

Such Circumstances to a direct proof of Murder, a person against whom such presumptive guilt lies, cannot prove him guilty more than one against whom two witness may have positively sworn the fact, who may be innocent notwithstanding. In respect it was answered, that not only may one against whom Conceiving and not calling for her &c are proved, be innocent of the Murder, Children happening often to be still born; but also the Statute doth not say that a mother against whom such circumstances prove, shall be guilty of fore thought felony or Design of Murder, but only guilty of Murder, which is applicable to Felony or Capital as well as wilful homicide 11 July 1723. Justly therefore Women are condemned as guilty of the Murder of their Children not only upon that presumption to which they were established by act of Parliament; but also upon other presumptions 25 June 1614 Just Brown. Said a Woman having brought forth a Ripe Child, or appearing to be in the Circumstances of one Newly delivered of a Child, & the Child being found dead under the Belly of her having the Marks of a violent death, and she having before foetal birth had acknowledged that she brought forth the said Child, and after the Birth wounded her with a knife, and stabb'd it under the Belly; were found upon Rehearsal to infer the guilt of Murdering the Child 1<sup>st</sup> March 1720. Colon Marshal. A Woman having carried out her Child under Night, and returning soon thereto without the Child, and giving false and various Accounts about it to those who enquired after it, and the Child being next Morning found dead upon a Rock; were found Rehearsal to infer the pain of death and suffocation of Morsables. And the Childs being found dead in such a place, and the Mother when Enquired about giving false and various Accounts of it, Rehearsal to infer an arbitrary punishment 23 July 1722. Colon Wilson had a woman burying or hiding secretly a Child she had born, was justly claimed Rehearsal to infer an arbitrary punishment 23 September 1723. Marion Dalgarno. A Married woman who

husband had been two Years absent from her being indicted for the Murder of a Child she was suspected to have brought forth and amitting upon those presumptions, that when her breasts were offered to be drawn for trial, she fled, and after she was apprehended upon Indication of her body found to have the Marks of a Woman lately brought to bed and ofrended up for putting back the Milk, and when Examined by the Kirk Session gave Inconfessible accounts of her being with child: the Indictment was found Relevant to infer an arbitrary punishment. At Court it was pleaded for the pannel of Murder of Child, as by parents is not to be inferred from presumptions as are argued by the more powerful presumption of Natural affection to them. of The qualifications of which one other presumption sare as follows by Concomitants and Consequences of an Untimely birth of a Ripe Child, it is not Criminal for a Married Woman who hath not carried of a Child, to put back the Milk. Nor doth the improbable account of her a abortion given to the Kirk Session signify any thing, because Extra judicially and not Emissed in presence of the session 24 November 1717 of Catharine Smith. Women are admitted as witnesses for proving the Murder of Children, A female witness particularly Jul. 14 1747.

The Doctor Glueckau and Ward Exceedingly in their going about to Discover and Determine what wound is mortal. They lay much Stress upon Conjecture, and chiefly upon the time that the person lived after he received the wound. Some holding that if he after the Wounds received do make in 40 days and die within three days, he is presumed to die of his wounds. Others will have the presumption to take place if he dont survivew eight days; others if he die within 40 days, others if he survives Not a Year; a third hold that the presumption begins for the space of three years Prodigy Fairies do come to you 127 n. 35 & 36. Monarchs arbitr. Fed. quest. b. 2 cat. 27. & Malice and do probable. Vol. 2 concluded.