

London, Sept. 17, 1864.

# THE MILLER EXCITEMENT.

The excitement consequent upon the arrival of Franz Muller, a supposed murderer, has been almost without a parallel in the annals of English crime. The newspapers this morning contain a banquet ample enough to satisfy even the most voracious appetite. Every incident of the voyage is narrated, and the most minute details are given to the proceedings of a Garibaldi, or even to those of the Pope of Rome should his Holiness condescend to make a tour through these islands. It is well that criminals, real or supposed, do not every day excite this unhealthy kind of interest. If they did, the public mind would speedily become demoralized, and to a large portion of our population crime would be made as fascinating as it was rendered in a previous generation by the exploits of Jack Sheppard and Dick Turpin. The details of Muller's journey are too copious to be either transcribed or epitomized with any degree of fidelity. Although he professes to be a Protestant, a Catholic priest offered him his spiritual services, and engaged with him in prayer; but the religious exercise being over he betook himself again to the perusal of David Copperfield, and ceased not to read until he had reached the end of the entertainment. Of course the frantic curiosity of the multitude who assembled on the quays at Queenstown remained unsatisfied. The Etta did not put in at that port, nor were any but a chosen few—mostly reporters—allowed to embark on the tender which boarded the steamer. At Liverpool there was a scene of the most exciting and tumultuous description and the police had the greatest difficulty in keeping off the crowd. The attention of the people, however, was drawn off, and all the subsequent arrangements of the police were made with great tact. Still, it seems that some unauthorized persons did find their way to the detective office whether he was taken. One officious gentleman smuggled himself in, and accordingly to the Liverpool Post, boldly walked up to Muller and shook hands with him, observing "And you are Franz Muller?" Well, I am glad to see you and shake hands with you. Do you think you will be able to prove your innocence?" Muller, nothing disconcerted, replied "I do," whereupon a local detective, finding that the obnoxious individual was proceeding to make some further remarks, required him to leave the room, which, after some hesitation, he did. The impudence of this individual was as unblushing as that which would be glad to record his name, residence and avocation, but the reporter is silent on this subject; so that he must not be content with an anonymous denunciation but of the most unkind. At halfpast seven o'clock this morning Muller was conveyed in a cab to the Edge Hill station, where only some two hundred persons had assembled on the chance of seeing the wretched man, and he left by the nine o'clock express train for London, where he arrived at halfpast two o'clock. His arrival is thus announced in a special edition of Evening Star, published this afternoon:—

"EVENING STAR OFFICE 3 P. M.—Muller, in the custody of Inspectors Tanner and Kersey and a constable, arrived at the Camden Town Station of the London and North Western Railway at 2:35 this afternoon. The party occupied a compartment in the last carriage of the train. Muller was seated on the back seat of the compartment. Muller looked pale, and a little scared by the noise and hubbub created by the mass of railway employees who swarmed like bees on and around the carriage to get a good look at him. After the tickets of the passengers had been collected, the train set forward for the Euston Station, and reached there at 2:45. The prisoner was in attendance at Muller was at once placed in the van amid a deafening roar from another crowd in the Euston Station and taken to Bow-street. Muller wore a straw hat, had a small tuft of red hair (heard) on his chin, and looked off squarer and more powerful built than he had been led to expect."

Muller, it is understood, will be retained at the Bow-street station until Monday morning, when his first and only examination will take place before Mr. Henry, at Police Court on the opposite side of the street. The German Legal Society have undertaken the care of his defence, and it is said that they are confident of being able to prove an *alibi*. The case looks very black against him at the present time, but it is certainly wrong to prejudge his guilt, as has been pretty generally done. Judging from a letter addressed to the Star by the Editor of the German paper the *Hermann*, it appears likely the explanation offered by Muller himself to the correspondent of the former journal, as to the manner in which he came into possession of the watch which he adopted as one theory of the defence; but what of the hat, if it really prove to be the one poor Mr. Briggs' when the murderous attack was made upon him? If he had been captured immediately after the terrible occurrence, and when the public mind was stimulated to the last degree of alarm and indignation, it would have been hard to obtain for him anything like a fair and dispassionate trial; but now there is a general disposition to calmly weigh the evidence, and to give the imputed man fair play. For the moment Muller has outlived every other topic, and he stands forward as the man upon whom the eyes of an entire nation are fixed.

A young man, named George Ross, Jr., belonging to Pakenham Township, while attending a threshing machine, in Upper Pakenham, got his arm entangled with the teeth of the cylinder, and was broken in several places.

We regret to learn that a son of Mr. Hartney, Merchant, in the village of Pakenham, met with a serious accident on Tuesday last. The boy was only nine years old, and being allowed to drive a team in a wagon loaded with manure, he in some manner fell before the wheels, when both thighs were broken.

The shipbuilding business is very brisk at the North Shore of New Brunswick this season. In the County of Miramichi some very large ships have recently been put off the stocks.

A journal in Lower Canada has already begun a disquisition as to which is the preferable name for the united colonies under the plan of confederation. It is obvious that many other things must be settled before it will be necessary to decide on the amalgamated colonies; but after all the name will be really a very important matter, and it is not surprising that the names suggested should at once attract attention and provoke remark. The delegates have suggested a choice between Canada and Acadia. The latter would be a new name on the map though old enough in our colonial history, and it was contemplated to apply it to the united provinces. It is, in such a view, local or sectional, as Canada such a view, local or sectional, as Canada is, it will be impossible as well as undesirable to remove the names of the different colonies as at present existing; and the name should be selected with a view to leave those distinctive topographical names intact. Acadia, in such respect, quite a suitable name. It is besides mellifluous, poetical, and capable of forming an easy adjective. The name Canada, we think, is out of the question, since it would lead to some confusion abroad. British America would include more than would belong to the Confederation, and it ought not to be entertained. Unless a better name can be suggested, it would be well to make choice of Acadia.—*Kingston News*.

One unaccountable phenomenon of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitudes of song birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, larks, thrushes, blackbirds, orioles, humming birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, &c., have swarmed around houses and gardens, destroying the fruit vegetables, and then dropping dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April frosts of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by the hot wind, hunger and drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people, who lay them in their graves.

Well-known from a gentleman of Ontario county the particulars of a costly attempt to escape the draft by fleeing to Canada and endeavouring to obtain a substitute there. Two young men named Jarvis and Gifford Bowman, belonging to a wealthy family at Farmington, stepped over into Canada just before the 6th of September to await the "eventualities" of the draft. The latter was drawn, and set about hiring a Canadian substitute. He engaged his man, and was ready to leave with him, when the authorities, who had been apprised of the proceeding, arrested him on the charge of violating the law against foreign enlistment. He was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to a term of eighteen years imprisonment. The young man was, doubtless, not aware of the penalty he incurred in endeavouring to secure a substitute in Canada. His case will serve as a warning to others who may be tempted to make such a hasty decision. Mr. Bowman, we understand, leaves a wife and one child at Farmington.—*Rochester Union*.

## The Herald.

Wednesday, Oct. 12th, 1864.

It was with feelings, more of sorrow than of anger, that we read an article in the *British Standard* of Wednesday last, reflecting on the character of Hon. Mr. McDougall and Mr. R. Bell.

In discussing the conduct of public men, it has always been a subject of regret to us, when we saw the press descending to personalities and manifesting a total disregard of truth, for the purpose of gratifying party spleen.

The article in question asserts that Mr. McDougall is "a Yankee by birth and a Black Republican by principle"; the latter epithet in allusion, no doubt, to a statement alleged to have been made by him, in the Legislative Assembly, some time ago. Both assertions are entirely devoid of truth. Mr. McD. and his father being Canadians by birth, and his ancestors for many generations, as the name will indicate, natives of Great Britain. Mr. McDougall's father was a volunteer, and served in the defence of Canada during the whole of the late American war. And yet the family must be denounced as Yankees and Republicans, by those who never smelled gunpowder, and who have not a word of disapprobation for those ultra loyalists who, but a short time ago, made an effort to annex the Province to the United States.

We will repeat, what has already been stated, and we do so without fear of contradiction, that the Hon. W. McDougall never made the remark "looking to Washington," in the offensive sense attributed to him, by newspapers of the same political stamp as the *Standard*.

With regard to Mr. Bell, we think the fact that he has enjoyed the uninterrupted confidence of the people of North Lanark, for a period of seventeen years, and is now to be entrusted by the Government with a responsible position affecting the public revenue, is a sufficient answer to anything that may be said about him.

It must be very gratifying to Mr. McDougall, notwithstanding all the slanders which have been heaped upon him, to find that the loyal and intelligent electors of North Lanark, of all shades of political opinions, give him a hearty welcome, and that he is likely to be elected by acclamation.

Our readers will, doubtless, remember the proceedings of the coroner's inquest, which fixed upon Birney—the engine driver—the blame of the unfortunate accident which occurred on the 29th of June, at the Beckett station, a short distance below Montreal. We expressed our opinion, at the time, that the Grand Trunk company and the managers of the road were more to be blamed than the unfortunate engine driver, on whom they tried to fasten the guilt.

At the Court, in Montreal, on the 4th instant, the Grand Jury brought in "No

Bill," and, in their presentment, made some very severe remarks with reference to the railway company, and the carelessness usually practised in running trains on that road. They say that the accident was due to "circumstances within the control of the company, and they trust that the Attorney-General will find means to make them answer for their misconduct in the past. They go on to remark that the laws of the country have been deliberately and habitually broken and infringed; that the emigrants have been shamefully and disgracefully used; that the company not only have themselves entirely to blame for the accident, but were also utterly and shamefully wanting in what was due to their passengers; that the cars were not at all suitable, and were overcrowded and crammed with standing passengers; that this mass was stowed away without regard to sex; that the cars admitted no light in the day, nor air, beyond what came in by the imperfectly fitted doors, while at night there were no lamps; that the passengers were not permitted to leave the cars for ten hours for calls of nature, so that common decency had to be set aside; that only one brakeman, instead of three brakemen—the proper number—left Richmond, and that he, after refusing to go, was promised to have a second on the first station; that they permitted trains to go on after the ignorance of the driver and fireman was known to the conductor and brakeman; that they permitted the only brakeman to go on the engine to act as pilot, leaving the train without one, and allowed the train to go from Richmond to Beckett without bell-rope or other means of communication between the ends of the train; that they permitted trains to go on the bridge without stopping, and habitually allowed said practice, although frequent reports were made of it; that for six years they never stopped except on business; that they failed to inform their employees of the law to stop three minutes, and the penalty; that the same brake firm had captured Big Shanty but were followed closely by Sherman. On the 6th a French engagement was fought near St. Albans, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following:—

Nashville, Oct. 6th, 11:30 P. M.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton: The following is just received from the Nashville Herald: "The rebels retreated last evening for Atlanta, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead, and from 400 to 600 wounded in our hands. Our loss was about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Resaca Bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be running again. Sherman since my despatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas, indicates that he was close on their rear near Atlanta. I have not heard from Gen. Rousseau or Washburn to-day, but presume that they are pushing forward as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. Heavy and continuous rains for the last five days render the roads and streams almost impassable. I have just received the following from Gen. Grant, dated Huntsville, 10 p. m.: 'Gen. Morgan's advance was very successful, and the enemy has been driven back to the river. He was unable to cross on account of high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow when he will push them still further on. The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Palaski in one week.'

(Signed), G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

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A despatch from General Stevenson reports that an officer of General Sheridan's staff had just arrived. Sheridan was still leaving his camp at Appomattox. A lively contest was observable in the draught horses, the Judges having a lengthy investigation before giving their decision. Mr. John Car diff was awarded first prize, Robert Brown second and Thomas Martin third. The shed was well supplied with such substantial as farmers' families delight in; the useful and ornamental articles of iron, brass, and wood, and the most complete of flannel, and cloth; plaids, socks, and fringed mittens; with the leather and blankets, fruit and fancy articles. Among the fancy articles, a pair of slippers wrought by Miss Struthers, and two pieces of hair work, one of them by Miss Young, claim special mention. The only piece of good old-fashioned dress was an infant's dress and a night wrapper, in the executing of which much time must have been consumed.

One great fault I have to find with the members of the society is this, many of them seem unwilling to bring to the exhibition their cattle produced or bred on their farms, and almost certain of obtaining prizes. Now the object of an exhibition such as this, is to place the cattle, produce and implements of the members of the society side by side, compare them not only with their equals but also with their superiors and inferiors; so that their good and bad qualities may be rendered more apparent. The prizes are held out, not as a remuneration to the exhibitors for bringing forth what they have, but as an inducement for them to benefit themselves by remedying the defects made evident by the comparison.

Hope that the County Society may continue to prosper as heretofore, believe me, &c.

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At the conclusion of his address it was moved by Daniel Galbraith, Esq., seconded by James Wallace, Esq., that having heard the explanations of Mr. Bell and Mr. McDougall, it is the desire of those who are present that Mr. Bell should be allowed to retire from his seat, by accepting the office which had been tendered to him, and that Mr. McDougall be requested to come forward as a candidate for the representation of North Lanark. The motion appeared to be carried almost unanimously, judging by the number of hands which appeared above the heads of the crowd; after which three hearty cheers were given for Mr. Bell, three for Mr. McDougall, and three for the Queen, after which the people dispersed.

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A portion of the Mexican clergy have issued a proclamation declaring against Maximilian. Half the city of Mexico has been taken by Miramon, who has appealed to the people to sustain him, and help to expel the invaders. The Liberals have captured Monterey, with its French garrison.

The intelligence that France is at last, to evacuate Rome, if authentic, the most important that has been received for a long while. Italy may now become a united and first class power.

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The nomination for Nansen division took place on Wednesday. Mr. Seider and Mr. D. L. McPherson were nominated. The latter is said to have the show of hands.

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## Correspondence.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

One of the most agreeable, happy and social gatherings denominated a Picnic, came off with the greatest éclat in a grove upon the lake of Walker McFarlane, Esq., Lumber Merchant, Bagot, upon Tuesday, the 20th inst.—John Brown, Esq., Calaboga Lake, in the chair.

The cuisine and purveyance of the ladies were of the most surprising variety and excellence, and such as the most fastidious epicure could take exception to. In question is equal, if not superior, to any other Branch Society in the county. The Secretary, after reading over the names of the successful competitors, made way for the President of the society, who informed the hearers that the society was in a flourishing condition, having received an addition number of twenty-five members over the year, after which he suspended. The Judges and Directors then proceeded to partake of dinner at Mrs. Leah McDougall's, and which, I was informed, was got up in a first class style. The crowd then dispersed, "And each took of his several way, Resolved to meet some other day."

Yours truly,

Admaston, Sept. 29th, 1864.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—The Annual Agricultural Exhibition for the North Riding of Lanark was, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, held on the Society's ground at Almonte. The day was fair but the roads were so muddy, that the show opened under unfavorable circumstances, and was particularly so in the case of the stock entries, which were not so numerous as in former years. The number of stock entries much exceeded that of any former exhibition; while the quality of the material constituting this class would stand out as a most rigorous standard.

The draught horses brought forward for inspection and award, seemed for a time to puzzle the judges how to decide the question of superiority. For general use the entries were, if I mistake not, ten in number; a very handsome though small team of greys, the property of Mr. Matthew Neilson, took first prize, while the second was awarded to Mr. D. McFarlane.

The display of horned cattle was greater than on former occasions. Cows and heifers—the first rudiments of stock raising—were unusually numerous and of good quality; several excellent specimens of nearly pure Ayrshire breed, carried off prizes.

The sheep attracted particular attention. Mr. Robert McFarlane exhibited three ewes, about which I can safely say, that their equals were never before raised and exhibited in this riding. Mr. B. Smart and Mr. John Kennedy had also some splendid specimens. Mr. L. Naimish exhibited a ram, a ewe, and a lamb, all pure Leicester, perfect beauties, woolled to the teeth; he purchased them at the late Provincial Show at Hamilton, and informed me, that last Spring the fleece taken from the ram yielded no less than fourteen pounds of clean wool. Such sheep as these require no more attendance, and are much more profitable than the coarsest. Many of our farmers plead poverty as the reason why they do not buy improved animals for breeding purposes. This may, in some cases, apply so far as the larger descriptions of stock are concerned; but it is within the power of every industrious farmer to improve his breed of sheep and hogs if he plants. There is plenty of room for improvement within reach, at moderate prices.

Only one hog was brought forward this year: there appears to be a decided retrogression in this class, at all events a stand still. How often do we see, wandering on the highways, individuals of the porcine race, coarse and ugly as a sample of their kind, never to be fitted except at a dose of this popular breed of hogs has done more to bring the pork trade down, and discourage the farmer from raising pigs for the market, than it ever did towards feeding the hungry, or increasing the returns of productive industry.

The samples of wheat, oats, peas, beans barley and seeds were really good. It is said that some of the exhibitors are in the habit of riddling their grain so as to separate all the small and imperfectly filled particles from the full grown and perfect ones, bringing the latter only as a sample of their crop. If this be true the practice cannot be too strongly condemned. The show of vegetables and roots was magnificent; the size of the potatoes, parsnips, carrots, beets, cabbages, &c., was astonishing. The entries of farming implements were not very numerous. A double buggy belonged to Mr. Samuel Dickson, attracted a good deal of attention; there were some ingenious contrivances about it well worthy of an examination.

Mr. W. Lawson exhibited a beautiful set of silver mounted harness. A set of heavy lumber harness, made by Mr. J. Leith, appeared to be the favorite. An outside door, window frame and iron safe and stove were exhibited by Mr. Charles E. Field, made in his factory at Almonte; they cannot be beaten for solidity and finish, and cost much less than those made by hand.

The shed was well supplied with such substantial as farmers' families delight in; the useful and ornamental articles of iron, brass, and wood, and the most complete of flannel, and cloth; plaids, socks, and fringed mittens; with the leather and blankets, fruit and fancy articles. Among the fancy articles, a pair of slippers wrought by Miss Struthers, and two pieces of hair work, one of them by Miss Young, claim special mention. The only piece of good old-fashioned dress was an infant's dress and a night wrapper, in the executing of which much time must have been consumed.

One great fault I have to find with the members of the society is this, many of them seem unwilling to bring to the exhibition their cattle produced or bred on their farms, and almost certain of obtaining prizes. Now the object of an exhibition such as this, is to place the cattle, produce and implements of the members of the society side by side, compare them not only with their equals but also with their superiors and inferiors; so that their good and bad qualities may be rendered more apparent. The prizes are held out, not as a remuneration to the exhibitors for bringing forth what they have, but as an inducement for them to benefit themselves by remedying the defects made evident by the comparison.

Hope that the County Society may continue to prosper as heretofore, believe me, &c.

TRO.

Admaston, Sept. 29th, 1864.

To the Editor of the C. P. Herald.

MR. EDITOR.—The Annual Agricultural Exhibition for the North Riding of Lanark was, on Tuesday, the 4th instant, held on the Society's ground at Almonte. The day was fair but the roads were so muddy, that the show opened under unfavorable circumstances, and was particularly so in the case of the stock entries, which were not so numerous as in former years. The number of stock entries much exceeded that of any former exhibition; while the quality of the material constituting this class would stand out as a most rigorous standard.

The draught horses brought forward for inspection and award, seemed for a time to puzzle the judges how to decide the question of superiority. For general use the entries were, if I mistake not, ten in number; a very handsome though small team of greys, the property of Mr. Matthew Neilson, took first prize, while the second was awarded to Mr. D. McFarlane.

The display of horned cattle was greater than on former occasions. Cows and heifers—the first rudiments of stock raising—were unusually numerous and of good quality; several excellent specimens of nearly pure Ayrshire breed, carried off prizes.

The sheep attracted particular attention. Mr. Robert McFarlane exhibited three ewes, about which I can safely say, that their equals were never before raised and exhibited in this riding. Mr. B. Smart and Mr. John Kennedy had also some splendid specimens. Mr. L. Naimish exhibited a ram, a ewe, and a lamb, all pure Leicester, perfect beauties, woolled to the teeth; he purchased them at the late Provincial Show at Hamilton, and informed me, that last Spring the fleece taken from the ram yielded no less than fourteen pounds of clean wool. Such sheep as these require no more attendance, and are much more profitable than the coarsest. Many of our farmers plead poverty as the reason why they do not buy improved animals for breeding purposes. This may, in some cases, apply so far as the larger descriptions of stock are concerned; but it is within the power of every industrious farmer to improve his breed of sheep and hogs if he plants. There is plenty of room for improvement within reach, at moderate prices.

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