





and still more filthy language refused round the gallow and near. Bush, too, the scene remained with the bodies out of the ropes till the old hangman slunk again under the drop amid blaspheming and snoring inquiries of what he had to drink that morning. He failed once to get the rope made a second attempt more successfully, and the body of Muller disappeared from view.

So greatly relieved was Dr. Cappel by the confession, that he rushed from the scaffold exclaiming, "Thank God! thank God!" and sank down in a chair, completely exhausted by his own emotion. After recovering, he repeated in English, in the presence of the sheriff and under-sheriff and the representative of the newspaper press, of whom there were four, what had passed between him and the convict, and that he was not a murderer, but a man who had been deceived by a woman.

Dr. Cappel afterwards stated to the sheriff, that in his interview with him the conversation of the prisoner, whenever it touched upon the murder appeared to be intended to produce an impression that he was innocent. There was other evidence which the convict said he was guilty; but whenever he was pressed with reference to the murder he evaded the subject in some way or other. Dr. Cappel's own words, "he said that particular sin under his garment, as it were." Mr. Sheriff Dain asked if the last words used by the convict, "I did it," conveyed to the sheriff the impression that he alone had done it. The Rev. gentleman replied in the affirmative. He added that the hope of life was so strong in him that he appeared to have made up his mind not to confess till the last moment. That at least was his impression. He even declared he was innocent while the sacrament was being administered to him. Dr. Cappel went on to say to the authorities that he exhorted him, in the name of the living God, if he had committed the murder not to deny it, and the convict made no reply. From the interviews he had with Muller he was convinced, he said, he was not a common murderer. At one of the interviews he said to the convict that there was perhaps a loophole he hoped to escape—that if he had a hand in the deed he perhaps yielded to a sudden temptation to take Mr. Briggs' watch, and that in the struggle the deceased fell out of the carriage, or that he had pushed him out; but, how that might be, he (Dr. Cappel) believed he had had a hand in it. To this the convict made no answer; but, evading the question, said there were other sins of which he was guilty.

The time has been, and very lately too, when the dress in which a felon died, was even a cast of the distorted features, would have been worth their weight in gold. But nothing of this entering for the wretched curiosity of the gallow is permitted now. In whatever clothes our worst felons die, these garments, whether good or bad, are burnt after their burial, and all that may be called traces of the crime are destroyed with its perpetrator. There is something as just as it is really useful in this old obsequy of human nature against its worst deed. There is a feeling among us all which impels us to reverence the earth in which the bones of our departed kindred rest, but from this last consolation even the nearest and dearest relatives of our murderers are debarred. For, those that die upon the scaffold there is no tomb but Negate—a tomb such as the few who follow the felon boat can only live with shuddering hope that it may be forgotten. In Negate there is no solemnity of burial; it is a mere hurried covering of the body of one who was not fit to live among mankind. So with the corpse of Muller. It was marked publicly; the surgeon had certified to its shameful death. Towards the middle of the day the rough deal box which held it was filled with shavings and quicklime, and the warden carried it to the hole where it had to be thrust under the flagstones of a narrow, black, coal pathway. There, below the massive cross-barred gratings which almost shut out the light of day—there, where none pass the little hidden grave save those who, like himself, must go over to their own great deed, the body of Muller lay. In a few days the cruelty and singularity of his great crime will be commemorated by a rough "M" cut in the gallow-tree near his head, just as Greenacre, Good, and others of their kind are marked beside him. Till that foul Aesclama with his bones bleached with rain till the great day when he must rise with them and answer for his great crime.

It is understood that Muller prepared a paper some days before his execution, and that it came into the hands of the Sheriff on Sunday night. This, it is said, was not a confession, but was, on the contrary, fuller than what has already been made public at different times by the German Protection Society.

The following are the exact words in German that passed between Dr. Cappel and Muller:—

Dr. Cappel: Muller, in wenigen Augenblicken stehen Sie vor Gott, ich bin froh zu sein, dass Sie sich nicht unentschieden haben. Muller: Ich bin unentschieden. Dr. Cappel: Sie sind unentschieden? Muller: Gott weiss, was ich gethan habe. Dr. Cappel: Gott weiss, was ich gethan habe, Weiss er auch, dass Sie drei vierbrochen, gotthen haben? Muller: Ja, ich habe es gethan.

## THE HERALD.

CARLETON PLACE.

Wednesday, Dec. 14th, 1864.

The circulation of the C. P. Herald is now very large and constantly increasing. Merchants, business men and all who desire to communicate with the public will secure wide publication for their notices, by advertising in its columns. Charges as low as those of other papers of less than half the circulation. No charge for publishing births, marriages and deaths.

The effects of the civil war among our neighbors are showing themselves under a new phase. The unpleasantness of the draft and the depreciation of the currency of the country were evils of perhaps less magnitude than the state of terrorism in which the cities and towns of the Northern States find themselves compelled to live. The apprehension of destructive raids, and the alarms of intended incendiarism, on a large scale, have caused a feeling of trepidation and insecurity exceedingly unfavorable to the healthy vitality either of individuals or of the body politic. Since the attempt was made to burn the city of New York, by firing a dozen of its chief hotels, no town or city feels itself safe. The air is loaded with rumours of incendiarism, and the citizen sniffs audibly for the smell of lucifer matches. We drowsy sleeper of the third story is afraid to press his downy couch and resign himself to the influence of Morpheus, lest he should awaken to find himself summoned by a conflagration. The occupant of number thirty-three, Consider E., knows not but his neighbor of number thirty-four is even now soaking his pillow cases with phosphorus or turpentine, preparatory to their ignition. Robinson Crusoe, who, in the solitude of his lonely island, declared it was "better to dwell in the midst of alarms," would, if just now a citizen of the great Republic, almost wish himself returned to his peaceful island. This state of society cannot be enduring. Evils which affect men remotely or which are felt only incidentally, or at intervals, can be borne, but human nature is not proof against even small trials which haunt us perpetually. Even a shadow which lays about us all day and sits upon us like a nightmare at night, with which we are forced to eat, and work, and sleep, becomes unbearable, and we become reconciled to any course which will free us from the incubus. The Northern States have hitherto borne the heavy burdens of the war resignedly, or even with gratification, in contemplating the object to be obtained. But these burdens have not, until now, affected the people personally and individually. The ripple of civil war has now reached the Northern houses, and hitherto borne the outer surge upon which they rode peacefully and at ease. But a new and direful danger has sprung up in their midst, the continuance of which may prove the strongest motive to the party who advocate "peace at any price."

The Detroit Free Press regards the frontier position of that city as pre-eminently exposing it to the machinations of the desperate men who are said to exist in large numbers on this side of the line, and calls upon the citizens to enroll themselves as a volunteer police to protect the city and guard against surprise. It would appear that the South either authorizes or connives at these villainous designs on the part of its emissaries and sympathizers, who doubtless see in them only a just retaliation for the destruction of property wherever the Federal soldiers have set foot in their own fertile valleys. The means they have chosen of operating against their enemies cannot be defended and are in themselves an indication of weakness. Desperate remedies, we know are sometimes salutary, and if the present alarms should hasten the cessation of "this cruel war," perhaps the North might have no occasion to regret an and hastened by even such despotic means.

We have hitherto made no comment upon the recent events in Toronto, which, if repeated, can hardly fail to excite in this country, the worst passions which have heretofore borne such unhappy fruit in Ireland, and which thoughtful men of any party can regard with no other feelings than those of pain and regret. That the Fenians or Liberatorians, in this country, have greatly mistaken their vocation, and that their mission, whatever it be, can result in injuring more than it will themselves is abundantly evident to all except those blinded by similar fanaticism. It is, therefore, a matter of regret when the press, on either side, so far forgets its legitimate duty as to fan the embers of sectional discord and embitter unnecessarily the waters of religious strife. Evils of this kind become the greater in proportion as they are widely diffused. What ever ravages the "Irish Canadian," and other kindred sheets, may at times indulge in, their circulation is comparatively limited, and their distributive comparatively impotent for evil. But it is not so with the *Globe*; and we regret that in a recent issue that paper should have given the benefit of its wide circulation to statements which were calculated to create the very disturbances it professed to depreciate, and the truth of which it could not itself have believed. We are no apologists for violators of the law, armed or unarmed, by night or by day; but if the *Globe* or its correspondent, whose statements it endorsed and defended, really believed that the Roman Catholic churches and printing offices were filled with arms which had been surreptitiously smuggled in to the province by the connivance of Roman Catholic Custom officials, why did it not take the necessary steps to have these premises searched, or why not publish the names and bring to condign punishment the guilty officials?

It is a grave thing thus to stain the character of a body of men, and to give currency to statements which even the conduct of the accused would be false, but which may, at any time, be made the pretext by the ignorant and fanatic to sack those buildings and lead to the very scenes of riot and bloodshed which all good men should do their utmost to avert. There is enough in the facts of our position, in the differences of our origin, education and creed to create anticipations and bigotries without going out of the way to confuse us more deeply with the fan flames of religious animosity.

God forbid that the dark pages of Irish history should ever be re-enacted in this country; and if such scenes are to be averted, then has the press and the good men of both parties a duty to perform, and that duty will be best discharged by consulting mutual forbearance and moderation, rather than by exciting the passions and fomenting the prejudice of our neighbors. Exaggerations on either side are the surest means of provoking excesses on the other, and when the demon of party strife becomes rampant and breaks loose upon society who can tell where the end may be.

Since the above paragraph was written, the Fenians have again been at work and figuring in such a way as to arouse the feelings of every loyal British subject. We have certainly reached a serious crisis in Canada, if such doings are allowed to go uncondemned. We sincerely trust and hope the efforts of the authorities to find out the guilty parties will be successful, and that they may be brought to justice.

EXECUTION OF MULLER.—The recent mails from England brought us an account of the execution of Muller, for the murder of Mr. Briggs in a railway train, the facts of which, including the circumstances of his arrest and trial, will be familiar to our readers. Exertions had been made to procure a remission of the death penalty, under a professed belief that all the facts had not been brought out, and that his guilt might be less than was believed. His confession upon the scaffold, when all hope had departed, had effectually silenced those sympathizers with whose mendacious philosophy we can have no sympathy. It is time that these false ideas of justice in regard to such criminals were done away. No sooner has a judge and jury found a murderer guilty than some sentimental people set to work to reprieve him. When guilt is clearly brought home, as in the present case, this kind of philanthropy is greatly misplaced. Human life is too sacred a thing to permit those who trade in it, or speculate upon it, to escape with impunity. The speed preventive of the crime of murder is to impress the community with the fact that the homicide is sure of a short rope and a speedy one.

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At the Meeting of Congress last week, President Lincoln sent down his usual annual message. It treats of the usual subjects, but is much more brief than his former messages.

He begins by speaking of the foreign relations of the United States, and treats of them at some length. It is noticeable that while he speaks particularly of the petty South American States, especially those of the United States, he omits to mention the Great European Powers with a mere passing notice. In speaking of the raids made into the States from Canada, he gives our Government credit for not having been "intentionally unjust or unfriendly," but seems to do so with some degree of reluctance. At the same time he states that his government has given notice that after the expiration of the six months stipulated in the treaty between Britain and the United States, they will hold themselves at liberty to place armed vessels on the Lakes to protect their borders if it is found necessary. A modification of the Reciprocity Treaty is also hinted at.

Mr. Lincoln speaks of the recent election as showing that the desire of the people in the loyal States to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm than it is at present. He also proves by the number of votes cast at the recent election that the resources of the Union, so far as men are concerned, are unimpaired. He affirms his purpose to carry on the war, stating that the Government will only agree to terms of peace when those who commenced the war are willing to lay down their arms and return to the Union. The government holds forth inducements in the way of pardons and remissions of forfeiture to those who return to allegiance, but it is stated that any negotiations with Jeff Davis would be vain. With his characteristic honesty Mr. Lincoln adheres to his former position on the question of slavery. He states that his emancipation proclamation will be enforced, and says that if the friends of the Union are willing that it should be restored, one of the conditions being that the slaves shall be restored to their masters, they must bind an agent in some other person to carry out their views in this respect. Whether North or South is successful in this struggle we believe slavery has received its death blow, still Mr. Lincoln is entitled to great credit for the stand he has taken and maintained at all hazards on this question.

Very little is said by the President with respect to the financial state of the country. The receipts from all sources for the last year have been \$1,394,796,007.62, and the disbursements \$1,290,056,610, leaving a balance in the Treasury of \$96,739,905.73. The national debt on the 1st of July amounted to the sum of \$1,749,690,489.69, and Mr. Lincoln thinks if the war continues another year it may be increased by \$500,000,000 more. In the Post Office Department there is a deficit of \$206,682.42.

On the whole, the message speaks in an encouraging way of the state of matters in the country, and hopes that by a rigorous prosecution of the war, the Union may be restored.

Principal guests present were Tr. Richardson, the energetic manager of the road, B. P. Cooke, Esq., Chief Engineer, B. Shanley, Esq., T. P. French, Esq., Mr. Sheriff Thompson, Mr. R. R. Smith, Warden United Counties, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Keefe, Messrs. H. Barnston, J. Percival, H. Carver, Mr. McMahon, Mr. Galbraith, D. Wylie, Brookville, Recorder, M. McNeill, Dr. Mostyn, R. Moffatt, Capt. McGill Chamberlain, W. O. Buell, Esq., Barrister, H. C. Jones, Brookville, W. C. Lewis, Almonte, H. H. Dickson, Cedar Hill, Mr. Hartney, Pakenham, Mr. Riddle, Pitou, and a number of others whose names we forget, and if we have omitted any it is through inadvertence. Most of the gentlemen were accompanied by their ladies. The Brass Band of Arnprior was in attendance but did not play. A string band was brought from Ottawa, the music of which was rather being low, and much so that Mr. Lyons and Mr. Scrimgeour, kindly volunteered to assist, and thus added to the harmony and delight of the large assemblage. Dancing commenced about 9. The gentlemen and ladies were all in full dress, and about three hundred were present.

THE SUPPER. About half-past ten o'clock the guests were marshalled into supper by H. H. McLaughlin, Esq., one of the committee, assisted by Mr. J. Campbell, Daniel McLaughlin, Esq., occupied the chair, with the principal guests on his right and left. A. H. Downwell, Esq., acted as *compère*. The company set to with a zeal and relish which did ample justice to the excellent fare. After the cloth was removed the "Chairman gave:

"The Queen," with nine times nine. "The Prince and Princess of Wales and all the Royal Family," with all the honours. "The Governor General," with three times three.

Mr. McLaughlin then rose and said:—Gentlemen, I now rise to propose the toast of the evening—"Success to the Brookville and Ottawa Railway Company." I know it will be drunk with enthusiasm and honored with applause. I am certainly most happy to see you all here partaking of our hospitality and enjoying yourselves. Little did I once think we would ever have such a demonstration in Arnprior; but see what perseverance will accomplish and industry effect. I was once a poor man, getting out a few sticks of timber and shouldering my axe, but good fortune, industry and perseverance have made me what you now see me. When I first purchased Arnprior there was no talk of a railway. I found this place in a ruinous condition, with only one or two shattered and dilapidated houses and the ruins of Buchanan's mills. I encouraged the formation of a village and you now see the result. Eleven years has elapsed since the first house of the present village was erected in 1853, and its increase has been rapid, and its advancement prosperous. (Cheers.) When the railway stopped I began to despair; within the last few years I thought we never would see the railway here; but thanks to the energy and financial abilities of Mr. J. G. Richardson we are now celebrating its arrival and rejoicing over its completion to Arnprior. (Cheers.) And I hope it will not remain here, but that it will go forward and onward; and my ardent aspiration is that before I die I may see it spanning the forest between this and Haron until it extends to the western shores of Lake Superior." (Vociferous applause.)

Mr. Richardson, Managing Director, said:—"I am proud and delighted that our exertions are appreciated by the people of Arnprior, and of the county of Renfrew, to extend the road to its present position. When I first undertook its management I was dubbed an M. D., that is to say not a doctor of medicine, but a Managing Director, and I found the road in a sickly, weak, and debilitated condition. I neither administered, like other M. D.'s, blue pills nor blood draughts, but I applied tonics which was the proper remedy to adopt. In every shanty gang it is necessary to have the most fed, and the most important persons in the feeding department is a Cook. I procured a Cook, and as the French are the best cooks I obtained a French Cook, or, in other words, a Cook and a French to assist me in carrying on the enterprise and bring it to a successful termination. We have brought it to Arnprior, and we have located in your midst, but the terminus is not here. It must go forward, and I hope before I have done with it to see it carried to Pembroke. We are determined to bring it there, and there it will be before many months elapse. We have had many difficulties to contend with, local jealousies amid the rival municipalities have almost paralyzed our efforts, but we have persevered and we have succeeded. (Cheers.) I have been at many demonstrations in the United States and in Canada, but I have never seen one equal to this at Arnprior for brilliancy, profusion of hospitality, harmony, and good will. I return you, gentlemen, Arnprior, in the name of the B. & O. Railway Company, my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done us for the hospitality we have experienced." (Loud applause.)

From the Chair—"The Press." Mr. Wylie, of the Brookville Recorder, replied in a suitable manner, and said:—"I had always opposed the old company under Sherwood and Steel, and I felt dubious of the new until I saw their intentions were honest, and that they had been in good faith carrying out their wishes. The company and the same time keeping faith with the people. If they ever deviated from that course he would oppose them to the uttermost." (Applause.)

The next was "The Ladies," which was warmly responded to and drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. W. O. Buell, of Perth, replied in an appropriate speech.

The standard toasts were now ended and the party retired to the ball-room, where dancing was kept up with spirit till an early hour in the morning. The company separated much pleased with each other and delighted with the entertainment they had received.

Friday, 9th, 12 m. At noon to-day the invited guests, accompanied by a large number of the residents of the village of Arnprior repaired to the station preparatory to their final departure.

T. P. French, Esq., said that he now addressed the people of Arnprior to thank them for their kindness and hospitality, and for the splendid entertainment they had received, but he begged one boon and hoped it would not be refused. The ladies of Brookville, and those from a distance, wished to hear Mr. McNab speak, and he hoped that gentleman would oblige them all by delivering a farewell address.

Mr. McNab, Principal of the Arnprior Public School, rose and said:—"Ladies and gentlemen, to such a request there is only one reply, acquiescence. I am delighted to witness this assemblage—to be here now to bid you farewell. Never has the county of Renfrew witnessed such a spectacle, and it may be long, very long, before we shall see such another. Proud of your appearance among us, we are still proud of the completion of the road to this very point; and we may, with justice, attribute it to the exertions of Mr. J. G. Richardson, and to no man under the sun. Had it been left to the municipalities it might have remained the







