

Hashemy

48 Convict trials

Convicts boarded the Hashemy on 19 July 1850
Left England on 22 July 1850
Arrived at Fremantle on 25 October 1850

This 523 ton barque was built in Calcutta in 1817.

The voyage took 95 days and carried 131 passengers and 100 convicts, numbers 76 to 175.

John Ross and John W. Bowler were the captain and surgeon respectively.

There were no deaths mentioned by [Bateson] but two were recorded on the convict shipping and description lists. They were for Adolphus Sinclair (93) and John Foster (105) and other sources indicate that they both died a month or so after they arrived in Western Australia.

Of the 131 passengers mentioned above, 104 were pensioner guards and their families, the number being made up of 32 pensioner guards, 24 wives, 24 sons and 24 daughters. The remaining 27 passengers have not been accounted for yet but were possibly cabin passengers or regular soldiers.

See Perth Dead Persons Society website for list of passengers

Compiled by Marcia Watson.

No	Name	Page
166	ALBERT Henry	39
1386	ASHMORE John	17
1385	BEARDSALL Hezekiah	17
136	BROWN Benjamin	3
162	BROWN Daniel	5
95	BROWN James	13
77	BROWN Joseph	10
139	BROWN Mark	4
167	BURT William	39
150	CLAYTON Joseph	7
79	COLTON Henry	14
91	DAVIS Robert	13
104	EAMER James	10
76	ENSOR Thomas	6
175	GALER Benjamin	22
2953	GREEN Robert	17
123	HAGUE Thomas	24
145	HARTSHORN Thomas	12
111	HAYNES Jonas	25
121	HERRING George	17
80	HOGG Robert	9
92	HORSFIELD Matthew	11
113	HORSFIELD Nathaniel	11
170	HUDSON Thomas	14
157	HUNTLEY Magnell	4
165	JAMES Samuel	16
137	JENNINGS John	5
78	JONES George	16
106	JONES Henry	15
114	LETCH Alfred Daniel	19
82	LEWIS Peter	25
172	LONGSTAFF James Busfield	14
128	LOWERS George	27
163	LUNON Alfred	5
171	LUPTON James	24
164	MARSHALL Charles	16
148	McDONALD James	18
102	McGLINCHIE Murdoch	18
116	MILLER Jesse	22
122	MORRIS John	24
147	NASH Henry	10
226	PETTY David	23
225	PETTY William	23
135	PORTER George	8
100	POWLING George	10
2997	RACKLEY James	5
118	SETTLE Amos	23
99	SEYMOUR William	3
93	SINCLAIR Adolphus	22
144	STONES William	6
124	TRIMMER Joseph	4
155	TROTTER Robert Poskett	15
152	TYNEN John	13
173	WILSON James	11

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Benjamin Brown (136)

Abingdon, 29 June

Attempted Escape from Prison – A prisoner confined in the county gaol, named Benjamin Brown, has recently made a determined attempt to escape from his cell, but, owing to the vigilance of the governor and officers of the prison, he was detected before he could accomplish his purpose, even partially. He had, however, by dint of great labour, scraped with a piece of glass the stone work round the hinges of the inner iron door of the cell, and with such effect as to be able to wrench the door from the stone wall. Time, however, would not admit of his making a further effort before he was detected. Brown is in custody for trial at the assizes for burglary.

Berks Assizes – Abingdon, Friday

Benjamin Brown, 22, charged with having, in the night of the 23rd of March, at Cookham, broken into the dwelling house of William Stephens, and stolen a silver watch, etc; also charged with having, on the 23rd of March, at Cookham, broken into the dwelling house of John Bellis, and stolen three pairs of plated candlesticks. After the evidence had been gone through, his Lordship summed up, and the Jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty. A previous conviction in 1845 was proved, and his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence, remarking it appeared to him that he was an old offender, he having cognizance of his having committed four felonies, and the sentence of the Court was that he be transported for 15 years. It will be recollected that the prisoner attempted to break out of Abingdon gaol a few weeks ago since and make his escape, and ill-used the turnkey, but he was secured and placed in irons.

Jacksons' Oxford Journal, 1 July 1848; Jackson's Oxford Journal 22 July 1848

William Seymour (99)

Berks Assizes – Abingdon, Friday

William Seymour, 40, innkeeper, was charged with receiving a quantity of pencil cases, brooches, and other articles, knowing them to be stolen, the property of Thos. Goodman, of Uffington. After a long trial the jury found the prisoner guilty. In passing sentence, the learned Judge observed that the prisoner had been convicted of a serious offence, and it was the more serious because he was not in such circumstances as to make the proceeds of the sale of such articles of any object to him. A actual thief, because if there were no places of depositing stolen property, felonies would not be so frequent. To deter persons from committing such offences, this must be visited with severity. The sentence of the Court was 14 years' transportation.

Jackson's Oxford Journal 22 July 1848

Mark Brown (139) and Joseph Trimmer (124)

Daring Robbery near Gravesend

At the County Magistrate's office, Rochester, on Monday, George Bennett, Charles Tomlyn, Alexander Wood, John Miller, Mark Brown, Joseph Trimmer, and Charles Jeal, agricultural labourers, mostly under twenty-one years of age, were brought before the Rev. G Davies, Captain Baker, and James Smith Esq., in custody of Everist, the constable of Northfleet, charged with having burglariously entered a dwelling house of Mr Joseph Thorpe, a retired farmer, at Meopham, near Gravesend, on the night of the previous Wednesday. The robbery was effected about midnight. The prisoners having obtained an entrance through an upper window, by means of a five-barred gate, which they carried from an adjoining field, proceeded to the bedroom of Mr Thorpe, an old gentleman, upwards of eighty years of age. Three of the party, with their faces covered with crape, went to his bedside and whilst one presented a pistol at him, another held a hammer over his head, the one threatening to shoot him, the other to cleave his skull, if he did not deliver his money up to them, at the same time making use of the most foul language. Mr Thorpe, naturally much alarmed, begged of them not to hurt him, and said he had no money. One of the burglars then took some cord from his pocket and tied the old gentleman's hands and legs very tightly together, and having stationed the man with the pistol to watch over him in bed, the other proceeded to the bedroom of the other occupants, Mr Thorpe's sister, an old lady aged eighty six years of age, and Mrs Simmonds, his niece, who were sleeping together. Having forced the door open they immediately exclaimed "We must either have your money or your life". Mrs Simmonds replied that there was a little money in the house which they should have, and begged they would not hurt them. After ransacking the drawers, unable to find the cash, they compelled Mrs Simmonds to leave her bed and show them where it was secreted, by which means they possessed themselves to seven pounds ten shillings in gold, and a small quantity of silver, a gun, pistol, four gown pieces, silver tankard, punch ladle and several other articles, with which they decamped, but were afterwards traced and apprehended. The prisoners were committed to Maidstone gaol for trial at the next assizes.

The Era, 23 April 1848

Magnell Huntley (157)

Crown Court

Magnell Huntley, the former station-master at North Collingham, on the Midland Railway, who had pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with 3 several acts of embezzlement of sums amounting to upwards of £30, was sentenced to 20 years' transportation

The Times 26 Jul 1848

John Jennings (137)

Marylebone 12 October 1848

Elizabeth Rogers and John Jennings were placed at the bar, before Mr Long, for further examination on the charge of having plundered the house of Mr C.G. Ridout, 11 Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, of the property to the amount of between £150 and £200.

Marylebone, 10 November 1848

John Jennings, a servant out of place, was for the second time brought up on the charge of having been concerned in plundering the house of Mr G.C. Ridout, Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, of plate and other property, to the amount of nearly £200.

The prisoner was committed for trial

His trial is covered in the Times. Elizabeth Rogers 26, her sister Isabella Jennings 30 and her brother-in-law John Jennings 23 were tried for stealing a silver teapot, coffee pot, two silver waiters, 24 forks, 42 spoons, and other articles of plate.

Elizabeth Rogers— GUILTY . Aged 26: Isabella Jennings— GUILTY . Aged 30.—
Recommended to mercy by the Jury, believing them to be influenced by John Jennings in the commission. of the act.

John Jennings— GUILTY . Aged 23.
Judgment Respited.

9 April 1849.

The following Prisoners, in whose cases judgment was at the time of conviction respited, have been sentenced:

Jennings, John... 20 Transported for fourteen years.

Jennings, Isabella... 20 Confined five months.

Rogers, Elizabeth... 20 Confined one year.

The Times, 13 Oct 1848, The Times 11 Nov 1848, The Times 30 Nov 1848, The Times 9 Jan 1849, Oldbailey online

Daniel Brown (162,) Alfred Lun(n)on (163) and James Rackley (2997)

Home Circuit – Hertford, Feb 28

Burglary – James Rackley, twenty-three, Daniel Brown, twenty-two, and Alfred Lunnon, twenty-three, were indicted for burglary at the dwelling-house of Mary Stacey, and stealing a £5 note and other monies, her property. It appears that the whole number of persons who entered the house was six, and that three of them were armed with sticks, and the fourth had the bar which had fastened the window before it was forced open. The prosecutrix swore positively to the identity of Brown and Lunnon, although their faces were blackened; and as regards the prisoner Rackley, it was shown that his shoes corresponded with footsteps that were under the window; and it was also proved that, on the morning after the burglary, he was seen in company with the other two prisoners at a beer-shop, and they all three washed their faces, which appeared to have been blackened with soot. The jury found all the prisoners “Guilty”, and they were sentenced to be transported for fourteen years.

James Rackley was on the Owen Glendower hulk at Gibraltar, before boarding the *Ramillies* in 1854, for Fremantle.

Lloyds Weekly Newspaper, 4 March 1849,

Thomas Ensor (76)

Westminster

Robbery at Chelsea.

T Ensor, J Chitty and W Anderson, were re-examined, charged with stealing a quantity of plate, jewellery, linen, and wearing apparel, from the residence of Mr S Archbutt, solicitor, King's Road, Chelsea. During Mr Archbutt's absence from town, on the 5th of September, Ensor invited the servant to take a walk with him, Dignum, a clerk, then in Mr Archbutt's service, being left alone in the house. The next morning the property was missed, and Dignum given in charge; as there was not sufficient evidence to warrant his further detention he was discharged, after a short remand. He was subsequently convicted of fraud, and whilst in Newgate voluntarily made a confession of the particulars of the robbery to Mr Archbutt. Ensor was taken into custody, and a pocket book belonging to Mr Archbutt was found in his possession; the two other prisoners, Chitty and Anderson were apprehended as having been concerned in the robbery. The case against the two latter rested entirely upon the statement of Dignum, who was put in the witness-box on the last examination, and who stated that it was arranged amongst them by Ensor that he should take the girl out, that Dignum should be left in charge of the house, and during her absence Chitty, Anderson and another should rob the place. As there was no evidence yesterday that could be procured to confirm the unsupported statement of Dignum against Chitty and Anderson, after some conversation Mr Archbutt withdrew the charge against these two; but as the pocket book had been found on Ensor, and the pawnbroker at Greenwich materially confirmed the statement of Dignum by declaring Ensor was, to the best of his belief, the man who pawned the chain, the case was proceeded with against him. There was also a second charge clearly made out against Ensor for stealing a gold watch and diamond ring, both missed between the 6th of August and beginning of September, from Mr Archbutt's dressing-room. Dignum and Ensor were associates, and during the absence of Mr Archbutt, Ensor used to sleep repeatedly at the prosecutor's residence in Chelsea, without his knowledge. Dignum swore that he saw the watch in Ensor's hand, and a watchmaker proved having bought it off the latter. Ensor, who made no defence, was fully committed on both charges.

Daily News, 2 November 1847

William Stones (144)

List of Indictments

William Stones, theft by housebreaking, habit, repute, and previous conviction of theft, and assault on officer of law.

Glasgow herald 18 September 1848

Glasgow Autumn Circuit

Saturday 23rd

William Stones, John Farmer and James Munro, accused of theft by house-breaking, pleaded not guilty, but after the examination of a number of witnesses, the jury returned a verdict finding the prisoners guilty as libelled, when Stones was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation, Farmer to ten, and Munro to seven years' transportation.

Caledonian Mercury September 28, 1848;

Joseph Clayton (150)

North Wales Circuit – Chester, April 6 – Crown Court.

Before Mr Justice Williams

Joseph Clayton, aged 36, and Ralph Webster, 36, were placed at the bar charged, the latter with willfully setting fire to Clayton's house, and the former with aiding and assisting, with intent to defraud the treasurer of the Sun fire-office, the secretary of the West of England Insurance Company, the owner of the house, Mr W Cole, and also the mortgagee, Miss Hannah Studdart.

Messrs Townsend, Egerton and Brandt appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Temple for the prisoners.

The facts of the case were briefly these:- The prisoner Clayton was the keeper of a respectable hotel at Birkenhead called the Egerton Arms, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of the new docks. On the evening of the 26th July last, the house was on fire no less that three times – first about nine o'clock, again a little before ten and the third shortly before eleven. However, through the activity of the police all the fires were speedily extinguished; the total damage done to the building not being more than £30. The house itself was insured by the prisoner Clayton for £1,000. Evidence was adduced to allow that the principal portion of Clayton's stock had been removed by him from his hotel to a house in Liverpool, where it was seized by the excise in consequence of having been removed without a permit. It was also proved that all the clothing and most of the linen had been taken away. Mr McHary superintendent of the police force at Birkenhead, having had his suspicions excited at the first fire, had placed a policeman to watch the premises; and to this circumstance it is mainly owing that the property was not destroyed. However the strongest evidence against the prisoners was of Thomas Cross, a shoemaker, who saw Webster place a quantity of shavings under the stairs, and then place a lighted candle to them. He observed this through a window from the street, and immediately ran into the house and seized Webster, but in consequences of the interference of Clayton the latter got away. This was at the last fire.

The jury after a short consultation found the prisoners guilty.

The learned Judge, in passing sentence, said, although there was no legal evidence of the fact, yet there could be no doubt but it was the intention of the prisoners to burn the house in order to cheat the insurance company. It was of the utmost importance that companies which compensated individuals for loss in case of fire should have all the protection which the law could give them and therefore he did not think he should be doing his duty if, so far as he was concerned, he did not make an example in such a case by the utmost severity of the law. His lordship then sentenced the prisoners to be transported for the term of fifteen years.

The Morning Chronicle, 10 April 1848

George Porter (135)

Gang of Burglars

At the Essex Quarter Sessions on Friday much interest was excited by the trial of several members of a gang of burglars that had long infested the lower parts of the county and carried on its plunder to an enormous extent. The first indictment was against George Porter and John Bragg, for breaking into the house of Mr Tuck, a farmer near Halstead. It was proved that the prisoners had been seen near the premises, and they had admitted to an accomplice that they committed the robbery, and that having been met by a policeman they proceeded at once to the head quarters of the gang and changed their clothes for suits of a different colour, so as to baffle the officers in case they should be suspected and pursued. They were found guilty on this indictment. The next charge was against John Porter for breaking into the store-houses of Mrs Lee, a wholesale dealer at Halstead, and stealing 14 pounds of tobacco, 50 pounds of butter, and large quantities of soap, candles, currants, and other articles, and James Jackson, a respectable looking man, carrying on the business of a grocer in the town was indicted for receiving the plunder. The principal witness against the prisoners was a man names Bryant, the leader of the gang, who had been sentenced to transportation for another offence, and was brought up in the convict dress to give evidence. He stated that the robbery was suggested to them by Jackson, who offered to receive the plunder and dispose of it in his shop. They broke the store-house open, got in, and lighted a candle, and collected the sort of articles they wanted. They then carried them to Jackson's who weighed the different articles, and paid them next day about one quarter of their value. In cross-examination Bryant admitted that he had been the chide of the gang; that he began house-breaking when he was only 11 years old, and that he had been concerned in at least 30 burglaries in the neighbourhood of Halstead, although he was now only 23 years old. He had been three times convicted, and was once sentenced to transportation, but then escaped with a few years imprisonment. In many of these burglaries Porter was concerned with him, and they were in the habit of taking the goods stolen to Jackson's. A number of other witnesses were called to confirm Bryant's evidence, and the prisoners were found guilty. As Bragg appeared to have been only just initiated into the gang, the Court awarded him 12 months hard labour; but Porter was sentenced to fifteen years, and Jackson to ten years' transportation.

Jackson's Oxford Journal 28 October 1848

Robert Hogg (80)

High Court of Justiciary

The Court met on Monday, the Judges present being Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Cockburn, and Lord Wood

Robert Hogg was next placed at the bar, accused of theft by housebreaking, and opening lockfast places; and also previous conviction. The indictment charged him with two separate acts of housebreaking and theft, the first by breaking into a house in Melville Street and stealing there from a great number of articles of plate, and some wearing apparel, on 17th June last; and the second by having feloniously entered a house in Charlotte Square and stealing a bank note for one pound, 4s 6d in silver money, two brooches, and various other articles. The prisoner pleaded not guilty; and the case went to proof. It may be interesting to mention that one of the principal points of evidence against the prisoner, as regards the house in Charlotte Square, consisted in the production of a small bit of steel and an old knife, the bit of steel forming a portion of the blade of a pocket knife, was found upon the premises, after the robbery had been committed, having obviously been used to force open a side-board drawer, from which some of the missing articles had been extracted; and the knife, of which the blade formed the remaining portion of the steel, was found in the possession of the prisoner, and the connection between the broken parts completely made out. After a lengthened evidence the jury found the prisoner guilty on both charges; and he was sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. Hogg has been well known for several years as a successful housebreaker, and on many occasions has baffled the efforts of the police to convict him.

Housebreaking:- During the summer months some alarm was excited in the public mind by the extensive system of housebreaking which prevailed in the city, by which a large quantity of silver plate was carried away from several houses in Moray Place, Rutland Street, Reagent terrace, and other places. The police succeeded in apprehending a notorious character, of the name of Hogg, whom they had reason to believe was a principal party to those daring acts, and he was recently convicted and sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. One element of his conviction being somewhat remarkable circumstances of a knife having been discovered in his house with a piece broken off the edge, which was found in the house he had entered, where he had employed it in facilitating his operations. Since his conviction, Mr Moxey, the Superintendent of Police, has been enabled to institute successful inquiries into the system of housebreaking which was then practised to such an extent, and the result has been exoneration, to a great extent, of the charge of negligence which was freely made against the police in consequence. From the confession of Hogg, it appears that he obtained an entrance into most of the houses where he was successful in carrying away plate and other articles, by means of the back doors, which were seldom or never locked, and he was thus enabled to carry on his operations without noise. In Moray Place, in four cases out of five, he confirmed that the doors had been unlocked, by the carelessness of the servants; and such was the degree of boldness which he attained, that he frequently intruded into almost every part of the house with impunity. The announcement of such a fact renders the frequency of housebreakings that occurred, a matter of little surprise; and it ought to operate as a caution to parties to see that the servants properly fasten the back-doors at night.

Glasgow Herald, 22 December 1848; Caledonian Mercury, 1 January 1849

Joseph Brown (77)

East Riding Sessions

Sheep Stealing

Joseph Brown (35) was charged with stealing at Skidby, three ewes, the property of William Mell.

Mr Reynolds stated the case – On the 5th of Oct. last, the prosecutor had 15 ewes in his field, and on the following morning when he counted them, 4 were missing. One of the ewes was punched in both ears – two were punched in the far ear, and the remaining one was “ear marked”. On the 6th the prisoner applied to Joseph Turner, a slaughter-man residing in Hull, to slaughter three ewes for him, and on the 7th, the prisoner sold three skins to a fell-monger named John Scaife, in Hull. These three skins were afterwards recovered, and there were some marks upon them by which the prosecutor identified them as his own. The ears were all cut off, still the marks on the other parts of the body which had been made by the prosecutor enabled him to identify them. The prisoner, in his defence, said he bought the sheep at Barton market. – Guilty. Two previous convictions were proved against him; one ten years ago, for sheep stealing, and he has only just come out of prison for his last offence. To be transported for 15 years.

Hull Packet and East Riding Times, 5 January 1849

George Powling (100)

Committed to the County Goal and House of Correction.

George Powling, by TD Burroughes Esq, charged with having at Wherstead feloniously killed one sheep, with the intent to steal the carcass, the property of George Stearn, Mumford.

Removal of Convicts.

The following were convicts removed from the County Goal to the Millbank Prison – George Powling for 12 years.

Ipswich Journal, 22 January 1848; Ipswich Journal 29 April 1848

Henry Nash (147) and James Eamer (104)

County Sessions – The Epiphany Quarter Sessions for Berks commenced here on Monday last, and the prisoners were tried on the following days. Viscount Barrington presided as Chairman, and George Bowyer Esq. in the second court. In addressing the Court, Lord Barrington took occasion to remark on the necessity for some enactment for the punishment of small offences, which his Lordship justly said caused the county a vast expense when the ends of justice might be answered by a more summary method of trial. The calendar contained the large number of 53 prisoners; three cases being for assault and misdemeanour, the major part of the other offences being very trifling. There was one case of sheep-stealing, from Hurst, in which the prisoners, Henry Nash and James Eamer were sentenced to 15 years transportation.

Jackson's Oxford Journal, 8 Jan 1848

Matthew Horsfield (92), Nathaniel Horsfield (113) and James Wilson (173)

The Bentley Burglary

The parties who committed the burglary at Bentley New Inn, viz., Matthew Horsfield, Nathaniel Horsfield, James Wilson, and Mary Wilson, have been tried at the York Assizes, and sentenced to transportation; the men for 15 years, and the woman for 7. They all resided at Beverley, and have been connected together for a number of years; they were a gang of most dangerous and determined villains. When apprehended they had loaded pistols upon them, and there is no doubt that they would have used them had they been disturbed when committing the robbery. It appears by the confession of one of the party, that they have lived almost entirely on plunder. He stated that they had stolen a sheep from Mr Langdale, of Leckonfield; one from Mr Lindley, of Beverley; one from Mr Atkinson, of Beverley; and a lamb from Westwood; also that they had stolen corn from Mr Cattle, of Esk, and Mr Sorby, of Tickton; a bag of flour from Mr Catton, of Routh; a quantity of poultry from Mr Holmes, of Arram; and a number of other robberies. It must be a great consolation to the inhabitants of Beverley, and to the farmers in the neighbourhood, that they have got rid of such characters; and much praise is due to Mr Swift, the constable, in bringing the parties to justice.

Beverley.

Matthew Horsfield (32), Nathaniel Horsfield (44) and James Wilson (28) were charged with a burglary in the dwelling house of John Ford and stealing therefrom a quantity of pork, hams, butter, spirits, and other articles, at Bentley, on the 10th of November last; Mary Wilson (20) was charged with having feloniously received some of the stolen property, well knowing it to have been stolen. All the prisoners pleaded Guilty; with the exception of Nathaniel Horsfield. The prosecutor and housekeeper, on the night prior to the robbery, retired to rest as usual, leaving the house securely fastened. On the next morning it was discovered that the thieves had entered the premises by means of one of the windows, and the articles already enumerated stolen away. The same morning a watchman met the prisoner and an Irishman names McCracken, in Beverley, and being suspicious that they had been concerned in the burglary, he took them into custody. On their persons being searched two pistols were found. In order to escape punishment the Irishman confessed his guilt. He said that Nathaniel Horsfield watched near the premises, whilst he and two other male prisoners proceeded to break into the house. In the prisoner's house were found some pieces of pork similar to that which the prosecutor lost. The prisoner, in defence, said that he was at home on the night in question; but he could not produce a witness to corroborate his statement. Guilty – The three male prisoners were sentenced to be transported for 15 years; and Mary Wilson to be transported for seven years.

The Hull and East Riding Times, 22 December 1848 (2 accounts)

Thomas Hartshorn (145)

Northern Circuit

Liverpool, March 23

John Wilcocks, John McBride, Thomas Hartshorn, and James Sephton, were indicted for a burglary in the house of John Wright, at Fazakerley, early in the morning of Christmas-day last. James Sephton pleaded Guilty.

Mr Blair and Mr Drinkwater conducted the prosecution. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

It appeared from a statement of Mr Wright, that he lives at Fazakerley, a few miles from the borough of Liverpool, on the road to Ormskirk, the only inmates of his house at the date in question being himself, his housekeeper, and a little boy, his grandson. They all retired to rest about 10 o'clock on Christmas-eve. Mr Wright slept in one room upstairs, and his housekeeper, Ann McKeveit, and the little boy in another room, on the same floor. About 4 o'clock Ann McKeveit was awakened by a noise below stairs. She heard some persons talking together in a low tone, and then heard footsteps ascending the stairs. Her door was not locked and a man opened it. He had a sword in his hand, and there was another man behind him with a light. She thought the person who held the sword was McBride, but could not speak to him with certainty. The man said that they did not want to hurt her, but she must "hold her noise". She screamed out, however, and the man struck her on the head with the sword, inflicting a wound but not a serious one. In the meantime she heard some person breaking open the door of Mr Wright's room, and the men then left her. Mr Wright stated that he was alarmed by the noise of some person breaking into his room, and looking up saw three men come in. Two of these he thought were Wilcocks and McBride. Wilcocks had a sword, which he handed to McBride. The third man had a pistol. They came to his bedside and demanded his money. Wilcocks had a light. He took his keys, opened a drawer, and gave them a bag containing 16 or 18 sovereigns. They opened the bag and counted the money, and during this time he had an opportunity of seeing their faces, and thought that Wilcocks and McBride were two of the men. The third, who held the pistol, he did not recognize. They then left the room, and he heard them go out of the house. In the meantime, Ann McKeveit, on the men leaving her room, had fastened the door, and endeavoured to get out of the window, but a man who stood below struck her with a stick and prevented her doing so. On the robbers going away, however, Mr Wright and McKeveit went down stairs and then found that the front door had been broken open with a chisel, or some instrument of that kind. The robbers took away some plated candlesticks and a few other trifling articles. The sword with which the witness (McKeveit) was wounded and which also they took away with them was one belonging to Mr Wright.

It appeared that the prisoners had been seen at an earlier period of the evening in the neighbourhood of the place where the robbery had been committed. They had also a little before 9 o'clock been at a public-house in Paul Street, in the borough of Liverpool. They remained there for some time and then went away. About 1 o'clock they returned, and after being there some hours again went out. They came back about 6 o'clock in the morning.

It appeared, also, from the statement of the persons who kept the public house in Paul Street, that within a few days after the occurrence Wilcocks and McBride had been heard conversing about the occurrence at Mr Wright's in terms which showed they had been participators in the transaction.

James Sephton had originally been apprehended on this charge, with two men of the name Godfrey and a person of the name Hunter. While in gaol he made a statement admitting that he had been a party in the robbery, he having been formerly in the service of Mr Wright. He exculpated the Godfreys and Hunter, and accused the present prisoners of having been his associates. Mr Wright, in the course of his examination on the present trial, admitted he had sworn to one of the Godfreys and to another person of the name Stephen Sephton, a brother of James Sephton, as the persons who came into his room, but now alleged that on that occasion he was mistaken.

This statement of James Sephton was mentioned to the several prisoners then they were taken into custody, and to Wilcocks were shown the sword and two sticks which in consequence of a statement of James Sephton had been found in a ditch at Kirkdale, near the road, leading from Fazakerley to Liverpool.

A verdict of Guilty was finally returned against McBride and Wilcocks; Hartshorn was acquitted.

Hartshorn was again indicted for a highway robbery on the same night on the road of Netherton, a little beyond Walton, and convicted. The robbery appeared to have been committed by the same party.

Sentences of death were recorded against McBride, Wilcocks and Sephton; Hartshorn to be transported for 15 years.

The Times 26 March 1847

Robert Davis (91)

Easter Quarter Sessions

Robert David 25, (n.)** charged with stealing £29 10s from a chest in a public-house at Coppul, the property of William Marsden. The purse containing the money had been found empty in the yard, where the prisoner had been, and an invoice of theirs. Some of the money was found on the prisoner, and the landlady swore to one of the half-crowns. The prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to fifteen years transportation.

** n., - not in the calendar

Preston Guardian, 10 April 1847

John Tynen (152)

Assize Summary

Taunton: John Tynen, convicted of stabbing Benjamin Roper, at Freme Selwood, on the 23rd of August last, was sentenced to fourteen years transportation

Liverpool Mercury 11 April 1848

James Brown (95)

Western Circuit – Taunton, April 6.

Firing a Toll House

James Brown 41 and George, his son, a child of 11, were indicted for setting fire to a dwelling-house, the property of the trustees of the Langport Turnpike Roads. It seemed that the elder prisoner was the keeper of the Kingsdon turnpike-gate, in which employment the prosecutrix Ellen Hurford, succeeded him. On the 5th of Feb. the prisoner went to the toll-house and asked the prosecutrix how the gate was going on the month? She replied, "Pretty well" on which the prisoner said it should not go on well for another month. Shortly after this the prosecutrix saw the prisoner with his boy, and heard him say, "We had better go on, it will break out soon". A few minutes after the house was in flames, and within an hour was gutted. The house was situated at some distance from any others, and it was a considerable period before assistance could be obtained.

Among those who came first was Brown, who, addressing the prosecutrix said, "This was willfully done – thee'st done a pretty thing for thyself now, thee hast set fire to thee house". She replied, "Oh Brown you have done it yourself". Some witnesses proved that Brown had been heard to say that he would be revenged for being turned out of his house. There were children in the house at the time. Both prisoners were found Guilty, and sentence of death was recorded against them.

James Brown was transported for 14 years.

Daily News, 7 April 1849

Thomas Hudson (170), Henry Colton (79) and James Busfield Longstaff (172)

Winter Assizes

York, 15 December

Before Mr Baron Platt

Thomas Hudson, Henry Colton and James Busfield Longstaff, were indicted for having, on the 18th of October last, at the borough of Leeds, feloniously and violently assaulted Hudson Sumptner, and stolen from his person £30 in silver, the property of John Shackleton and another.

Mr Hall and Mr Hardy appeared on the part of the prosecutor; Mr Dearsley defended the prisoner Longstaff, Mr P Thompson the prisoner Hudson, and the prisoner Colton was undefended.

It appeared, from the statement of the various witnesses called, that Messrs Shackleton and Co., corn millers at Leeds, were in the daily habit, in the course of their business, of taking a quantity of silver, which, in order to dispose of, they sent every morning to Messrs Marshall's factory, in Hunslet, near Leeds, to be used by them on payment of wages. They were in the habit of sending the amount of silver taken by them each day between 9 and 10 o'clock every morning to Messrs Marshall's by a little boy. It appeared that this had become known and the boy had been watched, and on the 18th of October last the boy, Hudson Sumptner, on being sent as usual with £30 worth of silver in a blue bag, was suddenly set upon by three men, in Hunslet-lane, knocked down, and robbed of the money he carried.

The witness Hudson Sumptner, a little boy 12 years of age, stated these facts – that he worked at Messrs Shackleton's corn mill; and on the day in question was sent as usual, between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning to Messrs Marshall's factory with a bag containing £30 in silver; that when he was three parts up Hunslet-lane he was set upon by several persons, struck down by a blow on the eye from behind, and held down until the bag of silver was carried off. The man who knocked him down covered his eyes, and he could not see who he was.

A little girl going to school, stated that she saw the last witness knocked down by the three prisoners, one of whom ran away with the bag.

Two boys who were called, stated, that they also saw the same thing, and one of the prisoners run away with a blue bag.

Another witness, a publican, stated Longstaff had offered him £6 5s in silver for a £5 note the day after the robbery.

The respective counsel having addressed the jury for the defence, His Lordship summed up and the jury found all the prisoners Guilty.

Verdict – to be transported 15 years each.

The Times 18 December 1848

Robert Poskett Trotter (155)

Northumberland and Newcastle Spring Assizes

Before Mr Baron Rolfe

On Wednesday morning His Lordship took his seat in the Crown Court, of Moot-hall, for the trial of the county prisoners.

Robert Poskett Trotter (31) was charged with having feloniously received a gold watch, chain, and seals, with a piece of silk, knowing the same to have been stolen. Mr James and Mr Heath appeared for the prosecution; Mr Matthews for the defence. The prisoner, it seemed, kept a cook's shop in the Low-street, North Shields, and the felony with which he was charged was committed in November last. On the 22nd of that month, a boy named Young, a tramp, was lurking about a row of new houses fronting the sea, at Whitley; and he managed to obtain access to a house occupied by Mr Alexander Steel, from a bed room in which he stole the articles named in the indictment. Young offered them for sale to a lodging-house keeper at Shields named Spuck, but being refused, took them to the prisoner Trotter, who said he had not money to pay for them. They went, however, into a back room where Trotter's wife gave him half-a-crown for the silk, and five shillings in part payment for the watch, for which the prosecutor's wife had recently paid £14. Young remained in Trotter's house three days, and eventually received other five shillings and a silver watch in exchange for the stolen articles. This was the statement of the thief Young, who confessed that he had no home, no regular employment, and had already been banished for theft in Durham. To confirm Young's testimony, several witnesses were called. Spuck spoke to that portion which related to himself; Trotter's servant gave evidence as to the possession of the silk by Mrs Trotter; and it was also shown in evidence that a silver watch which Young pawned at Mr Wilson's, Newcastle, was previously the property of Trotter. When the prisoner's wife was apprehended, the silk was found upon her, and she afterwards pointed out the place where the prosecutor's watch had been secreted by the prisoner. A silver cream jug found in the prisoner's house, and produced by a policeman, was sworn to by Young as having been sold by one of his companions to the prisoner. Mr Matthews in his address, remarked on the suspicious quarters from which the evidence had been derived, and maintained that it was not plain that the prisoner had purchased the property with a guilty knowledge. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, who was sentenced to fourteen years transportation. An indictment against Mrs Trotter, the prisoner's wife, charging her with being an accomplice, was ignored by the grand jury. When the sentence against the prisoner was pronounced, his wife, who was in the lower part of the dock, shrieked violently, exclaiming that she alone was the guilty party. She was forthwith discharged. The charge against Young was not proceeded with
Newcastle Courant 3 March 1848

Henry Jones (106)

Henry Jones, stealing 1 £10 bank-note, 4 sovereigns, and other property, value £13, of Deborah Joseph; and 1 candlestick, value £1; the goods of Henry Emanuel, in his dwelling-house; *also*, feloniously assaulting Samuel Obee, with intent to resist his lawful apprehension: to both which he pleaded
GUILTY. Aged 26.— *Transported for Fifteen Years.* (Trial: 01.01.1849)

<http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/index.jsp>

Samuel James (165), George Jones (78) and Charles Marshall (164)

Burglary at Heckfield

Samuel James, George Jones and Charles Marshall were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Thomas White at Heckfield, and stealing various articles of drapery goods and Jane Stevens, Elizabeth McCormac and Mary Jones, were indicted for receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen.

Mr Massey conducted the case for the prosecution, and Mr Bevan defended the prisoner James.

Thomas White deposed that he is a draper at Heckfield, and young female looks after his shop.

Mary Spire said she saw the shop closed, and made all safe at 10 o'clock; she retired with Jane Albion to bed, and about four o'clock in the morning they heard a noise; they called a man, who was down stairs, and found a man in the shop, who ran away. A great many articles were missing – among them, two lengths of woollen cloth, and a dozen of aprons. On the 11th November she went to Reading, and saw the prisoner in a house in Silver-street, and there found several articles. James said the room was his; she knew the goods found to be the prosecutor's, which were safe the night before. In Jones's room, between the bed and the sachling were found some flannel and other articles, which she also recognised. The policeman and witness then went to Marshall's room, but found nothing there, and on searching him (Marshall), a silk button was found, which was one of the articles stolen. The women were in company each one with one of the prisoners.

John Cordery, the man who went down stairs, and discovered the man in the shop, deposed as to the state of the window where the entrance had been effected; the shutters were taken down, and a partition of the window broken out.

John Hunt, a blacksmith, who lives at Heckfield, about a mile and a-half from Mr White's. On the 10th of November he got up at five o'clock, when three men passed by him on the road to Reading; the prisoners were the men, and James asked what time it was; they had large bundles.

Charles Horn, in going to his work, found a board in the front of Mr White's shop, which had a private mark on it, and was proved to be in the shop overnight.

James Smithers, a cattle dealer, was passing from Heckfield to Reading, and overtook the prisoners three miles from Reading.

Mr Callingham, superintendent of police, stated that on the 10th of November last, in consequence of the information which he had received, he went to Reading, and at a lodging-house in Silver-street he found the prisoner James, and a bundle of the goods, which he now produced. He then went to Jones's room, where there were several beds, and found more of the plunder; he then went to another room, and found Marshall, and the woman Stevens, with some other property. The silk button he found on Marshall he now produced, and, with the other goods was identified; he also produced many small articles found on the female prisoners, which formed part of the stolen property. Jones said that Marshall gave him the articles found in his possession, which he (Marshall) confirmed, and said that James and himself had found the things concealed in a hedge, when they were picking up wood. The female prisoners said they knew nothing about it. Samuel James, George Jones, Charles Marshall and Mary Jones, were found Guilty, and sentenced each to one year's imprisonment

On the same page in the paper, is a summary of the charges;

Samuel James, George Jones and Charles Marshall – 12 years transportation

Mary Jones – 12 months imprisonment

Jane Stevens - acquitted

Hampshire Advertiser and Salisbury Guardian 10 March 1849

George Herring (121), John Ashmore (1386), Hezekiah Beardsall (1385) and Robert Green (2953)

Spring Assizes

Midland Circuit, Nottingham March 11

Before Mr Justice Maule

John Ashmore, George Herring, Hezekiah Beardsall and Robert Green were indicted for a burglary on the 13th of October last, in the house of Richard Atkinson, publican, at Grassthorpe, and stealing therein thirteen sovereigns, three half-crowns, six silver spoons, two gallons of brandy, two of rum and three of gin.

Mr Denison conducted the prosecution; Mr Flood defended Ashmore; Mr Macauley defended green; and Mr Willmore defended the other two prisoners.

The prosecutor, who was nearly 72 years of age, kept the Speed and Plough public-house, at Grassthorpe. On the night in question he saw that all the fastenings were right when he and his wife went to bed, at about 10 o'clock. In the middle of the night he and his wife were awakened by a loud noise at their bed-room door, and thereupon saw a light through the crevice, and were, of course, much alarmed. Several heavy blows were struck against the door, which had been locked and bolted. They both cried out with fear. After five or six blows the door was burst open, and four men rushed into the room. The prosecutor called out in great fright, "Oh! Dear Lord, what de yon want?" and one of them (Ashmore as sworn) replied, in a loud brutish manner, "Your money". They then asked where the money was kept. Prosecutor and his wife were both sitting up in bed, and one of the men (Ashmore as sworn), came with a large iron coultter in his hand, and held it up over them, and, with an oath, ordered them both "to lie down, and be covered, or he would knock out both their brains", or some similar threat; but he was so terrified he really did not remember what was said exactly, only he heard that they threatened their lives. They then both lay down, and the burglars heaped the clothes over them, and everything else in the room that they could put their hand upon, and almost smothered the poor old people. When they pressed the prosecutor to tell them where his money was, he told them that it was in his wife's pocket. The pocket was under his wife's pillow, and he knew that she kept the money there. She had then about £18 in gold and silver in her pocket. The burglars all had their faces blackened with soot or something of that nature. They took the pocket from beneath the wife's pillow, and then ransacked the drawers in the room. The servant girl, Frances Woodward, slept in the adjoining room, and they questioned her, and then went back down stairs. They had been in the prosecutor's bed-room about an hour. Prosecutor and his wife were afraid to stir, and did not know when the men left, though they kept awake all night. Towards daylight the prosecutor heard some one make a noise down stairs, as if tambling over something, and was afraid that the men had not gone, but immediately heard the voice of his boy, Dennis Fletcher, calling out that somebody had been getting into the house. Prosecutor and his wife then got up directly, and went down stairs into the cellar, where were missed two gallons of brandy, two gallons of rum, and more than three gallons of gin. They always took the key of the cellar upstairs when they went to bed, and also the key of the cupboard where they kept the glass, and the key to the bar-room. The usual place for the keys was in the drawers in their bed-room. On search being made, the cupboard was found open, and also the bar door. Out of the cupboard was missed a razor, and a case, and a strop and knife. Out of the bar nothing was missed; out of the cupboard in the front room, always kept unlocked, were missed six silver spoons. The cellar was evidently opened by the proper key of it. On the family going round the premises a ladder was found reared up against the front wall of the house near the best bed-room window, and it was clear that by this window ingress had been made.

There was no doubt as to the burglary in respect of any of the features presented. The identity of the prisoners, each and all, was the matter which occupied the Court from the middle of the day until past midnight.

The prisoner, Ashmore, was sworn to, if not principally, on account of peculiar pockmarks on his face, which it was urged in his behalf could not be spoken to with any degree of certainty, on a very dark night, with the face blackened by soot; and for him one Ann

Clay, John Thompson, a relation, and George Ashmore, his father, were called to prove an alibi.

Numerous witnesses were called on behalf of the other prisoners, the whole question as to all and each of them being their presence during the proceeding. Ashmore, and been at the house before on two occasions. None of the property, as far as we could gather, was traced to either of the prisoners.

The prisoners were all found Guilty.

The prisoner Herring was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years, and the other three to transportation for the term of their natural lives.

John Ashmore (1386) and Hezekiah Bearsall (1385) came to Fremantle on the William Jardine in 1852. Robert Green (2953) came on the Ramillies in 1854.

The Standard 14 March 1848; The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent 18 March 1848

James McDonald (148), Murdoch McGlinchie (102)

GLASGOW SPRING CIRCUIT COURT .

James McDonald was accused of assault and robbery, in so far as, on the 20 February last, he did assault and rob John McNeil.. It appeared that, on the day in question, McNeil had been drinking with an acquaintance in Gorbales, and left him about ten o'clock in the evening to come into Glasgow to make some purchases. He was tipsy, but not so much as not to know what he was doing. As he was going to Jamaica-street, he heard some footsteps behind him, and on looking round saw a man in moleskin clothes, closely followed by the prisoner; they spoke to him and asked him to give them some drink, which he agreed to. They took him into a close, and then he saw there were two others, a male and a female, and he then suspected something, and endeavoured to get away, but was followed by all the party, who got hold of him, and he felt a hand in his pocket. He immediately gave the alarm and seized the person who had his hand in the pocket. He was then knocked down and carried the prisoner down with him.. Some money was taken out of his pocket, and all except the prisoner managed to escape; but he was handed over to the custody of the police. Guilty. Sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

Murdoch McGlinchie was accused of assault and robbery, in so far as on the 19th or 20th day of December, 1846, in Stockwell Street he did attack, assault and rob Daniel Thomson, joiner. Prisoner pleaded not guilty. After the case going to trial, he was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen years transportation.

Glasgow Herald April 26, 1847

Alfred Daniel Letch (114)

There is extensive coverage in the local papers on the indictment and trial of Alfred Letch. The following 2 examples are of the indictment and trial

Extensive Depredation by a Shopman

A most systematic robbery, or we might rather say, series of robberies, which have been perpetrated with very great temerity by a young man occupying a respectable station in society, have recently been discovered by the activity and keenness of Watson, a member of the Essex constabulary, whose tact has been more than once tested in the capture of some daring offenders in the neighbourhood of great Baddow.

About four years since Alfred Daniel Letch, son of a respectable miller at Finchingfield, was taken into the house of Mr Bell of great Baddow, as an assistant in the grocery and drapery department of his business, and conducted himself so creditably that he gained the esteem of his employer, and was relied upon with implicit confidence. His proceedings during the last two years have, however, been such as to awaken the suspicions of many by whom he was known, while his pedantic manners and ostentatious demeanour have rendered him a prominent character, not only in the village of Baddow, but more especially in the town of Chelmsford, where he was generally known.

Mr Bell, who is largely engaged in the wool business was of necessity much from home, and the care of the shop principally devolved upon the accused; upon Mr. Bell's return to his shop he was surprised to find that the weekly receipts had decreased as much as £4 or £5 per week, and that several articles were missed from the shop. The suspicions occasioned by the discovery were considerably strengthened by a communication from Watson, who expressed his belief that Mr Bell was robbed to some extent; but that gentleman thought some trifle only had been removed from his premises, and that he could avoid prosecuting Letch. Anxious to discover the amount of property taken away and the party acting as accessory, Mr Bell, with Dennis, the parish constable, and Watson, for some nights watched the locality of Letch's walks and found that he constantly visited the house of an inhabitant of the village named Rolfe, whither it was suspected some of the property had been removed. On Tuesday last, 1½lbs of tobacco was sent out from the shop by the prisoner, and this coming to the knowledge of the prosecutor, he gave Letch into custody on the following day; the prisoner's trunks were examined by Superintendent May, who found a most extensive wardrobe, including about 30 handsome satin and other waistcoats, and every other article of wearing apparel of equal quality and number. A considerable sum of money had doubtless been expended on jewellery, as gold pins, rings, and similar ornaments were found in profusion; among them being a pair of gold-mounted eye glasses, to which was attached a gold chain and chased seal, representing the head of a dog.

On Saturday morning the Superintendent with Mr Bell, repaired to Rolfe's house, where they found a handsome wardrobe, a chest of drawers, and other furniture belonging to the prisoner, all literally crammed with articles belonging to the Bell's shop, consisting of nearly 20 lbs weight of tea, a large quantity of sugar and other articles of grocery, which we cannot enumerate, sufficient to stock a small shop; and linen drapery, comprising whole pieces of Irish, calico, prints, dresses, and similar goods, many of which bore Mr Bell's name, and were of the value of upwards of £100. The property was not then removed, but a constable was left in charge; and it is but justice to state that Rolfe protested his ignorance of the property being stolen, and said the prisoner called about once a month before and requested permission to leave the goods, which was granted, as the prisoner was well known to Mrs Rolfe, who formerly lived as servant to Mr Bell. The prisoner was the same day taken before Captain Skinner RA, when Mr Bell said he had no doubt, if a remand was granted, he should succeed in tracing property of considerable value. It was impossible at present to ascertain the worth of the stolen goods, or to state who would be implicated, for he was determined to investigate the affair and prosecute all the parties concerned. Under these circumstances the examination of the prisoner was adjourned until Thursday (yesterday) at ten o'clock.

It was believed by some parties that the prisoner, after securing his booty, intended to emigrate, an idea which was strengthened by a recent discovery that two very strong iron bound chests were being made by his order, and by a request for a holiday about Christmas, when he alleged his brother was to be married. The prisoner, who it is stated, was a favourite with many young ladies residing at Chelmsford, was extremely liberal in the disposal of presents, and amongst the articles brought to light were an immense number of letters written chiefly by females, acknowledging the receipt of his favours, which frequently were of the most expensive kind, in proof of which we may mention that a short time since a male companion was presented with a dressing case fitted up in first-rate style, and articles of equal value were lavished upon females who listened to his pretensions.

We are also informed that a clue had been obtained to other property feloniously received, and that a most startling discovery is expected to be made, but at present we deem it prudent to withhold the names of the parties suspected to be implicated, as the disclosure might thwart the ends of justice.

On Saturday morning Superintendent May repaired to the house of the prisoner's father at Finchingfield, where he discovered some articles of silk which had been stolen from Mr Bell's shop, and took the father into custody. It appeared, however that the prisoner had informed his father that his salary was £60 per annum, and the articles in question were made presents to his sisters.

During the week the police-officers have been engaged day and night in tracing property, and in addition to two cart loads removed from the house of Rolfe, at Baddow, a greater quantity of all descriptions of articles have been found in another place, whither they have been removed by the prisoner.

The Essex Standard 01 December 1848

Essex Quarter Session

The Baddow Robberies

The trial of Letch, for the robberies upon the premises of Mr C Bell, at Baddow, and of the parties implicated as receivers of the property, which was fixed for Friday morning caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity of the Court, every entrance being crowded by persons from the town and neighbourhood, anxious to hear the circumstances of this extraordinary case.

The first charge was against Letch, for stealing, and Charles Rolfe and Hannah, his wife, for receiving a quantity of tea and sugar, and several articles of drapery and haberdashery.

Letch, on being asked what answer he had to make to the charge said, he would just state that neither Rolfe nor his wife had any knowledge that he was transacting business in an illicit manner – in a manner, which he would admit was by no means respectable, and therefore with parties whom he could not get there to show that he had not the goods of Mr Bell. He had been in the habit of getting goods from smugglers in an illicit manner. With respect to several articles of which Mr Bell had sworn by his private mark, he was decidedly wrong, as was shown by his going to the house of Mr Harris, in Chelmsford, and swearing to some cigar boxes as his, which were proved to have come from Mr Cooper's, his private mark being the same as that of Mr Bell; and Mr Bell had been misguided in this way. He repeated that the Rolfe's had no knowledge but that he came by the goods honestly; they had been conveyed to their house from time to time; it had been going on for 18 months. The policeman had one of the bills to show some articles that could be produced for goods he had from various places. He had been obliged to misrepresent matters to the Rolfes, in consequence of the illicit transactions to which he had referred; but he asserted the money never came from Mr Bell's, for his income, since he had been with Mr Bell, had been £183 – from Mr Bell, £60; his own private property, £30; and the profit of these illicit transactions with smugglers, £93. The learned Chairman, in summing up, commented upon the evidence, and, alluding to the fact of Mr Bell not having taken stock for some years, said he thought it was not a judicious step upon the part of a man who had an extensive business, and, whose stock was of the value of about £5,000.

After a brief deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners, with a recommendation of the Rolfes to mercy.

The second charge was against Letch for stealing, and against Edward Letch, his father, and Mary Letch, his mother, for receiving various articles, the property of Mr Bell.

The jury, after deliberating about 10 minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty against the principal, and Not Guilty against the receivers. This decision elicited marks of approval from all of the Court, which were with difficulty suppressed.

The Chairman said he quite concurred in the decision of the jury; for although the parties might have acted indiscreetly and not with sufficient caution, there was no proof of a guilty knowledge on their parts, and they left the Court without any imputation on their characters. This remark was also applauded, one on the jury being loudest in his expression of satisfaction.

On Saturday morning the trial were continued, the first charge being against Letch, for stealing 24 lbs of tea, 12lbs of candles, 10lbs of tobacco, and other articles; and Mr George Bond, seller of musical instruments, High street, Chelmsford, for receiving same. In his defence, Letch, who was unsupported, said that Bond was perfectly innocent of any guilty knowledge of the way the property was procured, thinking the goods came from Mr Bell; he most solemnly declared, in the presence of Almighty God, that Bond had no knowledge whatever of his transaction with the smugglers at Burnham, and that he induced Bond to look upon him as an agent for Mr Bell.

The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty against Bond (which was received with marks of satisfaction in Court), but convicted Letch.

The last charge was against Letch, for stealing 29lbs of tea, 10lbs of tobacco, and various other articles; and Wm Black, a tailor and tea-dealer, of Great Baddow, for receiving them.

The jury found both prisoners Guilty, recommending Black to mercy, as they thought he had been led to the commission of the offence by Letch; and Mr Bell, seconded their recommendation. On hearing the verdict, Black, who is in very indifferent health, burst into tears.

The Chairman in passing sentence said – Alfred Letch, you have been found guilty of four separate indictments of robbing your master. It has been in evidence that you were placed in a situation of great confidence; you were residing in his house, where you were kindly treated, and where very possible attention was paid to you; but it has been clearly proved that you have been guilty of robbing your master to a very great extent. Indeed you in your own confession state that while in that master's service you humbled yourself in your own eyes, and that does not speak well for you. But of the fact of the robberies to a great extent there cannot be any doubt; and under the law on each of these indictments you are liable to fourteen years transportation. We are not disposed to give you so long a period on each of them, or to make the sentence passed on cumulative; but the court would not be performing their duty if you were suffered to remain in this country after the conduct of which you have been guilty, not only to your master but to others; for I believe, as the jury have stated, that you were the instigator of other parties, and the principal encourager to their committing the offence. I believe it is the opinion of all the Magistrates on the bench, and it is my firm opinion, that you were the originator of all the offences for which indictments have been preferred; and the sentence is, that you be Transported for the space of Fourteen years. You are not an old man – you are not advanced in years, though I am sorry to say advanced far in dishonesty and robbery, and I hope you will, during this period of punishment, reflect on your conduct, remember the good advice you have received from your father, and endeavour to make some amends for the injury you have done to society, not only in robbing your master of his property, but by the evil example you have set. I should have been disposed to give you two periods of transportation for 14 years each, but the circumstances, that we think Mr Bell, whatever confidence he placed in you – and many young men would have considered that confidence a strong stimulus to be very correct in their conduct- whatever confidence he placed in you, we do not fully exonerate Mr Bell from blame, for not taking the usual precaution that every tradesman is bound to adopt, of taking stock every year. Had that been done, in the first year you commenced your frauds you might have been stopped in

that career which you have carried on for so long a period – you might have been stopped in that course which you have carried on against society and the property of your employer. For the future endeavour to act honestly; though transportation for fourteen years, the position of transported felons much depends on their conduct in that situation; and therefore I recommend you to be very careful of your conduct and character even there. As to you Black, I am willing to believe that you have been led into it by litch, but I think you had a real guilty knowledge that these articles were stolen from Mr Bell. You would be liable to transportation; but considering that the jury have said, and the temptation put in your way, the sentence is that you be confined for six months, and kept to such hard labour as the medical man thinks you can perform, the first and last week in solitude. I trust you will in gaol reflect upon your conduct, and that you will never be brought into Court again for an offence against the law.

The trials did not terminate until 3 o'clock on Saturday, the Court, on both days, being crowded to suffocation

The Ipswich Journal 13 January 1849.

Adolphus Sinclair (93) and Benjamin Galer (175)

Essex Assize 15 March 1849

Incendiarism at Halstead, Waltham and Clavering

Adolphus Sinclair¹⁷ and Benjamin Galer¹⁷, labourers p[leaded guilty to a charge of setting fire to a stack of wheat, the property of Messrs Joe Linnett and John Linnett Bloomfield, at Halstead. The prisoners were tramps, and said their reason for setting fire to the stack was being refused relief at the union-house.

Guilty – 14 years transportation

Jesse Miller (116)

Jesse Miller¹⁷ and George Growsett¹⁶, labourers, were indicted for setting fire on a wheat stack, value £100, the property of James Poole, at Little Waltham. Mr Chambers for the prosecutor; prisoners were undefended.

Guilty – 14 years transportation

The Essex Standard, and General Advertiser for the Eastern Friday, March 16, 1849

Amos Settle (118), Sylvester Petty, Wm Petty (225) and David Petty (226)

Robbery - Amos Settle was brought up to the Court House on Friday, charged with having stolen a velveteen jacket, the property of John King of Gildersome. It appeared the prosecutor was an engine tender in the employ of Mr E Ackroyd, of Gildersome, and was accustomed to sleep in a room contiguous with the counting house. On the night of the 13 January last, , the door of the counting house having been locked, he went to bed as usual. Before doing so, however he hung up his watch at the head of the bed. About 1 o'clock in the morning he awoke, and discovered there were five men in the room, one of whom had a lantern. He called out to them, and at the same instant, found his watch had been removed. The men threatened to blow his brains out if he made any noise, and on asking for his watch, one of them struck him over the head, and inflicted several severe wounds. The men then broke open the door of a shop adjoining the bedroom, and after taking from there a quantity of raisins and some packets, made off with the velveteen jacket, a pair of trousers, the watch and other articles. The trouser were found at the bottom of the stairs the next morning, but the money had been extracted from the pockets. The statement of the prosecutor was corroborated in every way by Jonathan Mitchell, a fellow workman who slept with on the night in question, and both of them swore positively to the prisoner being one of the five men who committed the robbery; the light from the fire in the room, from a candle which was burning and from the lantern carried one of the men, enabled them to observe their features very distinctly. Charles deposed to finding the jacket at the house of William Settle, the prisoner's brother, and on him showing it to the prosecutor, he immediately identified it as his own property. The prisoner, in his defence said he had bought the jacket at a sale in Halifax, and he had given 6s 6d for it. He was committed to take his trial at York Assizes.

The Bradford & Wakefield Observer; and Halifax, Huddersfield, and Keighley Reporter March 04, 1847

York Assizes 13 March 1847

Amos Settle, Sylvester Petty, Wm Petty and David Petty, were charges with having, at Gildersome, broken into the counting house of Edward Ackroyd, and stolen from there some articles of wearing apparel, valued at 20s 3d, the property of John King and John Mitchell.

Mr Hall and Mr Pickering for the prosecution; the prisoners were undefended. On the night of the 13th January, two persons named Jonathan Mitchell and John King, were sleeping together in the counting house of the prosecutor, and about half past five in the following morning, King saw the prisoners enter the premises, David Petty being armed with a blunderbuss, Settle with a hedge-stake, Wm Petty with a gun, and David Petty carrying a lantern. Shortly after the prisoner, Wm Petty, went to King and struck him on the head with the gun several times. They then took the articles enumerated in the indictment and went away. Mr Ingram, police officer of Bradford, apprehended the prisoners, and found in their possession a number of skeleton keys. – Guilty. The prisoner pleaded guilty to having committed another burglary and were sentenced to transportation for life.

David Petty jnr, charged with a similar offence, was acquitted, there being no evidence offered against him

The York Herald, and General Advertiser March 20, 1847

William Petty and David Petty came on the Mermaid in 1851.

Thomas Hague (123), John Morris (122), James Lupton (171)

A Calendar of the prisoners for trial at the Yorkshire Winter Jail Delivery, which will commence this day, Saturday December 9, before Mr Justice Maule and Mr Baron Platt

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|---|--|
| 10 Thomas Hague and
11 William Wilson | charged with having on the 3 rd of August, at Sheffield, burglariously entered a dwelling-house of Heinmann Herz Rosinberg and stolen five half-crowns and ten shillings. |
| 107 John Morris | alias John Massey, charged with having, on the 19 th September last, at North Stainley, robbed W Bland of nine £5 notes, and a cheque for £55. |
| 30 James Driver
31 Joseph Harrison Clifton
32 James Dean
33 James Lupton
34 Jane Robinson | the four former charged with having, on the 23 rd of August, at Leeds, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of Thos. Cogill, and stolen three coffee pots and other articles; and the latter charged with feloniously receiving the same. |

The York Herald, and General Advertiser December 09, 1848

Burglary at Sheffield

Thomas Hague (28) and William Wilson (35), charged with having on the 3rd of August, at Sheffield, burglariously entered a dwelling-house of Heinmann Herz Rosinberg and stolen five half-crowns and ten shillings therefrom.

Mr Smith conducted the prosecution; Hague pleaded guilty; and Mr Overend and Mr Newton defended Wilson. The prosecutor is a Tobacconist, and carries on a business in Manchester and Sheffield, the shop in the latter town, being conducted by his brother Mr Louis Rosinberg, and is situated in Victoria-buildings. About ten o'clock on the night of the above mentioned day, Mr Rosinberg locked up the shop, and went into the adjoining house to get his supper. While there a gentleman asked him for a cigar, and he then went out to obtain one. He, however, found the shop door open, and hearing a noise therein, closed the door and shouted out "thieves, thieves". Two men then succeeded in pulling the door open, and they ran into the street. Mr Rosinberg pursued them, and Hague was stopped by a policeman, who delivered him over to a man named Davenport. Wilson was then pursued, and shortly afterwards captured. On being taken to the station-house, Hague half a dozen skeleton keys, a life preserver and a cigar box into a burial ground, the box and £1 4s 4d being stolen from the shop.

Mr Overend submitted that his client's identity had not been established, he had succeeded in getting out of sight, and called the prisoner Hague, who stated a man called Thomas Thompson was his accomplice in the robbery and not the prisoner who he knew by sight. The statement, however, was contradicted by a person who had frequently seen them together.

The jury found them guilty, and they were sentenced to be transported for fifteen years.

The York Herald, and General Advertiser December 16, 1848

Peter Lewis (82)

Home Circuit, 9 August 1848, before Mr Justice Coltman.

Peter Lewis 19, was indicted for stealing a coat, and a watch, the property of George Wild.

The circumstances of this case were rather a singular character. It appears that a short time back the prisoner went to the station house of M Division of police, and represented to the inspector on duty that a burglary was intended to be committed on the same night, and that he would be the means of apprehending the burglars. In consequence of this statement, the prosecutor, who is a constable of the division, was directed to accompany him, with instructions to apprehend the delinquents, and he accordingly took the prisoner to his own house where he gave him supper, and afterwards after having taken off his uniform and put on plain clothes, they went out together on their expedition. Having been to several public houses to look for the supposed robbers, the prisoner at length told the constable to wait in one of the public houses while he went out to reconnoitre, and he took this opportunity to run home to the constable's house, and told his wife that her husband was likely to be out all night searching for thieves, and he wishes him to bring him his coat and watch. The wife having no suspicion of anything wrong, gave the articles to the prisoner, who decamped with them and nothing was heard of him until sometime after when he was apprehended on another charge.

The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The prisoner who had pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a horse and chaise, and who also on a previous occasion had been convicted of felony, was sentenced to 15 years transportation

The Standard, 9 August 1848

Jonas Haynes (111)

Jonas Haynes was indicted for a robbery, with violence, on Catherine Bissett, and stealing a bag, 1 handkerchief, 1 purse, and 1 glove, value 5s.; 1 half-crown, 1 sixpence, and an order for the payment of £50; her property.

Mr. Ballatine *conducted the Prosecution.*

Catherine Bissett . I am single, and live at 11, Gloucester-terrace, Kensington-gate. On the afternoon of 3rd Nov., at ten minutes before one o'clock, I was coming through Kensington-gardens, along the flower-walk, which is the most public walk in the gardens, between Mount-gate and Kensington, abutting on the park-railings—I had a reticule tied very tightly round my left wrist, containing a £50 and a £10 check, a half-crown, a sixpence, and a small bill of my poulterer's—there was a small alcove in the gardens, which I had passed some yards—I had not seen any one in it but a woman, whose appearance I did not like—I did not hear any footstep after passing the alcove, but I felt a tremendous blow on the right shoulder, which knocked me flat on the ground, and when I was down I saw a man, who I most solemnly declare before God, is the prisoner, stoop over me—I held the reticule very tight, but after a struggle the string broke, and he got it off my wrist—as it was turned *topsey turvey* one of the checks dropped out—he dropped a black glove of his own, which the park-keeper picked up—I am now suffering so much from the effects of the violence, that it is with the greatest pain I give my evidence—my arm was bruised.

Cross-examined by Mr Huddleston. Q. You saw no person till you were knocked down?
A. No—the blow was not sufficient to stun me—I was not frightened because I have great presence of mind—I was very much agitated at the thoughts of losing my money—I did not feel the blow at all though it knocked me down—I will be just to the prisoner; he did not hurt me after I was down, he only struggled to get the bag—if he had wished to kill me, he might have done it in a moment—the string broke in a very short time—I gave immediate information to the park-keeper—I heard the prisoner was in custody when the

policeman came in the evening; he asked if I was the lady that had been robbed—Mr. Herries, the bankers' clerk, said they had the man in custody, and when I went to the police-office the prisoner was there—that was between two and three o'clock the next day.

Moses Benjamin . I am foreman to Mr. Myers, clothier, of Wigmore-street. On Friday, 3rd Nov., about two o'clock, the prisoner came there to purchase a suit of clothes—they came to £6 I think—he produced a £50 check to pay for them—I asked him where he got it—he said his mistress had given it him in part payment for his wages, and he had to receive a certain portion, he intended to get the cheque changed, and to return the other—I was not satisfied, and called Mr. Myers, and gave him the cheque—he took a *cab* down to St. James's, to learn something about the cheque—I kept the prisoner there during that time—he was then given into custody—I noticed that he had only one glove, that was a dark one—on the following evening I found this purse under our show-board.

James Handley (*policeman, D 199*). I took the prisoner into custody at Mr. Myers' shop—I asked him where he got the check from—he said he should not answer me any questions—he had only one glove—that was found in his pocket—this is it—the other glove was given me by the park-keeper—the two correspond—I also produce the purse.
Cross-examined. Q. Did he afterwards say he had picked up the check in the gardens?
A. In the park.

James Meek . I am gate-keeper at Kensington-gardens—I picked up the glove that has been produced, and a string of the reticule on the flower-walk.

Catherine Bissett *re-examined*. This is my check—the purse is also mine, and is my sister's making.

GUILTY . Aged 26.— *Transported for Fifteen Years.* (Trial 27.11.1848)

<http://www.oldbaileyonline.org/index.jsp>

George Lowers (128)

Anthony Finlay, Thomas Howlett, James Taylor, Henry Brown, David Anthony Duffy, George Lowers, Thomas Walker, Robert Archer, Thomas Horssey, Richard Webster, Joseph Burden, Samuel Mayney, Thomas Snead, George Payne, and William Bailey, were indicted for breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Thomas Grey, at Camberwell, and stealing 8 chains, 28 brooches, 200 watches, 170 rings, and a great variety of articles, value £652 13s., his goods; Brown, Walker, and Snead, having been before convicted.

Messrs. Bodkin *and* Clerk *conducted the Prosecution.*

Thomas Grey. I am a silversmith and pawnbroker, in Southampton-street, in the parish of Camberwell—it is my dwelling-house—I have two houses, which are adjoining—there is an internal communication from one to the other—I reside in one with my family—the other is my shop, and some of my servants sleep there. On Monday, 13th March, a little after twelve o'clock, I was in my private house—in consequence of what had taken place in the neighbourhood, I had fastened up the doors and shutters of my shop and private house—the shutters were fastened with iron bars—at about twenty minutes after twelve I heard a noise of a mob coming down the street—I left the shop all secured and bolted, and I went to the window of the dwelling-house—I was standing there with my wife, and the first thing I heard was the breaking of the fanlight over the shop door—as they went past, I heard several say, "Let us make a smash, we will go in here"—I could not identify one of the mob, I was so excited—the mob left the street, to go up Abbot-street, and I went out at the back of my house, to go to the Peckham police-station—I heard something as I was going along—I did not return till the mob had left—I was absent perhaps an hour—when I came back I found the shutters and iron bars of the door broken—they could not force the lock and bolts, but the centre of the door was cut out—several panels of the shop shutters had been cut out, and the iron hooping had been cut through—the window was all smashed—I went into the shop, and found the inside frames of the window completely chopped to pieces—the window was in a very disordered state, scarcely anything left in it—there had been a good deal of property in the window, as usual, when I shut up the shutters—I missed nearly the whole of the property from the window—it consisted of pencil-cases, thimbles, wedding rings, I should think twenty-three or twenty-five watches, jewellery of all description, brooches, and mathematical instruments—the drawers under the counter were full of jewellery, plate, rings, and watches, and other things—those drawers were not entirely cleared, but mostly so—the top drawer had been full where the watches were kept—from 150 to 200 watches had been taken out of the drawer, besides what were taken from the window—the whole of the cash had been taken from the till, amounting to £15 or £16; and a quantity of clothes were also gone—I should think the amount of my loss was about £900.

Horssey. Q. Did you lose any hats or coats? *A.* It is impossible for me to say—I had piles of coats and hats in the shop, but they were so numerous I cannot say whether I lost any.

Robert Grey. I assist my brother, Thomas Grey, in his business. I was at home on Monday, 13th March—when I heard the smashing of the fan-light, I was in the shop—I went into the private house, and observed the mob go up the street opposite—I went into the first floor of the house, and observed the mob come back again and come to the house—I saw Finely—he was the first that came to the house—he had a stick or an iron bar in his hand—he struck the shutters and cried, "Hurrah for Liberty!"—I then went down into the shop, and while I was there, I heard the mob hammering at the shutters, and soon after the door-shutter was smashed in, which was lined with sheet iron—I saw the door smashed in to an extent that would admit a person into the place—the glass sash-frame of the door was broken in as well as the shutter—I saw the mob outside, but I could not distinguish any of them—I ran into the private house to take care of my brother's wife and children—I took them out at the back door and put them over the wall

of the next house—I returned to the shop in about ten minutes—the mob were then clearing away from the outside—I saw the shop had been rifled—all the lower part of the window was cleared out—there are two shelves in it—the lower part was enclosed by windows inside, which were smashed, frames and glass and all—it had all been done within the space of ten minutes, and watches and other things were taken away—I found one pawned watch; near the door, and one silver watch, which had been in the window, had been trodden upon, and there were thimbles and other things about—I saw Howlet among the crowd when they were first going up Abbot-street, opposite our window—I thought there were about 500 persons—I did not notice anything that induced them to come back, but there appeared as many to come back as went up the street—there were hats and clothes in our shop—I did not miss any of them, but we have so many we could not.

Court. Q. How many yards had the mob got up the street when you saw Howlett? A. I should think about 200 yards.

Mr Bodkin. Q. You heard the fan-lights smash, then went into the dwelling-house, and saw the mob going up the street opposite? A. Yes; and directly after they returned, the attack on the house began—that was about twenty minutes from the time of the fan-light smashing.

Cross-examined by Mr Charnock. Q. What was the time from the smashing of the fan-light till they left? A. I suppose the greater part of an hour—the original smashing began between a quarter and half-past twelve—I cannot tell the time nearer than that—from the beginning till they went away was from half an hour to forty minutes.

Taylor. There was a man named Charles Smith, who received 5s. and some clothes.

Witness. A man came and said he was to be furnished with a hat and coat to go after the prisoners, and he got the hat and coat, and went away.

Thomas Grey *re-examined.* That man, Smith, busied himself very much, and went with the special constables to apprehend the prisoners—he came to my house, and said he was a poor man, out of work, and it was not possible he could stay in London without something, and I gave him 5s.—the next day he came and told me he could take a prisoner, if I would let him have a disguise—I said, "Certainly not"—when I got home, I heard that he had been, and said that I had authorised him to have a coat and hat, and they let him have a velveteen coat and hat.

Charles Augustus Cathie. I am a victualler, out of business. On 13th March I was in Southampton-street, near Mr. Grey's shop, about twelve o'clock—I was a little past Mr. Grey's when the mob came along—they threw stones at the windows and went on—they came back to Mr. Grey's and I saw them hammering away at the shutter—Taylor was one of the first to get in through the window—he had something in his hand, but I cannot say what—one had a short hammer, another a chopper, and others had sticks—Taylor was the first that I saw enter the shop, as soon as an entrance was effected—several others followed him—Taylor came out again in four or five minutes, with a candlestick in his hand; whether it was silver or plated, I do not know—he put it into his cap, buttoned up, and ran away—I ran after him, and never lost sight of him—when he got about twenty yards to Addington-square, I saw him pass his hand over another man's shoulder—I cannot tell whether he gave him anything—I still pursued him, and took him in Grosvenor-park—where they were about to build some houses in Brunswick-terrace, I saw him throw something over a wall, and over there we afterwards found some shoes—when I took him, two shoes fell from him—I took him and Finlay together, concealed in an area, bear a tank—I found the shoes in the tank—Finely was recognised as one of the ringleaders.

Taylor. Q. Where did you find the shoes? A. When I struck you, two more shoes came from you—there were four or five shoes over the wall—I think there were seven shoes altogether—you ran behind some gravel, and I knocked your hat off—it was about half-past twelve o'clock, or twenty minutes to one—I saw you at Mr. Grey's shop a quarter of an hour before that—I do not know that I saw you do anything to the shutters; I saw you get in—there were some young lads stooped down at the door; you got over their backs

and got in—you had a very remarkable cap on—I did not notice which hand you had the candlestick in—you came out at the door, the same way that you went in.

Taylor. It was half-past twelve o'clock when I was in a public-house against the Common.

Witness. It was about half-past twelve when I saw him go into Mr. Grey's—I took him about a quarter of an hour afterwards.

Mr Clerk. Q. Did you ever lose sight of him when he came out of the house with the candlestick in his hand, till you caught him in Grosvenor park? A. The only time I lost him was, when he doubled down and got into an area with Finlay—when his cap came off and the two shoes fell, I took them up and pursued him again—I ran after him for a mile at least.

David Farmer. I am a plumber in Southampton-row. I was acting as a special constable on 13th March—I observed the mob coming up Southampton-street from the Rosemary Branch—they passed by Mr. Grey's shop, and nearly the whole of them turned up a street—they returned, and commenced attacking the place—I went up with other constables, and attempted to get to the door-way—the door had been broken in, so as to give them access to the shop—they were passing in and out at the time I got up—Brown and Duffy were two that I saw in the act of passing in and out through the broken door—I noticed Duffy first, and then Brown—I and Mr. Fleming, another special constable, attempted to go into the house—I was knocked down by the mob—I noticed one of the persons who struck me was Archer—he was in the mob, about three yards from the door—just before I was knocked down he made a blow at me—I was struck by several—he was the only person I could recognise—I noticed Lowers and Walker—they were close by me when I was struck, about three yards from the door—they had sticks in their hands, and were pressing towards the door—after I got up, I got into the shop, and soon after the mob dispersed—some constables were then coming up—when I came out, I saw Brown in custody of the officer Buchanan—I said, "There is one of the men that I saw going into Mr. Gray's shop"—Brown said, "You had better make a feast of me"—I did not notice any one else striking me but Archer—another witness speaks to Lowers striking me, but I did not observe that myself—he was behind me.

Brown. Q. Did you see me come down with the mob? A. I saw you passing in and out—I saw Duffy coming out.

Duffy. Q. What time was this? A. I cannot speak to ten minutes—it was between twelve and one, about the half-hour.

Duffy. I am taken for another man; you stated it was twenty minutes to one, and you saw me the ringleader; you are being paid for perjury. *Witness.* No, certainly not—I am quite confident you are the man I saw coming out, or I should not have sworn to you.

Lowers. On the last examination, when he swore I struck him with the stick, he said, on my cross-examining him, that it was not me. *Witness.* I do not say you struck me—I could pick you out of fifty persons of the same size.

John Parsons. I am a plumber at Camberwell. Between twelve and one o'clock on 13th March I was in Abbot-street, which runs into Southampton-street—I saw the mob there—I can identify Brown and Duffy as being there—I saw them come back to Mr. Grey's shop at ten minutes or a quarter to one o'clock—I saw Brown and Duffy close to Mr. Grey's door—I was on the opposite side of the way they were taking an active part, but I did not see them go into the shop—the door had not then been broken open—I had them in sight eight or ten minutes—the mob was at work at Mr. Grey's shop from the time I saw them at the house till they dispersed, about ten minutes—when they began to disperse I ran after Brown for three or four hundred yards—I took this gown-piece from him—he had it in his breast, under his coat—he said he picked it up—some other persons came up, and said, "You had better let him go;" but I kept him about two minutes, till Buchanan came up and took him.

Cross-examined. Q. Did you see the commencement of the breaking of the fan-light? A. No—I saw them in Abbot-street, about a quarter before one—from the time they returned till they dispersed might be twenty-five minutes.

Brown. Q. Did you see me at the shop? A. I saw you at the door—I lost sight of you for a few minutes—I then saw you making your way off, and I followed you—you had a *south-wester* or a coal heaver's hat on—I am sure you are the man—(*Brown here put hat on*)—that is the hat.

Duffy. Q. What time did you see me at the shop? A. About ten minutes to one—I swear to you—you wore a red handkerchief, or comforter—I know you by your face—I could swear to you amongst a hundred—you had on a brown cap, rather darker than your coat—I think you had the same coat on that you have now—I am not being paid for this—I am losing 7s. a day by being here—I am not taking you for Charles Lee, a gipsy—I do not know such a man.

Mr Grey *re-examined*. This gown-piece is mine.

Joseph Bacon. I am potman to Mr. stead, of Coleman-street, Camberwell On Monday morning, 13th March, I saw the mob in Southampton-street, about a quarter-past twelve o'clock—I observed Webster and Horssey, but could not swear to any others at that time—I had known them about nine years—they had been at the same school with me—the mob went up Abbot-street, and came back into Southampton-street in about twenty-five minutes—I was opposite the shop, under Mr. Child's', the butcher's verandah—I saw Wester and Horssey go into Mr. Grey's shop—they had then caps on; and old coats—they came out again with hats on, and over-coats buttoned over—I was going about delivering my beer—I saw Burden by the Bricklayers' Arms, about seven doors from Mr. Grey's—he was with the mob, going in the same direction—I did not see him do anything—there were three lamps smashed at the Bricklayer's Arms—Burden was with the others, but walking by himself—the others were all in different parts of the street, running in all directions—I saw Webster and Horssey again from five to ten minutes, after the mob had left Mr. Grey's—I asked them what they had got—they said, "Nothing at all"—presently I saw Webster give Horssey a small paper parcel, about the size of the palm of his hand—they went up Park-street, and I saw no more of them—Burden was dressed in a long blue coat and cap—I only saw him a moment, but I knew him before, and took notice of him—I am certain he is the person.

Cross-examined. Q. What time did you see Webster going up Abbot-street? A. About a quarter-past twelve—the last time I saw him was as near one o'clock as possible—he then had a coat and hat on; when I saw him first I cannot swear to the coat he had on—he had a cap on then—I was first applied to be a witness on the Wednesday following—I gave information to Mr. Quinnear on the Tuesday night, about half-past seven—I saw policemen before, but did not say anything to them—my master's house is a very short distance from Mr. Grey's—I told Traffray, on Tuesday morning, that I had seen it, and on Tuesday night Mr. Quinnear came down to me—I did not tell any policeman on Monday—I thought it was not worth while—I saw Webster and Horssey again in Park-place station—the policeman took me—he told me had taken Horssey—I went to identify him—I did not know I should see Webster before I went to the station—a policeman there said, "Are these the men?"—I said, "Yes," and they walked behind the bar—I was told on the Thursday to go Lambeth station, and there I saw Burden amongst other prisoners—they pointed him out, and I said, "That is the man"—I have not said that I had great doubts whether Webster was the person—I have not said so about Burden—I have witnesses to prove that I never said so—I brought witnesses here, because I was told that I had said, I was not certain Burden was the man—I said, "It is no such thing"—he did not say to me, "Be positive about it"—nor did I to him—Quinnear did not say so—Burden was there, like the rest—my beer did not get upset—there was a little spilled—they did not drink it—I was not taken—I had done nothing—I had a view of Webster for a minute or two—there were a great many people, and great confusion.

Horssey. He stated that he was serving a woman with a pint of ale, and there were 300 persons round him, and then he stated he was in the shop serving it. *Witness.* No; she called me for a pint of ale; I took it into the shop, and then came out—I was running with the mob, after I left my beer in Coleman-street—I am no relation of Quinnear's.

Mr Clerk. Q. Was Haydon with you when you were near the crowd? A. No; he did not join me at all—I saw Traffray on Tuesday morning about eight o'clock—I did not name to him the three persons I could identify, only Webster and Horssey—I never mentioned Burden—I have known Burden about six years—I am certain that Webster, Horssey, and Burden are three of the persons who were there.

Shambrook Burrell. I am a carpenter, at Peckham. I was in Southampton-street when the mob was attacking Mr. Grey's house—Mayney was there, near the Southampton Arms, coming towards Mr. Grey's with the mob—he had a hammer in his hand—I saw him in the act of hammering the shutters—that was at the time they were into—I saw the shutters of the door knocked down, and saw Mayney go in—others went in at the same time—I saw Mayney come out—I followed him, and lost sight of him against the Bricklayers' Arms—I made inquiries, and found him in a public-house, in East-lane, Walworth—I pointed him out to Smith, the officer—I knew him before.

Mayney. Q. You say you saw me in a public-house? A. Yes—I saw you hammering the shutters—the door was broken in—there were perhaps fifteen or twenty persons hammering the shutters—there were perhaps 200 or 300 people about the place.

Mayney. I have understood he has been paid by the police as a spy. *Witness.* I do not know any of the police—I know Smith the policeman, since he took you—I did not know him before—I know you by working with me fifteen months ago—I did not say, when you dropped a brick off the scaffold, that I would do something for you—I was with you, drinking in the beer-shop, five minutes—it was about twenty minutes to one o'clock when I saw you breaking the place.

William Smith (*policeman, P 302.*) I went with Mr. Burrell, and apprehended Mayney, at a beer-shop—I told him the charge—he said he knew nothing of it.

Ann Brown. I live at Camberwell. I was in Southampton-street on Monday, 13th March—I saw the mob come to Mr. Grey's—I saw George Payne attack the door with a railing, and he cried, "Hurrah for Liberty!"—when he cried that, the rest of the mob came up—I struggled out of the crowd—they began to break the door with hammers, and large rails, and other things—when the door had been broken in, I did not see any persons going into the shop, but I saw them coming out—I saw Snead come out—he was getting over the pieces of the door that were left at the bottom part, and holding by the blind that was hanging by the side of the door—while the persons were going in and coming out, I saw watches thrown into the street over the heads of the people, as if they were thrown amongst the mob—there was no one else I could identify besides Payne and Snead—Snead had a small paper parcel in his hand, I cannot say what it contained—I should not have noticed him, but he was so much higher than the others.

Payne. Q. What times was it you saw me attack the shutters? A. I cannot tell—I was not at the first examination—I did not know you were there till I went on the Tuesday—I am quite sure you are the person—I never said you were the person because you had shoes on—I could not tell what shoes or boots you had.

William Summerton. I am a labourer, and live at Camberwell. On 13th March I saw the mob come round Mr. Grey's shop—I saw Bailey there—he struck the shutters with a short-handled hammer—that was before the door was opened—after the mob had dispersed, I saw him come out of Park-street with the hammer in his hand, and he said to two young men, "If you had been as much use as this hammer, you would have done some good"—I am certain he is the person who said that.

Bailey. Q. Was the door broken in when you saw me? A. No; it was about five minutes to one o'clock when I saw you talking to the two young men—I was not told to come at the second examination—I did not say I knew you by your clothes—I swore to your face.

Henry Houlton (*policeman*, P 104.) I took Snead into custody at his lodging in Kentish-town—I told him what I took him for—he said he was not there, he did not go further than Kennington-common.

Thomas Allison. I live in Southampton-street. I was acting as a special constable—I saw the mob come to Mr. Grey's house—I saw Duffy and Lowers taking an active part—I saw both of them go into the shop and both come out—I saw a silver toast-rack thrown out of the shop into the street—Lowers picked it up, Duffy came out, and he and Lowers went towards the Bricklayers Arms—I followed them—when I first saw them, it was just before they got to Mr. Grey's door—Duffy had an iron bar in his hand—I was about six or eight yards from Mr. Grey's when I saw Duffy go into Mr. Grey's—when he came out, his jacket stuck out as if he had got something under it, and his pockets seemed full—his jacket did not present the same appearance at first—he had a red comforter, or handkerchief, and a cap on.

Duffy. Q. What time did you see me? A. About half-past twelve o'clock—I had seen you about the street before, begging—I never saw you thieving—there was another man of colour there, but I could not swear to him—it was about ten minutes past twelve when I saw you coming down Southampton-street—you were in the mob—I was close by the shop—it was about half an hour from the time the mob got to the shop till they dispersed—I did not see you use the iron bar for the purpose of breaking open the door—you were a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes in the shop—I walked round the mob—it was no use for one person to try to take you—I saw one or two go in and get knocked about.

Duffy. It was Charles Lee, the gipsy, that he meant—there is a policeman that knows the man, and can give me a character—they swear to me because I am a coloured man. *Witness*. I swear Duffy is the man—we went after the mob, but he got ahead of us—did not detain him in the house because I could not get near the door.

Lowers Q. What time was it you saw me first? A. About half-past twelve o'clock—you were about 100 yards from the shop, coming towards it—you was one of the first of the mob—I saw you get into Mr. Grey's house over the doorway, the same as the others—I do not know how many persons were between me and you—I can swear to you, because I pointed you out—I was facing the door-way when you came out—I did not observe anything in your hand—When you picked up the toast-rack I was gone over to the butcher's, about twenty yards off—you ran in amongst the mob—there were several others near you—I did not take notice of your dress at all—I swear to you by your face. Mr Clerk. Q. How far was he from you when he picked up the rack? A. Five or six yards.

John Avery (*policeman*, L155.) I was at the police-court, on the examination, on Tuesday, 14th March. I saw Lowers there, standing in the public waiting-room—Mr. Allison pointed him out to me as a person he had seen, and I took him—Lowers said he was quite mistaken in him; he was not at Mr. Grey's shop the day before—he had this stick.

William Ovenden. I am a tobacconist, out of business, and live in Albany-road, Camberwell. I was in Southampton-street at the time the mob was attacking Mr. Grey's, about ten minutes to one o'clock—I can recognise Walker and Howlett as being there—I saw them about six yards from Mr. Grey's door—I did not see them do anything—I saw Howlett with something in his hand—that was after the persons had got into the shop, when they were about leaving the premises—what Howlett had appeared to me like half-a-dozen tea spoons—he had the handles in his hand—I saw the witness Farmer among the mob, and saw some of the policemen strike him; but I could not swear to them—I mentioned two or three, but on the second examination I could not pick them out; they had changed their neckcloths—I can now recollect that Lowers struck Farmer; but he had a red handkerchief that day.

Lowers. Q. What did I strike Farmer with? A. A stick, similar to what boys strike hoops with—you were about half-way between Mr. Grey's and the Bricklayers' Arms—there were three or four persons near Mr. Farmer, who are not here—on the first day I sware

to one prisoner, who had received a cut in his eye; but since then he has recovered—I could not swear to him now—I could swear to you; I knew you well; I said so the first day—the person who was cut in the eye was in the crowd—I should think there were not above nine persons round when you struck Mr. Farmer—the other persons were gone—the mob left before one—I saw you with a stick—you struck him—I can swear to you by your countenance—you ran away when you struck Mr. Farmer—to the best of my knowledge you ran over the bridge—I do not know where Mr. Farmer went.

Henry Haydon. I am servant to Mr. Harding a butcher, in Southampton-street, four doors from Mr. Grey's. I saw the mob at Mr. Grey's and Burden among them—he was right opposite my master's—s young *chap* came out of Mr. Grey's and Burden and another went after him—Burden took a paper parcel, about as large as the palm of my hand, out of the hand of the man who came out of Mr. Grey's, and put it into his pocket—he went away, and I saw no more of him.

Cross-examined. Q. Have you said you had any doubt whether it was Burden? A. No; I said it was Burden—I am sure it was him—I have not talked this over with Bacon—I have not heard him say he was fold that I said I was not sure it was Burden—if he has said that he and I were talking about it, it is not true—I have had no conversation with him about it—I can see Mr. Grey's shop when I stand at our door—it is on the same side of the way—I gave information in the middle of the day, on Tuesday—I saw Burden on the Thursday evening afterwards, at the station—they told me they had taken him—I was taken there, and said that was him—I had seen him with brooms and brushes before I saw him with the mob—I cannot say when, but in Southampton-street—I had seen him three times—I see a great many persons with brooms—I cannot recollect them all, but I saw him picking up stones for a wager four or five years ago—I saw him for about five minutes, before he took the parcel, on 13th March—he was about four yards from me when he took it—there were a great many persons, but not above one person passing between me and him—when I first saw him he was in the middle of a mob of about five hundred persons—he was doing nothing—he had a hat and a blue coat on.

Mr Clerk, Q. How long had you known Burden before that day? A. I had only seen him three times before—I had not heard his name—I knew him by sight—I gave information to Mr. Grey on Tuesday, and described the person—I saw him for about seven minutes altogether on the Monday.

Charles Fleming. I am a plumber and glazier. I was near Mr. Grey's shop on 13th March—I saw the prisoner Brown attack the shop—he began to batter the shutters—I ran over to the private door—I thought they would let me in, to help protect them—I saw Brown taken—I believe he had something in his hand when he was hammering; I cannot say what—I saw Taylor on the left-hand side of Mr. Grey's—he handed some spoons to a second person, whom I took by the collar; but a number of them came round me, and I was obliged to release him—the mob struck me with sticks, knocked my hat off in the road, and struck me with stones, and other things—I am sure Taylor was the person; I was standing exactly opposite.

Taylor. Q. What time was this? A. About twenty minutes to one o'clock—I cannot say to five minutes—it was about half-past twelve when I left my own home—it was near the doorway that you gave the spoons.

Brown. Q. You saw me? A. Yes; I kept you gave in sight when you went off, and followed you to the Triangle—I cannot tell the time exactly—there were more than you about the shop—I saw you attack the shop—I could not keep my eye on you, and pick my hat up at the same time; but I got sight of you again—I saw you come to the door—I could not see you when I went to Mr. Grey's private door, but I recognised you after I returned—I am sure you are the person who came to the shop-door—your cap was so conspicuous that I saw you again when I came from the private-door—I kept my eye on you from the time you left the shop till you was taken—you had a jacket on.

Brown to John Parsons. Q. What had I on? A. I cannot say, but you shad a south-wester—I am sure you are the man.

William James Buchanan. I was acting as a constable on 13th March. I received Brown into custody from Mr. Parsons.

Brown. Q. What clothes had I on? *A.* I did not take notice whether it was a jacket or a coat—you had a peculiar hat on.

Charles Fleming *re-examined.* I observed the cap Brown had on—it was similar to what coalheavers wear—it was this cap—(*looking at it*)—I have no doubt.

Thomas Pritchard (*police-sergeant, P 22.*) I produce the door from Mr. Grey's, and this bar—I received them at the police-court.

Ambrose Mugford (*policeman, M 163.*) I took Duffy in a street in the Mint—I told him it was for being concerned in a robbery in Southampton-street—he was innocent, he was not the man; that he knew who it was, and if he were taken he would *split*—he said it was *Black Ben*.

George Collins. I am a hatter, in Lock's-fields. I was a special constable—I was present when Duffy was taken—as we were taking him to the station, he said it was impossible for him to have been on Kennington common or Southampton-street, for he only left his home in Kent-street to go two doors off to get some tobacco and bread; and after getting them he went home, and did not go out again during the day.

George Quinnear (*policeman, P 201.*) I took Webster at 17, Pitt-street, Old Kent-road—I told him why—he said, "I was not near the place; I was on Kennington-common the whole day"—I took him to the station, and brought the witnesses to identify him—Bacon said, "That is the man"—Webster said, "Did you see ne there?"—Bacon said, "Yes, I spoke to you"—Webster said, "I should like to know what business you had to put that question to me"—I took Burden in Walworth—he said, "I was not there; I went out with my brooms in the morning; I went to Kennington-cross; I had a brush stolen; I saw the shops shut up; I returned home between twelve and one, and went and spent the evening at the Duchess of York."

Cross-examined. Q. Did you tell Bacon you had taken Webster? *A.* Yes.

Mr Bodkin. *Q.* What did you say to Bacon? *A.* I told him I had taken young Webster and he was at the station, and he was to go to the station to see if he recollected him.

Finlay's Defence. I was not there.

Howlett's Defence. I ran before the mob to tell the people to shut up their shops.

Taylor's Defence. I was not near the shop.

Brown's Defence. I stood opposite the shop; I saw my brother-in-law; I went to see if it was him, and picked up a bit of print; I thought I saw my brother running; I followed him, and Mr. Parson's came and took me; I was not near the shop, within three yards.

Duffy's Defence. There is a man who knows he saw me in South-street at half-past twelve; I am innocent of the charge.

Duffy called

George Corbett. I am a shoemaker, in Well's-place, South-street, Camberwell. I saw Duffy in South-street at half-past twelve, or a quarter before one o'clock—I did not notice the time positively—that is shout a quarter of a mile from Southampton-street.

Mr Bodkin. *Q.* What was he doing? *A.* He was apparently heading the mob—there were three shops broken into in South-street—Duffy and another dark man were heading the mob—Brown, Duffy, and a man named Prophett, were there.

Archer's Defence. I was not in Southampton-street; I was on the Common.

Horssey's Defence. I am innocent; I was two miles from the place.

Mr Charnock *called*

Ann Gisson. I am a laundress, at 10, Poplar-row, Pitt-street, Walworth—my husband is a sailor—I have known Burden for twenty years, down to the present time—he hears an honest character. On Monday, 13th March, I saw him in Poplar-row, from ten to five

minutes before twelve o'clock—I do not know how far that is from Southampton-street—I was in conversation with him about five minutes—I left him about twelve—I went to the Duchess of York, to get a pint of beer for my dinner, at half-past twelve—I saw him standing there then, and spoke to him—it is not more than 100 yards from where I live—I can go there in two minutes—I was not in the public-house five minutes—I called for the potter and went out—at a quarter after one Mrs. Coleman called me into the Duchess of York again, and Burden was there then—I have no doubt of seeing him—I have known him twenty years—I went to Newgate-street, returned at half-past four, and he was then in the net of leaving.

Cross-examined by Mr Bodkin. Q. where does he live? A. He did live at 8 or 9, Poplar-row—I live at No. 10—he now lives in North-street, which is a very little way from where I live—he is married, and has three children—I have been married forty years—my husband is now in England, and is working at a mill at Chelsea—he goes there from Lock's-fields ones a week—he is watchman there—I have some sons who are sailors—I have one at home twelve years old—the first time I saw Burden that day, he was not in any house—he was in the habit of carrying brooms and brushes about—I saw him from ten to fifteen minutes before twelve o'clock—I had not been two minutes from home—I was walking along with my grandchild—I do not think I was home—I was out of doors ten minutes—the reason I know it was that time was, I went to the baker's, to get some bread at ten minutes to twelve, and it might have taken me two minutes to return—when I came back I saw Burden talking to a neighbour—I did not busy anything at the baker's; I simply went to see what time it was—I think it was on Wednesday night, or Thursday, that I heard Burden was in custody—when I went to get my supper beer about half-past nine or ten—I was washing at home on Tuesday—I cannot say whether I was outside the door—I sometimes go out and sometimes not—I am confident I did not go out on Wednesday, till between nine and ten at night—I was washing all day on Tuesday, on Wednesday, and on Thursday—it is very seldom that I go out after Monday, to seek for linen—I went out with my grandchild on Monday—My daughter was cleaning up the place, and during that time I saw Burden—I did not take notice how many persons were in the public-house—there might be half a dozen or more—I dined that day about a quarter past twelve.

Mr Charnock. Q. Is there a clock in the baker's shop? A. Yes, and it is from that I speak—I met Burden two or three minutes afterwards—I am sure it was on the same Monday, for I was quite alarmed that day.

George Thompson. I am an engineer, in North-street, Walworth. On that Monday morning I was sworn in as a special constable—I went to the Duchess of York, that morning, at half-past eleven o'clock—I have known Burden very well for about two years, down to the present time—he has been a very hard-working and honest man—after I had been in the public-house, he came in from a quarter to half-past twelve, and was standing at the bar reading the paper—I did not speak to him, but the publican said to him, "Joe, you have done soon to-day"—the public-house is a mile and a half from Mr. Grey's—it would take a person a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes to go there—I left the public-house a little after four—I left Burden there—he was not out of my sight more than three or four minutes—I am positive it was on that day.

Mr Bodkin. Q. You are a special constable? A. Yes; I left word if I was wanted I should be at the public-house—I am no relation of Burden's—I think it was on the Thursday evening I heard he was taken—I should think the public-house is a mile and a half, if not further, from Mr. Grey's—I should be surprised to hear it is within a mile—I have been in the habit of walking the distance—I have a friend living near Mr. Grey's.

John Grout. I live at 13, Pitt-street, Kent-road. I was a porter in the goods department at the South-Eastern Railway for six months—I am now out of employ, because they have diminished their hands till their business gets brisk—I was sworn in as a special constable, with Mr. Thompson, on the Monday of the great Chartist meeting—I went with him to the Duchess of York, about eleven o'clock or a little after—I saw Burden come in about a quarter-past twelve—I remained there till about half-past four—Burden

was there all that time—he might have left for five minutes to go to the back place—I have known him nine years—he bore a very good character.

Mr Bodkin. Q. Where do you live? A. At 13, Pitt-street, about 100 yards from the Duchess of York. on the Thursday evening, when I went there, I heard that Burden was taken from his work.

Thomas Collins. I am a beer-shop keeper, at 13, Webber-street. On Monday, 13th March, I went to the Duchess of York, about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock—Burden was in the tap-room when I went in—I had never seen him before—I remained there till about twenty minutes past four—I did not miss him above two or three minutes during that time.

Charles Taylor. I live at 7, Poplar-row, Lock's-field. I have known Burden five or six years—I went to the Duchess of York, on the 13th March, about a quarter past twelve o'clock, to see Mr. Collins—I saw Burden there as soon as I went in—I remained there till nearly five in the evening—Burden did not leave for any time; he might have gone backwards—I was with him till half-past four, or thereabouts—he left before I did.

Mr Bodkin. Q. Did you go to the common? A. Not till the evening, when I went home, about six o'clock.

Edward Goldham. I keep the Duchess of York, at the corner of Pitt-street. I have known Burden two years—I never heard anything against his character—on Monday, 13th March, he was at my house—I did not see him come in, but I can swear to his being there at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, because some men came in and called for a pot of sixpenny ale, and they looked at the dial which was over my head—they went into the tap-room—I carried in the ale, and saw Burden there—I asked the special-constables to remain there, but it was more a joke than anything else—I said I could take care of my own property—I was taking my tea when Burden went out, he nodded to me—it was between four and five.

William Hineley (*policeman*, M 85.) I produce a certificate of the prisoner Brown's former conviction—(*read—Convicted Feb.*, 1846, *having been before convicted, and confined eighteen months*)—I was present at his trial—he is the person.

George Quinnear (*policeman*, P 201.) I produce a certificate of Walker's former conviction—(*read—Convicted Nov.*, 1847, *and confined three months*)—I was at his trial—he is the person.

Jeremiah Cronin (*policeman*, S 318.) I produce the certificate of Snead's former conviction—(*read—Convicted Dec.*, 1846, *having been before convicted, and confined six months*)—I was at his trial—he is the person.

Payne's Defence. I was living at a beer-shop about two months; I went out that Monday morning, and a gentleman asked me if I would earn 1s. 6d. or 2s.; I said, "Yes;" I went there, and saw a great many people; I was taken, and they said, "That is one of them."

Bailey's Defence. There is only one witness speaks to me; he said, in his deposition, he thought it was me; I have a good character.

(Joseph Dunkley, a grocer, deposed to Archer's good character; Lydin go to bed, to that of Horssey; and Mr. Simons and Charlotte Andrews, to that of Bailey.)

Archer, Horssey, Webster and Burden— Not Guilty.

Finlay— Guilty . Aged 17; Howlett— Guilty . Aged 13; Taylor— Guilty . Aged 25; Duffy— Guilty. Aged 21; Lowers— Guilty. Aged 18; Walker— Guilty. Aged 13; Maynby— Guilty. Aged 22; Payne— Guilty. Aged 17; Bailey— Guilty. Aged 18; *Transported For Seven Years.*

Brown— Guilty. Aged 26; Snead— Guilty . Aged 25; *Transported For Fourteen Years .*

2nd charge against **George Lowers**

Thomas Howlett, Robert Archer, William Barrett, Benjamin Prophett, Henry Davis, George Lowers, And William Brigden, breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Alfred Thomas, at Camberwell, and stealing 1lb. weight of cigars, 1lb. weight of tobacco, 32 glass jars, 48lbs. weight of sweetmeats, 240 toys, and other articles, value £5; his goods.

Messrs. Bodkin and *conducted the Prosecution.*

Sarah Thomas. I am the wife of Alfred Thomas, a tailor—we keep a confectioner's shop in Southampton-place, Southampton-street, Camberwell—it is our dwelling-house. About half-past twelve o'clock, on 13th March, I heard a noise in the street, went to the door, saw a crowd, and began to put up the shutters—I got them all up, and the bar—I had not sufficiently screwed the bolt before Howlett came up and began to take them down—others came up, and took all the shutters down, and broke the windows, and some of the frames—they took my property from the window—I noticed all the prisoners there—Prophett took a bottle of almonds out of the window—there were cigars, and other things of the same sort, about £10-worth—some trifling things have been shown me since—all the prisoners had sticks and palings in their hands—there were a great many people about.

Howlett. I came up, and asked if I should help you put the shutters up: *Witness.* No; you took them down, and threw them into the road—I knew you before—I had seen Brigden before

John Avery (*policeman, L 155.*) I was at the Police-court at Lambeth—Mrs. Thomas told me Lowers was one of the persons—he said she was quite mistaken, he was not here—I found this stick concealed under his coat—he was taken in the Court—he was not brought there in custody.

Alexander Marno (*policeman, T 54.*) I took Barrett by the side of the Surrey Canal—I found on him some articles which apply to this case.

William Summerton. I live in Camberwell. I saw Barrett and Prophett near Mrs. Thomas—I saw Barrett take something out of the window—I gave him into custody—Prophett took something out.

Prophett. Q. The first time I was examined, what did you say I had on? *A.* I said I could not swear to anything—I thought you had a light coat on—I was about twenty-five yards from you when at the window—I did not see you break the window—I swore to you the first time I saw you—I am not paid to come up—I was not in the mob—I followed Barrett, and gave him into custody—I lost sight of you—there were 400 or 500 persons round the shop.

Charles Jecks (*police-sergeant, T 20.*) I took Barrett—I found in his pocket these two spoons.

Mrs Thomas *re-examined.* This bottle of carraways was taken from my window—these are my spoons.

Barnabas Charles Blessed. I am a shoemaker, and live three doors from Mrs. Thomas's. I was attending to my own house—I did not see the prisoners till they came to my window—I saw Archer, Lowers, and Barrett—after the mob was partly passed, Prophett ran by—he struck at my window.

Archer. I was not there; I was shutting up a shop in the Walworth-road at the time.

Lowers. Q. How was I dressed? *A.* I cannot tell—you had a bit of paling in your hand.

Edwin Sidney Brennan. I am a baker, near Mr. Gilford's and Mr. Thomas's shop—it would take ten minutes or a quarter of an hour to walk from one to the other. I saw Prophett at Mr. Gilford's about half-past twelve o'clock.

Prophett. Q. I was not near the place; how were you looking? A. Out of my window, which was down—I can swear to your features—I looked at you for two or three minutes—I recognise you by your face—I came up to the Police-court on the first remand day—you were ranged out, and I recognised you then.

William James Buchanan. I am a surveyor of highways, and a constable of Camberwell. On 13th March I took Davis into custody—I found on him these sweetmeats, boot, cap, and plums—as I was taking him to the vestry-hall this bodkin-case and thimble fell from him—he had this stick on him.

Mrs. Thomas *re-examined*. This needle-case and thimble are mine.

George Corbett. I am a shoemaker, in South-street. I gave Davis into Buchanan's custody, twenty or thirty yards from Mr. Grey's, near one o'clock—he was in the part of the mob that was dispersing from Mr. Grey's—I saw Prophett in the mob, and saw Archer breaking windows in South-street, at the same time.

Archer. I was not there at all; it is the first time he has ever stated that, *Witness*. I stated the same thing at Kennington-lane.

Prophett. Q. Did you recognise me at the station? A. Yes; the sergeant did not ask me if I knew you—I did not say I thought I knew you, nor that I did not—the clerk did not put words in my mouth—I swear I saw you in the mob.

Prophett's Defence. If they saw me they must know my old coat, which I have here; if a person could tell my face they could swear to a coat like this.

Archer's Defence. My master was here on Saturday to give me a character; I was not there; I was shutting up his shop all this time.

(Charles Markland, Stephen Augustus Day, and Martha Webster, gave Davis a good character.)

Howlett And Brigden— Not Guilty.

Archer—Guilty. Aged 15; And Davis— Guilty. Aged 16.— *Confined One Year*.

Barrett— Guilty. Aged 16.— *Transported For Ten Years*.

Prophett— Guilty.

Lowers— Guilty. Aged 18.— *Transported For Seven Years More*. (Trial 03.04.1848)

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Henry Albert (166) and William Burt (167)

Henry Albert and Henry Howard , stealing 185 yards of carpet, value £20; the goods of Henry Wood and another, the masters of Albert.

Mr. Ballantine *conducted the Prosecution.*

Francis Shaw . I am a carpet-dealer, and live in Bishopsgate-street-without. In Feb. last I bought 166 yards and three-quarters of Kidderminster carpet, I believe that was the length, of Mr. Isaacs—this is the invoice of it—I gave 1s. 6d a yard for it—in my estimation it was worth about 1s. 10d.—if I had been purchasing it in a regular way I should not have given that—in one way I paid cash, in the other I should have had credit—I paid £12 10s 1½d. for it.

Cross-examined by Mr Parry. Q. You are a customer of Messrs. Wood's? A. Yes; I was in their warehouse about a month after I purchased this, and mentioned it to them, on account of seeing the patterns there.

Isaac Isaacs . I live in Houndsditch, and am salesman to Judah Jacobs. I sold the carpet on account of my master.

Mr Shaw. These are the patterns from which I purchased the carpet.

Cross-examined. Q. Are these the patterns of the carpets you bought and paid for? A. I have not the least doubt of it—a warehouseman of Messrs. Wood's came to my house about a month ago to know if I had the patterns, and I gave him these—I had them in my possession till that time—they were laid aside, not being required any more—they are very unusual pattern—I have no doubt of them.

Isaac Isaacs *re-examined.* This is the pattern I sold to Mr. Shaw—it was cut off the piece of carpet that we bought.

Judah Jacobs . I live in Houndsditch, and am a slop-seller and ware-houseman. I do not recollect delivering the carpet to Isaacs to go to Mr. Shaw—there was some carpet bought of Mr. Hines—I have no recollection whether I bought it or not—a sum of money was paid at our house, I did not pay it—I do not buy things unseen—I do not think I saw the carpet that was bought and paid for by our house, of Mr. Hinde's—there was one bought and sold—I did not see it before it was sold—any of my men in my establishment conduct the business in my absence—a memorandum was made at the time, of course—these carpets must have passed through the house—I got £12 10s for them, and £9 8s 6d was paid for them.

Cross-examined. Q. Of your own knowledge you do not know anything about this carpet? A. No—I cannot state positively that this is the carpet—I cannot remember whether I bought it, or one of my men—I have Isaacs and two other men—they are all allowed to buy and to sell.

Edward Hines . I am a general dealer, and live at 58, Mansell-street. I sold two pieces of carpet to Mr. Jacobs, personally, on 14th of last Feb., for £9. 8s. 6d.—I gave this receipt (*looking at it*) to the person who paid me, but Mr. Jacobs bought it—I had some talking with him, and arranged about the price—he considered the pattern very unsaleable—I had bought them from the prisoner Howard the day before, for £9.—Howard was brought to me by my brother, who said he had known him two or three years—I had not known him before—Howard brought me two patterns of carpet, and said he had them to sell for a party who wished to raise money, and asked me to buy them—I agreed to buy them for £9 10s.—the measurement was represented to be from ninety to ninety-two yards each piece—he brought them about twelve o'clock the same day—no one was with him—I paid him £6 and he was to call for the balance next day—when he called I had sold the carpets to Mr. Jacobs, and I found there were twelve or fourteen yards less than he had represented to me—I said I had sold them for so much less, and I must stop 10s. for the short measure; he agreed to that; and I paid him £3, which was 10s. short—he called again the same day, between twelve and one, with Albert, who was dressed like a porter, with an apron or piece of canvas round him—Howard said to me, "Mr. Hines, will you tell

this party how much short you paid me of the £9 10s."—I said, "10s.?"—Albert said, "Mr Hines I want to speak to you, will you come and have something to drink, with me?"—I said, "No, thank you, I never drink with any one"—he then said, "Will you take any more?"—I said, "No, decidedly not, I am very sorry that I bought that"—they then went away together—I have had no communication with either of them since.

Cross-examined. Q. How long have you been a general dealer? A. Six or eight months—I have not continued so to this time—I have been ill for the last six months, and have done nothing—I had never seen Albert before—Howard was an acquaintance of my brother, who is a general dealer—he buys at sales—it was on his recommendation that I dealt with Howard, having taken his name and address—I was satisfied with a very small profit on this carpet—I lived four years as valet to the Baron de Goldsmidt, from whom I have the highest testimonials—I was in his service two years and a half—before that I was a pawnbroker for about five years with my uncle at Exeter—I have not followed any other calling—I never bought any carpet before or since—I have seen Howard repeatedly since in the street—I saw him three or four times on this bargain—he represented that he was employed to sell them for a party who had a bill to make up, and wished to raise money, which is often done in the trade—the address Howard gave me was in Plummer's Mews—he lived in a room up-stairs—I do not know whether there was a stable under it or not—it was not a carpet-warehouse—I saw him there, and his wife—I cannot say whether he was ostler or not—when I found he lived there, I bought the carpet of him, on the faith of my brother's recommendation.

Samuel Thackrah . I am warehouseman to Messrs. Henry and John Wood, carpet dealers. Albert was a porter in their employ—it was his duty to do anything on the carpet side—we had carpets of these patterns on our premises in Feb., 1848—Albert would have access to them—Howard's face is familiar to me: I never saw him on the premises—two pieces of carpet which these are patterns of are gone—one was found at Mr. Shaw's, the other at Venables', in Whitechapel—one piece of this other pattern is missing.

Cross-examined. Q. Did you get these from Mr. Shaw? A. Yes—he purchased these two patterns—the manufacturing price of this is 2s. 2½d. a yard—the real value of the carpet was about £22—we sell it at 2s. 4½d. wholesale—Mr. Shaw called my attention to these patterns about March or April, 1848—we made it known to the manufacturers, to inquire whether any truss had been lost on the railway, and searched our stock about a month ago—this pattern in this colour was not made for any other person—we had four pieces of this pattern; one was sold, one is in stock, and two are missing—I am warehouseman in the carpet-department—no one has the management of that department; Mr. Wood has the management of the whole—there are three warehousemen in that department, they sell as well as I do—Albert and two others were dismissed from our employ—Albert's wife keeps a coffee-shop, and he lives with her—his premises were searched, and we saw some cotton sheets that we believed were ours—we have not taken them away; they are such as we use round our blankets—a man named Young was our carman—he has been transported—I do not know that he was acquainted with Howard; I have heard it—there was a former conviction against him—his premises were searched—what was found there we did not express a doubt about—it was taken away.

Thomas Bradley (*City-policeman*, 269). I took Howard on 4th Jan., in Plummer's-mews—I told him I came to him respecting some carpets that he sold to a person named Hines—he said he knew nothing about Mr. Hines, or about any carpet—I told him it was Mr. Hines, living at 58, Mansell-street—lie said he did not know where Mansell-street was—I then asked him to go along with me to Mr. Hines's—he said he could not, he had a gentleman to meet—I obliged him to go with me—Mr. Hines knew him, and said, "That is the man I bought the carpet of"—Hines gave me every facility—I took Howard to the station—he said if Mr. Wood would be lenient towards him lie would tell him all about it.

Cross-examined. Q. What was this place in Plummer's-mews? A. One room up one pair of stairs—there was a wife and three children—I rather think it was in a stable-yard.

Albert— GUILTY. Aged 30.—GUILTY of *stealing*
 Howard. Aged 30.— GUILTY of *receiving*.
Judgment Respited.

2nd charge against **Henry Albert**

Henry Albert , stealing 40 yards of carpet, value £10; the goods of Henry Wood and another: and William Burt and Elizabeth Burt , feloniously receiving the same, knowing, &c.

Messrs Ballantine *and* Parnell *conducted the Prosecution.*

James Beagle I am a furniture-dealer, and live in Westminster-bridge-road. In March last year I was a customer of Messrs. Woods', of Watling. street—I produce an invoice of four square carpets, which were brought to my house from them on 30th March—they did not suit me; they were the wrong colours—I produce a delivery-order which I got when I delivered them up the next day, I think to Albert, it was to Messrs. Woods' man, who came for them—they were four square carpets in separate pieces—after that I saw no more of them.

Albert. Q. How do you know you gave them to me? *A.* I said I thought I gave them to you—I did not say I was positive—you and Young always came together—to the best of my belief it was you.

Frederick Young I come now out of Newgate—I was formerly carman to Messrs. Woods', of Watling-street—I was convicted in Oct. last for robbing them, and sentenced to be transported—Albert was a porter in their employ-. I know William Burt, he kept a shop in Elm-street—I do not know that he had any other place—he sold carpet-cuttings, and bags and cushions—he worked for Messrs. Caldecott, in Great Russell-street—I have seen him at Messrs. Woods, once or twice—he knew Albert—I do not know whether he had seen him at Messrs. Woods' warehouse. On 30th March, 1848, I took some carpets to Mr. Beagle's, this is the entry of them in this book—it was made by a lad who made the invoice—on the following day, the 31st, I brought away from Mr. Beagle's, four square carpets—Albert was present, he was in the cart at the time they were received in the cart—we drove to Elm-street, where I gave the carpets out to Albert—I then drove to the bottom of Mount Pleasant, and stopped at a public-house—I do not know whether the measure of the carpets had been taken before they were given to Albert—I waited at the public-house a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes—Albert and William Burt then came—we had some conversation, and had something to drink, and William Burt told us to call up on Sunday morning—Albert and I called on the Sunday morning—we saw Mrs. Burt, and received from her £2 8s.—that was all we were to get for the carpets—I do not recollect whether her husband was present at the time—I am not certain whether Mrs. Burt paid the money to Albert or to me—I had 24s., and Albert the other 24s.—I had some conversation with Albert about how he should manage the carpets at the warehouse—he said he should take a sheet down into the cellar, and put four carpets of the same size in it.

Albert. If I had been with him, my signature would have been in the daybook; he carman is only responsible for the driving of the horse; the other man that goes is responsible for the goods.

George Howard (*City police-inspector*). I went to take William at Messrs. Caldecott's, upholsterers, in Great Russell-street—I asked him if he knew anything about four square carpets, he said no, he did not—I asked him more than once—I told him they were Mr. Wood's—he denied it—I said I had information that he had bought them, he said, he did not; probably his wife might have bought them—I then asked if she had bought them, whether he would ever have seen them, he said, No" he never saw them—I then asked him if he knew a person of the name of Lee, he said, "No, I do not"—I said, Do you know Whitcher?"—he said, "No, I do not"—I said, Do you know Albert?"—he said, No, I do not"—I asked him if he knew Mr. Wood's carpet-warehouse,

in Watling-street—he said, he did not—I said, You must know it, for you signed your name"—" Oh yes, he said "I have; I do know them"—I asked him if he did not live in Elm-street, he said, "No, I do not"—I put the question to him about four times—he said he lived at 11, Gough-street—we got into a *cab* with him, and the *cab* went down Elm-street—Mr. Fry, who was in the *cab* with us, said to him, " That is your house, "pointing to 10, Elm-street, Burt said, "Yes, it is"—I went to the house in Gough-street, and then to Elm-street—I searched them both, but did not find the carpets—afterwards, when Elizabeth Burt was present, I made some more inquiries about the carpets—I think I put the question myself to William Burt—I said, "Do you know anything I about the four square carpets?"—he denied knowing anything about them—Elisabeth Burt made answer and said, "It is no use your denying it, you see Albert has told all; you know you were at home that evening"—his answer was, " I believe I was."

Henry Wood I am in partnership with my brother—we live in Red Lion-court, Watling-street—we keep a carpet-warehouse—Young was a carter in our employ, and Albert was a porter—these carpets were kept in the cellar; Albert would have access to them—if any carpets were removed from that cellar, Albert would know it—if he brought any carpets to Mr. Thackrah he would take Albert's representation about them—it was Albert's duty to be at the warehouse half an hour before other persons; he came at eight o'clock in the morning, and the warehousemen at half-past eight—our stock is very large—we have taken stock lately—our loss is more than 1,000/.—we dismissed Albert on the 4th Nov., but having no case, he was not taken into custody till we got a further statement.

Albert. Q. Had not a man the charge of the door? *A.* Yes—it was possible for you to take things in and out—a man named Wray was on the premises, who for fifteen or sixteen months embezzled to a large amount, and it was compromised; but these carpets were not connected with him. *Albert.* Wray had the charge of the carpet-warehouse, and I also; it was my place every day to go to dinner at twelve o'clock; Wray had the opportunity of taking anything as well as me; Mr. Wood declared he did not care what expense he went to, or what he did, so long as he could get hold of us. *Witness.* I said I did not care what expense I went to, to get the parties taken who bad robbed me. *Mr Ballantine Q.* Albert was tried last Session? *A.* Yes—Young was not a witness against him—none of those witnesses are here.

Albert's Defence. Mr. Wood held out hopes to Howard what he would do for him, and he said he did not care what he did, so long as he could lay hold of all of us; I am perfectly innocent of it; Mr. Wood states that he has lost property, but we had left three months before he missed it; he has had a carman since, who has had two months' imprisonment; I took none, not even what I was tried for last Session.

Albert— GUILTY of *stealing*. — *Transported for Seven Years. He was also sentenced to be Transported for Seven Years more, upon the indictment on which he was convicted last Session.*

William Burt— GUILTY of *receiving*. — *Transported for Fourteen Years.*

Elizabeth Burt— NOT GUILTY (Trial 26.2.1849)

2nd and 3rd charges against **William Burt**

John Lee . stealing 2 table-covers, value £1; and 1 counterpane, 10s.; the goods of Henry Wood and another, his masters: and William Burt and Elizabeth Burt , feloniously receiving the same.

(Mr Ballantine *offered no evidence*.) NOT GUILTY

Charles Whitcher was *again* indicted for stealing 100 yards of green baize; and William Burt and Elizabeth Burt , feloniously receiving the same: upon which *No evidence was offered*. NOT GUILTY

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