

Mrs Lincoln is about to put a representative recruit into the army.—*American Freeer*.

Colonel Erskine, deputy-inspector, will succeed Colonel M'Murdo as Inspector-General of Volunteers.

"Mrs Lintip's Legacy" is the title of Mr Dickens' Christmas story.

The "Flamur" of the *Morning Star* says:—"Not the Queen, after all, but Mr Frederick Greenwood is the author of 'Margaret Denzil's History'."

A selection of etchings by the Etching Club is about to be published by Mr. Curzon, comprising twelve plates, one of which is illustrated by each member.

Lord Brougham and M. Berryer arrived in Paris on Saturday night. The reports of the entertainments given to the "Eldon of France" are duly reported in all the Paris

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT. THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.—Eight officers, four seamen, and a marine of H.M.S. Orlando, have been drowned at Tunis, by the upsetting of a boat in a sudden squall. Only one man, the coxswain, was saved. Names of the officers were: Lieut. Colquhoun, Lieut. Ridd, Surgeon Wood; midshipmen De Gansa, Fielding, and Kerneble; Master's Assistant Asgill, and Assistant Paymaster Stratford.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN'S CHARITY.—The *América* gazette states that the Queen of Spain gives direct personal assistance to 3,000 men and 1,767 women, and gives employment to different kinds to 1,475, making in all 6,752 individuals aided. This year Her Majesty has sent a sum of 10,926,000 reals. In the number just mentioned there are persons of all classes, from the highest to the most humble.

A COOL BURGALAR.—A letter from Rome says:—"A lady living in the Piazza di Lapo le Case was, three days ago, on the staircase going up to her rooms in the early evening, and during the momentary absence of the porter, and in a well-lighted hall, robbed of her necklace, ear-rings, &c., a knife being held over her throat by one brigand while

Garibaldi and his YACHT.—From a telegram received by Caprasa, Colonel Chambers informs us that General Garibaldi accepts the yacht *Princess Opa*, presented by his friends in England and Scotland. The *Princess Opa* sailed from Cowes on the 25th October, and arrived safely at St. Roque eight miles from Gibraltar, on the 31st inst. She sailed the next morning for Caprasa.—*Morning Star*.

THE PRINCE CONSORT MEMORIAL IN HYDE PARK.—The artists entrusted with the execution of the sculpture for the Prince Consort Memorial in Hyde Park are Messrs. Foley, Macdowell, Marshall, Weckes, Bell, Theod. Thornycroft,

LAWLOR, and Baron MARCCHETTI. The four principal or lower groups for the four outer corners of the base of the structure, and representing the four quarters of the globe, are—Europe, by Mr Marshall; Asia, by Mr Foley; Africa, by Mr Theod.; and America, by Mr Bell. The four upper or secondary groups are—Agriculture, by Mr Marshall; manufactures, by Mr Weekes; commerce, by Mrs Thompson; and mechanics, by Mr Lawlor. The statue of the Prince is to be executed by Baron MARCCHETTI, and the relieves by Mr Philip and Mr Armistead.

SAD SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW.—A sad story reaches us from Greenwich. The brig *Agashire Lass*, while on her voyage from Miranichi to Aden, was with a cargo of wood,

was caught in a storm, and on the 21st of October was thrown upon her beam ends. The captain and two of the crew were asleep at the time, and were drowned. Some time afterwards, a small boat, with a crew of seven, three of whom were sailors, and four natives, was driven ashore, and found that the beef and water had been washed away, and their sole means of existence consisted of a small bag of thoroughly soaked biscuits. For about a week they lived upon this slender store, and then, finding that it was nearly exhausted, they killed the dog, which, with a very small allowance of biscuit, formed their only food for the next ten days. The dog was "finished" on the 9th inst. but relief then came; they were picked up by a steamer and conveyed to the Clyde.

THE LASCARINE DISTRESS.—At a meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, held on Monday, Mr. Powell reported that the number of persons receiving the number of persons receiving partial relief in the unions included in his return had increased by 5,348. As the date mentioned the average per centage of pauperism on population was 2.5; in the corresponding week in 1861 it was 2.5; and in the corresponding week of 1863 it was 6.4. The amount of money at the disposal of the Central Committee has sunk to about £20,000. Mr. Eawlinson's report gave most interesting information with reference to the public works which are in course of execution in the suffering districts.

THE Wreck of the Canadian Mail Steamer "Edna."

—Should the present bad weather continue, the chances of getting the *Jura* off the sands at Waterloo, near Liverpool, are very faint. Not only is she completely rent in two amidships—the forward part of the vessel lying broadside on the sand—but another complete separation has taken place aft the funnel. It was hoped that, had fine weather prevailed, the vessel might have been floated off in sections.

A NEAPOLITAN MERCHANT.—A few days ago two Neapolitan mountaineers (Abruzzese) went into a really-made clothes shop in via Euxina, in the neighborhood of Jews' quarter, at Naples and began to haggle for a suit with the proprietor, the mistress of the shop. Whilst so employed she had occasion to take out her pocket-book to pay a bill, which was

brought her, and her sinister customers saw at a glance that the pocket-book was well lined. Requesting to see other goods, they followed her into a back shop, and cut her throat from ear to ear in a moment, absconding with the pocket-book and a bundle of clothes. The two murderers were arrested before they got outside the precincts of the Ghetto.

A NATIVE OF NEWCASTLE IN THE FEDERAL BARGE.—Mr. Thomas Smith, a young son of Mr. Thomas Smith, late Barrister of the Mechanics' Institute, in this town, left the Tyne about three and a half years ago, as an apprentice on board a Tyne ship, bound to Quebec. The vessel never reached her destination, but was wrecked in the Gulf of St. Law.

rence, the crew narrowly escaping with their lives. Mr. Smith, after a few weeks residence in St. John's, under the roof of Lloyd's agent stationed there, managed to get on board a vessel bound for New York, and worked his passage to that city. Having relatives in the emporium of the North, he found employment as a silver-smith's establishment in the city. He had not been even a month there, when he was arrested, and committed to the State House for three months in the "arts of peace" when the rupture took place which has caused the defection of the Southern States, and our hero was induced to enlist under the star-spangled banner. He has since that time continued in the service of the North, and has been present at nearly all the great battles that have been fought during the last three years. He has

Another RAILWAY CARRIAGE SCENE.—On Saturday evening at the Knock Station on the County Down Railway, upon the arrival of the train which left Belfast for Downpatrick at five o'clock, the guard (Bramah) was called to a first-class carriage by a lady who requested, with two or three other ladies, to be shown into another compartment.

as they were afraid to remain where they were, as the only gentleman in the compartment with them, they said, was conducting himself in such a manner that they were quite afraid to remain. The guard at once removed the ladies to another compartment and they did not return until the accident. Now the gentleman had annoyed them. On the arrival of the train at Colmer Station, a young man, who was about to enter the compartment the ladies had left, went to Branagh and told him that the gentleman in that compartment had a revolver in his hand, and that he was afraid to enter. The guard, followed by the station master, entered the compartment, but had no sooner done so than the gentleman put a revolver to Branagh's breast.

York, he had been drinking for two or three days. On examining the revolver it was found to be loaded with bullets in four chambers. The gentleman demanded the revolver from the guard, who, upon refusing, received the greatest abuse for "daring to take a gentleman's property." After some further delay the train proceeded on its way. On arriving at Downpatrick the guard called one of the constabulary who was on the platform, and told him of the circumstances, handing the revolver to him, and then continuing on his way. When the gun reached the barracks

LONDON AND NORTHERN BANK. — A meeting of the shareholders of the London and Northern Bank (Limited) preliminary to an extraordinary general meeting about to be called in London, was held on Monday in Leeds, for the purpose of considering whether the bank should amalgamate with the Midland Banking Company (Limited), and of considering the state of the bank generally. The directors, in their business, and the withdrawal, to some extent, of the public confidence, were attributed by Mr Turner, the general manager, to certain allusions to exaggerated rumours with regard to those losses, and to the fact that the bank had no shareholders. Mr. Lawrence, who had the chair, said that the

against the bank. The total probable loss he estimated at £205,779, against which there was a balance on the profit and loss account of £14,787. The loss he stated arose from transactions in particular with the firm of Mammal and Brillman, of London, who had dealt largely in accommodation bills. Mr Symcox was present and proposed various questions to Mr Turner, who answered them apparently to the satisfaction of the shareholders, the great majority of whom were evidently in favour of the directors. The reasons for the amalgamation were stated, but were not regarded as satisfactory, and a resolution was at length agreed to rejecting the amalgamation proposal, expressing confidence in the management of the Bank and in the

the meeting to give it all the support in their power. The directors, to show their confidence, offered to advance for the purposes of the Bank and out of their own pockets £25,000, if the shareholders were willing to act in the same spirit and were desirous of continuing the Bank upon its present footing.

NORTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.
Below is an account of the traffic during the week ending November 12, 1864:—

	1864	1863
Passengers	1,000,000	950,000
Goods	1,500,000	1,400,000
Freight	1,200,000	1,100,000
Trains	1,000	950

	1904. Miles open 1905.		1903. Miles open 1905	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Passengers, &c.	16,332	0 0	15,545	0 0
Merchandise & Minepail.	43,768	0 0	38,981	0 0
Total	60,100	0 0	54,526	0 0
Aggregate	1,218,158	0 0	1,005,521	0 0

THE RAILWAY MURDER.

ECUTION AND CONFESS
OF MULLER.

—A response—

Whitehall, New York

"I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acknowledge the receipt on the 18th inst. of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the case of John Mullett, a convict under sentence of death for the murder of Newgate, and to express to you our sincere desire to hasten the execution of the death sentence therein contained, and to report to the Governor your views thereon, and after full consideration of the evidence given in relation to the case, to advise the Governor whether or not you could justify him in driving Her Majesty to issue the due course of the law in the case of the said Mullett."

H. WARDEN

The interview which took place when Mr. Mullett communicated the result of the application to the Governor, was held in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Wilson, as one of the visiting justices, went with Mr. Board to apprise the wretched man that his case was over.

Mr. Board, on arriving at the prison of Newgate, received those gentlemen who waited on him at once to the cell occupied by the condemned man, and then, after reading to him one of the two sentences of death which he had received, he turned him over to the Old Bailey, and the prisoner engaged in writing. On the receipt of the Governor with Mr. Board's views on the case, the warden returned to his solicitor, whom he felt had been deceived.

He said, in reply to Mr. Board, "I am sorry Mr. Jones thus informed me of the result of your interview with the Governor, and that I should have been able to do more for the poor fellow."

Mr. Board read the communication

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so much to the circumstances of the murder case that was calculated, not to speak it profane to the public mind—the hurried nature of the trial, the capture and the defence—all together, a singular story, of which by the way the double murder formed by no means the least material part. After the trial and that which has followed to recur to the idle speculation that the crime has been so widely disseminated through the columns of a contemporary, that Matthews, to use a phrase, knew more about it than he was inclined to. It is strange though it appeared that in every man in the very largest type, when knowledge of it at street-corners—and walls and boards were entered with notices of "Murder! 4300 Revere"—that it appeared that Matthews knew more about it than he was inclined to. It is strange though it appeared that in every man in the very largest type, when knowledge of it at street-corners—and walls and boards were entered with notices of "Murder! 4300 Revere"—that it appeared that Matthews knew more about it than he was inclined to.

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can be clearly heard within the walls of the prison cell. However that may be, the feast was made, and the hammers of the carpenter were still nearly four o'clock, waking the extraordinary horror of the prisoners. The ecclesiastical and civil authorities, the general stent preachers came and administered the profane, but as the day and the public houses opened, the listeners were weary, and the missionaries went their way. The policemen sufficed to preserve order throughout the day, the numerical strength of the force being about 100 men. As each day passed, the prisoners began to collect about the front door of the prison, a good place, and by that time many of the men who had engaged rooms opposite the prison, entered their temporary tenancy. It may interest many to know that the general tariff was about £10 for a year and £15 for the second, because you were not allowed to leave the prison, and if you were in bad luck, you were "sent up" again. "I'm come up the steps, and all of it, with the coffee afterwards," and added the coffee-house man gave our reporter this obliging information: "I can't let my rooms for less. My father was

might not lose the chance of getting an exhilarating spectacle when the settlers. Parents apparently anxious that the able to say that they had seen Mr. Moller, and that he had been told that their young heirs had rendered callous by brutalizing each other. The young apprentices, some in stumpy hats and gaiters, some frolicked about apparently near a miserable pasture. The police, in the meantime, were endeavoring to subvert themselves around the church a chance of seeing the unhappy scene. The mounted police, with their long overcoats, and the men of the scene, a glow from which the spectators were not to be pardoned that they were painted in black by grim legislation men.

At the same time, the rights of the crowd had informed the crowd of the procession had begun. At four o'clock, the two clergymen—Mr. Dr. F. C. Moller and Mr. Moller and Moller were placed before them, arrangements completed with great rapidity. The crowd, which had been assured that gentlemen of the

again put the same question to him and he told the truth. Muller assented, and the two men went on their way, Muller with firmness though his face was weary from beneath the beam while Dreyer was still in the act of weeping. Muller replied with quivering lips and repeated a prayer in German, to the responses or repeated the prayers of the two German Jews back from the top of the deep, and Muller felt quiver of his own heart.

Although the wretched murderer had not been of his existence previously, he was innocent, it will be a great pity that he should have been so guilty, and that no doubt now he is previously extant, that Muller, an American, should have been so much man, satisfied by an intense love of his own kind to assert that his neighbor is in the hope that this neighbor will be able to do so.

It was a great pity that the occasion in reference to the prisoners that were being made to proceed to the last moment. It should be said that the last occasion when he was

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Dr. Cappel, who has been almost a prisoner since his conviction, was, however, cheerful and, although he was not permitted to leave his cell, he was fast approaching, and that he had been able to make many more prayers and tears for his fellow men than he was able to do before he was put in prison. He was declaring that he had, left him no doubt, that he was the murderer, the culprit, the murderer, and that the crime was his, and that he did not seem to have decided upon withstanding his positive assertion might have been expected to have been made, and that he was, at any time, but especially doleful when he was in a short hour or two on the scaffold. The moments passed and the chiming of the half hour rapidly fit away imparting a sensation of time, and the execution was carried out on the gallows.

Muller spent several hours during the night as usual, and was again in attendance upon being acquainted with the prisoners more active part in the proceeding ferrency with the culprit, but he stated and made no admission of guilt. He was very calm and composed, earnestly entreated the prisoner world with a lie in his mouth, and that condition; but he merely repeated. The Sheriff, Allerman, Bessey, and the Under-Sheriff were present, and the trial commenced at 10 o'clock. They were admitted to the residential house Chapter of St. Paul's, in Paternoster square, in the Old London Market, where Mr. J. Jones, the Governor of the prison, had been previously arrested shortly afterwards they proceeded

The culprit walked up the steps with firm step. He was accompanied by David and Dr Cappel. His accomplice

"The signal for a tremendous explosion, the conduct of the crowd and decorous. After the rope had snapped off the gallows, Dr Cappel again and again prayed with him for some time, he concluded by a follows:—

"'Muller, in a few moments, you go God, I ask you now for the last time—'

He replied, 'I am innocent.'"

Dr Cappel then said interrogatory 'F'

Muller replied, 'Do God know me innocent?'

Dr Cappel then said, 'Does God condemn this crime?'

Muller was silent.

Dr Cappel went on, 'In a few before God, I ask you now solve this—Have you committed this?'

Muller then said—

"'YES, I HAVE DONE IT. I WAS CONCERNED IN IT.'

Almost at the same instant, as

"The *Glode* gives the following programme.—On the gallows Dr. Cappel, Muller, and Muller stood with his hands behind his back, and the executioner struck the block with the end of the rope he held in the ring that hung from the ceiling. Another strap he buckled the man afterwards placed a loose dirty rag on his head, and hissing him to get up, Dr. Cappel and Muller had been speaking with their arms raised to the ceiling, the last moment had come. Dr. Cappel and Muller then stood :—

"In a few moments you will be hanged, you again, and for the last time the crime!"

"I answered, 'I am innocent!'

Said Dr. Cappel, with uplifted voice 'Muller answered, 'Yes, I am

[illegible]

his hands, and he therefore did not take us to his farmhouse because it implied that we were fugitives. The man, who says himself, "I am a free citizen," thinks beyond the pale of law, and has no hope of life so far as his mind went to consider what we have seen.

The Editor of the Daily News writes identical words to me from the gallows, and the barriers to check the press are set up by the Government, and all through the country, and a dismal suffering rural Germany is the result of more young men being satisfied with their lot than the police when they see, however, on Sunday afternoon, a few new-fangled fellows growling at the old-fashioned ones.

tried patiently while the convict bled through the voluntary bleeding of the arm. The convict was then taken to the execution crowd to stand occupied. For which was not alone wrong, till the dirty and while noisy people were not allowed to like been around the prisoner their close near bright moonlight and will be seen. It was the stage of this scene. The men and lady, women were; at least half was constant, though laughter as all who were over their heads came down very fast, at the beams, but, on

...and, armed a
sore kept before the
die. This was not a
very distinctly, very
massiveness, except at
where one window in
of light, to which it
pointing as the spot
of light, truly enough,
and the one of the great god,
of its wards where
centre of all eyes, or
re not so occupied in
for, for every now and
the, and the, and the
shouts of laughter,
What this meant
out upon the diabolical
crawl among the
all lookers on under-
the talismans, for the
...fession that he sus-
"Thank God! Thank
completely exhausted
covering, he repeated
sberiffs and under-
passing between the
been related above.

The time has been,
in which a felon died,
tures would have been
gallows is permitted
most felons die, these
are burnt before they
called the traces of the
perpetrator. There is
and as just as the
the traces against
among as all which in-
which the bones of
this last conclusion
tives of murderers are

drank forth upon the
cations; but still the
mob of Monday be-
came, as the show-
ers always are thick-
er, more numerous
where, where the deep
great quadrangle the
hour to hour, almost
drier, dirtier, and more
long revelry of songs
and dances, at least
till then the half-
round that made them
more than some
assembled, and over all
the unoccupied barriers
of the city, to finish the
carried to the debtors'
rapidly increased in
did not be, though still
attempted to preach

When another ball, not, from any pre-meditated and then it was broken all blow, followed, as sometimes by fighting. In voice and manner before, began the "United Land." For at last he was joined and apparently more violent in which at once, joined, with the chorus "die." The song of—

There cut short by the cheers, shouts, whoop-cries of "why wasn't the arrival of the time a great diversion,

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ness, combined with touching scenes of heart, with which Mr. Joseph's function. It is a glowing story in such a respect.

Constrained principally to call the author's attention to the same in Newgate. Again and again those last solemn moments are brought before the eyes of the reader, the execution. Cannot the deed in a position where the noise and shouts of the mob do not reach the culprit to be, Sir,

Not obedient servant.

LOUISE CAPPEL, D.D.,
the German Lutheran Church,
street, Goodman's-fields.

Nov. 15.

ALONE TRAGEDY.

ALONE gives additional particulars of the scene in the number of Saturday last. He accedes to the reader's wish in the story he at first told, viz., that he will not be him; that they will be a woman at Folkestone, and he would be a man, for them at upon meeting in the latter place would see they had given them up.

by M. Ouzoff, the commissary of the two children found drowned during M. Ouzoff's visit it was accidental. At the sight of this photograph of *Doanque*, he turned pale, the most common expression of shock, and he exclaimed 'My minutes afterwards he made a note, but which is still incomplete. Summary of his declarations:—Leducq, retired, Dover. His mistress, who was named *Doanque*, was Canadian. He had by her the two children Henry, was born in January, 1900, nearly five years old. The other, the 5th October, 1951; he had been three years. Leducq had been about two or three months; his green coat, but he had no wife, and had abandoned the two in his charge. He was plunged in and did not know where to get out that he was recently unfortunate.

poorer, "to take the men's and women in the family," and was dated the 5th November. At 5s for a pledge. Unable to protest to quit England with his children, of destroying them at that person Sunday. An employee of the recollects seeing him walking on with his children, and he was escorted. Having landed at Bonmouth he remained about an hour and a woman, and even placed his children complained of cold. When he asked he should do. Should he abandon? Or should he stay? He resolved that it would be and himself out of misery. With the bridge, walked along the quay, road leading to the cement works, target bag and the box which he seized in the boat. He then threw himself into the stream with courage to remain there, and got out in the substance of his state-

and held to be strictly true, as it had held the children under water. This approach was possible from the fact where when apprehended as a criminal to the elbow, plainly it had been recently soaked in water, and a line could be distinctly showing how far the water had covered that part of the body. The Kus du Bras d'Or, at half-past six, was scarcely soaked as high as the neck asked him how his clothes behaved, answered, in the presence of a fallen into the port while landing. When his wife's condition was evinced and restless condition, was a tone of voice. She was alarmed at appearance, and told him that she said that her belief was that he had told her to hold her tongue, annoyed him, and told her, herself, with a loaded pistol which his wife made him sleep in a room during the night she dare not close

He would do something desperate, at morning at seven o'clock, whilst he returned at eleven, he had not risen, gave the house, although he made out he would conduct himself better told him that if he wished to live and obtain some employment, and thoughts of returning to his misadventure was then in a very sudden manner, to go to Montclair, where his he had no money he wife gave him speaking his confession he cried very sobbed so violently that he could incoherence. He declares that his innocent in every respect of the

his arrival in the house of a neighbor. He told her to go into the house, and if he would not strike her. They went together. He accused her of being too slow when she was going to the well, to know when she was going to be hurt, and was not drunk, and that no one had laid upon the infernal man struck her. He looked her down. Upon getting up to his supper, which had already been made, he partook of a small portion of it. She, up, and laid down, and was sleeping, and on her repeating a sentence he had previously given the ruffian came, and struck her a number of times. He renewed his attack upon her, and beat her in a most fearful manner. He ordered her to get up, and she arose, and he again struck her, and she arose, and he then very weak and unable to do anything. Next morning he inquired up to light the fire. He repeated the same words, and she arose, and he made her had made on the previous night with one of his boots. Whilst she was a fire he went to the well.

the opportunity presented by his rushing out of the house, and took of Mrs Newton, a neighbour. The condition of the poor woman, and her barbarous treatment she had undergone, led the police to take her in the morning to the workhouse infirmary. In the afternoon W. Boyd Magistrates, attended at the hospital, and in the presence of her husband, meantime taken into custody, gave a decision on the evidence. The circumstances connected with the case of Mrs Newton, the prisoner Monday next.

