

# Carleton-Place, Canada West, May 12, 1859.

VOL. IX.

CARLETON-PLACE, CANADA WEST, MAY 12, 1859.

No. 35.

## THE SPARKING BOWL.

Thou sparkling bowl! thou sparkling bowl!  
Thou lips of beauty thou mayst press,  
And eyes of beauty thou mayst see,  
And thou shalt see the power of love,  
I will not touch thee, for these things  
A scorpion to thy side that stings!

Thou crystal glass! like Eden's tree  
Thou art the life of all that see,  
And, as from that, there comes from thee  
The voice, "Thou shalt not surely die!"  
I dare not lift thy liquid gem,  
A snake is twisted round thy stem.

Thou liquid fire! like that which glowed  
On Melia's surf-beaten shore,  
Thou art the life of all that see,  
But thou shalt warm my house no more,  
For whenever thy radiant flame  
Forth from thy heart a viper crawls.

What thought of gold the goblet be,  
Embossed with branches of the vine,  
Beneath whose burnished leaves we see  
Such clusters as poured out the wine,  
Among those leaves an adder lingers!  
I fear him, for I've felt his fangs.

The Hebrew who the desert trod,  
And felt the fiery serpent's bite,  
Looked up to thee, O bowl, and said,  
And lo! thou art the life in sight,  
So the Arabian's children's eyes  
Cool, when he drinks with God ordains.

Ye garlands of flowers! ye deep cool wells!  
Ye gems from mossy rocks that drip;  
Ye fountains from Earth's bosom wells,  
Gush out your gentle liquid lip,  
To you I look, ye fountains of life,  
And I will drink of you, and live.

## THE MURDER OF THE MAIL CARRIER.

THE PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

[From the Bradford Courier.]

Friday, April 29.

The following is the concluding portion of the proceedings of the Bradford murder case. Having already published the confessions of Armstrong and Brown, it is unnecessary to reproduce them; we give, however, the cross examination of the latter. The Court having been opened at nine o'clock, G. Balfour, Coroner, was sworn and testified to the facts of Armstrong's trial before the Coroner's Jury, which was then read to the Court.

To Mr. Wood.—The statement just read is a lie; it was the first statement I made, and it was understood when we went out on the night of the murder that we were to steal potatoes, and we intended to shoot some of the guard if we should see any; did not know the mail was to be killed till we were on the road. Over was immediately at the side of the mail carrier when he was shot; but had courage to pilage the mail bags; the \$100 bill was whole when I had it.

James Weyms, J. P., was here sworn, and proved that the written confession of Armstrong produced in Court, was the original one.

To Mr. Wood.—Gave up all the money but the \$100 bill, and that I gave back on Friday night; did not think of it before; I was not told that I would be dealt more leniently with if I made a confession.

To Mr. Wood.—I did not divide the money at Lake's farm; that portion of my confession is false.

To Mr. Cameron, who showed witness a part of a bill—That looks like part of the \$100 bill I had. The reason I said in my confession that I parted with Moore and Over at Kirby's Mills and did not go to the house was, that I did not wish to bring the family into trouble. Have had conversation with the printer from the floor of the cell, after my confession. Both of them asked me if I was sworn when I made my confession. On my answering no, they said, then you can retract what you have said, I asked if they wished me to retract both body and soul.

The above is the whole of Armstrong's evidence, and the following is the evidence of the other prisoners:

To Mr. Cameron.—Mary Dean told Moore his wife wanted him to get out of the house as quick as possible; Mr. Weyms told me that I would be dealt leniently if I told a lie; I went to the Sabbath school; I told Mr. Weyms the truth; I have told the truth to-day.

Alfred Hall, a colored man, sworn.—Know Moore, and have seen Over once or twice; heard on Friday that the mail carrier had been killed; saw the prisoners that morning about six o'clock coming down the hill to the Holmedale; one of them had a gun; they returned in about twenty minutes, each carrying a gun; there is a man, but not Mr. Wilkes; the prisoners were going in that direction.

Cross examined.—Had not left the window of the house from the time the prisoners first passed till they returned; perhaps I was coming at my moustache; they had not been long enough away to have been at the pond, nor did they go in the direction of the pond. They had not time to go to Mr. Wilkes' mill; they might have had time to go to the bush.

John Tanner, colored man, sworn.—Know Moore, but don't recollect ever seeing Over before; saw both the prisoners on the morning after the murder coming to town, each carrying a gun.

Mary Dean (white) sworn.—Know the prisoners; saw them the day after the murder of the mail carrier at their own house; all the family were at home but Moore's wife, she was at my house on Saturday morning, I told Moore that his wife wanted him to leave, as the constable was after him; I had not time to tell him why he should leave, before the constable came in; on Sunday following saw a bill between his Over and Mrs. Sinclair in the bed; they were looking at it; it was a whole bill; saw a 25 cent and a 12 1/2 cent piece in their hands.

Miss Tanner (colored) sworn.—Know Moore; have seen Over on Friday morning about ten minutes after they were shot; when they went out they had a single barrelled gun, which they had when they returned, as well as a double barreled gun; saw a first saw the prisoners to the morning; I had not heard of the murder; I asked Over where they were going, and he said they were going to hunt. I remarked that they had but one gun, but Over said Moore's hands were cold, and that he [Over] had Moore's gun under his coat.

Benjamin Chesborough (white) sworn.—I was on the road between Weyms and Bradford at twenty minutes past ten; at the bottom of Mr. Good's hill two of us got out and walked; it was about three on Saturday morning when I returned to town; saw no one on the road that night.

Gabriel Balfour, sworn.—Am a coroner for the county; I have some of the shot taken from the head of deceased, (produced) and have the shot that was extracted from the

doubt-barrelled gun found with the prisoner—(produced it)—would say that the shot is precisely similar.

Thomas McMeans, High Bailiff of the town, sworn.—Saw the shot extracted from the gun which was found at Over's house in the left and the shot extracted I wrapped up in a piece of paper, sealed it, and gave it to the Coroner.

James Weyms, Esq., J. P.—The prisoners were arrested by my orders on Saturday morning; found half of a \$100 bill on the floor near the stove, near where Mrs. Sinclair sat; the females were not searched at the house, both they and the prisoners denied all knowledge of the bill.

Dr. J. Y. Brown, sworn.—I made an examination of their nails for the purpose of finding blood; while holding up the hand of Over to the light I discovered something red under the nail; took it out and examined it through a microscope, and have no doubt it was sealing wax; it could not be paint; for it is not a resinous matter—was the double barrelled gun had every appearance of having been discharged within a day or two before the charge was extracted.

Wm. Mair, toll-keeper on the Paris road, sworn.—Did not see the mail carrier the night of the murder; went to bed about ten o'clock that night; he was in the habit of passing about ten o'clock; between 9 and 10 on Thursday three men passed through the gate; could not say if they were black or white; one of them was tall, and the other two were shorter; Mr. Good passed through the gate about 15 minutes after the men had passed.

This closed the prosecution.

THE DEFENCE.

The first witness called was Emeline Sinclair, (colored) sworn.—Did live in the same house with prisoners and remember hearing of the murder of the mail carrier. It was on Thursday night, and the prisoners were at home that night; they slept there all night; I slept with my mother and my brother Charles Henry Brown; I heard of the mail robbery first on Friday afternoon.

Cross examined.—The prisoners have each a gun, and they had them out on Thursday; did not see Armstrong on Thursday; saw him at Over's house on Friday; he neither gave nor received any money; I had 3s in silver, and had a good while. Moore had no paper money; saw him have 2s in silver on Saturday; we had been living on what we received from the Dorcas Society; the prisoners were in the house on Friday morning; they had no guns out that morning. I was not up, nor did I light a candle on Thursday night.

Maria Brown, (colored) sworn.—I have been in the same cell with Mrs. Sinclair, and understood that the mail carrier was murdered on Thursday night. The prisoners were in the house when I was there; but I saw neither of them; it was about ten o'clock when I went to bed; Over went to bed some time before I did; I was not up until I went to bed; got up about eight or nine o'clock on Friday morning, the prisoners were both in the house then.

Cross examined.—Charles Henry Brown is my son; he is a very bad boy, and he does not mind what I say. Mrs. Sinclair is my daughter.

To Mr. Wood.—Am not aware that Mrs. Sinclair got any money from the Dorcas Society; whenever I lay down at night I don't get up till morning.

Alice Over (colored) sworn.—Know Moore the prisoner, and remember having heard that the mail carrier was killed. Mrs. Brown told me of it, I think on Friday afternoon; Moore was at home the night before; I heard of the murder.

Samuel Nelson (colored) sworn.—Know John A. Armstrong; he was in jail lately for stealing a dog; when he was about leaving he told me the County would have to pay for him being in jail all the winter; that he was going to have plenty of money, and was going to have a carpet on his floor, and a melodeon for his wife to play on; he was going to buy a pistol of a man named O'Donnell, and intended to get his living on the highway.

Thomas McMeans was here recalled, and stated that the boy Brown was in the house and remained there while he was arresting the parties.

Chas. Switzer, constable sworn.—The boy Brown was at the house when we went to make the arrest.

James Weyms, Esq., J. P., recalled, also stated that the boy was there when I and the constables arrived at the house.

Mrs. Brendon, sworn.—Am Financial Secretary of the Dorcas Society. No aid is given by the Society that I know of; did not give Emeline Sinclair, any money on the 14th of April, I gave her an order on Mr. Cookhill.

Mr. Wood then summed up the evidence, and delivered an excellent and forcible address in favor of the prisoners. Mr. Wood had everything to contend with, and acquitted himself in a masterly style.

Mr. Cameron in an able speech, followed on behalf of the Crown, after which His Lordship charged the jury, and the Verdict, after an hour and a half, was returned.

The jury, at nine o'clock p. m., having been out of Court for about an hour and a quarter, returned, and rendered a verdict of "Guilty."

Sentence of death, was then passed on the prisoners. They were sentenced to be executed on Tuesday, 7th June.

As the prisoners Moore and Over were being removed from Court yesterday evening, they acknowledged to the jailor and Deputy Sheriff, that they were implicated in the murder of Adams, but that Armstrong fired the gun.

## RELIGIOUS FANATISM—A FATHER KILLS HIS DAUGHTER.

From the Troy Times, May 3.

The quiet Sabbath was broken in upon yesterday by the commission of a horrid murder in the town of Nunda about 16 miles from Troy, of a daughter by her father and only surviving parent, a man about 60 years of age, named John Belding. The corpse of the girl, a beautiful and well-bred girl, was found in a shallow grave, about four miles east of the town and near the steam saw mill on the lake road. The parties lived in a little house, in which the father earned a livelihood for himself and daughter by following the trade of a shoemaker. The daughter's name was Christina. She is about 19 years of age, and is described by the neighbors as a quiet and well-behaved girl. She had been unwell for some time, and it is said had been under the care of female doctors reading in Berlin in this country, named Weaver. Her mind, it appears, was somewhat affected, but whether from religious excitement or from some other cause, we are unable to say. She labored under the impression that the devil had possession of her,

and used to pray very frequently for deliverance from his grasp. A day or two before the murder the old man and daughter went over to the house of David Horton, who resided opposite to the Beldings, when Christina said she had taken medicine of Mr. Weaver, and it made her feel as if "the devil was in her," and she would scratch him off; but that she had thrown the medicine away, and drove the devil away too.

The old man had no doubt done much work recently as it is in consequence of his care of her, want of sleep, &c., his own mind had become terribly affected, and while under the delusion that "Dena," as he calls her, was the devil he killed her.

The account which Belding gives of the affair is that he had the devil upon the bed and he struck it in the face. The girl it appears was lying down in the front room when the murder was committed with a shoemaker's hammer. Her skull was completely smashed to pieces. Portions of the skull were scattered about the room and parts of the skull were lying over the floor. Her face too, was considerably bruised, but no marks of violence were discovered on the other parts of her body. Belding said he thought she was the devil that she appeared to him to be four times as large as "Dena,"—that her face was too large for that of "Dena,"—and from his previous knowledge of her he was sure that it was the devil. He said that he had a doubt that the old man imagined that he had a fight with the devil, or, as he expresses it, with "three devils," and he had all he could do to kill them. They lived alone in the house.

It is supposed the murder was committed about 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The first person who discovered the murder was Nicholas Ryemiller who first saw the old man outside the house. He appeared very much excited and told Ryemiller that he had killed the devil and it was lying in there"—pointing to his house. Ryemiller looked in and discovered the dead body of his daughter. He asked the old man if it was not "Dena," that he had killed. Belding replied that he did not know it was. Belding's hands and shirt sleeves were covered with blood. Ryemiller testified before the Coroner's jury that the father and daughter had lived with him about six months previously to their residing in the house where the murder was committed, and that they always appeared happy together, and as the wife expressed it, "never had any crazy turns."

Coroner Madden, of this city was notified of the murder, and at 6 o'clock last evening proceeded to the great excitement. Belding was raving like a madman when the Coroner arrived. Coroner Madden summoned a jury.

Joel B. Peck, foreman—and proceeded to investigate the case. Several witnesses were examined and the jury rendered a verdict that "in their opinion and Christiana Belding came to her death on Sunday, May 1, 1859, from fractures of the skull and said injuries were inflicted with a hammer in the hands of her father John Belding—be it at the time laboring under temporary derangement of mind."

Coroner Madden placed Belding under arrest, and late last night a raved with him in the city and placed him in jail. A dose of morphine quelled the ravings of the old man and rendered his coyness here comparatively easy and safe.

The Grand Jury to-day. The evidence in the case will be handed over to them for their action. The jury being in effect authorized a commission to investigate the sanity of the murderer and if he is declared insane will send him to the Lunatic Asylum or they will hold him for murder, as in their opinion the evidence warrants.

The neighbors give both Belding and his daughter a good character. The old man was sober and industrious and his daughter was a result of some cause other than drink. Dr. Barber, Post-office, believes it to have been by his incessant care and attention to his sick daughter.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION AT SAN FRANCISCO.

On Sunday morning, the 3rd inst., at about half past one o'clock, the ferry boat Contra Costa, plying between San Francisco and Oakland, burst her boiler, causing the death of six persons and the injury of a large number of others. The disaster was unquestionably the result of racing. There are no ferry lines in operation between San Francisco and Oakland, and the spirit of opposition and rivalry ran high between the two companies, and several hundred of the citizens were on board, purposing to spend the Sabbath in the country. Each company started their boat from this side at the same moment, and the race commenced across the bay. I should be said that such had often occurred before, and that at least one half of the passengers on board on this occasion were females.

Mr. Benjamin F. Hillard, one of the injured, furnishes the Herald with these particulars:—"At one hundred yards from the wharf the Contra Costa was going at full speed, which showed that she was in a high state of excitement. The Oakland soon followed, and the race became exciting. On reaching Oakland Bay, Mr. Hillard remarked to Mr. Birdall, the engineer of the Contra Costa, that the Oakland would probably beat them, to which Mr. Birdall replied that he thought so. He then said to Mr. Hillard, 'One of the five men is away from my post, and I wish you would hail him and tell him to return.' Mr. Hillard complied, and hailed the fireman twice, but received no answer—just then the boiler exploded. In passing the steam going to comply with the request of the engineer, Mr. Hillard noticed that it marked four pounds, but was visibly rising with rapidity, and went suddenly up to six pounds. Mr. Birdall, the engineer, immediately 'glowed down,' but it thought the fireman, being away from his post, had allowed the water to get too low in the boiler and when the engineer 'glowed down' the steam generated with intense rapidity and caused the explosion."

When the explosion was disseminated of the disaster, the excitement throughout the city was intense. Thousands of persons flocked to the wharves to learn the particulars. The Contra Costa could be seen lying on her bar, her smoke stack and wheelhouse gone. The Oakland was near by, taking off passengers. Soon after two steamboats proceeded to the spot, one of which towed the wreck of the Contra Costa to San Francisco.

The ladies on board after the disaster displayed unexampled courage. With a very few exceptions, they preserved their presence of mind, and displayed less terror than the men.

Judge Wright of Albany yesterday granted a writ of Habeas Corpus applied for in behalf of Mrs. Mary Hattie, pending proceedings on a writ of error on her behalf.

## HIGH FARMING.

Considerable attention is being devoted, by those entitled to the character of good farmers, to two articles, which do constitute in part what may be called high farming viz: Manure and Drainage. My object in this communication is to direct attention to another article, which is a cold country like Canada must be of vast importance and which we are sorry to say is lamentably neglected viz: Shelter.

Heat in the soil is, as it well known, a prime essential to vegetation. Beneficial effect of shelter on winter such as timothy clover, alfalfa, &c., are universally admitted. It is always observed that the hay crop round the outside of a field, in near proximity to the fences where the snow collects is considerably thicker, exceeds in yield that in the more central parts. Snow is a covering of shelter provided by the beneficence of Nature. The effects of winter shelter, however on spring crops are not so obvious; and may not be readily admitted by those who are not conversant with the subject. Spring crops have usually succeeded best in well-sheltered localities. The house experience of many will substantiate this; and the cause of it is obvious. When the soil is exposed, the cold penetrates much further into it. The point to which frost penetrates is limited to the penetration of cold. At the same time, the cold is not so deep, and the cold descending in downward, attempting degrees. To speak confidently as to the great depth to which it attains would require a considerable amount of careful observation and exercised in convenient circumstances; but it may be no stretch of truth to place it in the more exposed localities, at least a foot, and in a well-sheltered, at least six inches, and in the most favorable circumstances for growth. Observations when directed to this subject, may yet show that it is the month of July before the previous winter's cold is expelled; it is even then which we believe not to be the case. We relieve the natural result of exposure is to change the soil from a cold to a warm one. It is not equally happy that the surface of a field is scorched and burned up by the summer's sun while the cold remains below. Damage is highly beneficial here but it is altogether inadequate to neutralize this effect of cold. The medium temperature of the soil must be many degrees lower than it was when more of shelter, forest, or other means, are present. In contrast to the rich productivity of Upper with the comparative poverty of Lower Canada, this element is too much left out of view. The native husband generally resorted to for a solution will not suffice. The comparative temperature of the two countries is a chief consideration.

Many of our theories are correct, it is easy to account for a deficiency in the production and a deterioration in the character of our crops. Cold must weaken the plant and render it a more easy prey to disease. We have long been convinced that the diseases incident to our fruit trees are produced by high cold winds; but there are circumstances which tend to confirm this belief, and which also some bearing on the production of insects. The connection between cold and insects are being destroyed, have been carefully noted. The following circumstances have been carefully observed: that the depredations are greatest on the more elevated localities; that the insects are more numerous on the north than on the south side of the mountain; that the more elevated and consequently colder parts of the mountain; that the more elevated parts of the mountain are more thinly settled, and consequently more exposed; and if we mistake not, greater area of two prolonged cold winters. There is a depression in favor of the idea of the cold winds having the effect of destroying these insects; but the truth lays all the other way. When the forest on the mountain was denser a now, little was known of these destructive agents. It is only since the trees have been in great part cut away that the evil has increased to its present proportions. We are convinced, by observation, that the tree and the insect are both equally benefited by doing to do in the production of these ravages. It is a noticeable fact that those trees which are known to thrive in high northern latitudes are left unscathed.

Now is it not quite appropiate that the prevalence of these scourges which prey upon the wheat crop, I may depend upon the fact that the insects are more numerous on the north than on the south side of the mountain; that the more elevated and consequently colder parts of the mountain; that the more elevated parts of the mountain are more thinly settled, and consequently more exposed; and if we mistake not, greater area of two prolonged cold winters. There is a depression in favor of the idea of the cold winds having the effect of destroying these insects; but the truth lays all the other way. When the forest on the mountain was denser a now, little was known of these destructive agents. It is only since the trees have been in great part cut away that the evil has increased to its present proportions. We are convinced, by observation, that the tree and the insect are both equally benefited by doing to do in the production of these ravages. It is a noticeable fact that those trees which are known to thrive in high northern latitudes are left unscathed.

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CARLETON-PLACE,  
Thursday, May 12, 1859.

the fish from the sled ranks up the frozen  
slopes two or three hundred yards apart.  
The sledges were pulled by the early legions of  
men, so far as the start of the campaign.  
His siege artillery would be  
day by no mean heavy field pieces—  
Wellington's heaviest breaching guns at  
Badajos and Salamanca were twenty-four  
pounder. The Russians at Inkermann, and  
the British at Rangoon, have brought thirty-  
two pounders into the field with great suc-  
cess. But the advantages which heavy guns  
have always had over light ones, hitherto, for  
the ordinary purpose of field artillery, has  
been rather in the length of the range than  
in the size of the ball. A twelve pounder ram-  
bling through the snows of Rangoon is full as  
effective as a thirty-two pounder, and is more  
nimble the more so; but formerly it could not  
be projected nearly so far. Science has, in  
our day, destroyed the difference between  
them. Recent inventions, some of them  
from our own countrymen, some English-  
men and some of the present Emperor of  
France have furnished light field pieces which

Those of our readers who desire to make a good investment of their money, will do well to read Mr. Bell's notice in our columns, to-day. Such a chance for purchasing valuable property does not often occur.

route, they passed in perfect safety having distributed considerable provisions to the Indians on the route and received their permission to pass through the country; but on

There had been no market since owing to the holidays, American securities generally dull, but unchanged as regards price.

per 100 lbs; Red do 10s & 11s; do Can-  
adian 10s 4d & 10s 4d per 100 lbs. Corn  
advanced 2d & 3d per 100 lbs; White 7s 1d  
SE .PCEI d7CP H9qA, n0t0lqqA

to be here consulting with the administration.  
They desire the aid of the Government in  
carrying out the undertaking and it is highly  
Two Ours.  
33  
-Barnes, 27th April, 1870.

the lesson was the first seven verses of the  
first chapter of the Gospel by John.  
May 10, 1859.



