighteenth of September and October; the Third of November, December, January, and February. There will be no other mail for this place in July (the present month,) but one in August, and but one in November and the succeeding winter months. The semi-monthly arrangement recommences in March. The return mails from Halifax will be made up on the same days."

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, of St. Columba's Church, to the Rev. J. Martin, Halifax.— Glasgow, 6th May, 1840.

Rev. Dear Sir; Your letter of the 26th of March, and the other documents which accompanied it, from Charlottetown, P. E. Island, reached me a few days ago. I laid them before a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Colonial Society of the Church of Scotland. The case excited great interest, and all the papers are transmitted, with a strong favourable recommendation, to the Committee in Edinburgh. I am a member of next Assembly, and I beg leave to say that I shall do all that I can, to promote the object of your communication.

I am, Rev. dear Sir, yours faithfully, NORMAN McLEOD, Minister, St. Columba. The Rev. John Martin, Halifax, N. S.

GEORGETOWN COURT.

The QUEEN, vs. William Douglas, John Coffin, James Howlett, John Howlett, John McKie, William Blackett, and Thomas Wallis, and several others not yet apprehended.

Indictment for Riot and Assault, and obstruction of the High Sheriff of King's County, in the discharge of his duty.

The Solicitor General opened the case on the part of the Crown, by stating the charge against the Traversers and detailing the evidence that would be adduced against them.

EVIDENCE.

Peter McCallum, Esq. I was High Sheriff of King's County last year, in January 1840.—A Fieri Facias was delivered to me at the suit of Flora Townshend, against James Douglas, under which I levied on some cattle, the property of James Douglas; the Cattle were advertised for sale on the 21st of January, on the premises of Douglas—I went there on that day to sell, all the Traversers were there, I found nearly 100 persons assembled, the traversers, James Howlett, came up to speak to me, he said there was no justice in the Country to protect them, and they were determined to protect themselves, "that self preservation was the first law of nature"—the Traverser John McKie, heard him and said "self preservation was the first law of God." I told them that I was the Sheriff, and that I must do my duty, but they would not listen to any reason—the Cattle were in the barn, they were taken out, and some of them ran about. I commenced the sale—some person threw snow upon me. I turned round and saw John Howlett, and challenged him with throwing it, and feel confident from his position and manner that he did so—I put the cattle up to sale, there were no bidders, except at nominal prices, the highest bidder for a cow worth seven or eight Pounds was 1s. 6d., and 3s. 4d. was the highest offer for a valuable mare—Blackett was one of those who said I ought to sell at the third bidder—I refused to allow the cattle to be sacrificed at such prices, stating that I should be liable to the Plaintiff if I did so—the cattle were put into the barn with my consent for the purpose of keeping them together—I asked James Douglas if he would give security that the cattle should be forthcoming at a future day, otherwise I must remove and drive them away, he said he would take care of them but not for me—Alex-

ander Douglas, his son, not now present, shook his fist at me, and told me to take the cattle if I dared—I asked would he prevent me, he said if he did not there were plenty there, pointing to the crowd around, that would—all the traversers were present and must have heard him—I was pelted with frozen dung, snow and other missiles—I do not know who threw them, they came from all quarters of the crowd with great noise and tumult. I was struck a heavy blow upon the head with something very large and hard—I suspected a person for it, not one of the traversers, and struck him in return—I was advised by a person named Burke to go away, for that it would be dangerous for me to remain longer. From the manner of their proceeding I felt that I would not be safe in remaining, as they appeared determined to prevent my taking the cattle at all hazards—the traversers were as active as any—I could not take the cattle away for the violence of the assembled people. I was deterred by the outrageous conduct of the people from taking the cattle away—I cautioned them repeatedly against such conduct—I retreated from the premises backwards keeping my eye upon the crowd which followed me up—I was afraid to take my eye off them, they were very abusive. I followed the traversers were amongst the crowd that followed me up; they pelted me, and John Coffin with some others threatened me with violence, all the traversers were active in obstructing me. The crowd followed me along the road to Riley's, and when I got into my sleigh they shouted and hurraed—from their conduct throughout, I am satisfied their intention from the very first was to obstruct me in the discharge of my duty, and to prevent my removing the cattle from the premises. There was a gun fired immediately on my first arrival.

Cross Examined.—I gave almost a fortnight's notice of the sale—that is the only sale I have had since I became Sheriff.—I gave several notices to James Douglas, the Defendant, to post at his own request.—I put up several myself, and made it as public as I could. I expected there would be a great many people there, or none at all, from its being a rent matter, which causes so much excitement in this county. The Defendant told me to go and make the levy previous to advertising, and said I would not be obstructed.—I might have heard something to induce me to believe that I should be obstructed.—I spoke to some Constables to be there to keep order.—I took two with me, or rather, one Constable and another person.—I had summoned two others to attend.—I went in a sleigh.—I had my whip; it has a brass hammer at the end.—I had a loaded pistol in my pocket, which I did not shew—I saw a musket fired; it was fired in the air. I saw no other muskets there—I believe there were others there because I was told so; one John Brown fired the musket—I arrived there about noon—James Howlett spoke to me.—They said it was a very hard case—I told them I had no control over it—I suspected from what Howlett said and the others appearing to concur with him that it was their intention to resist me.—I saw William Douglas shoving the people about towards me.—I saw him picking up dung—I think John Howlett struck me—his brother James was near him—I saw one of the other Defendants throw at me, nor do I know if they struck me, for it was impossible to tell who threw, the missiles came from all parts of the crowd—I struck a lad—I might have observed Steele who was behind me and who I believe struck me—I was collected and not violent.

Kenneth McKeever, Examined.—I was present at Douglas's Farm, when the Sheriff attempted to sell his Cattle—they were put up at sale, the bids were only nominal, from 13 to 18 pence—the Cattle were afterwards put into the barn—the Sheriff was interrupted—I saw a man strike the Sheriff with some snow, it was either John or James Howlett—the Sheriff turned round and spoke to him, and told him he had better take care—it was all uproar and confusion together—the Sheriff asked James Douglas for the Cattle; he said let any man dare to take them—I saw William Douglas there—I think from the way they were acting, their purpose was to obstruct the Sheriff—I saw the Sheriff go off—I heard some of them say the Sheriff ought to have a d—d good pounding—James Douglas said to the people they were cowards to let the Sheriff inside of his fence at all—he and the Sheriff were reasoning with the people for a long time, and exhorting them to be quiet, and telling them he must do his duty.

Cross Examined.—I heard a gun fire and knew it was for the sale—I have heard it is customary in some parts of the Island to fire a gun on such occasions—when I first went there I saw nothing that denoted a riotous intention to obstruct the Sheriff—I saw nothing wrong before the sale commenced, the people were shoving about apparently in good humour—I saw William Douglas and John McKie, the latter was inquiring about the cow he bid for—William Blackett was there and Thomas Wallis also—I did not hear Wallis say anything—the crowd followed the Sheriff when he retreated—I was then at a distance, they were making a great noise—when I said I had heard it was customary to fire a gun, I meant it was for the purpose of giving the alarm when the Sheriff was coming.

John McCallum, Examined.—I am the Sheriff's brother—I was present at this sale—I saw all the traversers there—I went to Douglas's house.—William Blackett and John Brown, when they saw the Sheriff coming, ran into the house and called for the guns and the Conchs; they took the guns—some of them said there was no justice in the Country and they must try something else—the Sheriff put up the Cattle for sale, 4d. was bid for a Cow—and John McKie gave the third bid at 1s. 6d. and insisted upon having the Cow—I saw some snow thrown at the Sheriff—Cutler was holding the Sheriff's horse—they threw frozen dung at him and the horse; they were pushing each other about and skylarking in every direction.

Cross Examined.—Blackett and Brown took two muskets from the house—a shot was fired—I cannot say who threw snow at the Sheriff.

William McEwen, Examined.—I am a Constable—I went with the Sheriff at his request to Douglas's—when we arrived, found a great many people there—I think James Howlett was the man I saw talking to the Sheriff—I saw cow-dung thrown at the Sheriff—I saw William Douglas and John McKie throw, it was thrown towards the Sheriff with the intention I have no doubt of hitting him—I did not see it hit him—the Sheriff said he should be responsible for the debt if he sacrificed the Cattle—Alex. Douglas told the Sheriff the Cattle were locked up and to take them if he dared—I think the Sheriff had good cause to be afraid—I was afraid from the demeanour of the people—the Sheriff did not take the Cattle away because he was afraid—the Sheriff was driven away as I should call it—he walked along and the people followed him up—there was great shouting, they pursued him as far as Riley's—I do not think the Sheriff could have taken the Cattle with safety to himself.

Cross Examined.—I went with the Sheriff in his sleigh—his whip has a brass hammer at the end, the Sheriff said there might be a row—the Sheriff was not at first received uncivilly—I saw some sticks, they might be walking sticks—I heard the Sheriff accusing one of the Howlett's of throwing dung at him and he denied it—the Sheriff conducted himself with moderation—was not violent—I did not see him knock any body down—I was afraid of the people amongst whom were the traversers.

Robert Cutler, Examined.—I went with the Sheriff to Douglas's, about 100 people were there—I saw a number of things thrown in the direction of the Sheriff, they were thrown out of the crowd, he was struck several times—all of the traversers were there, Wm. Douglas put his shoulder to the Sheriff's horse, which I was holding, and threw the horse over towards me—Alex. Douglas said the Sheriff should not take the Cattle—the Sheriff asked if he would prevent him; he said if he did not there were others there that would—the crowd followed the Sheriff calling after him be off you d—d scoundrel, and other abusive language—Blackett was amongst them—I do not think the Sheriff could have taken the Cattle away—if he had attempted it I think some of our lives would have been lost—I was struck several times—the Sheriff's horse was struck until he became so restive I was obliged to take him away.

Cross Examined.—The people behaved in a riotous manner—John McKie's uncle advised them to be quiet. I heard John McKie say to his uncle "you damned old fool be quiet, or we will pelt you too."

Neil Macdonald, Examined.—I was present at the sale—the cattle were offered for sale, but not knocked down—I saw one of the Howlett's throw some snow at the Sheriff, and hit him on the back of the neck—they seemed very unruly, it was not much like a sale—the Sheriff's conduct was regular enough—he turned round and spoke to Howlett, who had thrown snow at him.

Henry Williams, Examined.—I was present after the cattle had been put up—I saw things thrown at the Sheriff—I saw him struck twice with cow dung—the Sheriff was followed by the people—I heard the Sheriff say he wanted the cattle—I cannot say if the people intended to prevent the Sheriff's taking the cattle—I believe they assembled on account of the sale, not altogether to buy—I understood they were assembled to see the sale, and to hinder the sales going on—from their conduct I had no reason to alter my opinion—I had no reason to doubt they intended to obstruct the Sheriff.

Donald Campbell, Examined.—I was at the sale—I saw all the Traversers there—saw Wallis after the sale was over—I was bidding for the cattle as high as 7d. or 8d.—I saw cow dung flying about, and the Sheriff struck—every one was throwing—Blackett went for the same purpose as myself, which was not to let the man's cattle be taken away—Blackett told me so—Blackett broke up a stone—I do not know whether he put it into his pocket or not—James Douglas sent round and notified the people to come and prevent the property being taken away, or every body else would be served in the same way—I heard this from Donald Macdonald—Blackett told me he went there for the same purpose as I did—heard the Sheriff reasoning with the people; the understanding amongst all hands, and myself as well as the rest, was, that the Cattle should not be taken away—all appeared to be of one mind, not to let the cattle go off the premises. The Sheriff could not have taken them away—all hands came determined to prevent him, as I believe—all the Traversers were in the crowd—the sheriff must have seen the intention of the people from their conduct.

Cross Examined.—The intention of the people was to strike the sheriff when they were throwing dung—I saw Blackett throw dung along with the rest, towards where the sheriff was standing—I did not throw any—McKie was shoved against the sheriff, and then took up a longer and threw it at the barn.

Mr. Young, on the part of the Traversers, then addressed the Jury, but called no witnesses. The Attorney General then closed the case by an address to the Jury, on the part of the Crown.

The CHIEF JUSTICE, in summing up to the Jury, impressed upon them the necessity of divesting their minds of all previous knowledge they had of the subject, and be guided in their verdict by the evidence alone which they had before them—that the peace of the country much depended on their verdict—and if they were satisfied with the veracity of the witnesses, they could not do otherwise than find some or all the traversers guilty upon some counts, at least, of the indictment—that they had a great and solemn duty to perform, bound by the sacred sanction of an oath—that all our rights, liberties and very existence depended upon the integrity of Juries, which, if once corrupted and lost, would dissolve every social tie, and leave each man a prey to violence, oppression and the ungodly passions of the more wicked portion of mankind—that in the present case all the witnesses agreed in stating it as their belief that one common purpose pervaded the whole crowd there assembled; some indeed, more reluctantly than others, were brought to declare their belief, but they all evidently were satisfied of the fact—that it should be well and distinctly understood that where a number of persons assembled together to do an unlawful act, and any of those persons so assembled proceeded to the execution of the act, they were all equally guilty in the eye of the law, and it is by no means necessary to prove (as in this case of throwing missiles at the Sheriff) that the traversers individually did the act, but being mixed with the crowd, where no person can be particularly marked out, the presumption of their guilt is conclusive, unless each for himself can particularly shew his own innocence. If the common assembling for the unlawful purpose could not be proved, then indeed, each person only who was proved to have thrown the missiles could be found guilty of the assault— which assault is complete, by having thrown at the Sheriff, although he was not actually hit; but where there is a general and common intent to resist the process of the law, or commit any other illegal act, all persons present who manifest no disinclination, are justly considered by the law as guilty. From the evidence of Donald Campbell it would seem they were ignorant of their culpability in this respect, for he freely acknowledged that he himself and all the rest intended to prevent the Sheriff from taking the cattle, but he denied that he threw anything at the Sheriff, which alone he seemed to think a breach of the law. It was feared much ignorance prevailed on this point, but it was to be hoped that the people would no longer remain under their delusion, and would not suffer themselves any more to be deceived by artful misrepresentations. The Chief Justice concluded by again impressing upon the Jury the high responsibility of their situation, and assured them of his perfect conviction that he would find them on this occasion, as he was proud to say he ever had found juries in this Island, fully regardful of their oaths, and discharging their duties to the entire satisfaction of their consciences.

The Jury retired, and after a short absence, returned into Court with the following verdict:— William Douglas, guilty of riot. John Coffin, guilty of riot and assault. James Howlett, guilty of riot. John Howlett, guilty of riot and assault. John McKie, guilty of riot and assault. William Blackett, guilty of riot. Thomas Wallis, not guilty.

Traversers at the bar—You are here to receive the sentence to be passed upon you by the Court, for a gross violation of the law, in assaulting the High Sheriff of the County. whilst in the discharge of his official duties, and for obstructing him in his further endeavours to fulfil the performance of those duties. This is but a repetition of what has too often, under various shapes, been brought before the Court, attended in this instance, with circumstances more aggravated than usual. When you, James Howlett, asserted that "self preservation is the first law of nature," you uttered a maxim readily assented to; and when you, John McKie, in still stronger terms, asserted that "self preservation is the first law of God," even this might, with some qualification, be conceded, but both of you sadly misapplied your maxims; neither self preservation nor self interest are compatible with a disobedience to the laws, and an avowed violation of them; but on the contrary, are most indissolubly united with a ready acquiescence and a firm support of their authority; and when you said there was no justice to be had in the Courts, you uttered a libel upon them and the country. The Jury did well in finding you guilty, and with a very just discrimination they marked your several degrees of guilt. I speak it not for the purpose of bestowing praise upon the jury, when I say that their verdict was most proper; they but did their duty, and a mere performance of duty, particularly in all that regards proceedings in a court of justice, should be based upon a far higher actuating principle than the love of human praise—upon the principle of a self approving conscience, when it tells us we have done right. But I commend the verdict, inasmuch as the Jury, in faithfully performing their duty, have achieved a great public good, for I am sanguine to believe that they have placed a barrier against the further progress of that pernicious course which you and others have persisted in, in the face of the most earnest and repeated admonitions of this Court. In staying the evil, they have prevented that fatal result of which I have been most apprehensive, having always felt well assured that unless a salutary check were received, it would inevitably terminate in the sacrifice of human life. The integrity of an honest Jury has averted this direful calamity, and has, I trust, effectually done so. You, I doubt not, have been deluded, in common with others who have been brought before this Court, under similar, although less aggravated circumstances than your own; but the delusion is now fast passing away, and your interested and wicked advisers will have lost all their baneful influence. They will leave you to pay your rents honestly, as you would your other just debts, which you are equally bound in law and conscience to discharge. In pronouncing the judgment of the Court upon you, I shall take into due