

## Franz Muller.

Sarlsby) used to give of the incidents of the execution, I can entirely corroborate all that Mr. Wicks so ably narrates. As he states, the Rev. Dr. Cappel wrote in my father's notebook the exact words in German which had fallen from Müller immediately before the drop fell—viz., "Ich habe es gethan." There can be no doubt that in Dr. Cappel's mind this amounted to a confession by Müller of his guilt of Mr. Briggs's murder—a confession which he had purposely delayed until the failure of every effort for a reprieve had brought him to the very brink of eternity. This was my father's fixed impression on the matter, and perhaps no one had a better opportunity of forming a judgment upon it.—Yours truly,

WILLIAM J. SOULSBY.

75 Victoria Street, S.W.

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## APPENDIX V.

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### SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE JUDGES AND COUNSEL ENGAGED IN THE CASE.

SIR JONATHAN FREDERICK POLLOCK (1783-1870) was the son of David Pollock, saddler, of Charing Cross, and brother of Sir David Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and Field Marshal Sir George Pollock, the hero of the Afghan war, in 1842. Frederick Pollock was born in London on the 23rd of September, 1783, and educated at St. Paul's and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was Senior Wrangler in 1806, and in the following year was elected Fellow of his college. He was called to the bar in 1807, at the Middle Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit. By his industry, ability, and wide legal knowledge he soon acquired a very large practice both in London and on circuit. After twenty years of ever-increasing success he took silk in 1827, and in 1831 was elected as Tory member for Huntingdon, which town he represented continuously until his elevation to the bench. Sir Robert Peel made him Attorney-General in 1834, and again, when he resumed office in 1841. Sir Frederick Pollock held this office till 1844, when he was appointed Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in succession to Lord Abinger, and sworn of the Privy Council. He presided over the Court of Exchequer for twenty-two years, retiring on a pension in 1866, when he accepted a baronetcy. His judicial career was