

The Edgware-Road Tragedy : Fairburn's edition of the trials of Greenacre & Gale, for the horrible murder and mutilation of Hannah Brown : including the evidence ... with the life of Greenacre / written by himself.

Contributors

Greenacre, James, 1785-1837.
Royal College of Physicians of London

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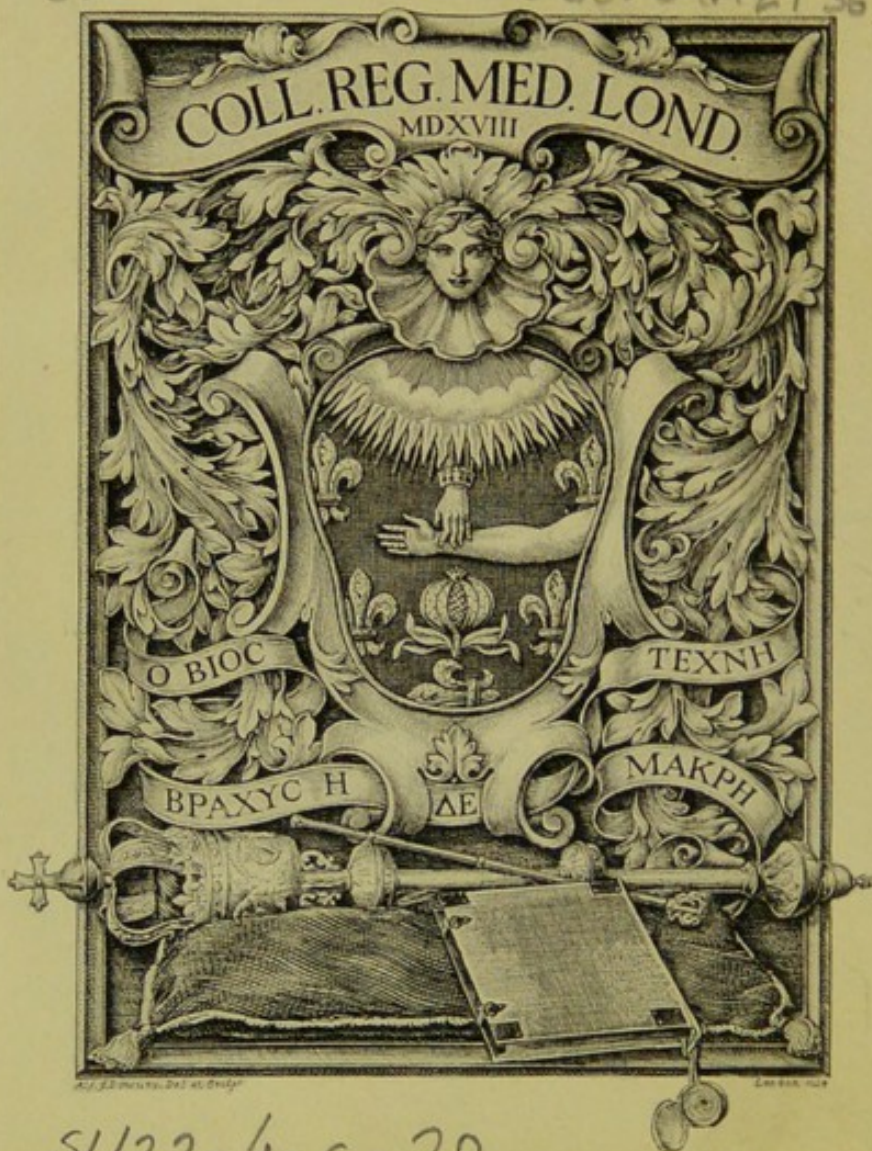
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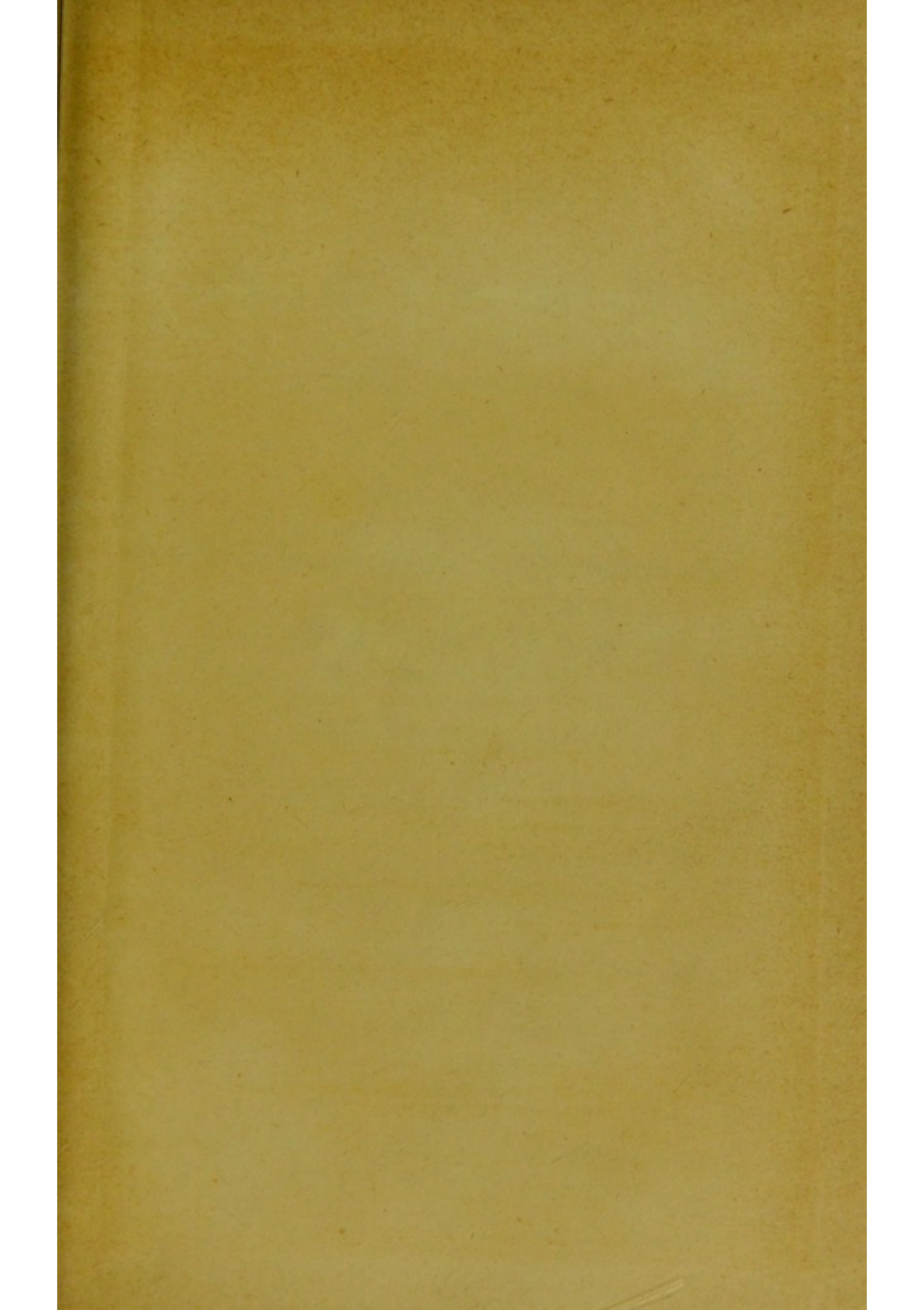
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show that he had personally been guilty of any act in connexion with this affair that would justify his being sent for trial. He then referred to the medical evidence, and argued that that given by Dr. Paul had been completely negatived by the evidence of Dr. Clarke, whose evidence, he said, had satisfied every thinking man in court; and he could but feel that the prisoners were being placed in a position of great jeopardy under circumstances of peculiar hardship, and he could but think that his worship would reflect very seriously indeed before he sent them to trial upon the filthy and disgusting charge which had been preferred against them. The learned counsel then reviewed the evidence of the different witnesses, admitting that the evidence of Dr. Barwell was beyond a question, but contending that that gentleman had been mistaken in his identity.

Mr. Poland was about to reply.

Mr. Straight objected that he had a right of reply.

Mr. Flowers then said that it was immaterial, inasmuch as his mind was unchanged as to his point of duty, and he was therefore bound to send the prisoners for trial without bail upon the graver charge and the misdemeanour also.

Upon the prisoners being asked whether they had anything to say,

Park said: I am entirely innocent of the charge, or of ever having any thought of committing such a gross outrage.

They were then formally committed to take their trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

*** Another Edition will be published at the conclusion of the Trial.*

THE
Edgware-Road Tragedy.

FAIRBURN'S EDITION
OF THE
TRIALS
OF
GREENACRE & GALE,
FOR THE
Horrible Murder
AND
MUTILATION
OF
Hannah Brown;
INCLUDING
THE EVIDENCE AT FULL LENGTH,
THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY,
AND
SENTENCE ON THE PRISONERS;
WITH THE
LIFE OF GREENACRE,
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

LONDON:
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY J. FAIRBURN,
110, MINORIES.

(Price Eight Pence.)

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THE
EDGEWARE-ROAD MURDER.

EXAMINATION.

ON Monday morning an extraordinary degree of excitement prevailed throughout the parishes of Paddington and Marylebone, in consequence of the apprehension of a man and a woman on suspicion of having been concerned in the late horrid murder of the female whose shockingly mutilated trunk was discovered on Wednesday, the 28th of December last, the particulars connected with which, as far as they had previously transpired, have from time to time been published. At an early hour the greater portion of High-street, and every avenue leading to the Marylebone-office were thronged by a crowd who were anxiously awaiting the prisoners' arrival. At a quarter past twelve a hackney-coach was seen to come down Paddington-street, followed by a mob of several hundred persons, and in a moment all eyes were directed towards the vehicle, which, on its approach, was found to contain the two persons accused, together with Inspector Feltham and a policeman. The prisoners, who it was generally expected would be taken in at the Grottopassage entrance, were taken from the coach into the office by the Magistrates' door in High-street, and in five minutes afterwards (the night-charges having all been disposed of) were placed at the bar. The names of the prisoners are James Greenacre, a cabinet-maker, residing at No. 1, St. Alban's-place, Lambeth, and Sarah Gale, a woman with whom the former cohabited. Greenacre is a man about fifty years of age, of middle height, and rather stout. He was wrapped up in a brown great coat; and, without appearing to betray much emotion, gazed at all around. He then leaned his elbow on the iron railing and his cheek on his left hand, and in that position continued throughout the whole of the lengthened investigation; he seemed in a very weak state, owing to his having, shortly after he was locked up in the station-house, in Hermitage-street, Paddington, made a most determined attempt to strangle himself in the cell with his handkerchief, and would have succeeded in his endeavour, had not Serjeant Brown, on going round to visit the prisoners, as usual, every half hour during the night, found him lying on the floor with the handkerchief, which, by the insertion of his foot in a slip-knot at one end thereof, he had contrived to draw tightly round his neck. At the period of this discovery he was black in the face, and life, to all appearance, was extinct; the handkerchief being cut, Mr. Girdwood, the parish surgeon, was immediately sent for, and on his arrival, succeeded, by bleeding and other means which he resorted to, in restoring animation. The female prisoner is between thirty and thirty-five years of age; she was tolerably well dressed, and had with her her little girl, about four years old: she seemed quite unconcerned at her situation, and was the object of as much, if not more, attention and in-

terest, if possible, than the other prisoner, Greenacre. On the Bench were Mr. Rawlinson (the sitting Magistrate for the day), Mr. Shutt, Lord Montfort, Mr. Dyer, sen., and a County Magistrate; there were also in attendance the two Paddington churchwardens, Messrs. Harris and Thornton, together with many members of the vestry and other parishioners. The superintendent of the T division was also present, and the office was more crowded than we ever remember to have seen it on any former occasion.

The first witness called was Samuel Pegler, who said, I am a policeman of the S division of police, No. 104; on the 28th of December, at ten minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon, a man named Robert Bond came to me in the Edgeware-road, and said he wanted me, as he had found a dead body near the Pine-Apple-gate; I went with him to the spot, which was about eighty yards from the gate, and near a large flag-stone I found the trunk of a human being, without legs, thighs, or head; it was in this bag, (a coarse bag here produced,) and these rags lying by the side (these were taken from a bundle by a witness and shown to the Bench; they were pieces of old white and other linen cloth, some of which were patched over with nankeen, and one or two of them, as also the sack, were bloody); I found adhering to it some scrapings of wood finer than shavings; they appeared to me to be mahogany scrapings; the parish surgeon was sent for, and an inquest has since been held upon the body, and a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown" returned. At six this morning (I had previously heard that a man had been apprehended for the murder) I went with Inspector Feltham to No. 1, St. Alban's-place, Lambeth. In the female prisoner's room I found this, (an infant's frock of a light colour produced,) and from the appearance of the patches on the front I have reason to think that it corresponds with the rags found in the bag, some of which are saturated with blood (a piece of the rag in question was here shown to the Bench; it seemed to be of the same quality, and, like the frock, was patched with nankeen.)—Mr. Rawlinson remarked, that that was certainly an extraordinary circumstance and very important, and asked of what material the frock was made? Witness answered that it was twilled jean.

Elizabeth Corney was the next witness. I am the wife of John Corney; my husband is a shoemaker, and we live at 46, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital.—Mr. Rawlinson. Did you know Hannah Brown, the woman with a knowledge of whose murder the prisoners are charged? Witness. I did, Sir. About a year and a half ago she came to lodge at our house, No. 45, Union-street, which belongs to us, and is next door to where we live. She lived by washing and mangling, and occupied the front kitchen.—Mr. Rawlinson. When did you see her last? Witness. The 24th of last December.—Mr. Rawlinson. Did you ever see either of the prisoners? Look at them well. Witness. I don't know the woman.—Mr. Rawlinson. Do you know the man? Witness. A man, but I'll not swear it was the prisoner, took Mrs. Brown away from my house with the intention of marrying her on the next day.—Mr. Rawlinson. When did he take her? Witness. On the 24th of December.—Mr. Rawlinson. I ask you, upon your oath now, is the prisoner the man? Witness. I think so, but should not like to swear it.—Mr. Rawlinson. Who told you they were to have been married?

Witness. Mrs. Brown herself.—Mr. Rawlinson. And to a person whom you believe to be the prisoner? Is that what you mean? Witness. It is.—Mr. Rawlinson. Did she dispose of any property? Witness. Yes; all the household furniture, at his wish. He came for her between twelve and three o'clock, and they went away in the coach together. I never saw the woman afterwards.—Mr. Rawlinson. Since she left have you never made inquiry about her? Witness. I have not, for this reason, I understood that it was her intention to go abroad with her husband directly after the wedding.—Mr. Rawlinson. Have you seen the head of the dead woman? Witness. I have; I saw it last Friday at the poor-house in Paddington.—Mr. Rawlinson. Now, be cautious as to what you are saying; from the sight which you have had of the head, can you form any idea whose it was? Witness. I can; the teeth resemble Mrs. Brown's, and so does the colour of the hair. The eye (only one of which can be distinctly perceived, it being bruised, and the flesh partly decomposed) is also of a similar colour to her's.—Mr. Rawlinson. Do you know if she had ever been married before? Witness. I have heard her say that she had; that her husband was by trade a shoemaker, and that he some years back died. She had also led me to believe that she had a second husband still living, and at sea.—Mr. Rawlinson. Do you know whether she ever had a child? Witness. I do not; but I don't think she had. Mr. Fell, the chief clerk, here asked witness if she had ever noticed any thing particular about Mrs. Brown's ears. [It will be recollected that one of the murdered woman's ears had been injured apparently by an ear-ring having been forcibly snatched therefrom.] Witness replied in the negative.

Hannah Davis said, I am the wife of Evan Davis, a cabinet-maker and upholsterer, living at No. 45, Bartholomew-close, Smithfield. I have known Hannah Brown more than five years.—Mr. Rawlinson. When did you see her last? Witness. On the 22d of December, about three months ago: she was going to be married. My daughter was to have been bridesmaid, and my husband was to have given her away; and they were afterwards to dine at our house.—Mr. Rawlinson. Who was she to have married? Witness. Mr. Greenacre.—Mr. Rawlinson. Look at the man at the bar, is that the person? Witness. That is he. This last reply caused a great sensation, and upwards of two minutes elapsed before perfect quietness could be restored; neither the countenance nor the manner of the accused underwent the slightest change, notwithstanding he was intently gazed on by all in the Justice-room. Mr. Rawlinson. When did you first see him? Witness. About a fortnight before they were to have been married; but I had previously been told by Mrs. Brown that the event would soon take place. Greenacre said he should take his wife to America, and told us if we liked to go over we should have a comfortable home at his place.—Mr. Rawlinson. Who spoke first about America? Witness. Mrs. Brown; she said they were going to settle at Hudson's Bay.—Mr. Rawlinson. How long did they stay with you at this second visit? Witness. From five till ten at night; they appeared happy and cordial together, and the time for the wedding was then fixed for Christmas-day, at St. Giles's church, near which we were to have met at ten in the morning; on the day before Christmas-day, about ten or eleven o'clock at night, Greenacre came to our place alone, and asked me if I had seen Mrs. Brown? I told him I had not, and he then said he had

made a close investigation with regard to her property, and found that he had been deceived by her; it therefore would not do for both of them to plunge themselves into poverty by marrying. He was much agitated, and seemed very angry, and his countenance was different from what I had observed it before.—Mr. Rawlinson. Was there any thing particular that you are aware of about this Mrs. Brown? Witness. She was very much like the description which has been given of her.—Mr. Rawlinson. Do you know if she was ever married? Witness. I have heard that she was, and that her husband died two years after they came together.—Mr. Rawlinson. Do you know if she ever had a child? Witness. I understand that she had a daughter sixteen years of age living in Norwich. In reply to the Magistrate, as to whether there was any particular appearance about either of Mrs. Brown's ears, witness said that the left one, which had been twice pierced, was torn; her leg had also been bitten by a dog. (These appearances presented themselves on an examination of the deceased's head and limbs by Mr. Girdwood, the surgeon.)

Evan Davis, the husband of the last witness, was next sworn, and corroborated her statement in most of the particulars. He added, that in a conversation which he had with the prisoner at the Hand and Shears public-house, King-street, Cloth-fair, the latter told him that he had a thousand acres of land at Hudson's Bay, and that himself and his intended wife were going to settle there. This conversation took place about nine or ten days before Christmas. Witness did not see the prisoner the last time he called to announce that the match was deferred. The prisoner and Mrs. Brown supped at his house one night, and sat together on the sofa; the wedding was arranged by the women; they went away about ten o'clock, and witness assisted prisoner to put on the great coat which he now wore. Witness accompanied them about a hundred yards on their way home; he saw no more of them after that. The head exactly resembles that of Mrs. Brown.

William Gay, the brother of the unfortunate woman, sworn: I am a broker, and reside at No. 16, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road; my sister (Mrs. Brown) and myself came up to town from Norwich about two years since; she obtained a situation with Mr. Perrin, the hatter, directly afterwards. She came, occasionally, to see me; but we did not agree, she being a very odd temper; she at last came to an open quarrel, and I saw no more of her.—Did you hear any thing of the proposed marriage with the prisoner? Witness. Yes, I did; the Thursday before Christmas, and subsequently heard of its being put off. On Tuesday, after Christmas, the prisoner called at my house, and said that he had had, on Christmas-eve, a great quarrel with Mrs. Brown, who, he said, had deceived him with regard to money matters; which ended in the wedding being postponed. The prisoner also said that he had given the same intelligence to Mr. Davis. The prisoner, at the interview, appeared greatly agitated. I have seen her ear, and know that it was slit: it was the left one.—Mr. Rawlinson. Have you seen the head? Witness. Yes.—Mr. Rawlinson. Is the left ear slit? Witness. It is; and the head, in every respect, resembles that of my sister.—Mr. Rawlinson. Was she ever married? Witness. Yes.—Mr. Rawlinson. Had she any children? Witness. None. The witness here explained that the girl mentioned above, as living at Norwich, was his sister's adopted daughter, and not her own.

Maria Gay, the wife of the last witness, examined,—I knew the deceased, Mrs. Brown, well; and can positively affirm that she never had a child. Her mother had five daughters; only one of them had any children. The witness here entered into particulars, which proved to the satisfaction of the Magistrates that Mrs. Brown never could have borne children; and it will be remembered, that this account agrees exactly with the opinion of Mr. Girdwood, the parish surgeon, who examined the body soon after it was found.

George Feltham was next sworn,—I am one of the Inspectors of the T division, stationed at Paddington; and, in consequence of information which I received, I applied here for a warrant, on Saturday, against the male prisoner, and, in the evening, I proceeded to Carpenter's-buildings, Lambeth, for the purpose of executing it, but found the prisoner had left there. On the following (Sunday) evening, I proceeded again in search of him, and, after much difficulty, found that he was lodging at No. 1, St. Alban's-place, in the same neighbourhood. I went there about one o'clock, accompanied by a policeman of the L division. I knocked at the parlour door, calling the prisoner by name. I then heard him get out of bed, and at the same time he said, 'Wait till I get the tinder-box;' I heard him rumbling about, and I then opened the door, which was only on the latch, and went in; the room was in darkness; I said, 'I'm an Inspector of police, and hold a warrant for your apprehension, on suspicion of having murdered Hannah Brown.' He was in his shirt; a light was shortly brought by the landlord, and I then read the warrant to him. I then asked him, if he knew Hannah Brown? he replied, 'I know no such person.' I asked him, if he was never asked in church to a woman of that name? he replied, 'I don't know; you have no right to ask me the question; you had better be cautious what you say, as I shall mention your questions elsewhere.' On turning my eye round, I perceived the female prisoner in bed, and in the act of concealing something under the clothes, which turned out to be the watch I here produce. I then said to her, 'Get up, for you also must go along with me.' She said, 'I have a child in the adjoining room, and that must go also.' The witness went on to say that he sent for a coach and conveyed them all to the station-house at Paddington-green. That morning, (Monday,) at an early hour, a strange noise was heard in the cell in which the male prisoner was confined; and, on a constable repairing thither, he found him hanging by a handkerchief. He was cut down, and life restored with much difficulty. Soon after this, witness went with Pegler to the prisoner's lodging, and brought away the child's clothes, as already related. There were four boxes in the prisoner's room, corded up; and, upon his first entry, the prisoner exclaimed, 'It's a good job you have come, I should soon have been off to America.' The prisoner also told him, that the female prisoner lodged in the back room, and that she had been in the habit of sleeping with him.

Mr. Davis again stepped forward, and identified one of the keys as the same which he had given to Mrs. Brown some months since.

The evidence being concluded, Mr. Rawlinson, addressing the prisoner Greenacre, said, I am going to remand you for the present; have you any thing you wish to say? Prisoner. A great many falsehoods have

been stated about me. I will now state the facts. It is true that I was to be married to Mrs. Brown, and there are circumstances about it which may cost me my life; but this female by my side is in no way implicated in the affair. When I courted Mrs. Brown, she told me she could at any time command from three to four hundred pounds, and I told her I was possessed of property to some amount, which was not the case; so that there was duplicity on both sides. On Christmas eve, Mrs. Brown came to my lodgings in Carpenter's-buildings; she was the worse for liquor. We had tea together about eight o'clock, and Mrs. Brown sent out for some rum, which she drank in her tea, which made her worse. I thought this a favourable opportunity to press her regarding her property, when she confessed she had none. I expressed my displeasure at being deceived, when she made a laugh of the matter, and said I was as bad as she was, as I had deceived her as regarded my property. She then began to sneer and laugh, at the same time rocking herself backward and forward in her chair, when I gave it a kick, and she fell backwards in it to the floor. Her head came with great violence against a lump of wood behind her, which I had just been using. This alarmed me very much; I took her by the hand, and lifted her up, and found, to my astonishment, that she was no more. I concluded I should be put down for a murderer, I was greatly excited, and came at length to the resolution not to call any one in, but to dispose of the body in the manner which has been so fully before the public, thinking it would be the safest and most prudent plan. (At this relation, a thrill of horror ran through the office, and it was some time before silence could be obtained.) No one individual up to the present moment had the least knowledge of what I have stated here. This female I perfectly exonerate from having any more knowledge of it than any other person, as she was away from the house.—Mr. Rawlinson. You don't mean to say that this occurred in St. Alban's-place? Prisoner. No, at my lodgings in Carpenter's-buildings, Camberwell.—Mr. Rawlinson. Go on.—Prisoner. Some days after, when I had put away the body, I called on this woman, and solicited her to return to the apartment. As regards the trunks and other things, I told this female, that, as Mrs. Brown had left them there, we would pledge all we could, and the whole of the articles pawned fetched only £3. That's all I have to say. (After a pause)—Mrs. Brown had eleven sovereigns by her, and a few shillings in silver, and that's a true statement of facts.—Mr. Rawlinson. I don't want to entrap you; but it has been sworn, that, on Christmas-eve, you were in Bartholomew-close. Prisoner. We had tea, (me and Mrs. Brown,) and it was on the same night that her death occurred that I called on Mrs. Davis to stop their going to church. There was no quarrel between me and the deceased. No other person but myself witnessed the scene I have related, nor had any knowledge of the disposal of the body. Some days afterwards, when I had put away the body, I invited this woman by my side, with whom I had formerly lived, to come back to me, which she did, and we were apprehended together; but she knows nothing of the death of Mrs. Brown, or the disposal of the body. Upon making inquiry, I found out that, though we were never married, Mrs. Brown, who bore but an indifferent character, had endeavoured to obtain a silk gown in my name, at Mr. Smith's, a tally-shop in Long-acre. The prisoner, in speaking, put his hand to his throat,

and evidently appeared in much pain. The female prisoner was then asked if she had any thing to say? she replied, that she was entirely innocent of any participation in the affair. The prisoners were then both remanded.

FINAL EXAMINATION AND COMMITTAL TO NEWGATE.

On Wednesday morning, at a very early hour, a great crowd of persons assembled in High-street, Marylebone, as also in Paradise-street and Grotto-passage, leading to the Police-office, owing to a very prevalent opinion that the two prisoners, James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, who stand charged with the wilful murder of Hannah Brown, would, as on the preceding Saturday, arrive in coaches from prison long before the usual period for the commencement of the judicial business, and it was quite evident, from the expressions and general demeanour of the mob, that their indignation had reached to so great a pitch, that in all probability the accused parties would, had they been brought up as expected, have been roughly treated. By twelve o'clock an immense number of persons had congregated in the various streets along which it was expected that the prisoners would pass; but the whole of them were doomed to be disappointed, Mr. Rawlinson having at a late hour on the previous night (in order to avoid a scene of noise and confusion) made arrangements, at the urgent request of Greenacre himself, for the further proceedings to be gone into at the New Prison, in which Greenacre has ever since Monday, the 27th ult., been confined; the woman Gale has from that time been in the House of Correction. The whole of the witnesses made their appearance at the office at the appointed hour (ten o'clock,) and on being made acquainted with the fresh arrangement alluded to, proceeded soon afterwards to Clerkenwell in two hackney-coaches, accompanied by Collard and Franklin, officers of the Marylebone police establishment; they reached the New Prison, around which many hundreds of persons had congregated, at a quarter-past eleven o'clock, and were accommodated with seats in a private room until their attendance was required to hear their evidence read over. The crowd outside soon began to evince symptoms of impatience at the non-arrival of the female prisoner, until a coach which had brought her from her place of confinement was seen to drive up towards the New Prison-gate, followed by a number of men and women, some of whom, by clinging to the windows, and others by attempting to get up in front, for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity by a sight of the accused woman, narrowly escaped being knocked down and run over. On reaching the gate the coach-door was opened, and Gale, who trembled from head to foot, descended the steps, followed by her child. She looked exceedingly pale, and it was fully apparent that her mental suffering was of no common description; the door being immediately opened by an officer, she was led away to a lock-up room in the yard, the child holding tightly her hand, and, in happy ignorance of its mother's fearful situation, smiling as it tripped along.

At half-past twelve Mr. Rawlinson, the Marylebone office-Magistrate, arrived in a carriage, in which were also Lord Montford and Mr. Fell, the

chief clerk of the police-office in question, the latter bringing with him a copy of the voluminous depositions gone into at the two examinations. Mr. Rawlinson and his Lordship then proceeded to a long parlour in the Governor's private dwelling, where they at once took their seats. The prisoners were then brought out by the turnkeys, and led, properly guarded, into the apartment, at the centre of which was a deal form; they were desired to seat themselves on it, which they did, and Franklin, the Marylebone officer, was then placed between them, to prevent them from holding conversation with each other, either by words or signs. The woman Gale trembled violently, and Greenacre looked much more pale and dejected than heretofore.

The following lines were, at an early hour in the morning, penned by him in his cell:—

"To a humane and enlightened public.

"New Prison, Clerkenwell, April 5.

"Every thing that ingenuity and malice could invent to influence the minds of the ignorant, and to fill the minds of the good and religious with awe, has been the result of newspaper comment against me. It is said that the finger of God is manifested in bringing this horrid and wilful murder to light, the day only before my flight to America! I contend that this manifestation of Divine Providence is to serve my case, or the cause of a suffering mind to prevent me from a life of continual dread of being fetched back from America upon this awful charge, and which would certainly have been the result, if the deceased had not been recognized until I had departed; thus it may be shewn that Providence is on my side. Again, if in my crossing the Atlantic, or by any other means, my death had ensued, the fatal conviction of an innocent female would certainly have been the result—suspicion would have been too strong against her to have saved her; it was for God, and God only, to prevent this fatal termination—no human mind could have discerned any thing in her favour, if my death had preceded this investigation. God is just; and God be praised for this timely interference to prevent my premature death through either my crossing the seas, or the distracted state of my mind. I hope, therefore, that my unfortunate situation may not be prejudiced by malice and perverted comments. I hope other papers will copy this address." (The above bears no signature.)

Mr. Rawlinson (to Greenacre.) The evidence given at the first examination is about to be read over to you, therefore attend to it. (To Gale.) You will attend to what is read also." Mr. Fell then read on, and on coming to that part of the statement of Mrs. Davies, relative to the arrangements made for the marriage of Hannah Brown with the prisoner Greenacre, the latter seemed in a great measure to lose his self-possession; he, however, quickly rallied, and looking up, gazed intently at Mrs. Davies, who was standing near the female prisoner Gale. In that part of Inspector Feltham's evidence as to the finding of the boxes, he (Greenacre) eagerly asked if he might be permitted to say a few words?—Mr. Rawlinson. No, not now; wait a little." Feltham's evidence being concluded, Mr. Rawlinson said to Greenacre, the first statement which you made yourself at the Police-office will now be read over to you. Mr. Fell then commenced, and on

reading the words "she had set up things at a tally-shop," Greenacre said, I beg your pardon for one moment; what I stated was that she had attempted to do so. Mr. Fell told him that he (Greenacre) had corrected himself in a subsequent part of his statement, as would presently be seen. Mr. Fell went on; after reading Greenacre's words, "she had endeavoured to set up goods at Smith's tally-shop in Long-acre," Greenacre seemed pleased, and in a familiar tone and manner said "Endeavoured is right, Sir, quite right." The whole of the first examination being gone through, Mr. Rawlinson asked Greenacre if he had any thing to state or any question to put? Greenacre, None at all.—Mr. Rawlinson. Have you any objection to sign that statement? Greenacre. No, Sir. (He here got up, and taking a pen which was handed to him, affixed his signature.) The statement of Gale, setting forth that she was not at Camberwell at the time of the supposed murder, was next read.—Mr. Rawlinson having ascertained from her that she had nothing further to say, asked her also if she objected to sign it? Gale, who appeared to be labouring under extreme trepidation, got up from the form and walked with a faltering step to the table; she took the pen with a trembling hand, when Greenacre, seeing the agitation she was in, said to her, "*Sign, sign; don't frighten yourself at what people say about your going to be hanged, and all that sort of stuff!*" Gale at length appended her name, and resumed her seat.

The depositions which were gone into at the second examination were also read through, and the reading of the whole of the evidence occupied upwards of an hour. One of the witnesses, named Ullithorn, was further questioned by Greenacre's counsel, Mr. Price, in reply to whom she stated that she was not aware that the deceased woman, Brown, had ever lived in a nobleman's family; she had never, in witness's hearing, mentioned that she had done so. One of the female witnesses, we believe Edmonds, made some addition to her testimony, to the effect that when she had asked Gale where Mr. Greenacre was, she said, "I believe he is gone to America—perhaps I shall never see him again!" and that she subsequently saw Greenacre going towards his own house, with a blue bag and a yellowish handkerchief. Mr. Fell here read the last statement of Greenacre, which was, that "the death of Hannah Brown was accidental, and as melancholy and unfortunate an occurrence as ever befel man." Are these your words? addressing the prisoner. Greenacre. They are. (A pen was given to him, and he again signed his name.)

Mr. Rawlinson asked Mr. Price if it was his wish to have the trial postponed till the next sessions, when the excitement would, perhaps, in a great measure have subsided, adding that, since he had been in the room, he had understood that on the part of the prosecution, there would be no objection to the adoption of that course. Mr. Price remarked that the prisoners were anxious that no delay should take place, and, with regard to excitement, postponement would tend to increase rather than lessen it. Mr. Pittman said that he was prepared with two or three witnesses in addition to those already examined, and whose evidence would be very important; and that, in the event of the prisoners being remanded, the counsel should be put in possession of the nature of the evidence alluded to.

Mr. Rawlinson said, he should fully commit both prisoners for trial.

Rebecca Smith then came forward, and identified a paper trunk, which had been taken from the lodging of the prisoner in Carpenter's-buildings, as the one which her deceased sister had brought several times with her, when upon a visit in Norfolk. The witness also stated that her sister and herself had lived together for upwards of thirty-years; that the deceased was younger than her by a year and a half, and that she was fifty. The witness (who appeared greatly affected) was proceeding to narrate to the Magistrates a conversation that took place between herself and her deceased sister, as to her intended marriage with the prisoner Greenacre, but was stopped by Mr. Rawlinson, who said that, although he highly respected her feelings towards her sister, yet that which she was stating did not throw any light upon the mode in which her sister met her death.

Upon Mr. Rawlinson ordering Greenacre to be removed, he, in a firm manner, asked if he was not to be allowed to have his watch, penknife, pencil-case, spectacles, and purse, which had been taken from him on his apprehension, returned? Mr. Rawlinson, I cannot allow the watch to be delivered up, because that was endeavoured to be concealed at the time the prisoner was taken into custody. A policeman. There were two watches. Greenacre. My watch had a gold chain to it. Both watches were then produced, and the sister of the deceased Hannah Brown, immediately upon seeing one of them, exclaimed, in a most frantic tone, "That's it—that's it—that's it!" and fell nearly fainting back into a chair. She continued crying "Oh, my sister! my sister!" in a most excited state for some seconds, and was then removed into the open air. As she was taken out, she exclaimed, "Oh, that fellow! that fellow!" Mr. Rawlinson ultimately ordered that the spectacles and clothes should be restored to Greenacre, but not the watch or purse. He also directed that Gale be kept at that prison until her removal to the Old Bailey, and not taken back to the House of Correction. Greenacre and Gale with the child, were then taken out of the room to be locked up in separate cells in the prison; and as Greenacre was leaving, he coolly turned round, and, pointing to the clothes, his property, which were on the table, said to the officer, "Now mind, those things are to be taken care of." The trunk covered with paper, which has frequently been mentioned, taken from Greenacre's lodgings, was again produced, and identified by Mrs. Smith as having been the property of her deceased sister, Hannah Brown.

The prisoners were then fully committed to take their trial for the murder, and between four and five o'clock were removed in the Government van from the New Prison to Newgate.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,

Old Bailey, April 8, 1837.

THE CASE OF GREENACRE AND GALE.

Mr. C. Jones having applied to the Court to fix a day for the trial of a prisoner charged with embezzlement, Mr. Justice Littledale said it

would be impossible to fix any day for the trial of any case until that of Greenacre and Gale was disposed of. The Chief Justice of the Common Pleas had ordered that trial to take place on Monday morning at ten o'clock, and had taken the depositions home with him that he might have an opportunity of looking them over before the trial. No further allusion was made to the above case until the afternoon, when the Counsel for the prisoner, Mr. Price, stated that he was instructed, on the part of James Greenacre and Sarah Gale, the parties charged with the wilful murder of Hannah Brown, to renew an application he had, on a former day, made to the Court, that the prisoners' counsel might be furnished with copies of all depositions taken before any Coroners on view of portions of the body of the deceased, found at different places, and on which inquests were holden by the several Coroners of the counties in which such parts of the body were found. The Court had refused his former application, on the ground that it was premature, the Grand Jury not having, at that time, found a bill against the prisoners, and they not being up to that time committed for trial.

Mr. Justice Littledale. State what are the grounds of your application.

Mr. Price said that he grounded his application upon a recent Act of Parliament, which directed that copies of all depositions, either adduced or adducible, against any party committed for trial, should be furnished to the prisoner, if required by him, previous to his trial taking place. The object of the Legislature in passing this Act evidently was to afford a prisoner every possible means of preparing his defence, by giving him the fullest information relative to the charge preferred against him.

Mr. Justice Littledale. In the present case the prisoners are not charged on the Coroner's inquisition. Mr. Price said he was aware of that; but the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was one of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown." That verdict was given on evidence relating to portions of a body which was admitted to be that of the person whom the prisoners stood charged with having murdered. The body having, therefore, been so far identified, he submitted he had a right to argue that the depositions taken before the Coroner, and those taken before the Police Magistrates, related to one and the same transaction, and that, therefore, it being clearly beyond dispute that the prisoners were entitled to copies of the evidence taken before the Magistrates, they were equally entitled to copies of the depositions taken before the Coroners. What might be the effect of those depositions he was not at present aware: they might be in favour of the prisoners, or, on the contrary, against them; but in either case he contended that the prisoners, in order that they might not be taken by surprise, were entitled to copies of those depositions. Such was evidently the intention of the Legislature, and he therefore trusted that no difficulty would be thrown in the way of his present application. Mr. Payne, on the same side, said it was the duty of the Coroner to return all depositions taken before him into that Court, and the moment they were so returned, the Court had jurisdiction over them. The Coroner's Court was comparative a private one; for, in the present case, the evidence given before the Coroner was taken in the absence of the prisoner; it was therefore the more necessary that the prisoner should know what was the evidence taken on that occasion. Mr. Justice Coleridge asked what foundation

the Learned Counsel had for the assertion that a Coroner was bound to return all depositions taken before him into this Court. He was aware that the Coroner was bound to return his depositions in all cases where any person named in such depositions was charged on the inquisition with the offence of murder or manslaughter; but, in the present case, the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was not against any particular person, but, on the contrary, was one of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown." The prisoners were not charged on the Coroner's inquisition, and therefore he did not see that the Court had power to grant the application.

Mr. Payne said, if any presentment were made by the jury to the effect that a murder had been committed, he apprehended the Coroner was bound to return that presentment to the Court, although no person might be named as the party by whom the jury supposed that murder to have been committed.

Mr. Justice Coleridge asked if the Coroner were bound, where a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown was returned, to bind the witnesses over to prosecute? Mr. Payne submitted that he was.

Mr. Adolphus, on the part of the prosecution, submitted that the Court had not the power to grant the application, the Act of Parliament merely specifying depositions on which a prisoner was committed for trial, and said he supposed the depositions taken before the Coroner were not in Court, and therefore no order could be made respecting them. Mr. Justice Littledale said they were in Court. Mr. Clarkson contended that, if in Court, they were not so regularly. Mr. Price replied, and contended that, as the inquiry before the Coroner led to the subsequent inquiry before the magistrates, and the committal of the prisoners, that the Court was bound to grant his application. Mr. Justice Littledale thought the application an unfortunate one, and, without any reference to the Act of Parliament, would say that, as the depositions were in Court, no matter how they came there, and as it was urged that copies of them were material to assist the prisoners in their defence, he had no hesitation in granting the application. Mr. Justice Coleridge concurring, the application was granted.

Mr. Price then applied to have a watch and a sovereign, taken from Greenacre's lodgings, given up to him. The Court ordered the sovereign to be given up to Greenacre, but directed that the watch should be detained until the trial.

THE TRIAL.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

April 10th, 1837.

At a quarter before ten the prisoners, Greenacre and Gale, were put to the bar and arraigned; the former for the wilful murder of Hannah Brown, and the latter with having a guilty knowledge of the matter after the act, and with continuing to aid, assist, and comfort the murderer.

Greenacre is a thin spare man, dark visaged, and with a rather prominent nose; he was dressed in a blue coat, and was prepared with plenty of pens, ink, and paper to take notes of the trial. He surveyed the crowd in Court with a grave, quiet, unabashed look, and pleaded "Not Guilty," in a strong clear voice.

Gale was neatly dressed, but appeared to feel her awful situation very keenly. She never looked up, except to cast a furtive glance at any particular part of the Court. She pleaded "Not Guilty" almost inaudibly. She was accommodated with a chair during the trial.

At ten o'clock Chief-Justice TINDAL, Justices COLERIDGE and COLTMAN, and the RECORDER, took their seats on the Bench. Many of the Aldermen were present; and on the Bench we noticed Lord Nugent, Mr. Stirling, the venerable Coroner for Middlesex, and many Magistrates.

Mr. Adolphus (with whom were Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin) stated the case to the Jury. After impressing upon them the importance of the case, not only to the prisoners but to the public, he proceeded to lay a statement of the facts, which he would prove, before them. In December last, at No. 45, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, there lived a woman named Hannah Brown; she was not in affluent circumstances, she supported herself by washing and mangling, and appeared to live comfortably. There were some peculiar marks about her person, particularly a laceration of one of the ears, which would prove to be a material circumstance in the inquiry, as tending to identify the head which had been found in the canal as being that of the deceased Hannah Brown. While residing there she became in some way acquainted with Greenacre; how that came about he did not know, but the intimacy became so close that it led to an offer of marriage: arrangements were made, all the forms gone through, even to that stage which was commonly called outasked in Church, and the wedding was to have taken place on or about Christmas. By the 24th of Dec. she had turned nearly all her goods into money. On the morning of that day she told her friend, or landlady, that she was going to the house of her intended husband at Camberwell—that she would be out all day, but would return in the evening, and sleep with some friend or neighbour. The woman asked her if she would take the key of her room with her, and the answer was a remarkable one: she said, "Yes; for there are some little things there yet which are not my own, and when I get them away you can have the key to-morrow." Hannah Brown, however, never returned. She was not again heard of alive. There

was no immediate enquiry made, because she had left under rather peculiar circumstances—the marriage having been fixed for the following day, or the one after. On the 28th December there was found in the Edgware-road a human body; but the body alone—there was no head or legs. The body was inclosed in a sack—about which he would not then say more than it would prove to be a material point in the case. Of course the whole world was put in possession of the fact through the usual means of information. In the early part of January one of the gate-keepers of the Regent's Canal found difficulty in closing his gate—search was made for the cause of the obstruction, and a human head presented itself. It was taken to the Paddington workhouse, and found to correspond exactly with the body which had been found in the Edgware-road. On the 2d of February, and not till then, in an osier bed in Coal Harbour-lane, Camberwell, the legs were found, and, on being compared with the body, were found to have belonged to it. It would be proved by the evidence of the medical men that the appearances of the body denoted it to have been in good health. The contents of the stomach showed a small portion of gin, but not in anything like the quantity necessary for putting it into the state of intoxication which the prisoner represented the deceased to have been in. They would also prove that one of the eyes had been beaten out, and that on the back part of the head there was a corresponding bruise which must have produced stupor; another and a strong fact was that the head and the body were both found to be quite empty of blood, most probably by the cutting off of the head. It was a well-known fact that the blood ceases to circulate soon after death, so that the blood must have been extracted before life was extinct, probably while she was in the state of stupor produced by the blow he had described. On the night of the 24th of December Greenacre went to the house of a person named Davis, who was to have given away the bride, and told her that the wedding had been postponed, but gave no reason for it. Another fact which bore upon the case was, that the key of the rooms in Union-street was sent home by a boy, who had not been traced, in two or three days after. On the 27th of December Greenacre went to the shop of a Mr. Day, and made complaints of Hannah Brown for attempting to run him up a bill at some tally-shop, and stated that the marriage had been broken off in consequence. Day informed him that Mrs. Brown was his sister, upon which the prisoner appeared much agitated, and put an immediate and abrupt end to the conversation. Notwithstanding large rewards being offered by both the Government and the parish authorities, things remained dark and dull until the 25th of March. Till that time nothing had been found out. Well might the prisoner fancy himself in safety—but murder will speak out most marvellously. Mr. Day wondered why, if Mrs. Brown's marriage was put off, she did not make her appearance. He had heard, as all the world had, of the finding the body and the head. By one of those impulses for which there is no accounting he could get no peace in his mind till he went and saw the head. He did so, and recognised it at once. It would be proved that the prisoner Gale had lived with Greenacre till within a very short time of the 24th of December. She left a few days before, and Greenacre was then alone. He then resided

in Carpenter's-buildings, Camberwell; subsequently he removed to St. Alban's-place, Lambeth. Upon the recognition of the head by Mr. Day, the friends of the deceased procured a warrant for the apprehension of Greenacre. An officer went to his old lodgings. Some time elapsed before it was found out where he had removed to. A clue was obtained, and the officer went to the house—was admitted by the landlord, and on going up stairs found Greenacre undressed by the side of the bed. The officer asked him if he knew one Hannab Brown. He said no; he knew no such person. What! said the officer, were you not going to get married to her? Greenacre, then finding that subterfuge was vain, said, "Yes, we were to have been married at St. Giles's, Camberwell. The officer then cautioned him, and no farther conversation passed. He found Gale in the bed, and under her found a watch, which would be proved to have belonged to the deceased. A boa, a pair of ear-rings, and other articles of wearing apparel belonging to the deceased, were found in Gale's possession. Gale had left the house a few days previous to the 24th. On the 25th, she was seen about the house, which was shut up for a few days. It would be proved that she was seen there, and that she borrowed several pails of water from a neighbour. On the 1st of January she altogether returned to the house, but in the mean time she had been seen about the house every day. About that time Greenacre employed a man whom he met on the road and a boy to take some boxes for him towards the docks. When they arrived about the Elephant and Castle he stopped them, and said that would do; he would then get them into the docks himself. He said he was speedily going to America. Upon his using these words, Gale made use of this most remarkable expression, "Now you have done for yourself." With regard to the statement made by Greenacre when brought before the magistrates, it was certainly one of a very singular description, and proved to a great degree that his mind must have been previously made up to the description of defence he should set up in the event of his apprehension. It would now become his duty to read that statement to the jury in the very words of Greenacre himself, but he wished the jury to observe that he did not desire them to receive it as his confession and to act upon it as such, but simply to consider it as a statement made by the prisoner to the magistrates. The learned counsel here read the explanation offered by Greenacre of the circumstances connected with the death of the deceased and his own part in the transaction, and having concluded the statement, he proceeded to comment upon it, observing that the fact of the deceased having taken a quantity of rum on the night of her death was directly at variance with the evidence of the surgeons, who declared that upon opening the body no rum could be traced, and it appeared that the deceased had taken on other spirits that day than a small portion of gin. In the next place the prisoner ascribed the immediate cause of death to the deceased falling from her chair, and her head coming in contact with a block of wood, which fractured the back part. Now, that statement also was distinctly contradicted by the medical witnesses, who stated that the death could not have been produced by a fall of that description, but from a blow on the front of the head, by which the eye of the deceased was knocked out and which occasioned a stupor and perfect loss of power at the time, if not death itself. There was also

a fracture of the jaw, but that would not be insisted upon, as it possibly might have been produced by other means. But there was another circumstance in the case which was very important, he alluded to the fact, which rested also upon the evidence of the surgeons, namely, that immediately before life was gone, the throat of the unfortunate woman must have been cut to account for the head and body being wholly exhausted of blood. Then there was the fact of the house of Greenacre having been shut up for several days together. All these circumstances would call for the mature consideration of the jury, as well as other facts not less important, which would also be brought under their notice. The circumstance of the sack in which the body was found was one of those marvellous incidents which sometimes attend upon cases of this description. It appeared that the prisoner Greenacre had been acquainted with a person named Ward, who followed the business of a cabinetmaker, and this man Ward had a sack in his possession agreeing in every respect, as would be proved by the evidence of a person in his service, with the sack in which the trunk had been deposited. The sack was missed from the premises of Ward the very week before Christmas, and it appeared that Greenacre was there a day or two prior to the time that it was missed. It was therefore for the jury to say whether Greenacre did not obtain that sack contemplating at the time the death of the deceased woman, in which case the offence would amount clearly to wilful and premeditated murder on the part of Greenacre. Now with respect to the female prisoner, the jury would say, after hearing all the evidence, whether she had not "aided, abetted, comforted, and assisted" the male prisoner in the execution of the crime. The nature of her intercourse with Greenacre—the fact of her returning to his house on the very day after the deceased left her own home to go there—the size of the room in which the murder was supposed to have been perpetrated precluding all possibility of the fact, if it had been committed, being without her knowledge, rendering concealment from her next to impossible,—all these circumstances raised a strong presumption that the two prisoners were parties to the guilt; and a portion of the property of the deceased having been found in Gale's possession at the time of her apprehension, would go far to strengthen that impression, and that she had a guilty participation in the murder. The learned gentleman, after adverting to other facts which he said he should prove in evidence, adverted to the singular and appalling circumstances connected with the murder. Happily but few instances had occurred in this country of similar atrocity. There was, indeed, the case of Catherine Hayes, about one hundred years ago, who was proved to have murdered her husband, and afterwards placed the body in a bag, and concealed it in her own house. But there was another case which took place seventy years back, the circumstances of which were more nearly allied to the murder which was now the subject of inquiry. The case to which he alluded was that of a Frenchman named Bardell, who murdered his landlady in her own house, and who made almost the same sort of statement that Greenacre had in this case—namely, that his landlady had behaved ill to him, and that as she was swinging herself back and forwards in her chair, he gave it a push in sport, and that push caused a fracture of the skull, which produced

death. The two cases, indeed, so far as the statements of the Frenchman and Greenacre went, bore a remarkable resemblance to each other. Then there was a case in our times of the murder of Mr. Paas, of Holborn, by a man named Cook, who quartered the body of his victim, and attempted to consume it by fire. He knew of no other cases occurring in this country, the circumstances of which resembled the present; and although he might find many of a like character in the criminal records of foreign jurisprudence, yet he was not disposed to seek for them, and he hoped that such crimes would still be new to this country. He implored the jury, however, to dismiss all prejudice from their minds in considering the circumstances connected with the present case, and anything which they might have heard or seen published upon the subject ought not to operate in their minds to the injury of the two individuals who now stood at the bar for life or death. The prisoners, however, would have one advantage which persons in their situation were, until lately, deprived of—he meant the advantage of having a speech from counsel in their favour. He was quite sure, and indeed he hoped, that whatever portion of that address would be unsupported by evidence, the jury would listen to with all the attention it deserved; but, as sensible men, he was equally satisfied that a more oratorical appeal to their prejudices or passions would lose its force upon them. The Jury, he was sure, would find their verdict of guilty or not guilty upon the evidence which would be laid before them. He felt convinced that the case would have their best and most anxious attention; and he hoped and trusted that they would do justice to the country, and satisfy their own consciences in whatever way they should feel it their duty to decide.

Samuel Pegler, examined by Mr. Clarkson, was the first witness.—I am a policeman, of letter S division, No. 104. On Wednesday, the 28th of December last, I was on duty in the Edgeware-road about half-past 2, when, in consequence of something which a person named White told me, I went with him to the Pine-apple-gate at Paddington, and on the pathway, behind a large stone, I found the sack or bag now produced. It contained the trunk of a human body, without head or legs. I also found by the side of the sack a cord, with a part of which the arms of the body were tied; and there was a mark on the neck of the bag, as if it had been tied. There were several pieces of rags near the spot. Part of the stone was lying against the wall aslant, and the bag was lying under the stone. I procured a wheelbarrow and took the body and the rags to the workhouse. Upon examining the bag there, I found a quantity of mahogany scrapings or dust. On Monday the 27th of March, I accompanied Inspector Feltham, to No. 1, St. Alban's-street, Lambeth. I examined the back parlour in that house, and found the child's frock now procured, which appears to be patched with nankeen in the same way that one of the pieces of rag is which I found lying beside the bag. They both appear to be patched in the same way, and with the same material.

The frock and piece of cotton found beside the sack were here handed up to the jury, who expressed a wish to examine them.

James White examined by Mr. Bodkin. On the 28th of December last my attention was attracted to a bag which I found lying behind a stone near the Pine-apple-gate, Edgeware-road. It was corded round

in several places. I sent for Pegler, the officer, and pointed out the sack to him.

Ezekiel Dickens.—I know Pegler the officer. On the 29th of December, Pegler, the officer, called my attention to the stone. I had seen it on the 24th of December, and had placed a piece of wood behind it. No sack was there at that time.

Matthias Rolfe examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am lock-keeper at the Regent's Canal. On the 6th of January I had occasion to shut the gates, when I found that something prevented the gates from coming to. A bargeman was present, and I put down the hitcher, and pulled up something which I took to be a dead dog, but upon pulling it up I found to my surprise that it was the head of a human being. I saw the ears. The depth of the water was about five feet. Before I pulled the head out of the water it slipped from the hitcher and disappeared, when the bargeman took the hitcher and drew it carefully along, but could not draw it out of the water. I then took the hitcher myself and landed the head by fixing the hitcher in the hair. Upon examining the head I found the right eye knocked out by a stick or some other weapon. The left jaw was broken and the bone protruded through the skin. The left ear was torn and had a seam in it as if the ear-ring had been torn out, the wound having afterwards healed. The right ear was perfect. The head I should think had been in the water four or five days. I did not examine the head any farther, but took it to the bone-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. I was the only person who took the head out and examined it. There was a blow on the right eye, which could not have been done in the lock, if so the wound would have been more "fresher." I cannot say how long the head had been in the water, but I should think about four or five days.

The hitcher was here produced, and the witness explained the manner in which he landed the head by the hair.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—The wound in the jaw did not appear to be fresh, and I cannot say that it might not have been done by the lock gates or the iron of the hitcher. In my opinion the blow on the eye must have been inflicted by a stick, and that it could not have been done while in the water. Only one of the jaws was broken. I did not examine the back part of the head. The flesh was perfect. The ear and the hair were the parts of the head which I first saw in the water. The head sunk once only. I had not much trouble in landing it. I wrapped it up in a piece of sacking, and left it in the bone-house, the door of which I locked, and returned the key to the grave-digger.

By a Juror.—I did not injure the head in any way.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I saw the head again on the same evening in the bone-house. The inspector of police, Mr. Golding, and several other persons were present at the time.

James Page, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am a labouring man. On the 2d of February last I was working in an osier-bed, in Cole Harbour-lane, between Camberwell and Brixton, when I found a sack and saw part of a human being. A young man who was with me opened the sack, which contained a pair of human legs and thighs. The bag was afterwards taken to the station-house, and an inquest was held upon them.

William Woodward, a police-constable, examined by Mr. Bodkin, proved that he helped to convey the sack containing the legs to the station-house, and subsequently to Paddington workhouse.

Evan Davis, examined by Mr. Clarkson. I am a cabinet-maker, and reside in Bartholomew-close. I knew the deceased Hannah Brown, for five years up to December last. Shortly before Christmas last I heard she was going to be married, and about nine days before Christmas-day she came to my house, and introduced me to the prisoner as her beau. The prisoner and I left my wife and Mrs. Brown together, and went to the hand and Shears public-house, where we had some conversation. The prisoner said that he had an estate of about 1,000 acres at Hudson's Bay, that he had returned from there about five weeks, and intended to go back again. We then returned to my house and had some supper. On the 22d of December the prisoner Greenacre and the deceased, Mrs. Brown, came to my house again between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening, and after tea Greenacre and I went to a public-house, when he again spoke about America, and of his intention to return there. We then went back to sup at my house. Greenacre and Mrs. Brown sat together on the sofa; and after supper Greenacre said, "Well we may as well tell our intentions before you, as we are not children. We intend to get married on Christmas-day, Sunday morning, at half-past 10 o'clock, at St. Giles's Church, and as you have kindly offered us a dinner on the occasion we will accept of it. You, Mr. Davis, will act as father and give her away, and your daughter shall be bridesmaid. Meet us by Ramsay's public-house, near the church, and then we will all go together." Mr. Greenacre and the deceased went away soon after. I walked with them down the road a short distance. I saw the head which is preserved in spirits at the workhouse, but from its decomposed state I could not positively swear that it belonged to the deceased, but the general appearance agreed. The forehead was flat and rather straight. The eye was gray, and the two upper teeth exactly like hers. I did not see her ear during her life time. The eyes of Hannah Brown were gray, and the head agreed in appearance with that of the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. I accompanied the prisoner Greenacre and Mrs. Brown about 100 yards on their way home after they left my house that evening. Mrs. Brown did not ask me to go into two or three public-houses. She said nothing of the sort to my recollection.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson. The deceased was remarkably sober, and a more social, agreeable woman did not exist. Had she asked me into two or three public-houses, I must have remembered it.

Catharine Glass examined by Mr. Bodkin. I live in Windmill-street, Tottenham-court-road. My husband is a plasterer. I knew the deceased Hannah Brown. She came to my house at 12 o'clock at noon on the 24th of December. I knew that she was about to be married on the following day, and it was arranged that she should sleep with me that night (Christmas-eve.) It had been spoken of by us several times that week, and it was fixed that she was to come at 9 o'clock in the evening of the 24th. She did not remain, to the best of my recollection, more than half an hour that day. She had no appearance of bruise or black eye about her. She was a woman of very sober habits,

and appeared on that day in her usual health and spirits. I never saw her alive after that day.

By Lord Chief Justice Tindal. She went away from my place on foot. We lived near each other.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. I had known deceased for about two years. She lived at 45, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital, which is near my house. I knew that the deceased had lodgings there, and that the time for giving them up had not expired on the 24th of December.

Re-examined by Mr. Bodkin. The deceased was always sober whenever I saw her. She was by no means fond of spirituous liquors.

Hannah Davis examined by Mr. Bodkin. I am the wife of the witness, Evan Davis. I knew the deceased for five years. On the 22d of December last she came to our house accompanied by the prisoner Greenacre, and told us that they had been asked at St. Giles's church, and it was arranged that we were to meet them on Christmas morning near a public-house close to St. Giles's church, and after the ceremony they were both to dine with us. Greenacre spoke of his having lands and farms at Hudson's-bay, and said that if we went there, he should make us comfortable. On the 24th of December, at eleven o'clock at night, Greenacre called at our house, and asked if Mrs. Brown was there. I said no, and that I did not expect her. He then told me that he had broken off the match, having found out that Mrs. Brown had no property, and it would not do to plunge themselves into poverty. I asked him to walk in, but he declined, and seemed agitated. Mrs. Brown had a high forehead, and rather long features, and short thickish teeth. She had an open slit in one of her ears, which had healed up. Her hair was a sort of a brown, neither dark nor light. It had been light, but was mixed gray, and very long in the back. She was a tall, respectable-looking woman. I never saw her alive since the day I mentioned.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. I knew the deceased for about three years and a half. She visited us very often, but we did not go to see her so often. She lived with Mr. Perring in the Strand for two years, and afterwards said she thought of taking a little shop for the sale of fruit and pastry, somewhere near where she resided; but, although she mentioned the street, I do not now remember it. I did not know that Mrs. Glass, the witness, was in the habit of visiting her. When the deceased and the prisoner Greenacre were at our house on the 22d, they appeared to be cordial, and like people who were about to be married. I approved of the match, but advised her to be cautious about going abroad. The deceased told me that she had a daughter living at Norwich, who was a straw-bonnet maker. I heard from Mrs. Brown, that Greenacre lived at No. 2, Carpenter's-buildings, and she invited me to spend a day there after the marriage. She said that while Greenacre was present and when he was absent; and Greenacre said, that we must excuse the appearance of the house, as they were going to America.

Re-examined by Mr. Adolphus. Mrs. Brown told me that she became acquainted with Greenacre through a person named Ward, in Tottenham-court road.

Elizabeth Corney, examined by Mr. Clarkson. My husband is a shoemaker, and lives at 45, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital. The deceased rented the front kitchen. She had a mangle, and got her living by that

and washing. I understood she was going to be married before the 24th of December, which was the last day I ever saw her. She had disposed of her mangle and furniture, saying that Mr. Greenacre said, that she was to have what they sold for as pocket-money. Between twelve and three o'clock on the 24th of December, she left my house in a hackney-coach with the prisoner Greenacre, who, with the coachman, helped to place her boxes in the coach. Her week was not up, and I asked the deceased if she would leave the key of her room. The deceased replied, that she would come on the Monday, and bring her man with her, and pay the rent, and give up the key. This was said in the presence and hearing of Greenacre. I received the key of Mrs. Brown's room from one of my lodgers on the Tuesday after Christmas-day. The deceased had paid her week's lodging up to the previous Tuesday. I saw a head on the 24th of March at the workhouse, Paddington. The hair, eye, and teeth were similar to those of the deceased.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. I lived over the kitchen where Mrs. Brown resided, and was well acquainted with her. She got her living by washing and mangling. My lodger, Mrs. Hawkesworth, gave me up the key. The reason the deceased assigned for not giving up the key when she left my house on the 24th was, that she had some things there which did not belong to her. A week's rent was due on the Tuesday, and on the following day my husband and I went into the room and found nothing there but a bird-cage.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson. The deceased was a very sober woman.

William Gay examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am a broker, and live in Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road. The deceased was my sister. We had not been on good terms for some time before her death. On the Thursday before Christmas-day I saw her at my mistress's shop. She was alone. I know the prisoner Greenacre. He came to the shop of my mistress at 7 o'clock in the evening of the 27th of December. I heard him tell my mistress that the wedding was broken off, and that he did not approve of her character. He had heard that she had no property, and said he should take a shop in London instead of going to America, and that Mrs. Brown had got some things in his name at a tally-shop, which caused him to break off the match. He said he went to the people where they were to have dined on the Sunday at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, to decline the invitation, because the deceased and he had had a few words that night, and she had refused to go herself. I was standing in the shop during this conversation, when my mistress, pointing to me, said, "This is Mrs. Brown's brother, won't you please to walk in?" The prisoner said "No, he could not, as he had an appointment to keep at 10 o'clock." I observed that his countenance changed, and he went away in about two minutes after. The left ear of my deceased sister was a little torn, and I observed a similar mark on the ear of the head I saw at the workhouse. The eye and hair also corresponded with hers, and I believe the head which I saw at the workhouse to be that of my deceased sister. My sister had a niece living at Norwich, whom she used to call her daughter. That girl was now living in Soho-square. I never heard that my sister had a child of her own.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I have always stated what I have now deposed to. I have had no conversation to refresh my memory

with respect to what took place in the shop between my mistress and Greenacre. I cannot swear exactly how long it lasted, but I should say about eight minutes. My other sister, mother of my niece, the girl alluded to, is still living. My deceased sister brought the girl to London when she was a child. Although my deceased sister and I were at variance, we often saw each other. I told my wife about the change in Greenacre's countenance when my mistress said "This is Mrs. Brown's brother." I have lived with my mistress, Mrs. Blanchard, two years this month. My sister, Mrs. Brown, was a tall woman and middling stout. My sister had not a long face. I had been at variance with the deceased for nearly two years. She was about 47 years old, as near as I can guess. It was near the end of the conversation that my mistress said, "This is Hannah Brown's brother."

Sarah Gay examined.—I am wife of the last witness, and knew the deceased Hannah Brown. From what I knew of her I do not think she ever could have had children. She was a tall stout woman, very high chested, with large hands and long fingers. There was a particular mark on her left ear, occasioned by her ear-ring having been pulled out some years ago by a fellow-servant. I saw the head at Paddington workhouse on the 24th of March last, and from a very short inspection of it, I should say that it was the head of my sister-in-law, the deceased Hannah Brown. The hair, eye, and ear corresponded with hers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—I have been married eighteen years. I became acquainted with the deceased first in Norfolk. I had but a slight inspection of the head at the workhouse, and should be sorry to swear positively that it was that of the deceased. The nose appeared to be flattened, the eye knocked out, and the jaw was fractured. She had a very delicate skin. She earned her living by hard work, and continued so up to the time of her death. She was a much stronger woman than I am. Her hand was much larger than that of ordinary women. I never visited Mrs. Brown in Union-street. My husband spoke to me about the interview between his mistress and Greenacre. He said that the latter told his mistress that the deceased had run him in debt in the Strand, and if she would do that before marriage she would do it after. I remember my husband saying that when his mistress said, "this is Hannah Brown's brother," he seemed "to change his countenance." My husband told me that on the night the conversation took place between Greenacre and his mistress, but I did not attach much importance to it at the time, neither did my husband, I believe.

Susan Dillon examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am the wife of John Dillon, and live at No. 6, Carpenter's-buildings, Camberwell. I know the prisoner, Sarah Gale. Both she and Greenacre lived in the house, No. 6, where I now reside. Greenacre came to live there October twelvemonth. On the evening after Christmas-day I saw Mrs. Gale in Greenacre's front garden, at about seven o'clock, coming from the house. The child was following her crying.

By Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—The houses in Carpenter's-place have gardens in front.

Cross examined by Mr. Payne.—I am sure that it was boxing-day, in the evening, when I saw Mrs. Gale in the garden. The partitions between the houses in Carpenter's place are so thin, that conver-

sation passing in one house can be overheard in the next. At seven o'clock on boxing-night it was very dark. I did not know but that the prisoner Gale was Greenacre's wife. I always knew her by the name of Greenacre.

By a Juror.—On boxing night, when I saw the prisoner Gale in the garden, she had no light, but I was close to her, and saw her distinctly, and also the child.

By the Court.—The distance from the garden-gate to the door of the house was about 12 yards.

Mr. Clarkson.—My lord, we have a plan prepared of the house, which we will now put in evidence.

Mr. Thatcher, a surveyor, was then called, and produced a plan drawn by him of the houses in Carpenter's-buildings, Camberwell.

By Mr. Clarkson.—The plan produced is a correct one, and was made by me on the spot expressly for this trial. The size of the front room of the house, No. 6, is 10 feet 8 inches by 10 feet 9. From the fireplace to the wall which divides the front room from the back room is four feet.

Mr. Clarkson.—Supposing a table was placed before the fire in the front room, and that persons were sitting on each side, would the person sitting on the side opposite the window and happening to fall backwards in the chair fall to the ground, or would the chair rest against the wall in its descent?

Witness.—That would depend upon the obliquity of the chair at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—The houses on either side of No. 6 are apparently of the same size. The back room in the house No. 6 is very small, and the floor is rather lower than the front room. A person sitting on a chair at the fireplace, and falling backwards, might fall through the door into the back room down the step.

Mr. Price.—Does not the door between the front and back room open inwards?

Witness.—No; the door opens from the back into the front room; and if such a fall took place as that described, the door being shut, the person falling must have broken through the panel of the door.

By Mr. Clarkson.—A person falling heavily in that way, the fall would most likely have been heard in the next house, the partition being thin. I did not observe that either the panel or casing of the door was broken.

Susan Dillon recalled, and examined by Mr. Clarkson.—The door of the back room or kitchen opens into the front room next the fireplace. A chair could not be placed comfortably by the fireside if the door were open. When I sit in a chair placed in that posture, I can rock my child to and fro, and there is no danger of falling, as the chair would rest on the wall behind.

By Mr. Price.—I think it impossible for a person sitting in front of the fire to fall backwards through the door into the other room. The head of a person so seated would not fall in that direction.

By Mr. Clarkson.—It would not be probable that a person would sit before the fire on a cold night in December with the door of the back room wide open. I could not sit in that way myself.

Henrietta Edmonds, examined by Mr. Bodkin. I live at No. 5,

Windmill-lane, nearly opposite the entrance to Carpenter's-buildings. I know the prisoner Gale, and saw her in the garden of No. 6, Carpenter's-place, at half-past 11 o'clock. She was standing carelessly in the garden. I knew her perfectly well for a twelvemonth before. The door of the house was open. I always knew her by the name of Mrs. Greenacre. I saw her next on the Monday, Boxing-day, at about 7 in the evening. It was then dark. She was coming from the direction of Mr. Greenacre's door. The child was crying, and she took it up, saying, "You naughty cross child." She had her bonnet carelessly on. On the Wednesday following I saw her again in the garden from 10 to 11 in the morning. I saw both Greenacre and her there both before and after Christmas. I saw them on the Friday before Christmas-day. She was dressed as a person would be in a place where they were living. Near the end of Christmas week, after Wednesday, I saw the prisoner Greenacre carrying a blue merino bag. He turned into the house No. 6. On Christmas-day, and three or four mornings after, I noticed that the window-shutters of the house were closed. That was the case when I saw Greenacre with the bag, and I observed on that occasion that he took the key from his pocket, and let himself in, shutting the door after him. That occurred on the Friday or Saturday after Christmas-day. About three weeks after Christmas, the house being to let, I went in to look at it, and observed that it appeared to have been fumigated with brimstone from top to bottom. I noticed also that the fireplace was boarded up on each side, from the hobs to the mantelpiece. The prisoner Gale and her child were there at the time, and appeared to be residing in the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. I knew both Greenacre and Gale as neighbours. I went to the house with Mrs. Dillon. She wished to take it, and I was to lodge with her. Mrs. Dillon did not observe the smell of brimstone, but I mentioned the circumstance to her as soon as we left the house. There was a bill in the window for the house to be let at the time. The garden-gate was generally kept shut, and was not open to children. I had nothing more than a passing acquaintance with the prisoner Gale, and never had any quarrel with her. The chimney-piece was boarded up in a way that I never saw before.

Frances Andrews, examined by Mr. Adolphus. I live at No. 11, Carpenter's-place, opposite to No. 6, and knew the two prisoners. I knew the female as Mrs. Gale, and occasionally got her work to do in shoe-binding. The water is on at my house and those adjoining, but not at the houses on the opposite side of the way. On the 18th of December (Sunday) Mrs. Gale came to my house to borrow some water, and I remember on that day seeing a tall stout woman go into Greenacre's house, dressed in a pea-green gown. Previous to that day I had a conversation with the prisoner Gale, who told me that a lady was coming, a friend of Mr. Greenacre's, and that she was to stop a few days and sleep with her. I never saw the tall stout woman after that day. On Christmas-day I observed that the window-shutters of the house were closed, and on Boxing-day they were shut also. I went to the house on the latter day to give Gale's little boy a piece of plum-pudding. I saw Gale and her child there, and said to the former, "I thought you were out yesterday, as I saw the windows closed;" to which she replied, "No, I was not out, but Mr. Greenacre went to

dine with a friend in Monmouth-street." On the Wednesday after Christmas I went again to the house. Both prisoners were there at the time. I asked them if they wanted some water. Greenacre was striking a light at the time, and he gave me a glass of whisky, it being Christmas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne. I am positive that the conversation I had with Gale on the Monday had reference to Christmas.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. The houses on each side of Greenacre's house were inhabited at that time.

Thomas Chisholm, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I live in Pitt-street, Clerkenwell, and am a shoemaker. About a week after Christmas, at 11 o'clock in the morning, I was proceeding along Bowyer-lane, Camberwell, when the prisoner Greenacre came up and tapping me on the shoulder, asked me if I wanted a job. I said I had no objection. He was a stranger to me at the time. He then told me that he wanted me to move some goods, and took me up Windmill-street, where he met a boy, and asked him if he would come and assist. The boy consented, and we went together to the house No. 6, Carpenter's-place, at the door of which a number of boxes were placed all ready tied up. Greenacre placed the boxes on a truck together with some articles of furniture, and having secured them all together with ropes, he appeared very much agitated, and said, "Now all's right, I'm going to leave the country." A woman with a plaid cloak on, whom I have since recognized as the prisoner Gale, was standing by, and said to Greenacre, "Now you have done for yourself." The boy and I then drew the truck between us, Greenacre walking on one side, and the woman on the other. Greenacre told me to set down the truck at the door of a broker's shop near the Elephant and Castle, which I did, and he then gave me 6d. for my trouble, and the boy 3d. I did not see Gale when we stopped with the truck, as she turned up York-street before we got within sight of the Elephant and Castle.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—I was out of work then, and am so now. Two policemen called upon me, and how I came here was in consequence of two women, who lived near me, having quarrelled, and one of them said that I had moved Greenacre's goods.

Thomas Higgins, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I work for a mangle-maker, named Ward, living in Cheyne-mews, Tottenham-court-road. I know the sack now produced (the same in which the body of the murdered woman was found). I know the sack by the string, which I took from my apron; but I know the sack from its general appearance. It belonged to my employer, and I used it to carry shavings in. There are holes in it, made by my children. It used to be placed in the manger belonging to Mr. Ward. I know the prisoner Greenacre, and have seen him come to my master's workshop. About a week before Christmas I saw him there, and a week after that I had occasion to use the sack, and missed it from the manger. I wanted to sell some shavings, and asked Mr. Ward about it. He said he did not know where it was. Mr. Ward had since gone. The shavings which I used to put in the sack were the scrapings of mahogany, very fine indeed. I was in the habit of selling the scrapings to a baker.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—Mr. Ward, my master, was acquainted with the deceased, and I had known her also. The prisoner Greenacre recom-

mended her to my master, who was in the habit of sending shavings in a sack to Mrs. Brown.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—The sack when taken to the deceased with shavings was brought back again to my master.

Henry Wignell, of Portland-street, Walworth, examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I know both prisoners. Mrs. Gale came to lodge in the back parlour of my house on the 22d of December. She slept there on that night, and the next morning Greenacre came with a bundle. On the 24th of December, Greenacre came again, and in the evening, between 9 and 10, Gale went out. On Christmas-day Greenacre and Gale dined together at my house, and he came there two or three times during Christmas week. On the 1st of January, Greenacre and Gale were in the room occupied by the latter, and while they were there I was reading aloud to my wife from a newspaper an account of the discovery of a woman's body in the Edgeware-road. I read loud enough for the prisoners to hear me. On that day they both left my house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—Mrs. Gale stayed at my home all Christmas-day, but went out in the evening, but did not stop long. She was a very quiet, well-disposed woman, as far as I could see, and I did not perceive any alteration in her manner as long as she stayed in my house. I gave her warning to leave because she stopped out on Boxing-night.

Mrs. Wignell.—I am the wife of the last witness. Mrs. Gale came to lodge with us on the 22d of December, and represented herself as a widow woman, but did not give her name. On boxing-night she stopped out, having left her child locked up in the room. On the following Thursday she paid her rent and went away, taking her child with her. She returned again on the following day, and left for good on the Monday morning. Greenacre slept with her on the night previous, and helped to move her goods in the morning. She lived very sparingly, and had nothing but a scrag of mutton and turnips for dinner on Christmas-day, when Greenacre dined with her. He came about two o'clock, and went away at nine, leaving Gale in the house. I cannot say whether or not the prisoner Gale went out on that day.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson.—My husband and I did not approve of her conduct.

By Mr. Justice Coltman.—On boxing-night, when Gale stopped out, I heard the child call "mother" two or three times.

By Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—I cannot say how far Carpenter's-buildings is from our house.

Joseph Knowles examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am a pawnbroker, and live at Bolingbroke-row, Walworth road. I produce some articles pledged at my house on the 17th of January, by a female whom I believe to be the prisoner Gale. The female gave the name of Stevens. The articles were a pair of shoes, two veils, and a handkerchief, wrapped up in an old silk handkerchief. The latter appeared to be stained with blood, and some of the stains are burnt out.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I lent 2s. upon the articles, and they were not worth more. The stains of blood are still upon the handkerchief.

George Feltham, examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I am an inspector of police. On the 24th of March I went with a warrant at half-past ten

or eleven o'clock to No. 1, St. Alban's-place, Lambeth, for the purpose of apprehending Greenacre. The landlord told me that he was in bed in the front parlour. I knocked at the door, when a voice from within said "What do you want?" I said, "Open the door," and the prisoner said "Wait until I strike a light." I heard him in the room, and having raised the latch I entered and saw him standing beside the bed. I told him that I had a warrant against him for the wilful murder of Hannah Brown. I then asked him if he knew such a person, and he answered that he did not. I then said to him "Were you not both asked in church?" He replied "Yes, we were." He was then putting on his stockings, and I again asked him if he knew where Hannah Brown was? He answered, "No, I do not, and you have no right to ask me such questions." I then said, "I do not intend to question you any more, but mind, whatever else you may say I shall be bound to repeat elsewhere." I was then in the act of searching the trousers of Greenacre, when I saw the woman Gale in bed for the first time. I said, "Hallo! what woman is that?" when Greenacre said, "She is a woman that sleeps with me." Hearing something rattle in bed, and observing the woman endeavouring to hide something, I said, "What have you got there?" when Gale handed me the watch now produced. I then said that I must take her into custody also, and as she was dressing herself I searched her pockets, and took from them several pawn-brokers' duplicates, a pair of cornelion earrings, and other articles. The witness added, that having lodged the prisoners at the station-house, Paddington, he returned to the house in St. Alban's-place, and there took possession of a variety of articles of woman's dress, since identified by the relatives of the deceased. After Greenacre had put on his clothes, he observed, that it was a cold night, and requested that he might be allowed to put on a great-coat, which was in a box, corded up. I objected at first, but subsequently opened the box, and gave him the coat. As soon as Gale had dressed herself I desired a constable, who was with me, to go for a hackney-coach, when Gale said, "My little boy is sleeping in the next room, and he must go too."

Mr. Adolphus.—Did Greenacre make any remark or observation to you while you remained in the room waiting to convey him to the station?

Witness.—Yes; he said it was lucky I had come so soon, as he should have sailed for America on the following day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—The warrant for the apprehension of Greenacre was issued at my desire. I never gave a different version of my evidence elsewhere. I did not say to Greenacre when I first entered the room that I came to arrest him on suspicion of the wilful murder of Hannah Brown. I do not think I said that to any one. The warrant against him was for wilful murder, and I read it to him soon after I entered the room. The smaller watch I took from his trousers pocket. The stains on the blue handkerchief produced appear to be blood, but I cannot swear that they are. When I first saw them I thought that they were blood-stains, and I still retain that impression. The pistol which I found in the box had a small quantity of powder in it, and was not fully charged.

Re-examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I have seen stains of blood before,

and also stains of port wine and fruit. The stains on the handkerchief appear to me to be blood.

Rebecca Smith, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I live with my husband at Wyndham, in Norfolk, and am sister to the deceased Hannah Brown, whose maiden name was Gay. I believe that the box produced belonged to my sister; I saw it in her possession while she was living at Mr. Perring's, in the Strand.

A young girl, named Baylis, was here placed beside the witness, who stated that she was daughter to a sister of the deceased, and the latter used to call her daughter. The deceased never had a child of her own.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—The girl now produced used to live with Hannah Brown in London, after she left Norfolk. The deceased never wholly supported her.

Hannah Davis, the younger, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Davis, who were examined here to-day. I knew the deceased Hannah Brown, and was to have been her bridesmaid. The shawl now produced I believe to have belonged to the deceased. I saw such a one in her possession on the 22d of December. The boa also produced is similar to one which she used to wear. The collar produced is of the same pattern to one which she was in the habit of wearing. (The witness gave similar testimony with respect to other articles of dress produced.) I saw the head at Paddington workhouse, and believe it to be that of the deceased.

Sarah Ullerthorne, examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I am the wife of James Ullerthorne, a baker, in the Strand. The black silk cloak and shawl produced are similar to those which the deceased used to wear. The shawl, in particular, I can almost swear to, as I wanted to purchase another of the same description, but could not.

Mary Payne, examined by Mr. Clarkson. I am the elder sister of the deceased. The watch produced belonged to her. I have had it in my possession for three or four months together. (This witness seemed greatly affected while giving her evidence.)

Mrs. Glass recalled.—The deceased had a black silk cloak and shawl exactly like those produced.

Mrs. Davis recalled.—I have seen the deceased dozens of times at my house with a collar precisely similar to this.

Mr. William Taylor.—I am clerk of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and produce the banns of marriage between the prisoner James Greenacre and the deceased Hannah Brown. They were published three times—viz. on the 27th November and the 4th and 11th of December last.

It being now 8 o'clock, it was suggested by Mr. Adolphus to the Court that he considered it a convenient time to close the day's proceedings, and begin to-morrow with the evidence of the medical witnesses.

The Lord Chief-Justice Tindal agreed with the learned counsel, and turning to the jury, observed that he was extremely sorry to inform them that the justice of the country prevented him from dismissing them to their respective homes. Care would be taken, however, that they should be comfortably accommodated at a neighbouring coffee-house, where the usual officer of the Court would attend upon them.

The Court was then adjourned.

Michael Carrow Brown, examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I am a police-sergeant; on Sunday, March the 26th, I was on duty at the Paddington station-house, when the prisoners were given into my custody at half-past 11 o'clock, by Feltham, the inspector. The prisoners were placed in separate cells by themselves. At 25 minutes past 12 I went to the cell in which Greenacre was confined, and found him lying on his back with his pocket-handkerchief tied in two nooses, one of which was round his neck, the other noose being fastened to his leg. He was black in the face. I cut the handkerchief from his neck, and removed it from his foot. He appeared insensible, and I sent for Mr. Girdwood, the surgeon, who attended him. In about three hours he recovered, and the first words he said were, "I don't thank you for this; you might as well have let me die. I wished to die. D—n the man that's afraid to die: I am not."

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I was not examined by the magistrates with regard to this circumstance. I am quite sure that the words I have mentioned were used by the prisoner.

Thomas Tringham, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am a police-constable of the division U. I was in the cell with Greenacre at the police-office, Marylebone, on the morning of the 1st of April.

Mr. Clarkson.—Do you recollect what passed between you and him?

Witness.—I do.

Mr. Clarkson.—Let us know what it was.

Witness.—He began to talk about so many people coming to look at him, and said that the affair had caused much excitement, more than any that had occurred in London or the country for some time. He said that many people had run away with the idea that it was moved in a cart. I asked him "What do you mean—the body?" and he answered "Yes;" but he added, "it was not moved in a cart, but in a cab." I asked him, "Was it on the same night that it happened?"—

Mr. Price.—Had you said anything to Greenacre before this took place?

Witness.—I cautioned him not to have any communication with me, as I might perhaps be obliged to use what he said elsewhere.

Mr. Price.—Was anything else said by you to him?

Witness.—Nothing.

Mr. Clarkson.—I really must object to this course of cross-examination. My learned friend has already got from the witness all he is entitled to.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—Mr. Price may proceed, if he likes, to argue that the evidence is inadmissible, but further than that he cannot go.

Mr. Price (to the witness).—Did the prisoner send for you?

Witness.—No, he did not. I was placed in the cell with him.

Mr. Price.—Which of you began the conversation first—you or he?

Witness.—He did.

Mr. Price.—That is sufficient. I am now satisfied.

Mr. Clarkson.—What answer did the prisoner give to you when you asked him was it on the same night it happened?

Witness.—He said, "No, it was not on the same morning; it was on the Monday morning, I believe."

Mr. Clarkson.—Did he say that he believed it was on the Monday morning?

Witness.—He did.

Mr. Clarkson.—You are quite sure of that?

Witness.—I am.

Mr. Clarkson.—Now, proceed slowly to detail what more he said.

Witness.—I asked was it after daylight, and he answered “No, I believe it was between two and five o’clock.” He then added, “There has been a great deal of mystery about the head, and people appear to run away with the idea that it was thrown into the tunnel at Maida-hill, and they do not know to the contrary. There is, in fact, no proof to the contrary, and I do not want to satisfy the mind of public curiosity about it.” I repeatedly cautioned the prisoner in the course of this conversation not to talk to me on the subject, but he said, “Oh, never mind that, all I have said to you would go for nothing.”

Mr. Clarkson.—Did any further conversation pass between you at that time?

Witness.—He began asking me, if I knew whether some captain, whose name he mentioned, but which I forget, was to be called against him.

Mr. Clarkson.—Did he say for what purpose?

Witness.—No, he did not.

Mr. Clarkson.—What answer did you give him?

Witness.—I said I did not know, but I had heard that some captain was to be called. The prisoner said that if he was called he would provide himself with a few questions, and he directly commenced writing, after which he read over to me some part of what he had written.

Mr. Clarkson.—Do you recollect what it was about?

Witness.—I do not exactly remember, but I think it was about some ship which had sailed to America, and of which the captain had run away with the cargo, and cheated the owners. That was all that passed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—I am sure the prisoner said the body was removed between 2 and 5 o’clock on the Monday morning.

Matthew Rolfe recalled and examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I took the head to the bonehouse, and delivered the key to Sarah Matthews.

Sarah Matthews.—I am the gravedigger’s wife, and received the key of the bonehouse from the last witness, and gave it to James Barrett on the same day.

James Barrett.—I am a bricklayer, and received the key of the bonehouse from Sarah Matthews, and subsequently unlocked the door and let in Mr. Birtwhistle, the surgeon, and some other persons who came to look at the head. That took place about the middle of the day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Payne.—I went six or seven times to the bonehouse that morning, and locked the door after me on each occasion.

James Fell, examined by Mr. Adolphus.—I am clerk at the public-office of Marylebone. I produce the statement made by Greenacre before the magistrates. It was his own voluntary statement, and the prisoner acknowledged it was his, and signed it without hesitation.

The statement of Greenacre was here put in and read in evidence, as follows :—

“ I have to state that in the evidence given there are many direct falsehoods. I distinctly told Mrs. Davis that we had had no words at all of consequence, that is, no quarrel; what I mentioned to her was, that I had found out Mrs. Brown had no money at all, and had tried to set up things in my name at a tally-shop. I merely argued the point with her, but there had been no dispute worth speaking of. There may have been duplicity on both sides. I represented myself to her to be a man of property, as many other people do, and I found out that she was not a suitable companion for me, which may fairly be concluded from her conduct towards her brothers and sisters. I'll adhere strictly to the truth in what I am saying, although there are many circumstances in the evidence combining together against me, and which may perhaps cost me my life. One of the witnesses has said that I helped to move the boxes on the Saturday; that is true, but I will precede that remark by stating that I had this female (the other prisoner) in a room at the time where she was lodging and did my cooking for me. I gave her notice to leave previous to Mrs. Brown coming home, and she had left accordingly. On the Saturday night before Christmas-day Mrs. Brown came down to my house, rather fresh from drinking, having in the course of the morning treated the coachman, and insisted upon having some more rum, a quantity of which she had had with her tea. I then thought it a favourable opportunity to press upon her for the state of her circumstances. She was very reluctant to give me any answer, and I told her she had often dropped insinuations in my hearing about her having property enough to enable her to go into business, and that she had said she could command at any time £300 or £400. I told her I had made some inquiry about her character, and had ascertained that she had been to Smith's tally-shop, in Long-acre, and tried to procure silk gowns in my name; she put on a feigned laugh, and retaliated by saying she thought I had been deceiving her with respect to my property by misrepresenting it. During this conversation she was reeling backwards and forwards in her chair, which was on the swing, and as I am determined to adhere strictly to the truth, I must say, that I put my foot to the chair, and she fell back with great violence against a chump of wood that I had been using; this alarmed me very much, and I went round the table and took her by the hand, and kept shaking her, but she appeared to be entirely gone. It is impossible to give a description of my feelings at the time; and in the state of excitement I was in I unfortunately determined on putting her away; I deliberated for a little while, and then made up my mind to conceal her death in the manner already gone forth to the world. I thought it might be more safe that way than if I gave an alarm of what had occurred. No one individual up to the present moment had the least knowledge of what I have stated here. This female I perfectly exonerate from having any more knowledge of it than any other person, as she was away from the house. Some days after, when I had put away the body, I called on this woman and solicited her to return to the apartment. As regards the trunks and other things, I told this female that as Mrs. Brown had left them there, we would pledge all we could, and the whole of the articles pawned fetched only £3.

That's all I have to say. Mrs. Brown had eleven sovereigns by her and a few shillings in silver, and that's a true statement of facts."

Witness resumed.—The female prisoner (Gale) also made a statement, which I have here.

Mr. Adolphus.—Put it in.

The statement of Gale was then read, it was to the following effect:—

"I know nothing about it—I was not at Camberwell. These rings taken from me are mine; one I gave 5s. 6d. for in the city twelve months ago, and the other my little boy found in the garden while digging, together with a half sovereign, two half-crowns, a 5s. piece, and sixpence in copper. The ear-drops I've had seven or eight years; and with respect to the shoes, a Mrs. Andrews gave me one of the tickets, the other I picked up in the street near my own house. Mr. Greenacre told me I was to leave his house a fortnight before Christmas, but I did not then leave, as I could not suit myself with lodgings, and I went away on the following Thursday. On the Monday week after that I returned to the house, and he told me that the correspondence between him and Mrs. Brown was broken off. That's all I have to state."

Mr. John Birtwhistle, the surgeon, was then called by Mr. Adolphus, who stated to the Judges that it would be necessary to clear the court of females, as some evidence would be given of a peculiar nature.

The order was immediately complied with.

Mr. Price said that, without wishing to cast any imputation upon the medical witnesses, he thought it better that they should leave the court before the gentleman about to be called began his evidence.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—The medical gentlemen I suppose will be examined as to their opinions, and that being the case, I think it would be better that they should retire.

A question was here asked by the Court, the purport of which we could not catch.

Mr. Adolphus said that it was not his intention to offer any evidence with regard to the peculiar formation of the deceased.

Mr. Price.—Then, why apply to the Court to turn out the females?

Mr. John Birtwhistle was then sworn and examined by Mr. Adolphus as follows:—

Witness.—I am a surgeon, and reside in Mile-end-road. On the 6th of January I saw a human head in the dead-house at Stepney. I examined it closely on the following day, the 7th of January. It was then exactly in the same state. I found that it had received a blow on the right eye, the coats of which were injured, and the humours consequently let out. There was a blackness round the eye from the rupture of the smaller vessels. It was what I should call a tremendous black eye, which appearance was caused in my opinion before death. After the death of the body a blow on the eye would not have produced that effect. The eye itself remained in the head devoid of its humours. There was a crescent shaped laceration on the cheek, and the lower jaw was fractured. The former, in my opinion, was produced by incision, and the latter produced by a crush or jam. Both appearances, I think, took place after death. There was also a wound on the top of the head, apparently produced by a blow. Upon examining the neck, I found that the cervical vertebræ had been sawn through. A saw of this des-

cription (the one found in Greenacre's box) would have been likely to have done it. I have since compared this saw with the bones of the neck, and found that it exactly fitted. After I had examined the head and neck in the manner described, I put it into a small hamper, tied it up, and sealed it with my own seal. I then gave it to two policemen, who took it to the workhouse at Paddington, where I saw the hamper on the following morning with my seal unbroken. I subsequently examined the head, in company with Mr. Girdwood, the surgeon, who agreed in opinion with me, that the wounds on the face and the injury to the head were produced after death, and that to the eye was produced before death. We then opened the head, and found an internal wound on the back part, which did not appear externally. I think from its appearance that this internal wound was produced before death. My opinion is, that if a blow had been struck on the eye, the fall from the force of that blow would have produced the wound on the back part of the head. It appeared to me that the throat had been cut before death. The head was entirely free from blood, which I think would not be the case if the throat had been cut after death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price.—I never witnessed a case in which the head was exhausted of blood by means of a broken neck. The blood will flow while the body is still warm. Warmth might remain in the body for an hour or two after death. I have been a surgeon since 1827, and have examined many bodies recently, but not immediately after death. Mr. Girdwood attended the latter examinations of the head at Paddington workhouse. I consider him a very clever surgeon. There is a distinction between a bruise and a contusion. The latter might not produce any blood upon the surface, but a bruise always does. I did not examine the neck of the deceased myself, but I was present on the 8th of January, during the whole of the examination of the head. The bones of the neck were taken out by Mr. Girdwood, leaving the flesh only. There was an observation made in dissecting the neck, with regard to the retraction of the muscles. After the column of the neck had been separated from the neck, Mr. Girdwood took possession of it, and I believe has it now. From the jagged appearance of the vertebræ of the neck, I should say that it must have been sawn through, and not cut with a knife. The saw produced would have done it. I did not examine the spinal marrow. The internal wound on the back of the head inclined towards the left side. I cannot say whether or not that blow might have caused a suffusion of blood in the head. It might or might not.

Mr. G. S. Girdwood, examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I have practised as a surgeon for twelve years, and am surgeon to the parish of Paddington. On Sunday, the 8th of January, I examined a human head, in the workhouse, in company with Mr. Birtwhistle, the last witness, and some other gentlemen. The result of all the examinations of the body of the deceased were published in the newspapers on the following day, the 9th of January. On Sunday, the 8th, I first saw the head at Mile-end workhouse, and made a minute examination of it on the following day, when it was brought to Paddington workhouse. The head had the appearance of being that of a female. The nose had a slight twist on the right side. There were several wounds and bruises. There was a large wound on the left cheek, in the shape of a

crescent, commencing under the left eye and terminating within about an inch from the mouth. That was an incised wound, and merely superficial. In my judgment it was inflicted after death. There was under the wound just described a large contused wound, producing a fracture of the jaw, inflicted after death. On the other side of the face there was another contused wound at the right angle of the jaw, and there too the bone was broken. On the same side of the jaw there was another contused wound, opening right through into the mouth. Both the latter wounds were, I believe, produced after death. Several of the teeth of the upper jaw were forced out, and the tongue was cut between them. This occurred also after death. The right eye had received a blow. There was a wound in the eye itself above the pupil, which had entered into the eye and occasioned the escape of the humours. About and around the eye there was an ecchymosis surrounding the eye, commonly called a black eye. Within the area of this bruise there were three small superficial wounds—one was external to the orbit of the eye; the other was superior to the orbit of the eye, and the third was on the side of the nose, and exposed the bone of the nose. I believe the wound of the eye and the discolouration around it to have been produced before death, and the three marks I have mentioned after death. The blow given would imply great force, from the eye having been knocked out. The blow might have been produced by a fist. The blow produced no abrasion of the skin, from which I should say that the blow must have been a dull one, but it is impossible for me to say whether the blow was inflicted with the fist or with an instrument. It certainly would have deprived the party so struck of sense for a time. The length of time would depend entirely upon the nervous system. The effect of such a blow upon a female would very probably have deprived her of sense so as to give an opportunity for further injury. The blow being struck in front, if an injury to the back of the head occurred at the same time it would have increased the insensibility or stupor. On the crown of the head there was a large contused wound, at one end of which there were two contusions, but these and the wound itself took place after death. The scalp of the skull was cut crossways. The witness proceeded to describe the appearances which were exhibited in the interior of the skull. The red appearance of the *dura mater* indicated a disturbance within, produced by the injury in front by some opposing or resisting body. The internal injuries at the back of the head must have been occasioned by that part coming in contact with some hard substance. The injuries to the eye could not have been caused by a blow struck on the back part of the head, whether that blow was occasioned by a fall or otherwise. I afterwards proceeded to examine the neck, and found that the fifth bone had been sawn, but not quite through, from front to back. The remainder appeared to have been broken off. There was no appearance of dislocation of the neck. The fleshy part appeared to have been cut with a sharp instrument, such as this (the knife found in the prisoner Greenacre's box). The muscles of the neck were retracted. They would continue so while life existed. In the case of a person meeting a sudden death that appearance of the muscles would continue for some hours, but the retracting power would continue to grow less every hour. I found all the large blood-vessels of the head quite empty. Independ-

dently of the separation of the neck from the head, there were superficial cuts around the neck. The principal cuts were not continuous, in consequence of the muscles being placed lower down into the neck, so that the incision which cut through the windpipe is full two inches lower than the first incision. The cut through the windpipe also cut through the carotid arteries, and it is on a level with the division of the gullet. The first superficial cut left a flap of skin hanging over, and adhering to the body.

By Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—The cut above was the first cut, and all the cuts in the neck must have been inflicted during life, or very shortly after death. The suggestion which occurred to my mind by all these appearances was, that if the blow which knocked out the eye had not been sufficient to produce death of itself, the cutting of the throat would of course have at once occasioned death.

Cross-examined by Mr. Price. A bruise and contusion I should say are synonymous terms. Ecchymosis might be produced either by one or other, before death, but not after. A blow at the back of the head would produce a lodgment of the blood within the cranium, but not to any extent; I never knew a blow on the back of the head produce an injury on the opposite side of the head, and it could not occasion a lodgment of blood in the eye. It is impossible to produce all the phenomena of ecchymosis on a cold and dead body. I am the author of a reported inspection of the head of a female, published in the *Medical Gazette*. Blood will flow from a vessel divided after death for several hours. I think an experiment took place in which blood flowed for sixteen hours after death, but I speak from memory and may not be quite correct; I cannot say how long the head would take to empty itself of blood after death. The separation of the head from the body, in this instance, could not have been done by a professional man as an experiment. I did not observe any injury to the spinal marrow, judging from the external bones. I did not examine the marrow itself, but there might have been an injury to the spinal cord which would cause death, without producing any external appearance. An injury to the spinal marrow might produce instant death, but it is not very likely that such an instance could occur without leaving some slight trace of the injury externally. The fact of the head having remained for some days in the water would not have removed the appearance of external injury. To ascertain if a person died from an injury of the spinal marrow, it would be necessary to examine the spinal marrow itself. A blow externally might so injure the spinal marrow as to occasion death, but I cannot imagine that it would do so without leaving some appearance in the spine. I cannot imagine a case in which the sudden muscular action of the neck would occasion death unless it caused, at the same time, an injury to the spinal marrow.

By Lord Chief Justice Tindal. If such an injury had occurred to the deceased, I must have detected it during my examination, and dissection of the neck of the deceased.

By Mr. Price. All sorts of accidents producing injury to a vital part would necessarily produce death. If the part of the spine which I did not examine had received an injury, it might have caused sudden death. I examined the body of the deceased on the 29th of January: and, from the appearance of the cut incisions, I should say that the mutilation must

have taken place immediately after death, both from the bloodless state of the body itself and other circumstances. The stomach was removed from the body and looked into. There was no injury to the coats. It contained undigested food, and I think it had a spirituous smell, but I did not observe what description of spirit. My examination of the stomach was very cursory, and merely with a view to ascertain whether any injury existed in that part which could have caused death. The deceased was about five feet six inches and a half high. She was, as far as outward appearances went, a well formed woman, stout and strong, and, as far as I could judge, in perfect health at the time of her death.

Re-examined by Mr. Bodkin.—I am quite certain that the injury to the eye was inflicted during life. There was a puffiness and thickening around the eye which could not have taken place after death, independently of the discolouration. The appearance in the orbit of the eye would have been produced by a violent blow. Looking at the whole appearance of the body, and other members of the deceased, I find that there is in the first instance a severe blow in the eye, and looking at that injury, and at the whole group of facts and appearances, I should say that they were sufficient to cause death.

Mr. Bodkin.—In your opinion was the blow at the back of the head the consequence of the blow upon the eye?

Witness.—Certainly.

Dr. James Hunter Lane, examined by Mr. Clarkson.—I am a physician and lecturer on chymistry. I examined the stomach of the deceased, in company with Mr. Guy, a medical student. On examination, I found a quantity of meat, which I supposed to be pork or beef, together with potatoes and pastry, and the whole of the fluid had a spirituous smell. The stomach was healthy, and exhibited a slight redness, which usually denotes a good digestion. With regard to the spirituous smell, I came to the conclusion that it was neither whiskey nor rum, and that it was gin, to the best of my belief. I satisfied myself of that by a chymical test. The quantity of spirits, I should say, was not sufficient to cause intoxication. The progress of digestion was about half completed. I also came to the conclusion, from the absence of all morbid appearances, that the deceased could not have died from taking poison, and I should say that her death was sudden, from the fact of the food being undigested in the stomach, and that no disease appeared there.

By Lord Chief Justice Tindal.—There was no appearance of tea in the stomach.

Mr. Guy proved that he took the stomach from Mr. Girdwood, and carried it just as he received it to Dr. Lane.

Dr. Lane, cross-examined by Mr. Price.—A quantity of tea taken into the stomach would have covered the smell of gin, but not of whisky or rum. The presumption is, that no portion of the contents of the stomach had been drawn off by evacuation. I examined the contents ten days after the 24th of December. A sufficient interval had elapsed to allow a portion of the odour to escape, but not wholly so.

Mr. Adolphus.—My Lord, that is the case on the part of the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

The Judges returned at 25 minutes past 3 o'clock, when

Lord Chief Justice Tindal gave directions that all property not identified as belonging to the deceased should be given up to the prisoners after the trial.

This order was given in compliance with an application which had been made to the Court at an earlier stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Price then proceeded to address the jury for the defence. It was due to himself, to his clients, to the jury, and to the Court, to state distinctly, that on all hands there were difficulties to be encountered in this case which he believed had never been presented to a court of justice before. Notwithstanding every facility and indulgence which had been afforded by the Court and the learned counsel for the prosecution, those difficulties had not been removed. Unquestionably, however, the most important difficulties connected with the defence were those which had proceeded from the prisoner Greenacre himself. Though he might be unable to furnish the jury with an excuse, he might at least offer some extraordinary extenuation of conduct which he could not but call atrocious. He was quite sure that the male prisoner at the bar was then, and had been, as shocked with the dreadful recollection of his dire proceeding as any of the jury, or of the public in this or any other part of Europe could possibly have been, if the tale had reached their ears. He was quite sure that from the moment the prisoner had recovered his senses he had bitterly regretted and repented of his offence against decency, and that respect which was due to the dead. He was sorry now, that even at the risk of his life, and for the protection of his life, which feeling was the original promoter of the deed, he had not rather surrendered it at once, than remained alive under the dreadful misery which the recollection of that deed produced in his mind. That was the language, not of the mere advocate, but of sincerity, because he was proud to say it was not in human nature to feel otherwise. But, bad as was that part of the case, a greater difficulty arose out of the existence of a formidable engine—the press, which he was sorry to say had been employed to crush the prisoner, to scatter his friends and relations, and to paralyse his advocate. There was once an engine in that prison called the press, which the humanity of the laws had banished from its walls. The coincidence was striking. It was customary formerly, when men stood mute at that bar, to press them to death in the press-yard of Newgate, as it was called. He regretted extremely that a portion of the public press should be found to maintain that coincidence, because the humanity of the law would be frustrated if the press-yard of other places should be found to revive that dreadful instrument of torment which had been, under the inspiration of God, banished from this civilized land. He was sure he need not join his learned friend (Mr. Adolphus) in imploring them to forget what they might have collected to the prejudice of the prisoners from that portion of the public press to which he had alluded; he knew they would endeavour to do so, but when they had done all that human power could do, they were still but human, and it would require a superhuman intellect to discard from its re-

collection, as an act of enforced charity, that which it was impossible to forget, whatever anguish the remembrance of it might excite. He made these remarks for the purpose of showing how every witness that had come up had been more or less prejudiced by a certain portion of the newspaper press. He did not mean to scandalize or reproach the witnesses; for he thought, that melancholy, and mischievous as the effect might be, their feelings were consistent with amiability of mind. Horror had been excited in their minds, and if the truth had been perverted, it was not intentionally so perverted, but their minds had been swayed from that course which should be always sacredly kept, both in the delivery and reception of testimony. The jury must have observed that much had been published even in reference to the most trifling matters, which otherwise would have been stated in a different light. There was a contagion in this sort of malignant fever, from which it was difficult for either the bar, or even the bench, entirely to escape. He did hope the time would come, and that it would not be long, when it would be as criminal in a court of law, and as penal in a court of justice, to overlay and overload a case beforehand by such means, as it was vile and villanous in regard to social positions, and as it was murderous and assassin-like in all its bearings, motives, and objects. But they must take the case as they found it, and, notwithstanding all the difficulties surrounding it, their duty must be discharged. He should in the course of his address be frequently obliged to recur to the sequel of this melancholy accident, a sequel which he was bound to admit—and he should be stultifying himself and the jury if he did not admit to its fullest extent the hideous atrocity which had occasioned difficulties of which he most bitterly complained, and which he most deplorably lamented. Reprobating as he had done the act of his client, deploring as he had done the disadvantages to which it had given rise, he would now proceed to call their calm and collected attention to the real circumstances of this melancholy case. The jury had for the period of nearly two successive days given a most praiseworthy and laudable attention to the whole of the case—they had exhibited a magnanimous patience, and had listened to the whole detail of the voluminous evidence with a patience worthy of any case, and of the justice which they were there to administer, under most able and admirable judges. If he as the advocate of the prisoners had had the selection of a court of justice in which to try the prisoners, he should be precisely where he then stood. So far they had been most fortunate. His feeble aid to that of his learned friend would avail the prisoners but very little in a case of this description, prejudiced as it had been; against that prejudice he could interpose no shield. But there was a sevenfold shield, an impregnable shield—he meant that position in which the prisoners at the bar then were, being, in the emphatic language of the arraignments of former times, put upon “God and their country.” But all that now remained of the prisoner’s countrymen were diminished to the number of twelve; the jurymen were now his only countrymen, and that by the enforcement of a law, or they, like the rest of the world, uninstructed by the admonitions they would receive from the bench, might have left the prisoner to his fate. The prisoner’s friends were scared and scattered; he was already left alone in the world, and probably for ever. That ever might not be long; he might never want more human assis-

tance than the small pittance he had received that day. Be that as it may (continued the learned counsel), whatever may be the result of this trial, I am sure that he will be satisfied with the verdict, let it be what it may. It is only necessary that we should take care that it satisfies, and does not more than satisfy, justice. We are not to satisfy the base, the murderous passions of an infuriated public. Within these walls we are shut in from clamour, and the pressure out of doors does not interfere with our calm and deliberate consideration of this case. Upon your vigorous manhood of mind, upon your integrity of intellect, we rely. It is for you to save us, and for you alone. Remember always that in this case it will be infinitely better for you to say, "We are not stimulated to murder by violence offered to our minds. If we have done wrong, if we have acquitted a guilty man, the error is on the right and safe side—we are not guilty ourselves." That would be a consoling reflection to them on their beds—ay, on their death-beds. Their lives would not be haunted by the apprehension that something might transpire that should show them that they had consigned to death, to an ignominious death, a fellow-creature who was not guilty to the extent which it was necessary that he should be for their condemnation. The paths of life were sufficiently beset by genuine misfortunes, and the calamities which men's vices and follies brought upon them, without any punishment being added for crimes of which a man was not guilty. He hoped the jury would pardon him for telling them those things which must be obvious to every one. He only did so, lest it should be said that he had in the slightest degree abandoned that duty which, he was sorry to say, was cast upon him. It was not his intention to detain them with any unnecessary observations, still less was it his intention, at his period of life—for he was not a mere aspirant at the bar—to make any display. His learned friend had been kind enough to say the prisoners at the bar would have the advantage of counsel, that it was a novel advantage, and one of which he was glad they had the opportunity of availing themselves. He considered himself, that advantageous as it unquestionably was, under many circumstances it would also frequently be quite the reverse. He wished, for instance, the jury could hear the prisoners make their own defence, because then, as far as the woman at all events was concerned, they would hear the voice of innocence, and it would sink into their hearts. They would then be conscious that she was speaking not the language of an abettor of murder; they would have the singular advantage of the female voice speaking powerfully, but softly, to their manly hearts, and they would have the advantage of hearing the language of truth from the lips of innocence. He knew that, because he had heard it; and he would declare to them that he was as satisfied as he was of her future salvation that she deserved redemption from this charge. There was, he was very sorry to say, a third prisoner, whose liberty was involved in the present inquiry, and who had been, young in its innocent life, a prisoner—he alluded to the woman's child. That child was in Newgate, at play perhaps at that moment. As innocent as that child was, so innocent was the female prisoner. They had not heard or seen a tittle of evidence from the beginning to the end to affect her in any way whatever. He declared as a lawyer, as a reasoning and a reasonable being, that he had not. Leaving this point,

which he had touched upon incidentally, he would proceed to tell the jury that they must not consider the concealment of the death of the woman, by whatever means it was attempted, however unseemly, however guilty, however atrocious, however sanguinary and sanguineous it might be, it ought not to lead them to conclude that the crime of murder had been committed by the man. Unquestionably he did not mean to presume to contend that the concealment of a transaction of this nature was not to a certain extent a circumstance which it was difficult to get over on the part of the prisoner, as being indicative of a consciousness of guilt. It was, and perhaps it always would be, a singular feature in this case, that the man at the bar stood in a different situation from all other men in this country; if not so, certainly from the very largest proportion, and probably with very few exceptions. On the 24th of December last he found himself all on a sudden with the body of a woman before him whose death had been caused by himself. Though not a man devoid altogether of firmness, he stood in the position of the last person in company with a person who had been killed by his accident. And it should be recollected that he had formerly taken pains in the most public manner to vindicate himself from a charge of murder. He knew it had been said that the course any man would pursue in such a case would be to call in the neighbours, and to excite an alarm. It might be so, and it ought to be so unquestionably, but what individual could say that if such had been his own case he would have done so? It might be easy while sitting in that court, and discussing the point in the presence of other men, to say they should do so, but the man who said that he would might deceive himself, and the truth probably would not be in him. But this man had quarrelled with his neighbours, and he had been up to police-offices to vindicate himself from charges which were unfounded. Finding himself then, on a sudden, sitting opposite to the deceased, whose fall he had occasioned, which fall had deprived her of life, terror took possession of his mind and dethroned his reason. What could account for the cutting up the dead body but the wild suggestion of a fevered brain? What led him to do it but the frantic fury of a frenzied imagination? Could the jury believe that a man in his calm, cool senses, whatever might be the danger to which he was exposed, could have had suggested to his mind so cruel a mode of concealment? Impossible! Nothing but temporary insanity could have sustained the man through the performance of his atrocious operation. The man had admitted that he had acted upon that unfortunate, and, as it seemed to have been, abortive suggestion, and the jury had been relieved from much difficulty by the candid confession of the male prisoner, who had acknowledged every thing connected with the atrocity of disposing of the body in the manner described, and having done so he thought he was entitled to claim some favourable consideration. He (Mr. Price) was surprised that they should have occupied two days in proving what had been fully and fairly admitted by the prisoner himself. He had admitted his connexion with the woman, his being with her at the time of her death, and his having her clothes in his possession. Such was his confession, as it had been called, not indeed by the learned counsel, but out of doors. He wished he could speak of the proceedings out of doors without anger: but his learned friends, the counsel for the prosecution, were more just and

reasonable, for they would be satisfied with nothing less than a real confession, an actual confession of murder. However, if any part of the statement of the prisoner was taken into account, they ought, he contended, to take the rest with it, and as a whole it showed that the conduct of the prisoner did not amount to the crime of murder. But suppose it was not entirely correct—suppose, for the sake of argument, that words had occurred, and that the woman having given him some sudden provocation, the prisoner Greenacre rose from his seat and struck the woman dead. He expected that they would be told by the learned judge that such a case would reduce the charge to manslaughter—a feloniously killing certainly, but an homicide and not a murder, not a malicious and premeditated murder. The jury were told by his learned friend Mr. Adolphus, in his opening speech, that the mute testimony of the sack which had been exhibited would prove that there had been a premeditated murder. It afforded him some cause of gratulation that this was the only evidence of premeditated murder. Why, down to the very last moment they found that the prisoner and the deceased woman were upon the most cordial terms; he was about to be married to her, and had been actually out-asked at church. The wedding-day was fixed, and the friends of the deceased were to have entertained them on their bridal day. Good God! was that a case wherein it was probable or possible that a murder could be contemplated? Perhaps the jury doubted that. It was a singular thing, that while on the one hand the counsel for the prosecution were embarrassed for facts to bring home to the man the charge of striking the death blow, and being the voluntary cause of the woman's death, the counsel for the defence were equally perplexed, because, as was generally the case in such trials, out of the evidence adduced for the prosecution the charge of murder might be disproved, and that of felonious manslaughter only established. It was somewhat singular for one in his situation to complain of the want of further evidence for the prosecution, but such was the extraordinary position of a man charged with murder in a court of justice in England, that out of the very circumstances related to prove his guilt could be derived that species of defence which, though it did not disprove the crime, modified its guilt in a higher or lower degree. The learned counsel for the prosecution said he would prove this to have been a deliberate murder, but had he done so? Had he done so? He would ask them what could be the motive, what possible incentive he could have for the premeditated murder of the woman to whom he was to have been married so soon? Was it her property, either large or small? A few hours would have put every shilling of it under his sole control by marriage. Was there any malice proved? No; not one single word of an angry nature had been proved. It might be said that they had words about this very property; but was it likely that a few words upon such a subject would raise such feelings in any one as would induce him to commit murder? Was this, then, likely to be a case of murder for lucre's sake? Let their reason answer that question. The case was founded on what was called circumstantial evidence; or, more properly speaking, presumptive testimony. Circumstantial evidence had committed a murder. Men had been put to death on presumptive testimony, which had turned out to be false. It was, then, the duty of juries to take care that the lictor's axe was not stained with murder's gore, and to keep the sword of justice bright and

pure, and unsullied by the blood of innocent men. When he said that, he did not ask them to acquit the prisoner, if they considered it to be their duty to do otherwise. He asked for no clemency, but he demanded justice. The prisoner was in no situation to ask mercy, but he stood as an example to deter others from taking a course which would involve them in difficulty and danger, although conscious of innocence. That act had already transported him for life; he could never show his face again in this country, perhaps not in any other. But he contended, that they could not in this case find the prisoner guilty of what the law called murder. Manslaughters came so often so very near to murder, that the sagacity of the law and the wisdom of the judges found it infinitely difficult to draw the line of demarcation. He could cite from the books an aggravated case of manslaughter to justify his opinion, that a sudden quarrel springing up between the parties, and death ensuing, the slaying, however violent or unprovoked, would not be murder, but manslaughter alone. The case was that of the soldier Steadman, given in Foster's reports. The prisoner had first provoked the woman, and she struck him on the ear with her patten, which she held in her hand, not a violent blow, but it drew blood. He, in return, struck her on the breast with the pommel of his sword. The woman fled to escape further violence, but the soldier followed her with his drawn sword, and stabbed her in the back, and killed her. Could there be a more atrocious act than that? The jury returned a verdict of murder; but on a point of law being raised, as to whether it was murder or manslaughter, the opinion of the judges was taken, and after long deliberation and solemn discussion, their lordships decided that it was not murder but manslaughter, and that because the woman had first inflicted a blow. The authority of that case had never been contradicted. So, in this case, if the man had killed the woman *per infortuniam*, or by misadventure, it would be manslaughter; and the prisoner had declared that it was one of the most mischievous accidents that had ever happened to man in this mundane world. But, if the man had found her dead, not absolutely so, but to his thinking dead, and had then cut her throat or severed her neck—that, under all the circumstances, would still be manslaughter, because there was no murderous design proved. There was another point of great consequence always in such cases—that was the weapon with which death had been inflicted. Certainly, murderous weapons were found in the possession of the prisoner—a sword stick and a pistol, but neither of these had been used against the deceased. The wound in the head, which was relied on by the prosecution, was distinctly stated to be inflicted by a dull and blunt instrument, or most probably by the fist. The evidence of the able gentleman, Mr. Girdwood, showed that no murderous weapon had been used in inflicting the blow on the eye; he gave it as his opinion that the blow was inflicted by the hand. Now, considering the relation in which these parties stood, was it possible to believe that any man would have struck such a blow without very great provocation? Let the jury presume that, as they must do, and then the crime must be reduced to manslaughter. Let them consider the mode, place, and time. First, let them look at the gross improbabilities of the mode of death. They were to suppose that a man not of great strength was to attack a strong woman, who got her bread by severe toil, which was usually performed by men. This mur-

derous assault also was supposed to have taken place in a small room, where the walls were not of the usual thickness of partitions in good dwelling-houses, where every sound was distinctly heard; yet the woman was never heard to scream, or make the least noise. Then as to the time, it was on the vigil of the day universal Christendom had set apart for the celebration of the birth of the Redeemer of mankind. He was almost ready to say, that it was impossible for a man in a Christian country to contemplate the commission of the crime of murder at such a season; that, in fact, it was profanation to suggest it, blasphemy to say it, and infidelity to believe it. One would think that, at least, on such a day the power of the Devil would find no encouragement in the heart of a Christian man. What must be the fate of such a man? He might say—

“ Me miserable! Whither shall I fly ?

“ Which way I fly is hell ; myself am hell ;

“ And in the lowest deep a lower deep

“ Still threatening to devour me opens wide.”

Would such language be inappropriately used by such a man,

“ By the wild winds of scorpion curses driven,

“ Outcast of earth and reprobate of heaven.”

No, there was no such monster. Where was the proof of such damning guilt? It was yet to be produced. If the jury believed from the evidence that the man had destroyed his fellow-creature, under all the circumstances, he thought they were bound to say, that though there might be at the utmost a foundation for a charge of felonious manslaughter, there was no ground for the charge of murder. He hoped that the jury would join him in coming to that most merciful conclusion. The learned counsel was then proceeding to make some remarks upon the evidence of the neighbours of the prisoner Greenacre, to the effect that a noise had been heard on the night of the alleged murder, when

Mr. Adolphus objected to that line of defence, because it had been arranged that no question should be raised which would give him a right of reply. If the learned gentleman proceeded in the course he had just commenced, he should certainly claim his right to reply.

Mr. Price would desist, but he might at least say that no individual had been called to prove that violence or noise was not overheard by the next-door neighbours on any day from the 24th of December up to the removal of Greenacre. He begged to impress that fact upon the minds of the jury as being a most important fact, and he hoped they would bear it in mind and give it its due weight in their deliberations. He was anxious to save the jury, wearied as they were, from hearing a reply, although he had no doubt they would be gratified, and perhaps instructed. However, he would now leave the male prisoner's case in the hands of the jury, and he would proceed to say a few words upon the case, as made out against the woman Gale. She had been brought up respectably, in the lower walks of life, of honest parents. The child in the prison was not her own.

The Court said, the learned counsel was stating facts which, if not irregular, were immaterial to the case.

Mr. Price was obliged to the Court, and would endeavour to perform

his most arduous duty as regularly as he possibly could. He was sorry indeed that she should have been placed at the bar, when no more evidence could be brought against her than had been brought before the jury. She was not proved to have been privy to the murder, as it had been called, for four months: she was not even connected with the concealment of the body. From whom would the prisoner (Greenacre) endeavour to conceal the murder, had it been so, more jealously than from the woman at the bar, who was living with him in this lonely place? She was turned out of the house in order for the reception of the deceased, yet she was charged with aiding, assisting, and comforting the murderer! The haste and hurry of the male prisoner was all for the purpose of hiding it from the knowledge of that woman whom he expected to share his exile, and who was to be his comfort through life. She had always remained firm and unchanged, while every one had noticed the change in the prisoner Greenacre. Was it in human nature that the weaker of the two should be firm and unmoved, while the other was shaken? Then the jury had her character from the respectable persons with whom they had last taken up their abode, and it was a good one, for sobriety and decency of conduct, notwithstanding the way in which she was connected with the prisoner Greenacre. They noticed no change in her; was that consistent with guilt? She was certainly entitled to the favour of the jury, and he demanded it on her behalf, and he hoped they would give her the benefit of such an acquittal as would restore her to society, which she had not outraged. But, although she had remained unmoved in the most trying moments of this melancholy affair, that was not so much to be wondered at as the trepidation of the man under the peculiar circumstances of his situation, conscious as he must have been of the cruelty practised by a certain portion of the press towards him, which sent out their placards of the "Edgware-road murder,"—"the Paddington tragedy,"—"the horrid murder and mutilation, with the largest account in the largest paper," and so on. But without dwelling further on these unpleasant topics, let him now remind the jury that there were but three conclusions, either of which they must come to—first, that of murder, of which he contended there was no evidence—secondly, that of felonious manslaughter—and, thirdly, that of justifiable or accidental homicide. It now became his duty to surrender his task into better hands. He would leave the case in the hands of the jury; and notwithstanding the great and overwhelming fatigue which they had undergone, he trusted they would calmly and dispassionately go into the whole of the manifold and intricate facts of the case. He had the most implicit confidence in the jury, and he hoped that all who had heard of these proceedings would not be shocked by the shuddering verdict of guilty.

Mr. John Freeman, stone-mason, of Milbank, said Gale lived in his family for a year as a wet nurse, and behaved with great affection and attention during the whole time. So much so that Mrs. Freeman gave her a favourable character some months after.

Mr. Price proposed to call witnesses to the character of Greenacre; but Mr. Adolphus having stated that if he did so, he would claim his right of reply, the learned gentleman declined to call any.

During the speech for the defence the prisoner Greenacre occasionally drew a handkerchief from his coat-pocket, with which he covered his face, and appeared to be much affected. The female prisoner seemed to be greatly agitated whenever she was referred to.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal began to sum up at a quarter past 6 o'clock; but owing to the very low tone in which his Lordship addressed the jury, it was difficult at times to catch the exact purport of his remarks. Having recapitulated the terms of the indictment in form, his Lordship proceeded to observe, that the conviction of the prisoner Greenacre of murder or manslaughter would not necessarily involve the prisoner Gale in the charge, unless the jury were satisfied that the evidence was sufficient to bear out the charge of her having been an accomplice in the transactions connected with the death of the deceased. He had no doubt the case would receive the most benevolent and patient attention of the jury. He would read over the evidence, and leave them to say whether they considered the prisoner Greenacre to have been the author of the woman's death, and whether the evidence amounted to a charge of murder, or of manslaughter of an aggravated kind. There were certain undoubted principles of law which must be kept in mind. One was, that where a person met his death from the hand of another person, that other person was bound, either by direct evidence or out of the circumstances of the case as they appeared in evidence before the jury, to mitigate or reduce the charge to the lower or minor class of offence. But then some circumstance of alleviation, mitigation, excuse, or justification must be brought before the Court and jury, or be derivable by fair inference from the evidence. What they would have to say, therefore, was, whether, looking at the whole of the case, they were satisfied that it was left on the broad ground on which it was started by the counsel for the prosecution—namely, the actual murder of the deceased individual, or whether there were any circumstances in the case to induce them to come to a conclusion of a milder character—namely, that of a felonious manslaughter or accidental homicide. The learned Judge then proceeded briefly to recapitulate the evidence relating to the identity of the deceased and the state of the premises in which the murder was alleged to have been committed. By the testimony of Susan Dillon it was perfectly clear that the prisoner Gale had not at all times stated that which was correct, and that fact was fully exemplified by the variance between the account she had given with respect to the dinner of mutton and boiled turnips. Another point, too, to which their attention should be directed as one of the questions calling for serious consideration, was that which related to the size of the house, and the room itself in which the death of Hannah Brown was admitted by the prisoner Greenacre to have taken place. The houses, it was stated, were so small, and were composed of materials so slightly put together, and the partition which divided them was so thin, that it was almost, if not absolutely impossible, but that any noise, such as would have been caused by the falling of a body, as said to have been the case by the male prisoner, must have been distinctly heard by the next-door neighbours. In fact, the evidence appeared to go to this length—that any noise beyond that which was of the softest nature must have reached the parties living in the houses on either side. If, then, the deceased woman had fallen, as the prisoner

Greenacre had said in his statement she had done, by his having tilted the chair on which she was sitting, it was difficult to account for the noise, which such an event must have caused, not having attracted the attention of the neighbours. It was, however, as had been remarked by the learned counsel for the prisoners, undoubtedly true, that those neighbours who might have heard the noise had not given any evidence which went to prove that any noise had arisen. It was therefore requisite, amongst other material points, when they were considering as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, that they should take this circumstance particularly into their scale. By his own statement the prisoner had admitted the performance of an act which marked a presence and firmness of mind capable of the execution of a crime which, to apply no harsher term to it, amounted to manslaughter. His own account of what had occurred after death went fully to establish that fact. Now, it was of the last importance that they should contrast every statement which in any way applied to matters affecting the question of the guilt or innocence of the parties charged, with a view of discovering whether any contradiction existed, especially, too, must they mark minutely, whether there was a contradiction in the evidence as to the statement which the prisoner himself had made. This would be found to be most important, because it was perfectly clear that there was no human witness to the transaction. They must then examine the testimony with much closeness, so as to see whether it tallied with the account the prisoner had given. In order to prove and shew the size of the room in which the catastrophe had taken place, the counsel for the prosecution had put in a plan, by which it would seem that had she fallen backwards, she could not have fallen on the floor, but against one side of the room. The jury would, consequently, see how necessary it would be for them to contrast the evidence adduced upon this point with that portion of the prisoner's statement which related specifically thereto, and then to consider whether that statement was sufficient to account for the two wounds, the one on the back, and the other on the back of the head. Well, next he came to the evidence which had been given by Thomas Higgins in regard to the sack in which the body of Hannah Brown was found, and it was of importance that their consideration should be directed to its purport. That witness said, "I know the sack now produced. I know the sack by the string which I took from my apron, but I know it also by its general appearance. It belonged to my employers, and I used it to carry shavings in. There are holes in it made by my children. It used to be placed in the manger belonging to Mr. Ward. I know the prisoner Greenacre, and have seen him come to my master's workshop. About a week before Christmas I saw him there, and a week after that I had occasion to use the sack, but missed it from the manger. I wanted to sell some shavings, and asked Mr. Ward about it, and he said he did not know where it was. The shavings which I used to put in the sack were the scrapings of mahogany, very fine indeed." Now, the body of a woman had been found in this sack, and therefore it was clear from the admission of the prisoner, that it had been in his possession. It would, however, be very difficult for them to say, from the evidence which had been laid before them, that the circumstance of the prisoner having taken the sack from Higgins a fortnight before was sufficient to satisfy

them that he had taken it with the premeditated intention of applying it to the purpose to which ultimately it had been devoted. They would at the same time, too, recollect that the testimony of Higgins was not the only evidence which went to prove the possession of the sack by Greenacre. There was another circumstance connected with the sack which ought not to be lost sight of, viz., that some old rags had been produced before them. Those rags, it had been proved, entirely corresponded with a frock which had belonged to the prisoner Gale's child, which was discovered in the room in the house in St. Alban's-place, in which the prisoners had been taken into custody. It would be remembered by them also, that when the police officer evinced a disposition to enter that room, the prisoner Gale had said there was nothing there, and that it was the child's room. Now how far that fact went to connect Gale with a guilty or an innocent knowledge of the serious part of the transaction was a matter entirely for their consideration, because his own examination at once admitted the participation of the male prisoner in the affair. As he had already told them, one important object to consider was, how far, if at all, the statement made by the prisoner was or was not falsified by the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution, and whether that evidence in any way contradicted itself. He then came to the testimony given by Feltham, the officer who had apprehended the prisoners. His lordship went through the greater part of the evidence of this witness which referred to what had occurred at the period when the prisoners were taken into custody. Then there was the witness Hannah Davis, the younger, who was to have acted in the capacity of bridesmaid to Hannah Brown, and she spoke distinctly to a shawl and other articles of wearing apparel, which had been found at the prisoner's lodgings, as having belonged to that unfortunate woman. Next there came the evidence of a police sergeant, which went to prove the attempt of the prisoner Greenacre to commit suicide. That testimony ran thus :—" I am a policeman. On Sunday, March 26, I was on duty at the Paddington station-house, when the prisoners were given into my custody at half-past eleven o'clock, by Feltham, the inspector. The prisoners were placed in separate cells by themselves. At 25 minutes past twelve, I went to the cell in which Greenacre was confined, and found him lying on his back with his pocket-handkerchief tied in two nooses, one of which was round his neck, the other noose being fastened round his leg. He was black in the face. I cut the handkerchief from his neck, and removed it from his foot. He appeared insensible, and I sent for Mr. Girdwood, the surgeon, who attended him. In about three hours he recovered, and the first words he said were, " I don't thank you for this ; you might as well have let me die. I wish'd to die. D—n the man that's afraid to die : I am not." This account was of some importance, inasmuch as it constituted a fact of more than ordinary occurrence, and might have some effect in going as a corroboratory act of the guilt of the party. The witness who next came in rotation was police constable Tringham, whose evidence was of great consequence. That person said that he " was in the cell with Greenacre on the morning of the 1st April. He began talking about people coming in to look at him, and that this affair had caused more excitement than anything which had transpired for some time. He said, " Many people run away with the idea that this

was moved in a cart," Witness said, "You mean the body." He said, "Yes. It was not in a cart, but in a cab." Witness asked him whether it was on the same night that the affair happened. He said, "No, it was not; it was in the morning—on the Monday morning, I believe." Witness asked, "Was it after day-light?" He said, "No; it was between the hours of two and five." He said there was a great deal of mystery about the head. People ran away with the idea that it was thrown over the tunnel at Maida-hill, and there is no proof to the contrary. I don't want to satisfy public curiosity." He then began to ask him if Captain something was coming forward, as he had been informed that he was. If he did, he would provide himself with questions to ask him. He commenced writing, and, after some time, read over the questions he intended to put. They related to a ship which he had sold, and cheated the owners. There was something also said about the cargo. That statement must be taken into consideration in connexion with the other parts of the evidence, and being so taken, it was of the utmost importance in explaining and clearing away any ambiguity which might have appeared upon the particular points to which that conversation more especially alluded. Well, after this came a statement which was sworn to have been made by the prisoner Greenacre, and as it contained much matter of the highest importance, he felt himself called upon to trouble the jury by reading it through. "I have to state that in the evidence given there are many direct falsehoods. I distinctly told Mrs. Davis that we had had no words at all of consequence, that is, no quarrel." Now there was a variance between this part of the statement and the evidence, because some of the witnesses had distinctly sworn to Greenacre's having told Mrs. Davis upon the night of the 27th of December. Then the statement went on, "What I mentioned to her was, that I had found out Mrs. Brown had no money at all, and had tried to set up things in my name at a tally-shop. I merely argued the point with her, but there had been no dispute worth speaking of. There may have been duplicity on both sides. I represented myself to her to be a man of property, as many other people do, and I found out that she was not a suitable companion for me, which may fairly be concluded from her conduct towards her brothers and sisters. I'll adhere strictly to the truth in what I am saying, although there are many circumstances in the evidence combining together against me, and which may, perhaps, cost me my life." Here it would be remarked, that the prisoner said he questioned the deceased about her property; when, from her answers and behaviour, he said he had discovered that she was a loose woman. Now it did not appear on the evidence that there was any proof of Hannah Brown having been a loose woman. On the contrary, the tendency of the evidence of several of the witnesses went to show that she was a particularly sober, discreet, and well-conducted woman. The statement thus went on:—"One of the witnesses has said that I helped to move the boxes on the Saturday; that is true, but I will precede that remark by stating that I had this female (the other prisoner) in a room at the time where she was lodging and did my cooking for me. I gave her notice to leave previous to Mrs. Brown coming home, and she had left accordingly. On the Saturday night before Christmas-day Mrs. Brown came down to my house, rather fresh from drinking, having in the course of the morning treated the

coachman, and insisted upon having some more rum, a quantity of which she had had with her tea." Now, the evidence of one of the medical witnesses had been to the effect, that on an examination of the contents of the stomach he had discovered a smell of some sort of spirit, and that being analysed and tested a liquid which he had taken from the undigested food found in the stomach, he had ascertained that it was neither rum nor whiskey, but his opinion was that it must have been gin, although he had not proved the description of spirit by the test to which he had submitted that liquid. Greenacre's statement then continued:—"I then thought it a favourable opportunity to press upon her for the state of her circumstances. She was very reluctant to give me any answer, and I told her she had often dropped insinuations in my hearing about her having property enough to enable her to go into business, and that she had said she could command at any time £300 or £400. I told her I had made some inquiry about her character, and had ascertained that she had been to Smith's tally-shop in Long-acre, and tried to procure silk gowns in my name; she put on a feigned laugh, and retaliated by saying she thought I had been deceiving her with respect to my property by misrepresenting it. During this conversation she was reeling backwards and forwards in her chair, which was on the swing, and as I am determined to adhere strictly to the truth, I must say that I put my foot to the chair, and she fell back with great violence against a chump of wood that I had been using; this alarmed me very much, and I went round the table and took her by the hand, and kept shaking her, but she appeared to be entirely gone. It is impossible to give a description of my feelings at the time; and in the state of excitement I was in I unfortunately determined on putting her away; I deliberated for a little while, and then made up my mind to conceal her death in the manner already gone forth to the world. I thought it might be more safe that way than if I gave an alarm of what had occurred. No one individual up to the present moment had the least knowledge of what I have stated here. This female I perfectly exonerate from having any more knowledge of it than any other person, as she was away from the house. Some days after when I had put away the body, I called on this woman and solicited her to return to the apartment. As regards the trunks and other things, I told this female that as Mrs. Brown had left them there we would pledge all we could, and the whole of the articles pawned fetched only £3. That's all I have to say. Mrs. Brown had 11 sovereigns by her and a few shillings in silver." Now, taking this version of the transaction to be correct in some points, still it was evidently, in other respects, at variance with the testimony which had been offered for their guidance. It was nevertheless perfectly clear, upon his own statement, that the crime of which he had been guilty could not be regarded as less than felonious manslaughter, because, unless they could come to the conclusion that the deceased had met with her death by what might be denominated a playful accident, and that there had not been any argument at the time, or that he had not formed any design or disposition to retaliate for a supposed or real grievance, or that it was an unlucky act on his part, the offence could not in any way be said to amount to less than the crime of manslaughter. According to his own

statement Hannah Brown, at the time he was accusing her of having been to the tally-shop, and endeavoured to get silk gowns in his name, had set up a laugh at him, and had retaliated by saying she thought he had been deceiving her with respect to his property. It was therefore clear that crimination and recrimination had taken place, and gone, in all reasonable probability under the circumstances, to induce an angry feeling. Unless, then, they could arrive at the conclusion that it was an accident, an inevitable act of the woman's, they could not by any possibility think the male prisoner had committed a crime of less magnitude than manslaughter. They must, however, consider whether, upon weighing the whole of the evidence, the crime was of a deeper character than that of manslaughter, and that it was an act of preconceived malignity. If such should be their opinion, then their verdict would be for the higher offence. It was necessary for him to observe that the concealment of the death of a person, or of the implements by which such death had been caused, would be a very strong argument in favour of the guilt of the party proved to have been the medium by which such concealment had been accomplished. Not, however, that that act ought to be taken as conclusive without other proofs being brought forward in corroboration. In the present instance it was impossible for the jury to say that the prisoners at the bar had not been guilty of the concealment. The statement by the prisoner Greenacre, as well as that of the witnesses, went in direct proof of that fact. And although a man of a fine, correct, strong, and well-formed mind could at the moment stand up and brave such an act, yet were there numbers of a weak mind who would withdraw from or sink under the attempt; or there were men possessed of a lowness of cunning, who, thinking the crooked path to be that which was straight, would regard such an act as one to be carried into effect, and worthy of accomplishment. It was therefore for them to say how far, under all the circumstances, the concealment in the case before them had been made out and corroborated by other facts. The transaction had been attended by circumstances which were revolting to a feeling, reasonable, and properly constructed mind. That the concealment had been attempted successfully for some time, was perfectly clear, and was clearly established by the fact of the head having been thrown into the river. The guilt of the party in that respect was consequently without doubt. Then there was the way in which the making away with the body was effected. Notwithstanding these important proofs, it was incumbent on them nicely to balance all the facts of the case, those which had a tendency to support the plea of innocence, and those which appeared in favour of the guilt of the prisoners ought to be placed in the scales, with a view of arriving at that result by which alone justice could fairly be administered. The proper proportion of weight must be given to the evidence let it bear which way it might. The learned judge then read and commented upon the testimony which had been given by Mr. Birtwhistle and Mr. Girdwood. From the evidence of those two professional gentlemen it would appear that the injury on the eye had been inflicted by a blow with the fist rather than a blow from a blunt instrument. It was consequently not an unimportant question for them to consider whether the blow had been given with the fist or with a blunt instrument. Upon the whole of the testimony of those gentlemen it would appear that the blow on the

eye, which it was admitted must have been a blow of much violence, had been given during life, and was quite sufficient to cause and to account for the wound on the back of the head, or rather that the latter was in all probability the consequence of the former. It was also said by one of them that the blow might have been given with such force and violence as to prove mortal, or, at all events, if it were not so, that it would occasion such a stupor as would have enabled the prisoner to cut the neck before life had departed. The cutting of the neck, then, in that case would have caused death. It would, however, be a question for their consideration as to whether the neck was or was not cut before life was extinct. It was for them to say whether the crime of which the prisoner had been guilty was that of murder or manslaughter. Then with respect to the testimony of Dr. Hunter Lane. That gentleman said he was unable to detect the nature of the spirit which had been found in the stomach of the deceased. Dr. Lane had said—

Greenacre (interrupting.)—Will your Lordship permit me to make a few observations, which will preclude the necessity of your Lordship taking the trouble to go through that evidence.

Lord Chief Justice Tindall.—No, no, I cannot permit that; you have already been heard through the medium of your counsel.

The prisoner then sat down, and immediately commenced writing with great rapidity; and shortly after, having beckoned his solicitor to approach the dock, handed him a slip of paper.

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal then resumed reading the evidence, and directed the attention of the jury to the fact, that although the prisoner in his statement had spoken of the wound which was on the back of the head, yet that he omitted all mention of that which bore so conspicuous an appearance on the front. The prisoner was silent with regard to it, but the surgeons had said that it must have been inflicted during the life-time of the deceased. This would be a very material fact for their consideration when they were weighing the point as to how great an extent the prisoner was guilty. He had already informed them that the prisoner, upon his own statement, was guilty of manslaughter, unless they came to the conclusion that by an act of carelessness, or of playfulness in tilting up the chair, the woman had met her death. If, on the other hand, they were of opinion that the prisoner had occasioned the death of Hannah Brown, either by premeditated malice or by a malignity of feeling, caused by conduct of an exasperating nature, thereby giving rise to a spirit of revenge, then they must find him guilty of the higher offence. They would observe that the doctors had given it as their opinion that the knife had been applied to the neck during life; they would therefore have to say whether, being possessed of a malignant spirit, the prisoner had not taken the knife and completed that act which he had wickedly intended to effect. In conclusion, he would exhort them to weigh the circumstances of the case, which was one of very great and of extreme difficulty. Above all things, it behoved them to turn a deaf ear to any manifestations of clamour which might have been exhibited on the part of the public; such impressions ought at all times, but more especially upon an occasion like the present, to be banished from a court of justice. They would enter upon the performance of their solemn and painful duty with feelings of patience and calmness, giving to every portion of

the evidence such favourable interpretation as it would allow, and give any benefit which might arise therefrom to the prisoners; they would look into all the evidence watchfully and narrowly, and if upon mature reflection they entertained a doubt of the guilt of the prisoner of the charge of murder, they would let him derive the full advantage and benefit of such doubt. If, on the other hand, the evidence was so clear and satisfactory as in their minds brought the commission of the crime home to the prisoner, they would doubtless do their duty. With respect to the other prisoner, Sarah Gale, if they found the male prisoner guilty, either of the crime of murder or manslaughter, they would say whether by her assistance and aid she had protected, comforted, and enabled him to screen himself from the justice of the country. If so, they would find her guilty of the charge for which she was indicted. If, on the other hand, they thought that she had not in any way acted as an accessory, or had had a guilty knowledge of the crime, then they would give her the benefit of such opinion, and return a verdict of acquittal.

The Jury having retired from the box for the purpose of considering their verdict,

Mr. Price rose and said, that, now the case was so far disposed of, he had to request the attention of their Lordships to one or two observations which he felt it his duty to make on behalf of the prisoners. First, he would ask, whether the case against the prisoner Greenacre had been sufficiently made out by the evidence for the prosecution, according to the wording of the indictment. Their Lordships would observe that the death was alleged to have been caused by striking the deceased divers mortal blows with his hands and fists, and also by striking her with a certain piece of wood; and in another count of the indictment the prisoner was charged with causing the death of the deceased by cutting her throat with a certain knife; and in three other counts the charge was varied, and the murder accounted for in other ways. Now he submitted to their Lordships, that inasmuch as these several allegations would have the effect of prejudicing the minds of the jury against the prisoner Greenacre, and inasmuch as the cause of death had not been proved to have taken place by any one of the ways assigned, the indictment was bad, and could not be sustained. He contended that the alleged cause of death must be made out according to the indictment. It had not been proved that any dangerous weapon had been employed by the prisoner in compassing the death of the deceased. From the evidence it would appear probable, at least, that the blows, if any, were struck with the fist of the prisoner, and there was no evidence to show that any other weapon had been used.

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal said he was obliged to take the whole of the indictment as it stood; and as to the fact alleged that the minds of the jury had been prejudiced by the different modes in which the death was laid, that he conceived was removed, because in his summing up he stated the several counts to the jury, and the whole of the evidence as applicable to them. The death of the deceased was alleged to have occurred in three different ways. Did the learned counsel mean to contend that the prosecutors were bound to prove the whole of the indictment?

Mr. Price.—No, my Lord; but I say that the death was not effected by the use of a dangerous weapon, as the indictment alleges.

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal.—As I understand you, then, your objection is that the indictment embraces too many counts, and that the mode in which you say the death took place precludes the other counts?

Mr. Price.—Yes, my Lord, that is my argument.

Mr. Justice Coltman.—Suppose the indictment alleged that the death took place by the hands and feet of the prisoner, and that the evidence went to show that the hands only were employed, would the indictment be bad then?

Mr. Price.—But here I humbly submit that there is no evidence to show that any manual weapon had been used, as the indictment charges. The mere act of striking with the fists does not imply the use of a dangerous weapon, and if death ensues it is manslaughter only. He admitted that in a case where death ensued by kicking with the feet, if the shoes were pointed with iron, the offence would be more serious, because the injury would be of a more dangerous description.

After a few observations from the Bench, which we could not catch, owing to the crowded state of the Court,

Mr. Price said, that he mentioned his reasons now, why he conceived the indictment was bad, in order that he might not be too late in taking an objection to the record.

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal.—Certainly not. It is never too late for a prisoner's counsel to take an objection to the form of an indictment.

The learned gentleman, after a short pause, said he had also to suggest to the Court, on behalf of the female prisoner, that there was no evidence to show that she had "counselled, aided, comforted, and assisted" Greenacre in the murder; and the learned gentleman went on to argue that in case the Jury should return a verdict of manslaughter against him, Gale could not be convicted as an accessory.

Mr. Payne made a few observations on the same side; but, owing to the increased noise and confusion in the Court, we could not learn that the Judges gave any opinion upon the point.

Mr. Adolphus then said, that as the Jury were out of Court, there could be no impropriety in asking his Lordship whether he was of opinion that the expenses of this prosecution ought to be allowed. The case had been a very laborious one, and great expenses had been incurred.

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal, after consulting with the Recorder, said that the case was certainly one of very great public importance, and the expenses attending it should be allowed.

An unusual bustle now took place in the Court, in consequence of its having been announced that the Jury had agreed upon their verdict. Silence was accordingly proclaimed, and the officers acting under the sheriffs and policemen on duty exerted themselves to restore order in the Court, which by this time was crowded to excess.

The prisoners Greenacre and Gale, who had been removed to the farther end of the dock as soon as the Jury had retired, were now brought forward and resumed the seats which they had been provided by the indulgence of the Court at the commencement of the trial.

The Jury, having been absent about a quarter of an hour, returned into Court, a clear passage having with difficulty been made for them, and as they passed one by one in front of the bar to the jury-box, the

prisoner Greenacre surveyed each of them with a keen, searching, and eager glance, as if to read in their countenances the fate which awaited him, and of which the Jury were now the arbiters. His countenance, however, remained unchanged, although, perhaps, a close observer might notice the workings of his mind in his closely compressed lips and the wanderings of his eye, which was ultimately turned towards the Bench and the jury-box. He still, however, appeared to preserve the same degree of firmness and self-possession which distinguished his demeanour throughout the whole of the trial, and seemed as a man who had already anticipated his fate, and whose mind was made up to the worst that could befall him. The prisoner Gale, on the contrary, seemed lost and bewildered, and almost unconscious of her awful situation; but with that feeling of attachment for her paramour which women will evince even under circumstances of misery, shame, and peril, she fixed her look during this painful interval of suspense and agony upon the countenance of him to whose fate she appeared to cling, even in this trying moment, when life or death was about to unite them once more, or sever their unfortunate connexion for ever.

The Clerk of the Arraignment having called over the names of the Jury, said, "Gentlemen, how say you; do you find the prisoner at the bar, James Greenacre, guilty or not guilty of the felony of murder with which he is charged?"

The Foreman of the Jury answered, **GUILTY.**

The same question was then asked with regard to the prisoner Gale, and the Foreman of the Jury again answered, **GUILTY.**

The countenance of Greenacre remained unaltered. He exhibited no emotion, but leaned back in the chair and seemed perfectly indifferent to what might follow. The woman Gale appeared hardly aware of the sentence which had just been pronounced.

The prisoners were then ordered to be removed, and the turnkeys were about to perform their duty, when

Greenacre, with his usual self-possession, stepped forward in front of the dock, and said, "My Lord, I hope"—

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal.—I cannot hear you. Let them be taken back.

The prisoners were then led from the dock, and as the turnkey was conducting Gale to her cell, she threw her arms around the neck of Greenacre, and kissed him as he passed. They were then led off.

Lord Chief-Justice Tindal then addressed the Jury, and said he felt great pleasure in being now enabled to discharge them for the remainder of the session. They had, he was quite sure, performed their very arduous and painful duty with satisfaction to their own consciences and to the country.

The Foreman of the Jury begged, in return, to thank his Lordship for his kindness, and he had also, in the name of his brother Jurymen, to thank the Sheriffs and Under-Sheriffs for the comfort and accommodation they had afforded them during the night.

The Court was then adjourned.

On leaving the Court the huzzings of the crowd, who were impatiently waiting outside to hear the result of the trial and to whom the

verdict had just been communicated, were of the most deafening description. We observed several well-dressed persons on the stairs leading to the Court, cheering the Jury, and waving their hats as if they had heard the news of a victory. The verdict was speedily communicated to the dense crowd in the street, and one loud and general huzza responded to the shouting within. However questionable in a moral point of view this outbreak of feeling may appear, the atrocious and almost unparalleled circumstances of the case would almost justify the feeling displayed by the public, however its decorum may be questioned, for a murder more foul and barbarous, and more revolting in its details, never yet stained the criminal annals of the country.

SENTENCE ON THE PRISONERS.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, APRIL 12.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock orders were given to close the doors, and prevent the admission of strangers, and immediately after the Recorder entered the court, in his red robes, attended by the Sheriffs.

The prisoner Greenacre was then brought up, and placed in front of the bar. His appearance had undergone no alteration, and he stood to await his sentence without evincing the slightest fear or emotion.

Mr. Payne, one of his counsel, and Mr. Hobler, his solicitor, were in attendance; and it was expected that application would be made on his behalf in arrest of judgment.

After a few preliminary forms were gone through,

The Clerk of Arraignment said—James Greenacre, you stand convicted of the wilful murder of Hannah Brown; what have you to say why the Court should not give you sentence to die according to law?

Mr. Payne immediately rose and said—My Lord, before you proceed to pass sentence on the prisoner, and before anything is said by him, I wish on his behalf to urge an objection to your Lordship in point of law, with reference to the indictment.

The Recorder said he had made a note of the objection which the learned gentleman had that morning apprised him it was his intention to take to the indictment. A motion in arrest of judgment upon the indictment was the only matter the Court could now entertain.

Let the prisoner Sarah Gale be placed at the bar.

She was accordingly led forward and placed beside Greenacre. Her countenance was more than usually pale, and betrayed symptoms of great mental suffering; but she stood erect to receive her sentence without exhibiting any outward emotion.

Greenacre having been led into the back of the dock,

The Clerk of the Arraignment said—Sarah Gale, you stand convicted of felony; what have you to say why the Court should not give you sentence according to law?

She said nothing, and Greenacre was again brought forward and placed beside her.

The Recorder.—Prisoner, James Greenacre, have you anything

to urge on your behalf to the Court before sentence is pronounced upon you?

Greenacre (in a husky but firm tone).—My Lord, my unhappy condition in this unfortunate affair has given rise to abundance of evidence against me, such as might be collected in any pot-house or gin-shop, owing to the reports spread abroad to my prejudice, upon which the jurymen have acted. It is contrary to reason and common sense to suppose that I should have meditated the death of the woman, much less that I should effect it in the manner described, because of the property she had. If that had been my object, I could have had it all on the next morning, when our marriage was to have taken place, and then it would have been mine. What then, was my motive for murdering of her? It is—

The Recorder.—This is all very proper matter to have been urged by your counsel at the trial, but should not be pressed upon the Court now. The only question now is, as to the matter of law. If there are the slightest grounds for questioning the verdict of the jury, your only course is to apply to the Secretary of State, the Court having no power of itself to interfere. Have you anything more to say?

Greenacre.—In the next place, my Lord, I beg to say, that this woman was utterly ignorant of the affair up to the time of my being taken to the police-office. She had no knowledge whatever of it, and is as innocent as any lady or gentleman in this court. This I say, as I am going into my grave—that she is innocent. I invited her back to the house after the body was removed, and she never knew anything of it. I deem it a religious duty to exculpate her from having any concern in this unfortunate affair. I have no more to say.

The Recorder.—I shall make the same observation to you, Gale, that I have just addressed to the other prisoner. If there be any ground for a further inquiry into your case, you must apply to the Secretary of State, who will exercise his best discretion upon the subject, under the advice of the responsible officers of the Crown.

The prisoner Gale was then led to a chair at the back of the dock, and the usual proclamation for silence preparatory to the passing of the sentence of death having been made, and all eyes in the court being now fixed on Greenacre,

The Recorder, in a solemn and impressive tone, proceeded to address him to the following effect:—James Greenacre, after a protracted trial, which endured for two entire days, upon a patient and impartial investigation of all the circumstances connected with your case, a jury of your country have found themselves inevitably compelled to find you guilty of the dreadful offence for which you were indicted. You have been convicted upon evidence, indeed, the most satisfactory, of the crime of wilful murder. The appalling details of your dreadful case must be fresh in the recollection of all who now hear my voice, and will long live in the memory and (may I not add?) in the execration of mankind, and generations yet to come will shudder at your guilt. You have, indeed, acquired for yourself a revolting celebrity—an odious notoriety in the annals of cruelty and crime. The means to which you were prompted to resort, in order to conceal the mangled and dismembered portions of your victim, were for a season attended

with partial success. You disposed of her remains, as you thought, in places secure from discovery, but that course availed you not, for after a short interval accumulated evidence and irrefragable proofs of your guilty contrivance became apparent. The amputated limbs and the dis severed body were united to the bloodless head of the murdered woman, and every injury by you inflicted after death afforded the means of proving by comparison, beyond doubt, that the wound on the eye was inflicted by you while your victim was in life, and strength, and health. Horrible and revolting to humanity as was the spectacle presented by the mutilated trunk and mangled remains, fresh details and discoveries suggested both the means and manner by which you accomplished the destruction of the deceased. Both surgical skill and medical science came to the assistance of common observation, and it was clearly and beyond all doubt demonstrated that the wounds on the eye and skull were sufficient to produce death; and it was still further proved, that while the blood was yet in a fluid state, and circulating through the veins and arteries, you accomplished your horrible object by severing the head from the body. Stupor of the senses and suspended animation were the effect of your blows, and then you embrued your hands in the gushing life's blood of the wretched and unhappy being who was stretched senseless and unconscious at your feet. The still warm corpse was then barbarously mutilated and mangled by you, in the hope that the eye of man would not detect your guilt; but the eye of God was upon you. The natural disgust and horror which your conduct in this respect excites compels me to throw a veil over the frightful and appalling particulars of that hideous scene. But even that scene, revolting as it is, may be useful in a moral point of view, for it shows how the hand of Providence points out the guilty, and proves both the means of detection and the certainty of punishment. The certain but unseen agency of Providence is exhibited in the development of the peculiar and complicated circumstances of your case. The curiosity excited, the alarm produced, and the peculiarity of each succeeding discovery of the mangled members of the body, and the seemingly impenetrable mystery in which the circumstances of such a murder were shrouded, all conspired to awaken suspicion, renew inquiry, and incite to fresh exertion, until at last the mystery was developed by the family of the deceased. The embalmed head was identified, the name of the murdered woman came to light, and sufficient evidence was produced to point out you as the author of her death, and bring you before the tribunal of public justice. The circumstances attending the discovery of this murder lead to the inevitable conclusion that neither cunning nor ferocity can shelter and secure a murderer; for although the crime may be hidden for a time—although delays may occur, and the mystery of the transaction almost preclude the hope of its discovery, yet the all-seeing eye of God is cognizant of the deed, and man becomes the agent of its discovery. Indeed, instances of escape from such a crime are so rare that the detection is almost as sure as the punishment is certain. It is plain from the attention with which I perceive you are listening to what I now say, that I am addressing an individual not devoid of education, of reasoning faculties, and strength of mind. The occasion you must indeed be aware is, as regards yourself, standing

where you do, and under the circumstances in which you are placed, awful and solemn to the last degree, both as regards your fate in this world and the world to come. I will not draw arguments from my own feeble resources alone, to endeavour to induce and implore you to repent before it is too late. Let me, then, before I proceed to pass upon you the dreadful sentence, entreat you to consider well your past life, and the chances which await you in the life which is to come. In making this last appeal, in attempting to revive within your breast the last remaining sparks of virtue and religion, let me refer you to an extract which I am about to read to you from an excellent work, called *The Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed*. I have selected the passage because I think it may be applicable to your present state of mind, and because the sentiments it conveys are far better than I could ever hope to address to you from my own resources. The passage is as follows:—"Indeed," says the learned author, "when one has been recollecting the proper proofs of a future state of rewards and punishments, nothing, methinks, can give one so sensible an apprehension of the latter or representation of it to the mind, as observing the many disregard-checks, admonitions, and warnings which people meet with in the ways of vice and folly, and extravagance—warnings from their very nature, from the example of others, from the lesser inconveniences which they bring upon themselves—from the instruction of wise and virtuous men; after these had been so long despised, scorned, ridiculed—after the chief bad consequences, temporal consequences of their follies, have been delayed for a great while, at length they break in irresistibly like an armed force—repentance is too late to relieve, and can serve only to aggravate their distress: the case is become desperate, and poverty and sickness, remorse and anguish, infamy and death—the effects of their own doings—overwhelm them beyond the possibility of remedy or escape." The limits of time and the span of this present life furnish no obstacles in the way of a repentant sinner. Turn, therefore, I implore you, with an humble and penitent heart, to the source of all hope and mercy—the blessed Redeemer of mankind, and employ the brief interval which is yet left you on this side of eternity in penitence and prayer, as the only means of obtaining that mercy hereafter which the laws of God and man deny to you in this world. It now only remains for me to pass upon you the dreadful sentence of the law; and that sentence is, that you be taken from hence to the prison from which you came, and from thence to a place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be then buried within the precincts of the gaol; and may the Lord God Almighty take compassion on your sinful soul.

The learned Recorder towards the end of this address was sensibly affected, and he could scarcely give utterance to the concluding words.

The prisoner Greenacre remained apparently unmoved, but he listened with attention, and never once changed his position or relaxed a muscle. He was then led back, and

Gale was brought forward to receive her sentence.

The Recorder said—Sarah Gale, I will not aggravate the suffer-

ings which you must now endure with any observations tending to increase those sufferings. The unhappy man who a short time ago stood beside you at that bar has declared that you had no guilty knowledge of the transaction in which he was involved. I cannot but observe, however, with regard to that remark, that you had united yourself to him, sharing his society and bed, and comforting, assisting, and sheltering him, without being joined to him by any moral or religious tie. As he has stated that you were ignorant of the dreadful transaction, I think it right to remind you that the ear-rings found in your pocket had belonged to the unfortunate woman who had been slaughtered by his hands; that duplicates of property which belonged to her were also found in your possession; and that in an adjoining room a box was found, proved to have been hers, beside other property. I cannot, therefore, as at present advised, entertain any doubt but that the verdict of the jury in your case was well and justly grounded. How far your attachment to the prisoner induced you to continue your intercourse with him notwithstanding his possession of the property of the deceased under circumstances which I should think must at least have excited suspicion on your mind it is not for me to judge. Perhaps you considered that what had been done could not be undone, but whatever feeling actuated your conduct in connexion with the circumstances of the case, I feel that I am bound to pass upon you the full sentence directed by the Act of Parliament; and if upon further investigation of your case, should you be disposed to apply to the Secretary of State for a revision of your sentence, any favourable circumstances should arise, that matter will be considered and disposed of by the competent authorities. At present I have only to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law, and that sentence is, and this Court do adjudge, that you be transported beyond the sea to such place as His Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, shall direct and appoint, for the term of your natural life.

Both prisoners were then conveyed from the bar to their respective cells.

BIOGRAPHY ON GREENACRE,

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

HAVING furnished my counsel and legal advisers with every true and particular statement of my case, I conceive it to be my necessary duty towards myself, my family, and a reflecting public, to pen a brief outline of my history, in the hopes of counteracting the vindictive feeling and public prejudice which have been excited against me through falsehood and exaggerated statements that have appeared in the public newspapers, and which it is my duty to refute by immediately committing this narrative to paper, to prove to the world that I am not that bloody-minded character which is reported of me, to the prejudice of my character in the minds of those persons in whose hands my life is placed. I am not immaculate; neither am I without many sins of commission and omission; but that truth may appear, and that justice may be done to my name when I am no more, should the prejudice of my Jury prevail over

the extenuating facts of my case, I proceed to state the circumstances of my life.

I was born in 1785, in Norfolk, of honest and industrious parents, who were farmers. I only, of a large family, relinquished the business of a farmer, and was put into business in the grocery line, in the parish of St. George, in the Borough, by my own parents, at the age of nineteen. From the moment I became a landlord no tenant of mine ever questioned the kindness of my disposition. I have been many years in the possession of three cottages which I built in Jane-place, Old Kent-road, and I have had many tenants, but never distrained upon any of them for rent, but have always taken pleasure in assisting them in any difficulty; and have often, very often, given up to them their back rents or arrears that unavoidably happen to poor persons in cases of sickness, and the want of employment. I had also eight cottages in Bowyer-lane, Camberwell; but I never once distrained upon a tenant in my life, but have absolutely felt all the sympathy of a near relative, when my claim for rent has been met by an apology through sickness, the times of accouchment, and other causes of distress. I can with perfect safeness say, that of these eleven cottages, and those two in Carpenter's-place, I never distrained upon a poor tenant in my life.

Now as regards my domestic history, I will just refer to a few demonstrations of my disposition and general character, as a husband, a father, and a respected friend. I have been a man of affliction in losing three amiable companions, with whom I always lived in the most perfect harmony. It may be added, that I was no fortune-hunter in these cases; but I always sought after the prospects of my issue by forming an alliance where my children might reap the advantages of their mother's dower on the death of their parents; and I have much consolation in finding that my children by each of my wives' parents are amply provided for by legacies. Before I pass over this trait of my character as a husband and a father, the scandalous reports of my enemies make it necessary to refer to the deaths of my wives. The first was the daughter of Charles Ware, of the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Wolwich, to whom I was married at the age of nineteen, and my wife eighteen. I was then in business in the grocery line, by the assistance of my own parents, who were farmers in Norfolk. My wife died suddenly with a putrid sore throat. She was attended by that eminent physician Dr. Blackburn, who, and whose assistants, admonished me not to go near my wife to receive her breath; but such being the result of my feelings that I could not resist the force of affection, and there are now many persons living who can bear testimony to the fact, I took the complaint and it nearly cost me my life. I engaged a respectable housekeeper, who, as nurse and housekeeper, has since been in my service at intervals a period equal to thirteen years, and who is now living. My next wife was the daughter of Mr. John Romford, a considerable landowner in Essex. By this lady I also had two children. This wife died of a brain fever, brought on by exerting herself, I believe, riding on horseback, whilst on a visit at her own relations, and having an infant at the time, her milk was affected by the fever, which caused her death. Mr. Coulthred, now residing in the Borough, attended

her. My old housekeeper, who nursed my wife at each accouchement, now became my housekeeper again. I continued a widower fifteen months, and married Miss Simmonds, of Long-lane, Bermondsey, with whom I also lived in harmony and affection up to the time I went to America (May, 1833). This amiable companion, with whom I had arranged to come after I had provided a home for her, died in London of the cholera about three weeks after my departure. By this wife I had seven children, two only of whom are living. My old housekeeper always attended as nurse to all my wives, and upon all occasions of sickness, making a period of nearly thirteen years. As a sober and affectionate husband no person living can deny but this has uniformly been my character. I have always abhorred a public-house, and the babble of drunken men. The society of my books, and my wife and children, have always been to me the greatest source of delight that my mind could possibly enjoy.

As a master and a friend, I trust the following statement will show that kindness and liberality, and a desire to cultivate the friendship of my neighbours and the tranquillity of my home, have always been the object of my study, and a pleasure most dear to my heart. My apprentices and servants have always manifested much pleasure in their situations, and have always continued with me several years. My apprentices have always been the sons of respectable persons, and have generally been the means of recommending each other, through their connexions with each other's families. I always received a good premium with each apprentice, one only excepted, who was a cast-off apprentice from the Foundling, but who became a good servant under a kind master and mistress, and stayed with us many years after his apprenticeship was expired. I have had seven male apprentices since I commenced business, in 1814. Two were brothers, the sons of Mr. Falls, who was then measurer in his Majesty's dockyard, Deptford; and my last apprentice, in 1833, was the son of Mr. Green, of the Royal Oak, Sevenoaks, in Kent, whose eldest son had served his time, five years, with me, and with whom I received a large premium. I have always encouraged my servants and apprentices by very many indulgences and kind treatment, and have always found them obliging and assiduous in business. I had one who robbed me. This was the son of a highly respectable tradesman in London. I gave the boy in charge of the beadle, and, contrary to my wishes, he was remanded to Horsemonger-lane Gaol. I applied to the youth's father, to consult upon his son's escape. This gentleman's tears and distress of mind I most acutely participated in, and had near been brought into trouble by refusing to prosecute. No servant or inmate of my house can say that I was ever intoxicated, or that I ever lifted my hand against my wife, or caused a tear by harsh treatment. Now, as a friend, I think I can give the most incontrovertible testimony, and had it not been for the infamous lying and slandering newspapers, who glory in any crime for the sale of their dangerous weapons, I might have received the visits, advice, and assistance of hundreds of friends, but all are frightened by those horrifying falsehoods. I have received anonymous letters whilst in gaol, which I have shown to the governor of the prison, and have handed to my solicitor, wherein the writers express their wishes to aid me, but durst not avow their names. My

counsel also have received instructions to aid me by the receipt of anonymous letters enclosing money, with the like expressions of the writers' fear that their names may be known. Thus it is that I am compelled to give this brief outline of my life, in the hopes of defeating the power of falsehood and slander.

I have continued in business twenty years in the parish of St. George, in the Borough. I have always lived under the same firm or landlord, and have always experienced an increasing connexion of customers and friends. The manifestation of friendship was evinced by my numerous fellow-parishioners in their electing me to the office of overseer on Easter Tuesday, 1832, by the largest vestry that ever assembled in the parish church of St. George. A poll was demanded, and my friends increased, and never before or since have there been so many parishioners polled. These numerous parishioners with whom I had resided so many years would now most willingly aid me by a subscription or other means, but that they are naturally frightened by the false and slanderous newspaper reports.

As a debtor, when in business, no person was ever more punctual in his payments; and, at the time I went to America, my debts, about £150, were never before so trifling, and the number of my creditors were so few, I had left with my wife the invoices and the cash to pay them; but her illness and sudden death by the cholera caused the discharge of those bills to be neglected, when my creditors, who knew that I had houses, and who, misconstruing the cause of their not being called upon, proceeded, by combining their small accounts, to make me a bankrupt. Never before, I believe, was a person made a bankrupt whose debts were so trifling as mine. Had fraud been my object in going to America, I could have easily had ten times the debts and as many more creditors, with whom I had dealt for many years. I have one creditor only who has refused to sign my certificate, and from him I never demanded a stamp receipt, which has saved him a sum nearly equal to the debt I owed to him.

I have mentioned my abhorrence of public-houses; I trust, therefore, that the vice of drinking, the foundation of error and crime, may not be considered the cause of my unhappy accident and subsequent resolve to put away the body, which has produced my disreputable notoriety. It was the horror of my feelings, and fear only that took possession of my mind. I was actuated by no feelings of a felonious or malicious kind. The unfortunate deceased was evidently very much in liquor, when her chair went backwards, and had candidly avowed her poverty when I talked to her on the consequences of our marrying in deception, and of her having been to a tally-shop to obtain a dress upon credit in my name. Felonious intentions cannot be attributed to me, since it is well known, that, if she had property, it might have been mine in a few hours' time by the legal right of marriage.

THE END.

