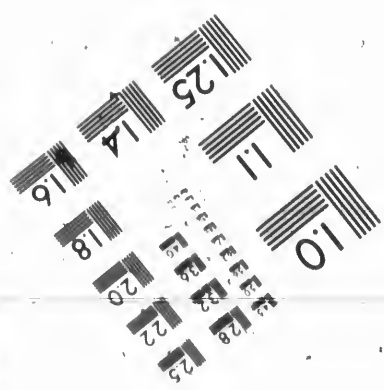
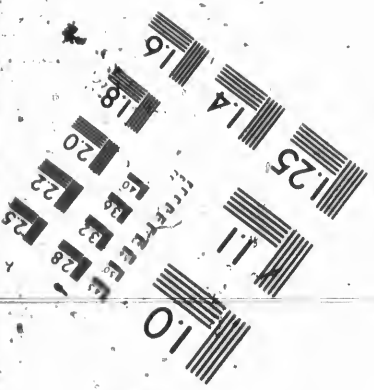
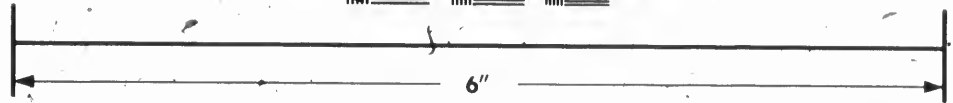
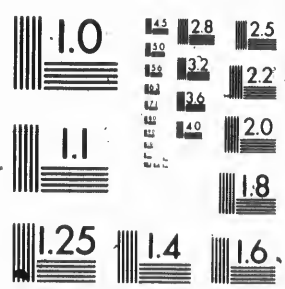


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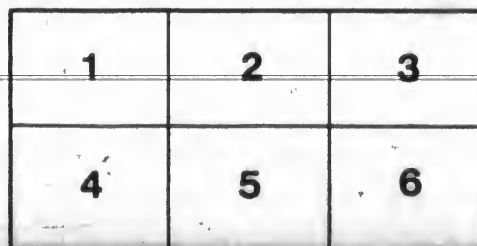
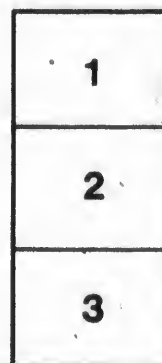
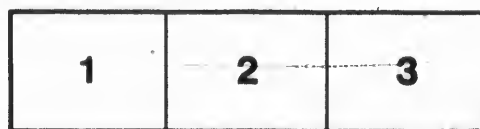
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LIFE AND TIMES
OF
WILLIAM GREENWOOD,
THE MURDERER,



WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE IN TORONTO JAIL, ON THE NIGHT
OF THE 22nd FEB., 1864, A FEW HOURS PRIOR TO THE
TIME APPOINTED FOR HIS EXECUTION.

All Orders addressed "J. ROONEY, News Dealer, Grand Trunk
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1864

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PREFACE.

Much of what is contained in the following pages was written while WILLIAM GREENWOOD still lay in Jail under sentence of death; and will, therefore, in some cases, appear conjectural. The writer has never had reason to doubt the prisoner's guilt, so far, at least, as regards his connection with the murder of CATHARINE WALSH, and this belief is in no way shaken by the statements which have appeared in the public press, and copied into this volume, purporting to be the last declarations of the unfortunate man before he committed suicide. In the sketch of his younger days, which appears in the earlier pages, he is well spoken of. It was written from such information as we were enabled to obtain at the time. At a later period (a few days before the book appeared,) some further particulars of a very different character were placed in our hands; and as there is no reason for doubting their entire correctness, they are inserted at the close of the book. This information has been confirmed by a paragraph which appeared in a Collingwood paper; this also will be found at the close of the volume. No apology is needed for the publication of this work. Some narrative of the extraordinary career of the person whose life it seeks to portray, demands to be presented in a less ephemeral form than that of the newspaper press. With the hope that it may be the means of effecting some good, of holding back be it but one young man from a life of shame and wickedness—it is now given to the public.

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INTRODUCTION.

Perhaps no case in the annals of crime has attracted so much of public attention in Canada—certainly none has attracted more—than that of William Greenwood, who, on the night of Monday, the 22nd of February, expiated his misdeeds by taking away his own life in one of the cells of Toronto Jail, a few hours previous to the time appointed for his execution. The crimes of which he was convicted were so horrible, their perpetration was so cunningly concealed and so long shrouded in mystery, the circumstances surrounding their discovery were so singular, and the guilt of the prisoner so difficult of proof, that they excited the lively interest of thousands throughout the country outside of the city in which they were committed. Besides these incentives to curiosity—the horrible and the mysterious—there were other things connected with the case calculated to arouse public interest in a large degree, things of so delicate a nature as almost to forbid comment in the press, but which, nevertheless, obtained circulation by private report. Among these was the fact that all the crimes of which Greenwood was accused were either committed or to a large extent meditated and carried out in the house of a well known and highly respectable gentleman by whom he was employed—the Hon. J. H. Cameron—under the cloak of whose irreproachable character as it were, and under the shelter of whose roof offences of the most revolting nature were planned and committed. It must have been most painful to that gentleman to have discovered irregularities in his household, amongst his domestic servants, which, if they had been perceived at an earlier period, and checked, would in all probability have prevented the commission of crimes of the most atrocious character.

The brutal depravity of Greenwood, as revealed by the long and careful investigation instituted on the discovery of his crime, coupled with the painful phase of domestic life it unveiled, and the fact that the house in which some of his atrocities were perpetrated was that of a public man so universally known in Canada as Mr. Cameron, gained for Greenwood a notoriety that few murderers have ever achieved in this country, no matter how much they may have seemed to labor for it. The blood-stained and mysterious Townsend is perhaps the only other man who for years has

directed to himself so much public attention, and won such an unenviable reputation. The story of Greenwood's guilt quickly spread over the country. The statements of the Toronto press and the evidence elicited before the coroner's jury were read with the greatest eagerness, and copied by the country newspapers to gratify the curiosity of their readers; and everything connected with the case was seized upon with avidity by the public mind. This all showed that a wide-spread interest was taken in the case. Whether this absorbing feeling of curiosity to learn all the details of crimes of the most abhorrent character worked good or evil, is a matter of opinion; but certain it is, that the love of the horrible and mysterious is manifested by far the largest classes of all communities. The useful and benevolent acts of the great and the good are often overlooked in contemplating the manifold offences of the vicious and depraved; and the latter often gain a notoriety and exert an influence for evil that the former cannot hope to attain and neutralize, by acts of great usefulness and benevolence.

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HIS EARLY LIFE.

There are few events in the early life of Greenwood which would have indicated to those who knew him, that he would have met the unhappy but justly deserved fate which overtook him. Unlike many other criminals his ruin was not brought about by habits of idleness and drunkenness in his younger years. He seems, from all accounts of him which can be gathered, to have been trained in his boyhood with tolerable care, to have been taught, by example at any rate, the value of industry, and to have attained the age of manhood without being subjected in any marked degree to any of those corrupting influences which, too often, in this country especially, destroy the moral character of our youth and fit them for a life of infamy and a death of ignominy and shame. He worked industriously and soberly at his humble calling; and those with whom he was associated describe him as quiet and inoffensive, guilty of no unpardonable breaches of the moral law, and apparently devoted to a life of thrift and happy industry. He certainly was not addicted to liquor, nor passionately fond of the play-house—those two great depraving influences which, according to the dictum of some, are the chief causes of the ruin of most of those whose last moments are very unpleasantly spent upon the gallows. It was not till he emerged from the age of boyhood that those immoral qualities were developed which finally led to his doom—qualities which, notwithstanding those who talk of liquor and the theatre as the beginning of all evil, are productive of more misery and are the origin of more crime of the worst description, than any other cause to which is attributable the evil action of man. These qualities were negative as well as positive in their nature—a want of regard for the purity of woman, which led him to view all as equally ready to contribute to man's licentiousness; and a lust that was unbridled and that increased in proportion to the opportunities he obtained or created of feeding it. What dishonour has not such a character as this brought upon families? what unhappiness has it not spread even through entire communities, and what crime has it not prompted in the breast of man and even of woman? Greenwood acted apparently upon the belief that the women with whom he came in contact in his lowly circle possessed none of the delicacy and virtue which in all ages have been ascribed to them, as well as to the educated and high-born; he looked upon them simply as the instruments for gratifying his unlawful desires, and when it became necessary, in consequence of his marriage and the fear of losing the situation

he occupied, to conceal the result of his unholy passion, he did not hesitate to treat them as little more deserving of consideration than dumb animals. His conduct towards his unhappy victims was brutal in the extreme, and even towards his wife he is said to have acted with harshness and inhumanity. This moral obliquity, united with fertility of resources in the concoction and concealment of crime, made him a man to be feared and dreaded, and it was abundantly proven that two of his victims at least regarded him with terror, and were afraid to take any step towards exposing the wrong put upon them, so fearful were they of the vengeance he might inflict. But before canvassing his character in the sight of the information thrown upon it by the strict judicial enquiry through which it passed, it is necessary to state what is known of his life prior to his engagement by Mr. Cameron in the capacity of gardener, during which employment, it is believed, all the heinous offences of which he was guilty were committed.

Although born on "Old Christmas Day," in the year 1838, and therefore only twenty-six years of age at the time of his self-destruction, Greenwood appeared at least six years older, even before the change took place which was naturally caused by long imprisonment and the near approach of death. He was born in the town of Long Preston, Yorkshire, England, and his parents are living. His father is now a land steward, in humble but respectable circumstances, now residing at Hellefield, near Leeds, in Yorkshire. He gave his son a fair English education; he read and wrote with ease, and he spoke with a freedom from the idiom which usually characterizes the middle classes of the English shire in which he was born; he was in the habit of singing in the choir of his native town church. He possessed no superior advantages, however, and at an early age he was required to assist his father in the cultivation of a small quantity of land upon which he was settled. He worked with as much assiduity as boys of his age generally do. Playful and full of boyish spirits, he gave no evidence of that wicked character which afterwards developed itself in him. No doubt the influence of his father was sufficient at this time to keep him from the commission of crime, even were he inclined to wander from the paths of virtue; there is no reason, however, to believe that he was then at all inclined to the commission of bad deeds. His father was a man of very steady habits, as is sufficiently attested by the fact that he has been in the same situation, as steward and gardener, in his native town, for some thirty years. For some reason not yet explained, he left school at an early age. He is reported to have subsequently lived at different periods with Mr. Holgate, a Dr. Leach, and Mr. Henry Robinson, the last named gentleman

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residing at Settle. Conceiving a desire to have his father's trade of gardener, he succeeded in obtaining a situation with a gentleman named Staunton, and remained with him for two or three years at his residence in Waverly. He subsequently worked with a gentleman named Langley, in Liverpool, and while here, it seems, he concluded to try his fortune on this side of the Atlantic.

The first place at which Greenwood obtained employment, after coming to Canada, was at Mr. Leslie's Nurseries, on the Kingston Road, about two miles from the City Hall, Toronto. This was in the Fall of 1855. He remained there about 2½ years. All this time he bore a good character. He did nothing, so far as we have been able to learn, of which any young man in the same position might be ashamed. He was steady, sober and industrious. When he left Mr. Leslie's service, he became acquainted with another young man named Frankland, of the same business as himself, and both "jobbed" together for some two or three months, living on the Kingston Road, in the neighborhood of the Nurseries. About this time an incident occurred which may have been the starting point in the long career of crime which subsequently marked the life of this unfortunate man. We do not say that the fact of his association with Frankland led him into a course of infamy. Frankland seems to have been a person of unexceptionable character himself, and not one who would be likely to lead an associate into wrong doing. But, however this may be, it is about this time we first find him charged with an offence, trifling though it was. Some vegetables were stolen from the garden of a person named Jobson, near whose premises Greenwood and his companion lived. They were suspected; indeed Jobson accused them of having made the depredation upon his cabbage garden; they resented the charge, and a row ensued. The next night, the mane and tail of one of Jobson's horses were shaved off. The perpetrators of this piece of cruelty were not discovered, but it is hardly necessary to say on whom suspicion rested.

Soon after this escapade Greenwood is found in the employment of Mr. E. B. Southby, who kept a brewery in the well-known disreputable region of Brook's Bush. This place, it is as well the readers of this biography who reside out of Toronto should know, had been for many years the resort of the most hardened wretches of both sexes. It was the terror of persons travelling along the Kingston road by night, as well as of persons residing in the locality. When the police officer wanted a notoriously bad character he went to Brook's Bush. Brook's Bush figured in the Magistrates' calendar for years; and it was only after the greatest amount of exertion on the part of the police force that the gang which frequented this locality

was finally broken up in the year 1862. Greenwood never belonged to this gang; never that we are aware, associated with it. But it was unfortunate for him that he should have spent the first years of his life in a neighborhood which was so calculated to destroy the early moral training he had received. In the brewery he remained only five or six months; but still he remained in this classic region. The Kingston Road and its vicinity seem to have had a charm for him. We next find him living with a colored man named Henry Culbert, also a market gardener residing near Leslie's nurseries. This was in the spring of '58. He remained there until February of the following year. This Culbert seems to have been a peculiar individual. Blessed with children, he seemed to regard them rather in the light of a curse than otherwise. He certainly did not like to indulge their appetite. For it came to be found out that he was in the habit of muzzling one of his children at least so as to prevent it eating too much. For this he was ignominiously driven out of the market, and Greenwood found another employer.

That period in a man's life in which he determines on taking to himself a wife is generally said to be the most important of his existence. It was about this time that the subject of this sketch bethought him of changing bachelor life for that of a Benedict. His worldly goods were not large or valuable; but little inconveniences of this sort do not generally trouble persons in Greenwood's position. He became acquainted with another market gardener named Sedgwick, who had a "strapping" young woman for a daughter. He hired himself to this man, and engaged himself to the daughter. Nothing could be more natural than this. At the end of six months they were married, on the 22nd November, 1858, his wife being only sixteen years of age. For a year and a half afterwards they both lived in Sedgwick's house, as good husbands and wives generally do. He seems then to have become tired of living with his father-in-law, and sought employment elsewhere. Being a good gardener he was engaged by the Hon. John Hilyard Cameron, and was allowed to live with his wife in a cottage on Mr. Cameron's premises. For sixteen months nothing occurred to disturb the harmony of their married life; but at the end of that time they appear to have, what is popularly called, "fallen out," and Mrs. Greenwood retired to her father's house. For a year Greenwood did not go to see her. Probably she became aware of his intrigues with the servants in the house, which must have commenced soon after he went to Mr. Cameron's. Though he did not visit her she used to call on him occasionally, taking with her her two little girls, who had been born to her up to this time. One of these children has died since. The other, now living, is about two years old. We now come to the most eventful portion of this wretched man's life.

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HOW HIS CRIMES WERE DISCOVERED.

On the morning of the 15th April, 1863, the citizens of Toronto were startled by the announcement that some time during that morning a fire had taken place in a house on Sayer street; that when the police went to the house to extinguish the fire they discovered the bodies of a well developed woman who had come to her death in the house by foul means, and of a newly born but then dead infant. The news flew through the city like wildfire. There was much excitement. How did the house come to be on fire? Was it accidental or done with a design? Did the woman come to her death by foul means or by fair? Was the child strangled? And if there was reason to suspect foul play in connection with the matter, who was the monster who could have perpetrated such a series of inhuman crimes? Here was a mystery of no ordinary kind, and a big job for the coroners. Dr. Buchanan having been the first of this class of officials who was informed of the circumstances, at once repaired to the scene of the mysterious and bloody tragedy, and lost no time in summoning a coroner's jury to investigate the matter. The first sitting of the jury was held on the same day as that on which the house had been fired, and it was not until the 2nd of May that the investigations to which it led were finally closed. In the meantime another investigation had arisen into the circumstances connected with the death of a child given birth to by another woman; and both inquiries having been carried on simultaneously much time was necessarily expended in seeking to unravel the mysterious thread which the coroner found coiled up for his manipulation. The history which follows reveals a succession of brutalities of the most abhorrent nature, and forces from us the reiteration of the old maxim, that "Truth is stranger than Fiction."

It would be useless to waste much time or space over the evidence taken at the Coroner's Inquest. Much of it proved to be entirely irrelevant. The most important portions were brought up subsequently at the three trials which arose out of this investigation. The name of the murdered woman—for that she was murdered there is now no doubt—was Catharine Walsh. On the first day of the inquest it was sought to be shown that she had been married to a man named Matthew McNulty, who was then out of the city, and suspicion rested upon him. On the same day Sergt.-Major Hastings found a book in Catharine Walsh's house in which Greenwood's name was written; and also a leather strap and a stick which led to the arrest of Greenwood at Mr. Cameron's house. When arrested and brought before the Coroner he voluntarily made the following statement:—

"Three years ago last June I became acquainted with the late Catharine Walsh. I am a married man, and my wife is at present residing with her mother down the Kingston Road. I never was in the deceased's house. I have seen her frequently with McNulty (her supposed husband). I slept in Mr. Cameron's house every night, in the room next to the butler's. On the night of the 14th inst. I went to bed about ten or half-past ten o'clock. When I last saw McNulty he was in company with deceased; it was on Queen street between No. 3 Police Station and Brook street. The deceased was living in Mr. J. H. Cameron's nine months ago as nurse. The last time I saw her was a week ago on Tuesday last in Mr. Cameron's."

This statement, as will be afterwards seen, was contradicted very distinctly by the evidence of Mr. Francis Duckett and his wife, colored

people who lived next door to him; as well as by other witnesses. On the 17th a coat of Greenwood's was found in his room on which several blood stains were discovered.

On the following day, George States, coachman at Mr. John Cayley's, was brought before the Coroner, and swore that Catharine Walsh had told him, on the 2nd April, that she was *eniente* by Mr. Cameron's gardener, a married man, but did not give his name. This man was not brought up on the trials at the Assize Court, because he could not be found, and his important testimony was therefore lost to the juries which tried Greenwood for murder.

On the 21st, a letter was read from Matthew McNulty, who had seen his name in the Toronto papers in connection with the case. He wrote from Detroit to say that he had never been married to Catharine Walsh, and that if it were necessary, he would come to Toronto to prove his statement true.

So far, the evidence went to fasten the guilt connected with the murder of Catharine Walsh and her child, and the setting fire to the house in which she lived, on some person or persons. A new feature was now added to the case. On examining a water closet on Mr. Cameron's premises, Sergeant-Majors Hastings and Cummins and constable King succeeded in drawing up out of it the body of a full-grown male child. A piece of calico was placed over its head, and a piece of twine, having a brick attached to it, was found around its neck. The body was well preserved. Two more inquests now became necessary, and they were carried on alternately. The evidence bearing against Greenwood on the first two cases will be found detailed in subsequent pages. It is sufficient to say here that the Coroner's Jury found as their verdict, in accordance with the medical testimony of Drs. Atkins and Thorburn, that the child was well matured, that it was born alive, and that they believed it came to its death by suffocation, either from being plunged into water, or by having a cloth placed over its head and mouth. They also connected Greenwood sufficiently with the arson and death of Catharine Walsh as to send the case to the Assizes.

The inquest on Agnes Marshall and her child was tedious. The most important evidence in this case will also be found further on in the book. It is sufficient here to refer to a few leading particulars. Agnes Marshall had been a servant in Mr. Cameron's employ. She gave birth to a child on the 20th February, 1863, as is proved in evidence, and on the 20th March following, she died in the General Hospital, whither she had been removed. It was also suspected—indeed Greenwood stated it to be a fact—that she became a mother on the 8th of March of the previous year, and he frequently threatened to make the circumstance known. It may be that a knowledge of this fact gave him a power over her, which he used to the gratification of his own unbridled passions and wicked lust. Dr. Hodder attended her regularly from the 1st March to her death, and never knew that she had been in a state of pregnancy. He attributed this to her refusal to allow him to make a minute examination of her person. She always said her disease was merely such as is peculiar to the sex. At the post mortem examination, he found out for the first time that she had been delivered of a child, some seven months old as he supposed, though other medical men affirmed that it was full-grown. On the 30th of April, the jury found that Agnes Marshall died from natural causes, after having given

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girth to a child at or near her full period. Subsequent to this verdict, a placenta or after-birth was found in the same water-closet as the body of the child above referred to. On the 2nd of May, the jury in the case of the child of Agnes Marshall rendered the following verdict:—"1st. That the deceased was the child of Agnes Marshall. 2nd. That it was born alive. 3rd. That it came to its death by violence, but at whose hands the jury has not sufficient evidence for them to show. 4th. That the prisoner, William Greenwood, was accessory to the concealment of its birth."

During these investigations, Mr. John McNab and Mr. Clarke Gamble appeared for the Crown, and Mr. John Canavan for the prisoner. The Crown lawyers, in their discretion, decided to bring Greenwood to trial first upon the charge of having murdered Catherine Walsh and set fire to the house in which she lived. This case we now proceed to consider; but will first give some few particulars of the prisoner's physique and general appearance.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE & CHARACTER.

When taken into custody on the charge of the murder of Catherine Walsh, Greenwood's personal appearance may be thus briefly described:—He was of medium height, about five feet ten inches, with a well proportioned, upright frame, the embodiment of health and manly vigor. He appeared to possess great muscular power without coarseness, and were he quarrelsome, he would have been a formidable man to encounter with hostile intent. His face bore no evidence of brutality, nor yet of intelligence; but there was a sort of sluggishness which would probably have become repulsive under the influence of deep and violent passion. He seemed to be a man who could have committed, without the slightest trepidation, acts that would have made others shudder to contemplate. He had great nerve, and probably never knew what it was to fear. His head was large, with what phrenologists would call a large development of the animal organs. His forehead could not have been called "villainously low;" it was tolerably broad and high, the perceptive predominating over the reflective organs, with dark hair. He had light blue eyes, which had a very peculiar expression: the eyelids were drawn down at the outer corners, giving the eyes a sort of triangular shape, and making them appear sometimes as if there was a nervous twitching and sort of uneasiness and an inward conviction of guilt. They never, however, dropped before the gaze of another, but when cast upon an observer, remained steadily and quietly fixed upon him without semblance of fear or hesitation. Prominent cheek bones, straight nose, mouth rather large, and face somewhat long—completes the description of a man thousands would look upon without suspicion that he was a creature in whose guilt of the deepest dye held ruinous sway. It may be added that his complexion was white and clear—livid, perhaps, at certain periods during his trials—and that his hands were small and delicately formed for a man whose life had been given to hardy toil.

At a casual glance, Greenwood would not have been taken for a man capable of committing an enormous crime. He might have been regarded

as one addicted to what are called "small vices," but there was nothing of that utterly depraved and repugnant appearance people are apt to associate with the appearance of a murderer. He was a man who could undoubtedly conceal in himself any trace of the agitation which might have been caused by the commission of the deeds of which he was convicted, and one also clever at expedients for diverting suspicion from himself. Unlike the brutal wretch who will take up an axe and cleave another's skull in cold blood, or the more refined rascal who will instil the most subtle and deadly poisons into the veins of his victim, he was possessed of the cunning of the one, with a share of his brutality, and the ingenuity of the other, to aid him in covering with a veil of mystery the fearful results of his iniquity. This was abundantly evident in the means he took, and which fasted only by the merest accident, to conceal his murder of Catherine Walsh; and the testimony of those who visited him during his incarceration and took the opportunity of studying his character, is unanimous in attributing to him a fertility of resources for plotting, and great self-possession and nerve to carry out his designs successfully. He was undoubtedly a most dangerous man, who was probably capable of doing some good acts, and who to some may have seemed no worse than the average of young men; but one also who was more to be feared for the evil that was in him, and the calm duplicity with which he threw a garb of innocence over the bad acts of his life. He was not a murderer because of his love for money or desire to live a life of idleness; but he was more dangerous to society than either of these classes of criminals, because his misdeeds were committed to gratify a secret passion, and all his resources of invention were taxed in order to preserve its secrecy. What others might have been driven to at the suggestion of a fancied necessity, by the love of revenge or by avarice, he did from the most unhallowed motives, and with deliberate purpose: and while others have made of men their victims, he warred upon woman—poor, weak, defenceless and unprotected woman—and thereby proclaimed himself a monster of such frightful men that, compared with him, the ignorant wretch would be an amiable sinner who strikes down a man on the wayside, in order to ease him of his purse.

THE FIRST MURDER TRIAL.

The trial of Greenwood for the murder of Catherine Walsh commenced in the Court House on the 31st. October, 1863, before Mr. Justice Adam Wilson. Mr. Stephen Richards, Q.C., appeared on behalf of the Crown and Mr. M. C. Cameron for the prisoner. The case created the greatest interest. The proceedings which had taken place before the Coroner's jury but whetted the public appetite for further details of the mystery. The Court House was, during each day of the trial, crowded with anxious spectators, and many persons were unable to find even standing room. The hearing of witness extended over four days and the fifth was taken up with the addresses of Counsel and the charge of the Judge. A good deal of irrelevant evidence was necessarily taken. To sift the wheat from the chaff is our business, and to present in as clear a light as possible, without

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unnecessary curtailment, the main features of the testimony produced both against the prisoner and in his favor.

Greenwood during the entire trial, manifested no signs whatever of anxiety or trepidation. Instructed by his Counsel he assumed an air of indifference, he affected to note down some of the principal points in the evidence of the witnesses which seemed to bear the hardest against him. This was done, however, rather to prejudice the jury and the public in his favor than for any good that his Counsel could derive from it.

The murder having been committed when no eye was upon the prisoner but that of the Great Omniscient, the Crown had necessarily to depend upon circumstantial evidence to make out its case. The state of the body of Catherine Walsh, on the morning of the 16th April, when found in the house on Sayer street where she had resided for over six months, showed that she had been strangled, or otherwise deprived of her life. A new-born babe found wrapped up in a cloth in a cupboard in the kitchen, together with the other evidences afforded by the bedding and clothes which the deceased had on her at the time, afforded sufficient proof that she had lately been delivered of a child; and the further fact that the house was already in flames when the policeman reached it showed conclusively that some one had committed not one but a series of the most horrible crimes. The prisoner had been arrested on suspicion. The evidence taken before Coroner Buchanan pointed to him and him only as the person who had committed the fearful deeds; it was therefore for the Crown prosecutor to press upon the Court such testimony as he could obtain to show that Greenwood was guilty both of the murder and the arson.

Shortly before 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th April Mrs. Duckett, who it will be remembered, lived next door to Catherine Walsh—only a thin partition separating their bedrooms—had her attention attracted by some person walking "on the tip end of his toes" in the adjoining room, where Catharine Walsh lay. With some difficulty she succeeded in persuading her husband that it was the footsteps of a man; and he got up and went to the kitchen. In the meantime the footsteps were heard, now in the bedroom of Catharine Walsh's room, then in the kitchen, then back again quickly into the room, the door of the bed-room slamming and making a noise. Still continuing to hear the footsteps passing from one room to the other Mrs. Duckett got out of bed, and went to the front window of her own house. Presently she heard a step on the front door of Catharine Walsh's house, and, continuing to look for a few seconds longer, she saw a man walking on his toes over the sidewalk, after having left the house. By the light of a gas-lamp she was enabled to get a good look at the man. He had on a dark coat, dark pantaloons, and a dark, low-crowned hat. It was then five minutes to three. Convinced that something was wrong Duckett went in search of a policeman, and soon returned with Constable King. He had seen the man retreat from the house, and marked his dress, as well as his wife.

Having obtained a light, Duckett and King went into the house of Catharine Walsh. In an instant they became aware of the terrible crime that had been committed. Duckett ran back to his wife, exclaiming "Oh, my God, they have set the house on fire." He then went back and saw King dragging something along the floor; it was the body of the murdered woman. Duckett immediately ran to the Police Station on Yonge Street,

and, having informed them there of what had happened, Sergeant-Major Hastings soon arrived at the place. Some water having been obtained the fire was put out, and then the police turned to an investigation of the premises and what it contained. On the floor, near the head of the bed, was a brass candlestick, which contained part of a tallow candle, from which the fire had evidently been communicated to the bed. This candlestick was proved by Margaret McCall, one of Mr. Cameron's servants, to be like one which used to be in her room, and for which the prisoner had one time asked, claiming it to be his own. Proceeding with his examination King found a quantity of bloody under-clothing lying on the bed room floor; then the body of a male child, as already stated, in a cupboard, rolled up in a table cloth; then a walking stick and a leather strap—which James Abraham, the coachman, swore positively belonged to Greenwood—and a bag which contained some feathers of a fowl. A hammer and an axe found in the house were also sworn to by Abraham as being the property of the prisoner; and a necktie, found in Catherine Walsh's room, was claimed by Greenwood, when shown to him at the jail with some sixteen other articles of the same sort, to be his. Sergt.-Major Hastings also found in Greenwood's room at Mr. Cameron's three egg-cups, which corresponded with some found in Catharine Walsh's. This, at the outset, bore strongly against the prisoner; but it was not impossible [though highly improbable] that all these things had been left in the house by some other person than Greenwood for the purpose of throwing suspicion upon him. It was therefore necessary to show the connection which had existed between the prisoner and the deceased.

The house in which Catharine Walsh lived had been rented from Mr. Thomas Mara. He was, however, unable positively to recognize Greenwood as the person who had rented it from him: but here Mrs. Duckett's evidence was important. Living next door, the key of Mr. Mara's house was left with her. When it was rented in October, Greenwood and Catharine Walsh came together for the key, with an order from Mr. Mara. "I knew," says Mrs. Duckett, "he was Greenwood." After that she saw him several times. Once he called to see her husband about whitewashing the house, passing off all the time as Catherine Walsh's husband, and telling the Ducketts that he was a railway conductor. Once he paid her \$1.75 for a job that Duckett had done for him. "The next thing I heard of them," said Mrs. Duckett, "they came, bag and baggage, and removed the furniture from a cart. Greenwood brought in the things at a rapid rate," stamping loudly, but not saying much. Afterwards, she saw him saw wood in the yard, and carry it into the house. "After this," she says, "I heard them talking all night, and the man get up early in the morning and go away." This went on almost every night for a long time, Greenwood coming after ten and going away early. In this there was sufficient to show that an improper intimacy existed between the prisoner and the deceased. That he visited the house of Catharine Walsh, there could not be the shadow of a doubt; and it was all the more important not only to prove this, but also that he had purchased the furniture used there, since in a statement voluntarily made to Coroner Buchanan, he said, "I NEVER WAS IN THE DECEASED'S HOUSE." The direct clashing of the evidence with this statement at once raised a strong presumption of his guilt, which was further heightened when it was proved that the stove used in Catharine Walsh's house had

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been purchased by him in October, from Mr. George Bell, and that he came himself with a horse and cart to take it away. Here was testimony diametrically opposed to the prisoner's statement—testimony, too, which no one could dispute. Indeed, that the stove had been purchased by Greenwood was admitted by his counsel.

It was very unfortunate for the prisoner that he had volunteered any statement to the Coroner; for, in doing so, he but completed the chain of evidence against himself. Where there was so much to show that he had been in the habit of keeping company with Catharine Walsh, of bringing furniture for her, and sleeping in the same bed with her night after night, it was an excess of folly to have opened his mouth to say a word in his defence. He was probably taken aback at the moment, self-possessed as he was, and hoped by putting on a bold face to get out of the difficulty altogether. It was not alone to the Coroner that he stated he had never been in Catharine Walsh's house. To Abrahams, the coachman, he said, the day after the murder, when interrogated on the subject, "It was well none of us were in the habit of going there, or we might be suspected," and to Sergeant-Major Hastings, he declared hastily, "I know nothing about that girl," when asked merely to accompany that officer to Sayer Street, and before the subject was mentioned to him at all. His guilty conscience needed no accuser. Before being charged with the crime, he entered upon his defence: unfortunately he commenced with a palpable untruth. In this branch of the evidence, a fact was stated by Hugh Lamont, Mr. Cameron's butler, which also shows the intimacy which existed between Greenwood and the deceased. Some ten days before her death, she was at Mr. Cameron's house; Lamont came in about ten o'clock at night, and seeing her there, asked her if she were going home; she replied that Greenwood had promised to go with her. Presently, Greenwood came into the kitchen, told her to go down the lane, and that he would follow her in a few minutes. She left through the back door, and the prisoner went after her.

Could either Mr. or Mrs. Duckett have sworn positively that the man they saw leave Catharine Walsh's at three o'clock on the morning of the 15th April was Greenwood, it would have materially assisted the case for the Crown; for, although it would not have been sufficient to account for the murder of Walsh, (that must have taken place some six or eight hours previously, as we will show by and by,) it would have conclusively brought home the crime of arson to him. They could not do this; but they did the next best thing to it. Mrs. Duckett testified that a coat of Greenwood's produced in court, was the one worn by the person she saw leaving the house of Catharine Walsh, on the morning of the 15th April, and her husband swore to the same effect: "Upon going into the gardener's room, in Mr. Cameron's house," said he, "I saw a coat which I declare to be the one worn by the man that night."

Here was a string of circumstantial evidence which to every unprejudiced mind left little doubt of the prisoner's guilt. Many a man had been hanged on far less conclusive testimony. There could hardly be a question that the child of which Catharine Walsh had been delivered was Greenwood's. He alone was seen to keep her company, to visit her house, to pass off as her husband, and to sleep in her bed night after night. And here let us remark that, acting upon Greenwood's statement to the Coroner, that he

had frequently seen the deceased in company with one Matthew McNulty, it was attempted to be shown that he might have been guilty of the fearful crimes charged against the prisoner; but the attempt utterly fell to the ground. Who, then, could be actuated by the same desire to destroy all evidence of his infamy as Greenwood himself? Did Catharine Walsh and her child live, he would certainly be regarded as the father of the little one, and be compelled to support both it and its mother. Here was an additional reason why he should be seized with the desire to rid himself of the incumbrance which his victim would necessarily be to him had she continued to live. These are mere suppositions, but they are suppositions derived from the evidence, and who will say that they are not justified by it?

Although we have ventured upon these remarks in this place, we have not yet come to the end of the evidence produced at the trial. Very important considerations arise out of the medical testimony. We have seen fit to reserve it until this stage of the narrative, because, together with the attempt made to prove an *alibi* for the prisoner, at the time when, according to the doctors, the murder must have taken place, it was the only portion of the evidence for the prosecution which the prisoner's counsel sought to turn to the advantage of the accused, and in some measure relied upon by the defence to establish the innocence of the accused, it comes in here in the natural sequence of those events which make up the present *resumé*.

On Greenwood's coat, found in his room in Mr. Cameron's house, were discovered several blood marks on the right sleeve and collar. The question arose whether these stains were caused by human blood or the blood of a lower animal or a fowl. Greenwood himself had declared at one time that he received them when fighting a game-cock which he owned; and again, he told Sergeant-Major Hastings that it came from a cow which a short time before had calved on Mr. Cameron's premises. Here again the prisoner placed himself at a disadvantage. He was not aware—as probably many persons better educated than he were not aware—that by the aid of a powerful microscope, it is possible to tell the difference between the blood of a human being and that of a fowl or other animal of the brute creation. The evidence given on this point by Dr. Bovell, particularly, and also by Dr. Phillbrick, was interesting and important. Dr. Bovell, by the aid of a microscope which magnifies 200 diameters, made an examination of the blood-stains on Greenwood's coat, as also the blood of a bird and a cow, and found the former to differ materially from the latter. His testimony was to the effect that the corpuscles of the human blood average a larger size than those of the blood of, say an ox. There are in the blood of the man, corpuscles as small as may be found in the blood of the ox. There are in the blood of the ox corpuscles as large as many of those found in the blood of a man. But the largest of the human corpuscles are of a larger size than the largest of those of the ox. Further than this, he found that the difference in the epithelium, or scales of the skin, when placed under the magnifying power of the microscope, may, when present in blood, serve as a guide to show the portion of the body from whence that blood comes. Moreover, the difference between the epithelium of the blood of the human system and that of the brute animal, will determine whether the blood is that of a man or a beast. The particles composing the blood of a human being, he asserted, are disc-shaped, while those of a

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fowl or a brute beast are elongated. We quote from his evidence :—"The particles of the blood discovered could not be the blood of any bird. I have experimented with the blood of a cow, that of a horse, and that of a human being, and am of opinion that the particles found on the coat were those of human blood. This opinion was formed after a number of experiments, the results of which were taken in the aggregate. The particles resembled those of blood which came from a woman at delivery." Dr. Phillbrick testified to having found distinct disc-shaped particles of blood in the stains on the coat. He had compared this blood with the blood of a cow, an ox, a fish, and with human blood; and had no doubt from the examination he had made, that the blood found on the coat came from some portion of the mucous surface of a human being, such as would come from a woman at delivery. He had gone so minutely into experiments on this point as to compare the blood particles on the coat with the blood taken from the womb of a cow that was pregnant, but could find no similarity between them. The texture of the coat, he said, was the very best that could be found to preserve blood; if the coat were not knocked about, the blood might remain in it for twenty years.

This might be considered a poser for the prisoner's counsel; and it must be confessed that it was that part of the evidence upon which he made the weakest defence. Indeed, he admitted his inability to treat it properly. He set up a few theories after this fashion :—First, That though the blood were human blood, it did not follow that it was that of Catharine Walsh; Agnes Marshall had been delivered of a child in Mr. Cameron's—might not the blood have been hers. Secondly, the blood could not have got upon the collar of the coat, as well as upon the sleeve, if it came from Catharine Walsh during her confinement. Thirdly, it had appeared in evidence that Greenwood had struck Catharine Walsh at Mr. Cameron's, and knocked one of her teeth out with great force; was it improbable that he had received the blood on his coat at that time? Fourthly, the prisoner was known to have cut his hand when cock-fighting; might not the blood have got upon his coat on that occasion? It is not for us to comment at length upon these theories. The reader will consider them for himself, and form his own judgment upon them. To us, none of them seem as likely to be correct as that set up by the prosecution. The only reasonable theory of them all is the last one; and that is upset by the testimony of the doctors, that the blood came not from an ordinary cut, but from a mucous membrane. Taken in connexion with other circumstances, this branch of the evidence bore strongly against the prisoner.

It is now for us to consider the attempt made to set up an ALIBI for the prisoner. All the doctors who were examined were of the opinion that it would take six or eight hours for the body of the deceased to cool to that condition in which it was found after Constable King entered the house. He testified that when he touched the body it was cold, but not stiff; the arms were quite limber. If the woman had been killed in the morning, when the man was seen leaving the house by Mrs. Duckett, it was impossible that the body could have been cold a few minutes after. The murder must therefore have taken place, according to the opinion of the doctors, some six or eight hours previously. It was the business of the prisoner's counsel to show, if he could, that Greenwood had been at the house during the previous evening up to ten o'clock. To trace him from five or

half-past five up to that hour was, therefore, the task which devolved upon him. John Clark, a tavern-keeper residing on the corner of Queen Street and Spadina Avenue, proved that the prisoner had been in his house at 10 o'clock on the night of the murder; he had had something under his arm, but witness did not know what it was. John Farrell, who keeps a tavern near the same place, saw him at his place, as near as he could tell, about nine o'clock. James Abraham, Mr. Cameron's coachman, saw him in the lane, returning home, about half-past eight; and the prisoner then told him that he "had been over to Farrell's, to get a glass of beer." Here is a discrepancy of half an hour between Abraham's and Farrell's statements. Abraham did not see the prisoner again until next morning. Mrs. Rapley, who resides nearly opposite Mr. Cameron's, was regarded by the defence as their most important witness. She testified that Greenwood had called at her place at six o'clock on the night of the murder; he left, and returned at half-past six, and remained until seven, when he went away again, as he said, to nail a piece of tin on a rat-hole in Mr. Cameron's house. He returned again about eight (subsequently, on cross-examination, she did not think it could have been as late as eight, and again she thought it might,) and staid at her place until within a few minutes of nine, when he left, saying he would go to Farrell's for a glass of beer. In a few minutes afterwards, he came back once more to speak to her mother about a concertina he had bought from her. He went away finally at ten o'clock. Samuel Hallett remembered having seen the prisoner at Farrell's, between half-past eight and nine. Other persons swore to have seen him between nine and ten. Austin Kerr, one of Mrs. Cameron's servants, said he had been in the house between half-past nine and ten, as did also another of the servants named Ellen Grieves. Mrs. Rapley, it will be seen, stated that he was at her place all the time from nine to ten.

From this evidence Mr. Cameron boldly jumped to the conclusion that the prisoner was accounted for from half-past five to ten o'clock; and that as the murder could not have been committed subsequently, according to the medical testimony, the prisoner could not have committed the murder. At the best the evidence with regard to time is most conflicting. Mrs. Rapley's is particularly open to doubt, as her conduct towards the prisoner—kissing him in the police station, and lending him a watch, together with other similar attentions—showed her to be on very intimate terms with him. If her evidence is correct; that of the servants in Mr. Cameron's house is incorrect; and we see no reason to doubt their testimony. Then others had seen him after six o'clock, and before half-past nine, when Mrs. Rapley swore that he was at her place. But without varying much, if any, from her statement, it can be shown that sufficient time is unaccounted for by her to have permitted the prisoner to commit the horrible deed of blood we are recording. From a full and careful consideration of the evidence we are led to believe that the murder was committed between seven and eight o'clock. About that time Mrs. Williams, who lived near by, "saw a dim light in Catharine Walsh's window." A few moments would have sufficed to take away the woman's life. Weak and depressed she would have been unable to offer any strenuous resistance. The position of the woman's tongue when found—protruding as it was from her mouth—afforded strong ground for the belief that she had been strangled either by tightening her night dress and chemise around her throat, or in some other similar way.

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As Dr. Bovell remarked in a letter published in "The Leader" some days after the trial, "The grasp of a stout fist on the lower part of the neck or wind-pipe, the night-dress held over the mouth and nostrils, with one knee on the pit of the stomach, and the poor wretch is utterly powerless, voiceless, dead, in a few moments. The deed committed, what more natural than that the person committing it should show himself in as many places and as often as he could about the time." This we find Greenwood doing in a way which on any other theory would be unaccountable. An hour was quite sufficient to perpetrate the inhuman deed, and go from and come back to Mrs. Rapley's. There is nothing unreasonable in this; it is not only plausible, but agrees with the evidence of the doctors as well as that offered to prove an alibi.

Thus it is possible to account for the time at which the murder was committed. The brutal act once perpetrated we may well understand that the person guilty of it would desire to get rid of the body. A second visit was therefore necessary; and what time would he be more likely to succeed in accomplishing his purpose in this respect than at the dead stillness of the night, when most people would be wrapped in slumber. To visit Sayer street again that night was an absolute necessity, if all traces of the foul deed were to be obliterated. There was nothing to show that Greenwood could not have been at Catharine Walsh's between 2 and 3 o'clock. The fact that, on going into his bed-room he left the door ajar and not quite closed to, must be regarded as suspicious. Then there were the fresh marks in the ground outside the window of his room, to which a pair of boots found in his room corresponded exactly. That he left his room by night would seem to be the natural inference; there was no necessity for his going out in such a way during the day time. But, independent of such suppositions as these, there is the direct testimony of Mrs. Duckett that the person who left Catharine Walsh's house in the morning had on a coat which she identified to be Greenwood's. Who likely to have on his coat but himself? On calm consideration of these points at this distance from the trial it must be confessed there is nothing to weigh strongly in favor of the prisoner's innocence. His Council succeeded very cleverly in enveloping this point—certainly the most important one for the accused—in such a mystery, that the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict of guilty; they gave him the full benefit of the doubt so strongly raised and so ingeniously worked up by Mr. Cameron. We have stated one theory; if the reader think it is not right he can to reject it. It is with no desire to make blacker than it is the character of one who is now gone to give his account before the Great Searcher of Hearts that we have dwelt upon the evidence in the way that we have. As biographers of the life of the deceased we have to do our duty faithfully and to the best of our knowledge and belief. Our belief is that Catharine Walsh was murdered by William Greenwood. We may be wrong, but that is our belief, and it now stands for what it is worth. "Littera scripta manet."

There were a few other points urged in favor of the prisoner which we must refer to briefly. One was that as the accused was found bandaged as a woman in her condition would be after child-birth, some one well acquainted with the way of performing such a service must have been with Catherine Walsh when she was delivered of the child. There is no reason to suppose that the bandaging took place after delivery. The difficulty on

this score is obviated by the direct statement of Dr. Aikins, that the bandage might have been pushed aside, and the delivery taken place with it on. Everything went to show that she had an easy delivery. Then there was the question of the prisoner's hirsute adornments. When he rented the house in October Mrs. Duckett said he wore neither moustache nor whiskers. Photographs were procured to show that the prisoner had whiskers on his face in the Fall and Spring. But as the photographer had kept no memorandum of the time he had taken the picture he was able to speak merely from the probable light in which they were taken—a sort of evidence which could certainly not weigh with the jury, and to which we believe the Judge did not refer in his charge.

We have thus gone carefully over the case, omitting no point of importance on one side or the other. On the fifth day of the trial Mr. Cameron spoke on behalf of his client for some two hours and a half; Mr. Richards followed in a speech which extended over seven hours and a half; and His Lordship ably summed up the evidence. It was eight minutes to eight when the jury retired. At five minutes after nine they returned to the Court, which was still crowded with anxious spectators. The names of the jurors having been read over, and the usual questions having been put, the foreman rose amid profound silence and pronounced the verdict—"NOT GUILTY." There were slight demonstrations of applause in the gallery.

The prisoner then rose and declared that he was not guilty of the crime. As he was yet to be tried upon other charges he was kept in the custody of the Sheriff's officers.

THE ARSON CASE.

On Monday, the 16th of January, this unfortunate man was arraigned at the Toronto Assizes on a charge of feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously setting fire to the residence of Catharine Walsh, situated, as already stated, on Sayer street, on the Morning of the 15th of April.

Mr. Justice J. Wilson presided, Mr. Thos. Galt, Q. C., and Mr. S. Richards, Q. C., prosecuted, and the prisoner was again defended by his indefatigable Counsel, Mr. M. C. Cameron, Q. C., assisted by Mr. J. Canavan, the prisoner's attorney.

This trial grew out of the previous one when Greenwood was tried for the murder of Catharine Walsh. As at the former trial a good deal of interest was taken in this case, and the gallery and court room were pretty well crowded with citizens and strangers who evidently expected additional evidence, and perhaps startling developments connected with the case, as the police had been vigorously to work in the further investigation of the case; but notwithstanding this feeling the opinion strongly prevailed that because the prisoner was now found guilty of the murder, he would be also acquitted on the lesser charge of arson. And this feeling may be accounted for from the fact that the same witnesses and nearly the same evidence would be brought forward as at the former trial.

The Crown Counsel, however, appear to have thought differently, and entered upon the prosecution with even greater zest than they evinced

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while conducting the murder trial. Believing the prisoner to be guilty of the worst charges brought against him they manifested a desire to follow the unhappy man from one indictment to another until a jury would be found to convict him; and the sequel proved that this line of policy was pursued most untiringly and that they did not calculate amiss. Indeed it was obvious that the Crown Counsellors conceived it to be their duty to rid society of a monster whom they believed capable of perpetrating the most cold-blooded atrocities upon the weak and helpless in order to gratify his secret lust.

When the prisoner was placed in the dock he appeared quite composed, evidently buoying himself up with the hope of an acquittal as upon the previous trial, through the energy and eloquence of his counsel. Having provided himself with pencil and paper he commenced taking notes, more perhaps for the purpose of making the best appearance than with the object of carefully watching the evidence.

While the jury was being sworn in Mr. Cameron challenged no less than twenty jurors before twelve men were obtained to satisfy the prisoner.

Mr. T. Galt, Q.C., in opening the case for the prosecution called upon the jury to forget the circumstances connected with the trial of the prisoner for the murder of the unfortunate woman Walsh, as he was not on his trial on a charge of taking away life, but merely for setting fire to the premises occupied by the murdered woman. He informed the jury that there was one matter to which he would direct their attention, and that was that since the last trial it was discovered that the prisoner had had a peculiar-looking tooth extracted from his mouth by the Jail physician a few days before he was tried for the murder of Catherine Walsh. His Counsel, Mr. M. C. Cameron, had spoken of this peculiar tooth at the trial, and in order to destroy the evidence of Mrs. Duckett who stated that she recognized the prisoner by it, made him open his mouth for the inspection of the jury, and as the tooth referred to by Mrs. Duckett could not be seen the jury disbelieved her statement and acquitted the prisoner. He [Mr. Galt] would bring witnesses forward to prove that Greenwood had at one time a peculiar tooth, and that it had been extracted from him in the jail a few days before his last trial. This was a material point to be considered, and he hoped it would have its weight with the jury.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with, but the only variation in the evidence from that brought forward at the previous trial was about the peculiar tooth already referred to. It will be remembered that Mrs. Duckett, the colored woman, identified the prisoner when he was first arrested by a tooth, which protruded from immediately behind the eye tooth on the upper right jaw. When Mr. Cameron was addressing the jury at the murder trial he made the prisoner exhibit his mouth to the jury, and as there was no appearance of a peculiar tooth the jury discredited the statement of Mrs. Duckett, and acquitted the prisoner.

A few days after the trial it leaked out that the prisoner had used deception by having the tooth pulled out, and thereby secured his acquittal.

Upon this fact being commented on by the press, Dr. Richardson denied most positively that he saw no peculiarity about the tooth extracted from the prisoner's mouth; and Mr. M. C. Cameron also denied any knowledge of the extraction of the tooth.

Notwithstanding these denials from the Jail Physician and the prisoner's Counsel, the Crown Counsel determined upon offering this as evidence against the prisoner at the present trial. When the prisoner was arraigned on the present charge several witnesses were brought forward to prove that he had a peculiar tooth when he was first arrested. Upon this being proved to the satisfaction of the jury; they appeared to make up their minds to convict him.

Mr. CAMERON did his best to destroy the effect of the evidence about the tooth, but did not succeed.

The trial proceeded, and witness after witness was brought forward to prove that the prisoner had a peculiar tooth. They were subjected to the most searching cross-examination by Mr. Cameron, who also called several witnesses to rebut the testimony on this point; but after three days' rigid investigation the jury returned a verdict of **GUILTY** against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to **SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT** in the Provincial Penitentiary. When the verdict was delivered in Court Greenwood never moved a muscle, and while receiving his sentence he exhibited the utmost indifference.

THE SECOND AND LAST MURDER TRIAL.

It is the fashion of Counsel to deery public opinion for forming hasty judgments with regard to their clients, and the press for feeding this opinion. With regard to this prisoner's trials the public had generally come to the conclusion that Greenwood had been leniently dealt with. The feeling of the community was strongly against him, and it was with no little satisfaction that the large majority of it learned that he was to be tried again, even although he had already been sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

On the 22nd January Greenwood was again placed in the dock; this time charged, [in the first count of the indictment,] with having killed the child of Agnes Marshall, and [in the second] with having aided and abetted in the murder. Mr. Justice Morrison was the presiding judge on this trial. Mr. John Bell, Q. C., prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by his former counsel. The prisoner, when arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and appeared as confident as during the previous trial.

The evidence in this case was necessarily altogether different from that taken at the two former trials, but like it, was circumstantial. No one saw him commit the deed of which he was accused. The trial lasted only part of two days, and no witnesses were called for the defence. The case therefore rests upon the evidence brought up by the Crown prosecutor. This was so well and clearly analyzed by Chief Justice Draper on the application of the prisoner's Counsel for a new trial, that it would be a useless waste of time, ink and paper for us to refer to it at length here. The judgments of the Court on that occasion shows plainly and forcibly the strong points of the evidence produced against the prisoner; and we subjoin them instead of our own summary of the case. It is sufficient here to say that on the 23rd, Greenwood was found **GUILTY** of the charge of murder, the jury having taken but one hour to consider their verdict.

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When the jury returned and while entering the jury-box the prisoner stood up to receive the verdict, and glanced wistfully at the jury. He was pale and anxious, but very firm and decided. But when the awful verdict was returned, which was to send him to the gallows, he became a little paler and the next moment flushed. Beyond this, however, he exhibited no symptoms of agitation. A loud murmur was heard through the crowd in the body of the Court-room and in the galleries, and a good deal of commotion followed, which, however, was soon suppressed by the constable crying out "order in Court" several times.

His Lordship then said—William Greenwood, have you anything to say why the sentence of this Court should not be passed upon you?

The PRISONER—Yes, my Lord, I have. I am entirely innocent of the charges brought against me, and I could make a statement, to prove that what I say is correct, but I suppose there is no use now in my saying anything.

His Lordship addressed the prisoner upon the fearful position in which he was placed. He told him not to hope for reprieve or pardon, but prepare himself to meet his God; and then sentenced him to be executed on the 23rd February—just one month from that date. The prisoner was then removed from Court.

APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

A rule nisi for the hearing of argument as to whether a new trial should or should not be allowed the prisoner, having been granted, the application was made and Counsel heard on the 11th of Feb., before Chief Justice Draper, and Justices Hugarty and Morrison. Mr. Stephen Richards and Mr. John Bell argued against the granting of the trial and Mr. Cameron spoke in favor of it. On the 17th of the same month their Lordships delivered judgment as follows, the Court room being crowded with spectators. We give the judgments very fully, because they set forth not only the facts but the law of the case, which are interesting to all classes of readers. :—

The Chief Justice commenced by reading over the different counts in the indictment against the prisoner. He then referred to the statute under which the application for a new trial was made. He then said—On the part of the prisoner, I understand it to be contended, first, that there was no evidence given which ought to have been left and submitted to the jury, as sufficient to justify the conviction of the prisoner, and this is brought before me as showing the verdict to be against law. And second, admitting that there was some evidence for the consideration of the jury, yet the facts proved were altogether consistent with the prisoner's innocence—that it is against the weight of evidence, which is a question of fact, rather within the meaning of the statute, and as a ground for a new trial in civil actions. This statute has given legislative authority for a proceeding not sanctioned by the law of England, as stated by Lord Venyon in *Bax vs. Mawhey* "In one class of offences—ended—those greater than misdemeanors, no new trial can be granted at all." The first and only case I have seen in which a new trial was granted in a case of felony is that of the *Queen vs. Soale*, which was an indictment for robbery with violence, removed

into the Court of Queen's Bench from the Hail borough session by *certiorari*, and a rule nisi was obtained for a new trial on the ground of improper reception of evidence and misconstruction. But during the argument not one word was said as to the Court granting a new trial in a case of felony until after the Judges had given their opinions in favor of making the rule absolute, and then it was suggested that there was a difficulty as to drawing up the rule, no precedent having been found for a new trial in the case of felony, to which Lord Campbell, Chief Justice, replied, "that might have been argument against our hearing the motion." (After referring to another case in point, the learned Chief Justice continued:)

As to the first ground relied upon, it seems material to inquire what were the questions of fact presented for the determination of the jury; and whether there was evidence sufficient to be left to the jury on which to determine those questions. The first question which it appears to me necessary to determine is, was Agnes Marshall delivered of a child on the 20th of February, 1863?

To sustain the affirmative there was, as to the fact of her pregnancy and delivery—though not as to the precise time of it—the concurrent testimony of Drs. Philbrick, Altkens, Hodder, Wright, Thorburn, Bovall and Ogden. There was evidence that she died about the 30th of March, 1863. Dr. Philbrick saw her body after death; he concluded that she had had a pretty big child and that the after-birth which he saw, was that of a mature child. [After going through the medical evidence—all of which has already been published—the learned Chief Justice continued:]

There was, further, the evidence of Margaret McCaul, who lived as fellow-servant with Agnes Marshall for fourteen months, ending on 14th of February, 1863, and with whom Agnes Marshall slept up to a short period before witness left. She said that, from appearances, she suspected that Agnes Marshall was near her confinement. Any person who knew she was in the family way when I left Jane Warren stated that she saw Agnes Marshall on the 20th of February, and after describing many particulars, she said, "I firmly believe she was delivered of a child at that time." Mary Ballie said she saw Agnes Marshall in the nursery standing at the fire, and noticed she was in the family way, but she does not fix the time when this was. Elizabeth Greave swore she lived at Mr. Cameron's since the 11th of February, 1863; but Agnes Marshall was taken ill the Friday after; that she noticed before that Agnes was in the family way, and mentioned it to the butler. Mrs. Watson washed for Mrs. Cameron and one servant—she supposed the nurse; that the time Agnes Marshall was taken ill a quilted skirt and under-linen and towels were in a bad state with blood. Mrs. Cameron proved that Mrs. Watson washed for herself and Agnes, and that none of the servants' clothes except Agnes Marshall's went to Mrs. Watson. Mrs. Cameron also stated that Agnes Marshall was taken seriously and suddenly ill on Friday, 20th of February, 1863; that she saw no unusual appearance about her before her illness; afterwards she appeared fearfully ill. She was in bed at three o'clock that afternoon looking very pale.

Second, was the male child whose body was found in the privy in the yard at Mr. Cameron's, the child of Agnes Marshall?

It was proved by one of the police staff of the city of Toronto that on the 21st of April, 1863, he searched for a child at Mr. Cameron's, and employed

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a person to clear out the privy, and found the body of a male child. There was a cloth over the head of the child and a piece of twine around the neck, and another piece of twine tied to a brick, and the brick was attached to the body. He produced the cloth, which he said appeared to be an apron. A piece of it was washed, which he also produced. This piece was shown to Mrs. Cameron, and she stated that the pattern was very familiar to her, but she could not swear that the piece of apron produced was Agnes Marshall's. Mrs. Watson, on the piece being shown to her, stated that she washed an apron of the same pattern belonging to Agnes Marshall. It was a buff apron, with a pink flower. It was proved by Mrs. Cameron that Agnes Marshall brought her breakfast about ten in the morning that she was taken ill. Mrs. Warren swore that she was scrubbing at Mrs. Cameron's in the outer kitchen between eleven and noon on the day in question; that Agnes Marshall was in the nursery up stairs, and called to the witness, asking her to bring some warm water. Mrs. Warren got the water in a pail. Near the foot of the stairs she met the prisoner. He just came down stairs and met the witness and said he would take it up, and she handed it to him. She saw the prisoner about a quarter of an hour after, coming in from the yard with a pail, by the same door he first came in. There was nothing in the pail. The prisoner saw her speaking to Agnes Marshall. The pail he brought in was the same pail. The witness looked into it. Lamont, the butler, swore that Mrs. Cameron asked him where Agnes was. (This, apparently, must have been after Mrs. Cameron's breakfast was taken into her. Lamont then went to find Agnes. She was in the water-closet. He told her that the children were looking for her. She spoke to him. It might be about twelve o'clock he saw the prisoner coming out of the nursery or water-closet—a door prevented him seeing which prisoner went down stairs on his tip-toes, and was going down the main stairs leading to the kitchen; he had nothing in his hands; he saw the witness at the hall stove, and he blushed. It was between nine and ten the witness went to look for Agnes Marshall; he saw her that morning about eight. He had been directed to answer Mrs. Cameron's bell; it was rung and he went to answer it, and he heard a scream—this was about an hour after he had seen the prisoner. The witness looked into the nursery and saw Agnes Marshall lying on the carpet. He went down and told Mrs. Warren to go up to her. Mrs. Warren swore that being told by Lamont, she went up stairs and found her on the floor on her back in the nursery. It was about one o'clock, about three-quarters of an hour after the witness got the pail of water. Agnes Marshall's clothes were gathered about her feet, and her hands and arms besmeared with blood. The witness washed her hands, &c. and was about a quarter of an hour with her, and brought a pail of water. Agnes Marshall told her she was very sick and very weak. The witness saw no blood on the floor, nor indications of a child having been born. Lamont also stated that having seen Agnes Marshall about eight that morning, he next saw her about one. She was then in the water-closet about three hours, he could not say exactly as he was not there all the time—she might have been. The closet and the nursery were close together. From the previous part of Lamont's evidence it was plain that he meant the three hours from the time he went to look for her after Mrs. Cameron had breakfasted. On the 30th of April a search was made in the cesspool with which this water-closet was connected; a placenta—the one spoken of by the doctors—was found in it. It was sworn

that nothing could pass to the cesspool but what went through the water-closet. The navel string attached to the placenta was about eighteen inches long, and was broken off irregularly and obliquely. The navel string attached to the body of the child was about five inches long, and was broken off in the same manner. The edges appeared to correspond, but they were not put together to try whether they did actually correspond. The evidence to which Dr. Bovell alluded, as given by Mrs. Watson, was to the effect that the second week after she took the washing, after the 20th July, 1862 she discovered stains of blood on Agnes Marshall's clothes, which she thought proceeded from the usual causes.

Was the child which was found in the privy born alive?

The evidence of Dr. Atkins, which was confirmed by other medical men who saw the child's body, was to the effect that it weighed seven pounds and a quarter, and was twenty-one inches long, was a male, had hair on the head, long, black, and attached to the skull, nails developed, the skin had its natural colour at the folds, the other parts of a greenish hue, with no marks of violence on the body; the lungs full, inflated, and acting evenly in all their parts. On removing the lungs, with the heart and windpipe attached, they all floated. Each lobe would swim, and, after pressure by the hand, would float. The bones of the head were well developed, the frontals small, no marks of injury. The child must have breathed freely before its death. The child was born alive, and was a strong, healthy child. It was atmospheric air alone that made the lungs float.

Fourth—What was the cause of the child's death?

Dr. Atkins's statement, in what the other medical men substantially concurred, was that the child's body was in a piece of calico, which was secured to the neck by a piece of twine three times round the neck, one end of which was fastened to a half brick. After removing this, he found a depression in the neck corresponding to the string. Death must have been caused by suffocating the child by putting its head in water. Dr. Thorburn concluded that the child was born about the full time of uterine gestation, that the child had breathed, and that it was born wholly into the world alive. Also, that death was caused by design or foul play, which could be effected by putting the hands on the mouth, or by putting it in fluid, such as a bucket of water.

Fifth—Was the prisoner the person by whose means the child came to its death?

Upon this question there is the evidence of Mrs. Warren, already noted, as to the prisoner taking the pail of water from her to take it up to Agnes Marshall, on the 20th February, and his coming in from the yard in about a quarter of an hour with the pail empty. He also swore that she saw the prisoner and Agnes Marshall in conversation about seven that morning, and Agnes was crying. No person who was examined could say whether the prisoner was at dinner with the other servants on that day. After he brought in the pail, Mrs. Warren says she looked for him but could not find him. She did not look in the water-closet. After Mrs. Warren went up, on being told by Lamont that Agnes was lying on the carpet, she (Mrs. Warren) came down again, and asked where the prisoner was. Lamont called the prisoner—called him loudly in the yard, but could not see him. This was an hour after Lamont had, as already stated, seen the prisoner coming out of the nursery or water-closet, and going "down stairs on his tiptoes, looking up stairs," at half-past twelve o'clock.

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Mary Baillie swore that she used to visit Agnes Marshall at Mr. Cameron's. One day she went there, went into several rooms, saw no person, went into Mr. Allan Cameron's room, and there saw Agnes standing on the floor in the room and the prisoner on the bed. He never opened his eyes. She could not tell the time when this was. She only spoke to Agnes on that occasion.

Mrs. McCaul swore that on one occasion she heard the prisoner tell Agnes Marshall she would soon have to go—but he did not say why. She saw the prisoner strike Agnes Marshall several times. Agnes said, "you can do as you like, I cannot help it," and she desired the prisoner's treatment of her should not be told. Mrs. McCaul saw prisoner strike Agnes on the head and kick her. On one occasion the prisoner threw punch in her (Agnes') face, and she cried. Lamont also swore that he had seen the prisoner strike Agnes very often and she would cry, but never remonstrated with him, and he confirmed Mrs. McCaul's statement as to the prisoner's throwing punch in Agnes' face. Mrs. McCaul also deposed that the prisoner said in the hearing of herself and Agnes Marshall that Agnes had a child before, and that it was born on the 8th of March, 1862, and that Agnes was absent from the witness' room, in which she and Agnes slept some three hours that night. The witness said she herself remembered that occasion, and that the prisoner came in after Agnes, when she was in bed, and told her to keep a light burning all night. The witness only knew the date, or that Agnes had a child at that time, from the prisoner's statement. Soon after that witness went to live at Mr. Cameron's the prisoner charged Agnes "with having a child by some other person."

Lamont also swore that he had heard the prisoner say to Agnes Marshall she had a kid and would soon have another. The prisoner said this often.

Mrs. McCaul further said she saw the prisoner one day go into her bedroom, when Agnes Marshall was putting up her hair, and he struck Agnes. Lamont said it was cruel, when the prisoner said, "If you don't take care I'll give you a peg."

It was sworn that on the 20th February the prisoner was fixing doors in the house, and as Lamont thought, while Agnes was in the water-closet. The prisoner could go to the nursery from the yard without going through the kitchen.

John King, who was a constable at that time, was present at the finding of the child's body, and kept part of the string that was about the child's neck, and the string which was attached to the brick and the child's neck. He searched the house for twine corresponding to that so found, but discovered none. On the 21st of October, 1863, he and Sergeant Major Hastings searched the prisoner's box, the key of which had been in possession of one or other of them from the time of the discovery of the child's body. They were searching for receipts for rent, and they found a piece of twine which was produced, and which did correspond with that which was attached to the child's neck and the brick. The string was in a small paper box which was in the prisoner's trunk.

James Abraham, the coachman at Mr. Cameron's, swore he had spoken to the prisoner about his striking the girls, and the prisoner said he had got ahead of "them." Taking the whole conversation together it may be doubtful to whom the word "them" was intended by the prisoner to apply.

Upon the first four questions I entertain no doubt that evidence given

was simply sufficient to go to the jury, to establish that Agnes Marshall was delivered of a child on the 20th of February, 1863; that the male child whose body was found in the privy in the yard adjoining Mr. Cameron's house, was the child of which Agnes Marshall was delivered; that the child was born alive, and that it came to its death by violence, or as Dr. Thorburn expressed it, by design or foul play.

On the fifth and last question the evidence requires more careful consideration. It is entirely circumstantial, and at first sight at least, may sustain either of two conclusions,—that Agnes Marshall or that the prisoner deprived the child of life. The probability that its death was the result of accident was expressly submitted to the jury. Their verdict negatives that conclusion, and I see no ground for saying they went against evidence in so deciding. Nor do I question the sufficiency of the evidence to justify the jury in determining that there was no person except the prisoner and Agnes Marshall to whom even a suspicion could attach of being the perpetrators of the crime.

If the only two cases presented on the indictment, and evidence were whether the prisoner alone or together with Agnes Marshall committed the crime, there is in my opinion no doubt that the evidence was sufficient to go to the jury to sustain a conviction of the prisoner, because in either case he would be a principal felon. But if the evidence will equally sustain the conclusion that Agnes Marshall alone murdered the child, then it is wholly insufficient to convict the prisoner, or its force as against the prisoner is materially impaired. The possibility and still more the probability of the sole guilt of Agnes Marshall inevitably weakens the force of any evidence involving such possibility or probability when offered to prove that the prisoner was the guilty agent.

Nevertheless it appears to me that although some parts of the evidence did involve the possibility, even probability above stated, this is not a sufficient reason in law for withdrawing it from the consideration of the jury, as evidence against the prisoner, for its suggested conclusions of fact which varied attend inevitably to the prisoner's conviction.

There was evidence that he was alone with Agnes Marshall during some portion of the interval of time within which she was delivered, and was found prostrate on the nursery floor. There was not any evidence that she left the house during that interval, and the tendency of the proof was to show that she did not, and perhaps could not. She was from the time that she took in Mrs. Cameron's breakfast suffering till she sank into extreme prostration, while he was in his ordinary health and strength. Her submission to insult and ill-treatment from him shewed that he possessed and exercised great influence over her. His knowledge of her pregnancy and some minor facts might, taken together, well lead to a belief that he had a criminal intimacy with her, and if the jury inclined to this belief, the evidence that the former pregnancy of this unhappy girl was asserted to her face by the prisoner; that he came to her bedside one night when, according to his own statement, she was in that condition and gave her some directions; that Mrs. McCaul, with whom she slept at that time, thought she observed after the night in question a change in her appearance and the prisoner's statement to Mrs. McCaul of what happened on that particular night, though he did not make any allusion to the fact that Agnes had then been delivered of a child, might well confirm them in it; and this

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belief would supply a strong motive for a commission of the crime, while the other fact shewed he had the opportunity to commit it.

I think these different circumstances being found by the jury as sufficiently established did afford evidence of the principal proposition that the defendant committed the murder. And I conclude therefore that there was evidence to be submitted to the jury sufficient to enable them to infer his guilt.

But it is urged on behalf of the prisoner that even though there was evidence which the learned Judge who tried the prisoner could not but submit to the jury, and although his direction is in no respect complained of, it is the duty of the court on this rule to examine the evidence to see whether they arrive at the same conclusion as the jury have done, or in other words whether the jury have made right inferences of fact, from the substantial evidence submitted to them.

In cases where there is direct and positive evidence of the fact charged, and that evidence is contradicted, it may be said that no question, but the credibility of the witnesses, is presented, and that as credibility, and weight of evidence are entirely questions for the jury, their decision may well be deemed final, unless the Judge who tried the case, should express himself to be dissatisfied with the verdict, but that where the evidence is merely circumstantial, there is first the question whether the facts relied upon were established by the evidence; and second whether the fact of guilt was properly inferrible from them, and that in the latter case, the court should review the correctness of the deduction of the jury. I do not feel the force of the distinction, nor do I see any satisfactory reason for applying a different rule. The jury have in either case the same duty to perform - in the latter a more different one; but not the less their duty. Admitting that "they must decide, not whether there facts are consistent with the prisoner's guilt, but whether they are in consistent with any other conclusion," when they have so decided, it certainly cannot present a less obstacle to the interference of the court, than when they have simply decided that they give credit to the witnesses for the prosecution and not to those for the defence. The present is a case of circumstantial evidence, and my learned brother who tried it has expressed no dissatisfaction with the verdict. I do not feel that I can declare it wrong.

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE HAGARTY.

Mr. Justice Hagarty delivered the following judgment:—

A very close examination of this case leads me to the conclusion that there was evidence to go to the jury in support of the crime charged in the indictment. Desiring to avoid any expression of opinion as to the conclusions I might personally draw from the chain of facts proved, I think there was reasonable evidence that criminal intercourse had probably taken place between the prisoner and Agnes Marshall; that she was delivered of a child on the 20th of February; that the body of the child found in the cesspool was the child born on that day; that it was born alive, and came to its death by foul play. The main question whether the prisoner, under all the circumstances in evidence, was implicated in the murder of this child, was in my judgment a matter necessarily to be left to and decided by the jury and by them alone. I think it impossible to urge with success that the case proved by the Crown was such that

the presiding Judge could, either from his own view, or on application of prisoner's counsel, have held to be insufficient in a legal view to be submitted to the jury.

I have given the statute on which the application for a new trial is founded, and the cases that have arisen upon it, since its enactment, all the consideration in my power; and with a full sense of responsibility in the construction I place upon it, have formed the opinion that I am not called upon to review such a chain of facts as this case presents for the purpose of determining the conclusion to which they would lead my mind as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, much less to compel me to state what such conclusion (if any) may be.

I consider that I discharge my duty as a judge before whom it is sought to obtain a new trial on the ground of the alleged weakness of the evidence or of its weights in either scale, in declaring my opinion that there was evidence proper to be submitted to the jury—that a number of material facts and circumstances were legally proved before them—links, as it were, in a chain of circumstantial evidence, which it was their especial duty and province to examine carefully—to test their weight and adaptability, each to the other, and finally to decide if a chain so formed was drawn so firmly and closely round the accused as to exclude all reasonable doubt of guilt.

To adopt any other view of the law, would be simply to transfer the conclusion of every prisoner's guilt or innocence from the jury to the judges.

Cases of purely circumstantial evidence form a very large proportion of criminal trials. Crime generally works in secret, and the direct evidence of witnesses to the actual commission of the offence is rarely forthcoming. A man is found lying murdered on the highway; goods proved to have been stolen are found in a person's possession; a house bursts into flames at midnight. In all these cases no living eye saw the crime committed. Enquiry is commenced, and a number of circumstances present themselves, some of high importance, others apparently trivial, and at last a direct charge is brought against some individual as the guilty person. It is the province of the judge to see that nothing is given in evidence unless reasonably connected with the particular charge, etc., etc., and at the close, of all that can be urged on behalf of the prosecution, if he sees clearly that nothing beyond mere suspicion exists against the prisoner—nothing in the well understood legal phrase "to go to the jury," I consider it his clear duty so to rule.

But when the judge cannot or ought not to take the responsibility of thus interposing, the facts in evidence must be submitted to the jury. They are left with proper explanation, and comment to the general judgment of twelve minds variously constituted, differing in activity and temperament, and the proposition of guilt or innocence must be adopted by all with reasonable certainty of conviction.

I do not think the Legislature designed to compel us to review this decision of the jury so as to require it to be as satisfactory to our minds as it was to theirs, before it can be finally acted upon.

I have always considered that in all criminal cases, differing as they must essentially differ from civil disputes about money or land, the jury formed, as it were, a protective barrier between the accused and the judge in the

the maintenance of a calm, well balanced and faithfully impartial intellect, were the heavy task imposed upon it, of drawing from series of facts and circumstances the guilt or innocence of a fellow being, as a matter of legal painful duty of deciding on the existence of guilt. It could hardly tend to deduction. It is needless, however, to enlarge upon the very painful aspect of the question, as I do not think the statute forces me so to view it.

I am of opinion as to the statute—

1st.—If we think in law and evidence that the case was such that the judge, either in his own view or on application of the prisoner's counsel, should properly say there was no sufficient case for the jury we should order a new trial.

2nd.—If there be a sufficient case to go to the jury, the law throws on them the responsibility of deciding, and we are not to assume their functions.

3rd.—If the evidence, though sufficient to be submitted to a jury, be weak and open to a conclusion favorable to the prisoner, then if the jury convict, it rests with the executive to deal with the case.

4th.—I decline considering the case as depending on the view I might take of the evidence if I had been on the jury.

I make no remark respecting the admissibility of matter arising or discovered since the trial under the statute. This case does not call for any decision thereon. It is not suggested that on a second trial the facts would be established in any different form.

I think the rule must be discharged.

JUDGMENT OF MR. JUSTICE MORRISON.

Mr. Justice Morrison delivered the following judgment :—

I concur in the views expressed by the learned Chief Justice and my brother Hagarty.

Upon the trial, at the close of the case for the Crown, I thought there was evidence to go to the jury; and after the fullest and most anxious consideration, I am still of the same opinion, I left the case to the jury in as favorable a light as I could for the prisoner, and cannot say I am dissatisfied with their verdict.

I am of opinion that the rule for a new trial should be discharged.

After the judgments had been given Mr. Richards asked the court to add to their decision that the sentence passed upon the prisoner be carried into effect.

The Chief Justice replied that they would do so.

Mr. M. O. Cameron said that there was a provision in the act which enabled him to carry the case up to the Court of Error and Appeal, with the consent, however, of two of the judges in the Court of Queen's Bench, and he asked their Lordships whether they would be pleased to grant a motion to that effect, as he desired to have the decision of the nine judges in that higher court.

The Chief Justice said that he did not think there was any use in taking the case to the Court of Error and Appeal, as he believed no person would grant a new trial, if they looked upon the evidence in the same light as himself and his brother judges had done. The court, however, would retire for a few minutes to consult upon Mr. Cameron's motion. After remaining out of court for about ten minutes, their Lordships returned, and the Chief

Justice stated that they had had a conference with the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and that those learned gentlemen not only agreed with the judgment already given, but were prepared to use even stronger language in refusing the rule for a new trial. And under these considerations he saw no ground upon which Mr. Cameron's appeal could be granted.

Mr. Cameron stated that he intended to apply to the Attorney-General for a *fiat* to remove the case from the Court of Assize into one of the higher courts, probably the Court of Common Pleas or the Court of Error and Appeal.

With the above object in view, Mr. Canavar, the attorney in the case, was to start for Quebec this morning.

THE LAST SCENES.

The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench having refused to grant a new trial, there was but one resource left the counsel for the prisoner—an appeal to the Executive. With this object in view Mr. Canavan proceeded to Quebec, fortified with some letters which the prisoner had written, a statement in which he avowed with solemn emphasis, that he was not guilty of the crime for which he stood condemned, and a petition professedly written by the prisoner himself, and signed by a few citizens. On the 17th of February Mr. Canavan left Toronto on his mission; on Friday he obtained an interview with the Premier of the government, and again on Saturday. He presented his reasons and documents on behalf of the prisoner, earnestly pressing for a commutation of the sentence under which he lay in jail, and for which in a few days he would, it was then supposed, expiate his guilt on the gallows. The Executive, through the Premier, replied to Mr. Canavan that they could see no ground for setting aside the verdict of the jury, nor even granting a writ to take the case into the Court of Error and Appeal. Then Mr. Canavan had an audience with the Governor General, but with no better result. Finding that all was hopeless, he telegraphed to the prisoner that he must prepare for the worst, and left Quebec on Saturday for Toronto.

In the meantime the prisoner had some hope of a respite. So long as judicial proceedings were carried on there was at least a shadow of hope that the extreme penalty of the law might be averted. As a drowning man catches at straws, Greenwood built his hope upon this slight foundation. The result of the application for a new trial dashed this hope to the ground, and subsequently he seems to have given up all idea that his life would be spared. He did not, however, give way to extreme melancholy or dejection. Not easily moved under any circumstances, he bore his wretched fate with a large amount of fortitude. Not until a day or two before the time appointed for his execution did his health seem to give way in any respect. He ate well, spoke firmly, and often cheerfully. The Rev. Mr. Sanson, minister of Trinity Church (Episcopalian), attended him constantly and was most assiduous in pressing upon him the necessity of re-

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penance, and a preparation for the life to come. To these ministrations Greenwood, though not entirely indifferent, did not pay such attention as might have been expected from one in his position. Mr. Sanson stated at the inquest, held subsequently, that he always doubted the man's sincerity. He had strong powers of deception. He feigned seriousness when he was not the least affected. When speaking upon matters of eternal moment, he would suddenly ask trivial questions about the weather, or some other frivolous subject. He was evidently not impressed with the solemnity of his position. Of this Mr. Sanson felt fully convinced, and he ought to be a good judge of human nature.

The execution was appointed for Tuesday, at ten o'clock in the morning. The scaffold had been erected on Monday, in the very sight of the prisoner. He watched the progress which was being made in the erection of the gallows. Was it at this time the thought came into his mind to take away his life, and cheat the law and the executioner, and disappoint the crowds of people who would be certain to come to see him executed? No! The papers found in his cell, after his death, show very plainly that he had for some time contemplated suicide. Self-destruction under such circumstances may be the result of cowardice; or it may be the bold determination to prevent the public from having the dread satisfaction of seeing him rushed off the stage of time into the unseen world, in the twinkling of an eye; or it may be a desire to stand well with his friends and the public, fearless or unappreciative of the consequences which his rash act would have on his eternal destiny. We do not think Greenwood was a coward. There was a dash of boldness in his character, as the nature of his crimes showed. He committed suicide, we think, rather from an unwillingness to gratify public curiosity, than from cowardice.

But we are getting ahead of our narrative. On Monday night up to near ten o'clock, Mr. Sanson remained with the prisoner in prayer and conversation. He then left him, and the turnkey who had charge of the cell also went out to make preparations for the approaching execution. This was the opportunity which the wretched man desired. Seizing a long roller towel, which it is supposed he had "smuggled" into the cell during the day-time—for he was allowed to walk about the corridor for some hours every day—he tied one end to a bar of his cell window, and making a noose on the other, hanged himself most effectually. The scene presented by the dreadful spectacle was thus described by the reporter of the *THE LEADER* who visited the cell on Tuesday morning:—

"Upon entering the cell the body was found lying on the back, with the feet toward the cell door. The mouth was partially open, and the right nostril and right angle of the mouth were covered with blood, which had evidently spurted from both places at the same time. The eyes were closed, and the face, although pallid in death, was on the whole, considering the violence of the fatal struggle, calm and collected looking, no contortion of the features having been caused by the strangulation. The neck and throat were partially discoloured, and immediately beneath the left under jaw an abrasion of the skin was clearly apparent. The violent jerk must have caused this mark on the throat. This was the only spot on the neck where the skin was broken.

"The towel with which the tragic act was committed by the unfortunate

man was still hanging by the wall, the upper end being firmly tied around one of the stiff iron bars in the window. Its lower end was not more than eight inches from the bed, and immediately above it. This towel, or, more properly, roller-towel, was two and an eighth yards in length, being then doubled or uncut. Underneath this towel on the ledge of the window a straw pillow was found, the prisoner evidently having placed it there to give the towel a proper inclination. Having thus arranged the towel the prisoner formed a running nose at the end of it, and, placing it around his neck, he must have got upon his knees on the bed and either by pressing against the wall or by a desperate jerk caused almost instant strangulation. When found, the head was scarcely eight inches from the bed, and the feet hanging a little over the edge of it. The backs of the hands were slightly marked with blood, indicating that he must have placed them to his mouth while in the last agonies of death. A small quantity of blood was found on the head of the bed, which had the appearance of having fallen from the mouth and nose with a splash, or as if it were cast violently on the bed from a vessel of some sort."

His suicide seems to have disappointed many of the revolting feast they expected to enjoy in witnessing his execution. Thousands of strangers arrived in Toronto on the previous evening; thousand more poured in from the surrounding country on Tuesday morning, for the purpose of being present at the execution; and hundreds went to the jail as soon as day dawned, for the purpose of selecting good places. The gallows had been removed during the night, however, and on enquiring as to the cause, the news of Greenwood's suicide became known, and sped like wild-fire. Many at first treated it as a hoax, got up for the purpose of keeping people away from the execution. Another theory was, that the prisoner had escaped through the connivance of the turnkey, and that the dead body found in his cell was not his, but one which had been placed there with the idea that it would be taken as his. So strongly did this impression prevail on the public mind, that it was judged advisable to adjourn an inquest which was being held upon the body, from 11 to 2 o'clock, and to convey the body in the meantime to the dead house, so that people might satisfy themselves as to its identity. It was accordingly put into a coffin provided by the relatives, and taken to the dead house, whither crowds of persons hastened for the purpose of satisfying their curiosity. The inquest lasted three days, but ended in eliciting nothing further as to the manner of his death, or criminating any of the officers of the jail.

Thus ended the career of a man whose name is a household word in Canada, not for the good associated with, but for the many crimes with which his name was associated. May his career be a warning to others.

THE DOCUMENTS HE LEFT.

We subjoin several of the documents left behind him by Greenwood. They all protest his innocence, more or less; but very few men—a few women do—believe them. We shall pass no judgment upon them here; they do not alter our opinion of the man, let others form their own judgment with regard to them.

[In addition to these documents, Greenwood left a letter to his father dated January 28, 1864, in which he denies having murdered the child of Agnes Marshall; a letter from Greenwood's father to the prisoner, including a certificate from several persons at Long Preston, testifying to the "honesty, sobriety and uniform good conduct" of Greenwood; letters from the prisoner to Mr. Clark, of Sayer Street, and Mr. Penty, and old friend of his, which contain nothing of importance.]

GREENWOOD'S GENERAL STATEMENT

TORONTO JAIL, 17th February, 1864

I was born in the village of Long Preston, in the county of Yorkshire, England, twenty-six years ago last old Christmas day. My father, John Greenwood, is a gardener; has lived as such with squire Hamilton, at the Hellesfield, for the past thirty years. He married my mother, who was in the service of the same gentleman. I am the oldest of the family. I have one brother and five sisters, residing in the same neighborhood as my father. I left school of my own accord when about ten years of age, and have been supporting myself ever since. I left my father and engaged with a gentleman called Mr. Holgate, who signed the petition as to my character. I lived with him one and a-half years. There was a friend of his required a man, and I engaged with him at the request of Mr. Holgate; his name is Dr. Leach; I lived with him till he left for Australia; he recommended me to Mr. Henry Robertson, at Seble. I thought I would like to have my father's trade of gardener. A gentleman came at this time from Liverpool to Mr. Holgate, named Mr. Stanton, a wine merchant; he lived in Waverly. He heard from Mr. Holgate, he sent for me to meet him. I did so; he gave me half a sovereign to pay my fare to Edgel station, near Liverpool. I lived with him till he moved to Magule. I remained in his service two or three years. I lived with a gentleman subsequently in Liverpool, named Langley, and then I concluded to try my fortune in America.

With some fifteen pounds English money in my pocket I thought the opportunity a fitting one to cross the Atlantic. I had arranged with a young man named Roger Carr, a gardener, to accompany me. I accordingly wrote to my father and mother, advising them of my intentions. My poor father replied that he would like me to remain. Would to God that I had taken his advice and thus saved him a broken heart. Mr. Stanton has written to Mr. Holgate, informing him of his entire satisfaction with my conduct, and my father was made aware of this, he stated his being so well pleased to hear of my good conduct. Mr. Stanton had a small garden. I found myself, as I thought qualified to manage a larger one, also being desirous of procuring more wages. I intimated my intention of leaving. Mrs. Stanton urged me to remain as her husband was about purchasing a larger garden and premises at Magule, near Liverpool. She stated her intentions of having me paid the wages I desired. I remained for a length of time with them as their gardener, at Magule, and received every kindness from that gentleman and his family and lady, and was presented by them when leaving with an excellent recommendation and a sovereign

from one of the family. My father at length consented for me to go; he wrote me a long letter, expressing his constant wishes for my prospects, and even urged me to avoid bad company and to attend regularly a place of worship, he being a very pious man, one of the head singers in the congregation where he worshipped.

A few days before I sailed I received a long letter from my father and from one of my brothers. My poor mother and sisters wishing me every success in a strange country.

On the 15th April, 185- I took a farewell of my friend Carr, who arranged to leave with me but being compelled to give a monthly notice where he was in service, and had been for seven years, he deferred going, assuring me he would meet me at Mr. Gowdy's, Spadina Avenue, Toronto. My passage having been paid I could not remain, so without my friend I left by the sailing vessel, the "Harvest Queen."

After a passage of seven weeks and two days I landed in New York. I remained in N w York 2 or 3 days and arrived in Toronto on Saturday night, the 15th April, by the steamer Zimmerman.

I found friend Carr had arrived and was working at Mr. Leslie's nursery, I was working a fortnight for Mr. Plm, a carpenter, engaged with Mr. Leslie. I remained in his service for about 2½ years; my companion Carr left Mr. Leslie's and proceeded to Hamilton, after working with me during the greater portion of the above time; as that gentleman (Mr. Leslie) is well-known in Toronto, I need not report him as to my conduct during the time I remained in his employment. I am sure he will not speak unfavorably of me.

I left him and after, engaged with Mr. John Sedgwick, a gardener, then residing in River street. After working with him a out six months, I asked him and his wife for their consent to marry their only daughter Charlotte, with their consent we were married on the 18th of November by the Reverend Mr. S. non pastor of Trinity church.

My old friend, Roger Carr, came from Hamilton to be my groomsman. I lived with my father-in-law for a month of time, and was treated by him and my mother-in-law as affectionately as their own child whom they dearly loved.

Poor old man, he often impressed on my mind that I had a good wife, and asked me to be kind and faithful to her and to take good care of his own darling child in whom, he said, his heart was, as far as this world was concerned; and I have felt that my heart would break when that poor young wife would call three or four times a week at my cell, the prespiration coming down her face, heavily laden with baskets of food and clean clothes for me; poor Charlotte, poor wife, God forgive me for my faithlessness to you and yours. After leaving my father-in-law I lived in Yorkville from 5th April till 28th June, as gardener for Mr. Stett and Mr. & Howard and others. I entered the service of Mr. Billyard Cameron on the 28th June and immediately moved some furniture to a small cottage in the garden; the following October my poor little Sarah Anne, who is now living with her mother the first child my wife had, died. There were then living associates with Mr. Cameron Mrs. Ross, John McManus, Abraham, the coachman, Agnes Marshall and Catherine Walsh. Late in September,

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1862, on a Sunday, I was shaving in the upper kitchen, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron had just gone out to church. They were waited on to the door by Agnes Marshall. She came immediately down stairs and took up my brush and lathered the side of my face; I was sitting with my razor in my hand. I told her if she did not quit I would give her a good shaking; she said I was not able; I told her I would show her; she said she could kill me in a month. I immediately pulled her, and she, I may say with no reluctance, entered my bed-room. On that occasion for the first time in my life, I had connection with her. This familiarity was too often indulged in. Every time she met me she would strike me in the stomach and tempt me in every way. She tried to induce me to leave my wife and go with her to the States. This I refused to do, and I most truthfully assert as a man about to die on the scaffold, that prior to September 1862 I had no connection of an improper kind with her. That I heard that she had children, Abraham told me and said they were very bad characters.

"As to my going to Mrs. McCord's room in March, as she spoke of at the trial, I have not any recollection of it; but I have often gone up with cold water to her bed room. When she called me to do it she was lying drunk in bed. She has dragged me out of my bed while I was perfectly naked, in a joke, when she was under the influence of liquor. About three weeks before Agnes Marshall had the child, for whose death I am innocent-ly about to suffer, she told me she was in the family way, and stated she wished to leave after a while as there was plenty of time to give Mrs. Cameron notice. After Mrs. Cameron got better I advised her often to leave; she always stated that I need not care, it would cost me nothing. I need not trouble myself about it. On the day she was confined she came down early, about eight o'clock, and got a jug of well water to fill the water bottles. She came over to me and complained of feeling very bad the night before through the night. I asked her what was the matter. She made no reply. She said Mrs. Cameron wanted to know if Abraham and myself would get through sawing the pile of wood that day. I answered that we would have it finished about twelve

At 12 o'clock Abrahams and myself left, Mrs. Grieses and Lamont sat down to dinner, they surely recollect it well. About half-past twelve we finished dinner. Abrahams got up and was going out of the back door, while Lamont was getting up from his chair. I heard Agnes Marshall say from the head of the stairs, Mrs. Warren bring me a pail of water. I had a bill I paid Mr. Oliver the merchant for bran and oats the same was re-ceived and the orange was wrapped in the bill; I took it up as I always be-fore did to lay them on the hall table for Mrs. Cameron. I was just go- ing up the back stairs from the kitchen Mrs. Warren was coming up the Hall with a pail of water. I halted and said, as you have not yet had dinner I will take up the pail. I had not the slightest suspicion of Agnes being ill. I merely thought it was to use washing in the water closet or elsewhere, when I went up to the hall, I did not see Agnes; I looked in at the nursery door, she was lying on the floor opposite the door two yards from the fender. I said what's the matter? She said I am sick. I said here is the bill for Mrs. Cameron on the table, this table was in the room close to where she was lying. I asked her would she let me lift her up. She said oh, no, I feel better as I am, bring me a drink of water. I left

the pail in the room and went to the pump in the kitchen, got a glass of water and brought it to her. It then asked her Agnes do tell me what's the matter. She said I have had the child in the water closet. I will keep it there till I feel able to get up. I will then take it out. I have the key in my pocket. I noticed blood on her boots particularly. I still stood bent with the glass of water in my hand, handed to her; Miss Cameron came in and tried the water-closet door, and finding it fastened, she looked through the key-hole and said "Aggy, what's the blood on the handle of the nob in the water-closet. Agnes said "never mind the water-closet, go to your own room up stairs if you want to do anything." After this Miss Cameron asked what's the matter Aggy? She answered, I am sick—Miss Cameron left the room. I looked through the key-hole and I saw the handle or nob on the side of the seat covered with blood, the lid or cover was over the basin. As I came from looking at the water-closet door, I said, "Aggy get that place cleaned, for surely some one will see it. She said, I will see it after awhile, and as I left Lamont was putting a stick in the stove. I went down stairs to the yard to do my work, and remained glazing glass with Abraham's and Alexander all the afternoon. I heard Agnes wanted to see me. Catharine Walsh told me, I believe, in the presence of Lamont. After tea, I milked, fed the cows, locked the door and attended my usual work, I put on the coat produced at my trial, and went up stairs, having an idea of what she wanted, as I thought she had not been out herself. I found Agnes in the bed-room opposite Mrs. Cameron's. Mrs. Cameron was in her room; the door was shut, I believe she was in her bed ill with the measles. I asked her what she wanted, she said the child was in a tin dish in a clothes basket in the lower nursery, and wished me to take it away, I went to the nursery very quickly, I scarcely remained a second, as I was afraid of being seen there, I found the basket, I lifted its lid and took the dish and went outside the house, I then took the child out of the dish in my hands. I left the dish at the bed-room door and carried the child as I found it, wrapped up in the basket, and tied loosely a string fastened to a part of a brick and let it drop down the hole, it was as cold as ice and felt soft without bones, my impression was that it was not full grown, if it was I am not the father; if it was not full grown, perhaps I am.

As to what hour it was born, as to whether it was born alive or dead, I know not. I did not murder it. I am satisfied it had been dead several hours. It was about half-past six when I took it out. I did not see Agnes after for a fortnight. I then was sent up stairs with Abrahams to remove a bed out of Master Allen's room to the room she was in. When we got all fixed, Abrahams went down stairs. I was left to put the laths and mattress on. I asked her how she felt, she said she had a fainting fit 2 or 3 days before I saw her. The Doctor had been attending her. She said she felt very sick; not a word was uttered by either of us about the child—not a breath; she said "I do not feel the same as I felt before." I said "I suppose, Agnes, that is no new thing with you." She said, "Never mind it; if I die there is money enough in my box to bury me with." A week before she died I was called to help her into the lower nursery, down stairs; I helped her there; she complained she was afraid she would not get better.

By Mr Cameron's order I got a coat on the 19th of March, and went

with her to the hospital; not a word was spoken about the child. Catharine Walsh was with us. When we got into the hall of the Hospital, Dr. Gardiner said, "What's the matter?" She said she was troubled with piles. "I guess," said he, "its funny piles you have been troubled with." I helped her into Dr. Hodder's ward; I bade her good-bye and hoped that she would soon be out. I did not again see her alive. I am satisfied that she had children before, and was very loose in her morals, and I remember when I went to Mr. Cameron's she was very white and sickly; to my knowledge she was almost every morning taking medicine. I never purchased any for her; she used to go to the tanzy bed and have it boiled. I then thought she was taking it for an improper purpose.

"(Signed),

WILLIAM GREENWOOD,

"17 Feb., 1864."

Countersigned

THOMAS McKENNY.

CONFESSION AS REGARDS CATHERINE WALSH.

I, William Greenwood, never rented a house from Mr. Mara for Catherine Walsh, if I did, surely I would not have given my name as William Green. I never saw Mr. Mara till I saw him at the inquest. I never called on Mrs. Duckett for whitewashing, or for any purpose, in my life. I never spoke to her or her husband. I never had a peculiar tooth, and had my teeth extracted on account of decay. The evidence of Pearson about my teeth was perfectly true.

With regard to my knowledge of Catherine Walsh's death, I have now to say, I never had the slightest familiarity of an improper nature with her while she was at Mr. Cameron's. The first time that I had connection with her was on an occasion when she asked me to go and take tea with her. I said I could not but would call again—I was going to the city with a letter before Christmas; I think the Saturday before; the servants told me if I knew where she (Catherine) lived, I was to tell her to come up for her Christmas dinner. I went to her house to tell her so, and remained about three-quarters of an hour. She mixed me a glass of punch; I lay on the bed with her after; I never before had anything to do with her, but I always suspected her, and I was with her criminally about three times. The first night she was in a hurry to get me away; she said she had to go out; I was suspicious she expected some one else; I called subsequently three or four times; I never remained all night, or for more than an hour and a-half, never after eleven at night; I never left my bed-room window to go out at night, never; I have come in that way, but never before last February. Catherine left Mr. Cameron's on Sunday evening, the 1st of April. I never saw her alive afterwards.

On the night of the 14th of April I left Mr. Cameron's at half-past six o'clock or thereabouts. I went down in the street cars to York street. As I got off I spoke to Hogarth exactly at the corner of Sayer and Queen street, he spoke also to me. I was going to Catherine's to tell her the collars I gave her the two dollars to buy the stuff for were not to be made as large as the pattern I had given her, as my woollen shirts were larger

than my linen ones; I went up Sayer street and knocked at her door. I got no answer, I saw no light. I hurried back on foot. I had no idea, at this time, of returning to Catherine Walsh's that night; after going to the places sworn to by the witnesses, and nailing the flag on the rat hole; playing my concertina, I went to tea; I woke up about two o'clock, my mind disturbed, I felt confused; I went, with my candle, and looked at the clock in the lower kitchen. As the fire bells were ringing I put my coat on and went out of the back door. I went down Queen street and up Sayer street. I did not meet a soul. I shook the door, could not get in. I went round to the back door, I saw a light in Duckett's window in the back of the house. I never was in the yard before. I wonder I did not fall in the well. I caught my coat against a little tree or bush. I never was at the back door before. I tried the door, found it fastened. I then went and looked in the window of her room. I could not see anything there. I looked in the back kitchen window. I tried it and found it loose. When I tried it it was perfectly loose. I poked about; I got a bit of stick and raised it up. I got inside; I called out Catherine; I got no answer; are you there? No answer. The door of her bed room was half open. I struck a match and lighted a candle. I said, "O my God—she's dead." I then looked at her. She was lying with one hand on the bed and the other on the floor. The side of her cheek was on the floor. She had in her left hand a little book. Her legs were in the bed. She was lying on the edge. I lifted her on the bed. I felt much frightened. She was cold and stiff dead. Her tongue was blue. I could easily see it. The back of her head was on the floor. The clothes appeared to have been pulled out with her. The bed stood near the door. I saw no child. I heard a noise in Duckett's. I put the candle down on the floor, between the door and one or two feet from the bed. I did not place it under the bed to set fire to it. I had no intention whatever of firing the bed or premises; it never entered my mind. When I heard the noise I went out of the front door. It was not locked. I shook it when I tried to go in and knocked. Fearing she was asleep I didn't force the door, but went to the back door. If the back window had been fastened I would not have went in, but when I pushed the window it slipped in, apparently being fastened with a cord. When I went out of the front door, I believing the noise was in the back part of the house. I caught hold of the key and tried to turn it. I caught the latch and lifted it. I went up on the same side as her house. I did not cross the street. I think I passed a narrow street. I looked back, however, when I got away from the house. I saw some person go in. I went down Park Lane, up Queen street and never met a soul. I went in Mr. Cameron's back door, as I come out. I know I am shortly to die and I say I know not how Catherine Walsh met her death. I never murdered any one in my life. I never harbored any idea of murder. God forbid.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD.

Countersigned—T. McK.

GREENWOOD TO CANAVAN.

TORONTO GAOL, Feb. 20th, 1864.

MY DEAR FRIEND MR. CANAVAN,—By the present opportunity that now offers me to write you a few lines to you as you have been a friend to me from the first to the last. Sir, you have been a brother to me since my trouble that it is my duty to write you this letter as that is all I can reward you for your kindness to me. Dear Sir, when Mr. M. O. Cameron and you was pleading the case for me at the court you was pleading for an innocent man of any murders. Sir, as I have told you and others about my past life has not been worse than others, not accusing any one of anything that is wrong, I would not do it for a moment. Sir, as I was allowed to fall into temptation which, and all other men knows that we are all apt to fall into these temptations if we have not the presence of God with us, and the only means by which we can be at all safe, namely, by continued prayer. Dear Sir, as to the character of Agnes Marshall and O. Walsh, as I thought was not good, and there is other men could tell you that as well as me, if they like to do so, before I went to Mr. J. H. Cameron's service at all. Sir, I have seen things for myself that I was satisfied of their conduct. I did not make free with O. Walsh as I did with Agnes Marshall, as I told you before. When Agnes Marshall told me what was wrong, I told her it would be better for her to leave the place before anything would happen at Mr. Cameron's and I was told not to mind it as it would not cost me anything. Dear Sir, there has been a great many enemies at my trials against me, but I will forgive them all; they done wrong, and I will leave it to God. Sir, the Rev. Mr. Sanson has been coming every day to see me, and he has given me good advice from the first to the last (if it is thus coming); and Mr. George Allen, the Governor of the Gaol, has been very kind to me ever since I have been in the gaol; and the officers likewise—Mr. McKinney in particular. Sir, you know that I will leave my dear wife and one child. My wife and me always lived happy together. My wife's mother has been very kind to me as well, and has tried all in her power to get me free from this place. I was in, and it was not in a wrong case, and may the Almighty God reward them for it all. I must not tell you any more about them, as you know yourself as they have done all they can for me. Dear Sir, I will close these few lines to you and to Mr. M. O. Cameron, and hoping that your continued prosperity and healthful condition, may the Almighty disposer of goodness for ever continue to uphold you in all this conclusive to your comfort, both here and hereafter, and God bless you all!

I have told no one but you and Mr. McKenny of the matter, and goodbye, my dear friend. You can see my wife about the likeness, as I will tell her.

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM GREENWOOD.

GREENWOOD TO CANAVAN.

MR. CANAVAN, DEAR SIR,—That which I have told you about O. Walsh you must not think for a moment that I am guilty of the murder, as I have told you before, as I am not guilty. The statement that I made to

you about the matter must not lead you to believe that I am guilty of murder. I told you just as I found her, since the 5th of April, at Mr. Cameron's house at night. The reason I went out that night was because the fire-bells were rung. As I went down the lane, I got to the street; I did not see any fire. The bells at that time had done ringing, and something came into my mind to go to see Catherine Walsh's house at that time at night; I was not in the house three minutes before I left it; I took nothing there, and fetched nothing out. That stick must have been there five or six weeks before that time, and I did not know at that time that a child was born in the house, till after. The clothes in the room were all round the room; when I went into the room, there was a light in the black man's house at that time. I went right up the street on the left hand; I did not run; I left the candlestick just behind the door; I did not leap out of the window; I got home before the fire bells rung at all the last time, and was in bed; I wish I had left the woman in the place I found her and told the police myself of the matter, but it is too late now, my dear friend, as I am innocent of the murder, I did not see any blood about the woman at the time: and if that blood on my coat corresponds with the blood on Catherine Walsh, I am confident it did not come there by me. I told you that I did not knock out the tooth, as it was said I did; but I told Abrahams and the butler, at the table, that I did so; it was only for a joke that I did it. She told me to pull it out, and I did so. Now, Mr. Canavan, as a dying man, this is the truth that I have told you, and that is all I know about the woman at her death, I cannot tell you that I am guilty of murder; I have told you all that I know.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD.

Toronto Gaol.

FROM GREENWOOD TO HIS PARENTS.

TORONTO GAOL, Feb. 1864.

MY DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,

I received your kind letter and was glad to hear from its contents from you on the 9th February, and I received a character from Mr. H. Robinson, of Seattle, on the same day. Dear Father, I wrote a letter to you on the 28th January, 1864, telling you the present situation I now stand in for the murder of a child. This child was supposed to be born on the 20th of February, 1863, at the Hon. John H. Cameron's, where I was gardener three years. It was said that I was with this woman when she had the child, in the room where this woman was in, and that I knew she had the child that day, and that I murdered the child when it was delivered from the woman. Dear Father, I tell you from my own lips that I had nothing to do with this woman when she had the child, nor did I know whether the child was born alive or dead. Dear Father, do not go to your bed at night and think that you have a son a murderer; oh, don't for a moment think of it, for I tell you that I am innocent of any murder that I am charged with, of young or old. If that child was born alive, the mother has murdered it herself to screen her guilt of having the child. I wish those parties had told Mr. Cameron of their suspicions at the time the woman was

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guilty of murder. Mr. Cameron's because the first; I did not do anything came time at night; I took nothing when there five or six men that a child were all round the black man's hand; I did not leap out all the last time, when I found her now, my dear blood about the ponds with the me there by me. I did; but I it was only for a so. Now, Mr. you, and that is I you that I am

GREENWOOD.

Vol., Feb. 1864.

s contents from Mr. H. Robinson, to you on the now stand in for born on the 20th when I was gardener when she had the knew she had the as delivered from at I had nothing I know whether go to your bed at on't for a moment that I am charged mother has murdered. I wish those people the woman was

sick. If they had told it I would have had a different letter to write to you than this, and that would have cleared my innocence of the murders. This woman died in the hospital, on the 20th of March—a month after she had the child. When the woman was not there to answer for her own deeds, but after she was dead, those parties must tell the police of the matter afterwards, of the child being born at Mr. Cameron's. Dear Father, if it was true that this woman that I was tried for and got acquitted of the murder—was that woman murdered, as it is said she was, there is a black cloud pending over some person's head for that murder. It is not me, let the world say what it may. I am confident of that which I have written you about this dreadful crime that I have been charged with. There have been a great many enemies against me at my trials, but there is one that knows all things, and that is God, in which I will leave it to the Almighty God to reward them for it in what they have done wrong. Dear Father, I need not tell you any more about the matter, as you will read it for yourself. I sent you a *Weekly Leader* with my trial in, but you must not think that all you hear in the paper is true against me, for I tell you it is not true. Dear Father,—An innocent man can be sent to the gallows as well as the guilty by his enemies against him. I have done nothing wrong to be in the dreadful place I now stand in. Dear Father,—With the power that God gives me to write this letter to you, and all my friends, telling you and all my friends that I am not guilty of the murders in which I have been charged with. Dear Father,—If I was guilty of murders in which I am charged with, would it not be a wrong for me to write you this letter in the presence of the Almighty God, and hereafter condemn me of that in which I have written to you. If it is God's wish that I should die the death of which sentence is passed upon me, my time is but short in this world, and I hope I will be ready to meet the Almighty God when he calls me to his right hand to sit forever in the world to come. I am making my prayers known to God, the only means by which we can be at all safe, namely, by continued prayers. Dear Father, I leave my wife and one child after me, but I hope to meet them in a better world hereafter than this they now stand in, and may God bless them. I have not told you any more about them, as I told you in my letter I sent before, as they have done all their best for me, and all my friends likewise. Dear Father, I hope you will send my love to all my friends, and thanking them for their kindness to me for that sheet of names they sent me, and please write to Mr. H. Robinson, at Settle, for his kindness and for the character he sent me, and I hope to meet them all in a better world. Dear Father and Mother, I will close these few lines to you, and to all my sisters and brother, and to all mother's brothers and sisters, and yours. Dear Father and Mother, this letter will be my last to you in this world, and hoping to meet you all at the right hand of God in the world to come, I beg to address to you in the hope of meeting you all in the enjoyment of every blessing, and with sincere love to you all,

Your affectionate son,

WILLIAM GREENWOOD.

Toronto Grol.

"TORONTO JAIL, Feb. 22, 1864.

"For Mr. John Canavan.

"GENTLEMEN,—I have no doubt your minds have been against me for these charges I was tried. Let me tell you, gentlemen, if I had been poked up on the street and taken into the battle-field to fight for my country, I would have been happy to do it, and would have died on the field like a man ought to do for his country, and I have no doubt I would have proved myself a better man than some of these gentlemen that was against me. Gentlemen, you might as well have taken a man from the Red River as taken me for these murders. They could tell you just as much as I can about them. As how the woman and her child came to their death I do not know. I am telling you the truth; and for the child I am going to die, I do not know whether the child was born dead or alive. Gentlemen, I have been put in prison an innocent man of any murders, young or old. The *Globe* newspaper has been a great deal against me by my enemies. I am ready to leave you all and I will meet my God free of any murders, and I will be just as high as those that sent me into a felon's grave. Gentlemen, if you do not find these dreadful crimes out before you leave this world you will in the next, as there is nothing hidden there. You then will find I am innocent of murders. Gentlemen, if I was guilty of murders I would tell you before I leave this world, as it would be my duty to do so, so as not to leave guilt on others. Gentlemen, if I was to tell you that I was guilty of murders I would tell you wrong. These things that was found at Catherine Walsh's house leads you to think that I was the murderer of Catherine Walsh. You will think wrong. If I have been guilty of other things which I ought not to have done I did not murder. The world may say what it may when I am dead and gone. I have done nothing more than other men might have done, as I was allowed to do wrong. I have said to the prisoners in the wing that I would never go to the scaffold an innocent man. I told them if I was found guilty of any murder that I was charged with I would not go over that wall alive, as I was not guilty of murder. I know nothing of a child being thrown over Mrs. Loring's lot I have told all that I have done wrong, and what I said. I cannot tell you any more, as I do not know it. Good by to you all.

"WM. GREENWOOD.

"TORONTO JAIL, Feb. 22, 1864.

"Good by Mr. Canavan, as I may not see you any more. W. G."

"I have told everything, and I am not guilty of murder—no more. W. G."
This is my last word to you all.

22, 1864.

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