

Mechanics Institute Box 662

Woodstock Journal.

"He is a Freeman whom the Truth makes Free, And all are Slaves beside."

VOLUME 6.

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OUR PAPER.

The Woodstock Journal is a large eight-page weekly, devoted to the advancement of the industrial, commercial, social and moral interests of New Brunswick.

The objects at which it particularly aims in the present circumstances of the country are the promotion of immigration, the settlement of the wild lands, the opening of the country by means of railroads, &c., an increase of the representation in the Assembly, and Free Education, schools of all grades, from the lowest to the highest being open to all without money and without price, and supported by Direct Taxation.

The Journal is published every Thursday at Woodstock, N. B., by Wm. R. McVilvie for Wm. Edgar, Proprietor.

Single copies, Two dollars a year, Clubs of six, one and three quarter dollars each, Clubs of ten, one dollar and a half each.

N. B.—To any person who makes up a club at these rates, and sends us the money in advance, we will send a copy of the Journal for one year gratis.

When payment is not made in advance, two dollars and a half, and when payment is delayed beyond the year, three dollars will be charged.

Clergymen, postmasters, and teachers supplied at a dollar and a half a year.

ADDRESS: The Editor of the Journal, Woodstock, N. B.

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Advertisements should be sent in not later than 4 P. M. on Wednesday.

On Sunday, the Archbishop of Halifax announced officially at High Mass in the Cathedral that the Right Rev. Dr. Sweeney has been appointed Bishop of St. John, an appointment for which he said he is in a great degree responsible, as he had recommended Dr. Sweeney as his successor, believing him to be the best man to be found for the position. He paid a generous tribute to the merits of the Bishop elect, and then spoke of his own connection with the diocese, his efforts for the good of the people, and the earnest, zealous co-operation of clergy and laity which he had always enjoyed, and which had won for them so noble a character as a zealous, earnest, whole-souled people. After dwelling at some length on this, he then proceeded, as he said, to perform the last act of his administration by giving an account of his stewardship, and he laid before the congregation in detail an account of all subscriptions he had received from year to year, and of the expenditures on the Cathedral, &c. The Cathedral to the present has cost over \$23,000 for the building and about \$7,000 for the grounds, in all over \$30,000. Besides this, convents have been established, and a large number of ecclesiastical students have been maintained. His Grace was occasionally much affected, and the emotion of the congregation was plainly manifested.—Freeman.

On Friday last, 10th inst., a fearful storm raged for many hundred miles along the Atlantic shores. In New York schooners were sunk at the wharves, the steamers could not cross the harbour, and men were thrown down in the streets and severely injured. The Saint John Suspension bridge had to bear an enormous strain. Such was the fury of the tempest, that a man who attempted to cross over had his sleigh fairly turned round by the force of the wind, and was compelled to retreat, lest he should be blown completely off. It was at times impossible to stand on the bridge, which, however, scarcely yielded under the immense pressure.

New York, Feb. 15th.—The Arago's cargo is valued at about three million dollars.

Rumors are rife in Jersey City of a nature seriously implicating certain persons doing business with the N. York Bay Cemetery. The practice is said to be to place a number of coffins in a vault until some ten or dozen have accumulated, and subsequently to remove the bodies, which are buried by wholesale in a pine box. The more ex-

pensive coffins are taken back to the warehouses and resold to customers. There is to be an investigation.

TRIAL BEFORE LEONARD R. HARDING, J. P., JACKSONTOWN.

With reference to the Negro Boy, William Hoyt, whom G. L. Raymond, J. P., took to the United States with him in December last, and who is rumored to have been sold in Virginia as a Slave!

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—Since the return of Mr. Raymond from Virginia, various reports have been circulated with reference to this affair. The novelty of the occurrence, and singular circumstances connected—led many of our serious thinking citizens to consider whether the boy was really sold into Slavery. This enquiry originated the Public Meeting, held at the Town Hall last month, a report of the proceedings of which appeared in the columns of the Journal, and was admitted by all who were present at the meeting, to be an impartial and true statement. Yet the Sentinel, although its Editor was present, proclaimed to the country that that meeting was a farce—that it had its origin in a disposition on the part of some of our townsmen to have some fun, and that he believed the gentleman charged with the offence "was innocent of the charge of having sold the boy into slavery, as well as of any complicity in such an act," and regretted that the report was "being so widely circulated," and that "the whole matter had not been allowed to rest, until something was ascertained with certainty respecting the boys whereabouts, and indisputable grounds for the charges against Mr. Raymond discovered, or equally indisputable grounds for his innocence." Being one of those who were present at the meeting, I consider the statements with reference to the fun loving citizens groundless, and I am also of opinion that the article quoted from was penned to stay further investigation, and, if possible, to transmute Justice; but the case must and will be investigated. The whole story must be probed to the core, and thereby the innocent proved innocent, and let the guilty be held up to public execration, and dealt with according to British Law. The following is an accurate report of the testimony and result of the trial:—

TOWN HALL, Jacksontown, Car.leton C'ty, Feb. 21st, 1860.

HENRY HOYT, colored, v. s. G. L. RAYMOND, For wages for his son William Hoyt, from December 1st 1859, to February 1st 1860. Two months at 30s. per month, £3 0 0 Parties are ready for Trial.

Charles Mills, Adam Kenney, and John Risteen are sworn as Jurymen. The oath relative to Counsel fees was taken by Thos. Barnett, colored, who opened the case.—Mr. James M. Smith having been sworn, said:—

I had business to Canterbury Station about the first of December. About three days before I went down, I was in Mr. John Raymond's store in Woodstock, and saw Squire Raymond there.

I said I was going to Canterbury Station the first of the following week and wanted a load. Squire Raymond said he wanted to go down on the same day and would agree for the passage of two, and probably there would be three. I called at the house of Mr. John Raymond, on Monday morning, I think, and Squire Raymond was there and said he was waiting for me, and that his son had gone on ahead with his horse and sleigh, and that the boy he had with him would go along with us and fetch the horse back. We started immediately. Squire Raymond appeared to be very uneasy, requested me to drive fast and overtake his son. He said he did not know what his son meant by driving so fast. I drove my horses very fast, and overtook Samuel Raymond and a colored boy below Traflet's Mills. The colored boy and Samuel Raymond got in with Squire Raymond and myself, and the boy that came from Woodstock with us, took the horse and sleigh (that Samuel Raymond and the colored boy had) back.

When near Eel River Squire Raymond told me he thought that the colored boy was running away; and that he, (the colored boy) got Samuel Raymond to run

him off. They all three got out at Patterson's. I put up at Jamieson's. Next morning Samuel Raymond paid me six shillings and three pence for their passage.

To Mr. Cornelison.—I made the arrangement with Squire Raymond three days before going down. Mr. Raymond guaranteed two passengers, and said probably three.

Geo. L. Raymond, Esq., sworn, examined by Mr. Cornelison, colored. I made arrangements with Mr. Smith for myself and son only. My son said there would be three. I did not know who the third was to be. My son had money of his own. He had a colt and some sheep which I paid him for. My son Samuel told me that Hoyt was running away from Charles English, and that he had hired him to go South and was to give him six dollars per month. I objected to him taking the boy, but did not tell him not to take him. My boy said that Hoyt owed him twelve dollars, and that when they would get a farm, South, Hoyt would be better to him than any white man, and probably they could not get white help there. My intention was to buy or lease a piece of land South. Hoyt and Samuel were with me in the steamer from Saint Andrews to Portland. He, Hoyt, carried my valise to the steambot at St. Andrews, part of the way from the Hotel. Hoyt and Samuel were on shore at Eastport, Maine. My son got left in Portland, Maine, and took the rail car to Boston. Hoyt went with me in the steamer to Boston. My son was standing on the wharf when the steamer arrived at Boston. He got there ahead of us. We left Boston for New York; part of the way we traveled by rail car, and the rest by steambot to New York. I did not know that free negroes could not go South and remain free. My son paid Hoyt's expenses from Saint Andrews, His money was his own, and he could do with it as he pleased. He is eighteen years old next March. I think my son would do as he pleased. All the view he had was to get on a farm. I left him in a Book Store in Virginia. He could not stop there. He said Northerners had no chance there. They called them Abolitionists. He left and went to sea and finally returned to Boston, where I wrote him to come home. He is now at home. If I could have rented a farm in Virginia, I intended to have left my son there. If Bill Hoyt had gone to Virginia and worked for my son there, I would have endeavored to pay his wages when his time-bill would be furnished me. I did not approve of Sam having Hoyt. The last time I saw Hoyt he was standing near the month of Cedar Street in New York; that was when I returned from Virginia. I told him to meet me there the next evening, and if he did not get work, I would try and assist him to return home. I went to the same place where I left him, at the appointed time, and could not find him. I then thought he must have found employment. I gave my son more money when I left him in Virginia. His money run short owing to paying Hoyt's expenses. He had money enough to get there. He paid all Hoyt's expenses except what I paid at Canterbury. I told Samuel before we left Canterbury Station, that having Hoyt and paying his expenses would be a bad speculation for him. He said he would risk getting his money back when he got into Virginia. I did not insist that the colored boy should return home. Hoyt told me he was going to work for Samuel at six dollars per month. I did not say that I gave Samuel money to pay Hoyt's expenses. I intended to assist my boy if he needed it.

W. O. McMichael sworn.—(The most of this evidence is similar to the foregoing.) After Mr. Raymond came home from Virginia he told me he had written a letter to Mr. Campbell, who lives in New York, relative to the boy saying he would not let me see a copy of the letter. I requested to mail it; he would not allow me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raymond. Did you not say to me that I returned, if I would stay several seasons, against you, that you would assist me to get another nigger? No—sir—I never did.

Henry Hoyt, sworn.—William Hoyt is my son; he is from 17 to 18. My boy when I last saw him was working for Mr. English. He worked for Mr. John Beardsley before that; I received his wages from Mr. Beardsley, mostly in produce. I never gave my boy his freedom. He is white till he is 21, and I expect to receive his wages till then. Mr. Raymond was in Mr. Spaulding's shop since it has been reported that my boy was taken South. Mr. Raymond spoke privately to Mr. Spaulding. Mr. Spaulding told me at that time that I had better take forty dollars and say no more

about my son's leaving with Mr. Raymond. I would have stopped my son had I known he was going with Mr. Raymond.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raymond. The boy is 17 past; his age is registered in Squire Bedell's Book; it was recorded two years ago. He was bound to Mr. Wm. Bull, but the Indentures had been broken before he worked for Mr. Beardsley.

Squire Bedell cancelled the Indentures. Other witnesses were examined, but nothing different from the fore-going was elicited.

Mr. Raymond addressed the Jury nearly as follows:—

Gentlemen,—I feel rather small being brought up before a Tribunal such as this. However, circumstances will occur that we cannot at all times avoid. I am summoned here to-day to pay what I do not owe. I think I have proven, even by their own witnesses, that I never hired the boy. That the boy was not to work for me, nor have they proven any claim against me for the boy's wages; I think you are satisfied that I did not hire the boy. Gentlemen, let us suppose the case. Admit that I had really hired Hoyt for a year at six dollars per month, and that he was to go to Virginia with me; and after we had arrived in New York we found that he could go no further, as free negroes are not allowed to travel South. I contend, gentlemen, that Hoyt would have broken his part of the contract, not being allowed to go where he was hired to work; and consequently the contract between Hoyt and myself, if we had any, would be null and void. In the place he hired with my son to work he could not go because the law was against it.

This case, Gentlemen, was first started by a few individuals in Woodstock, some of whom were for making sport, and by others to injure me. I have in my pocket a copy of a letter that was sent to the Government relative to this case, and from whom I received this copy, the writer of which will not be satisfied with the statements made therein, when it is referred to the Grand Jury for their investigation. Gentlemen, I feel fully safe in leaving this case in your hands. I believe you are just as good men as could be found were the trial to come off at Woodstock.

Mr. Cornelison addressed the Jury at length, doing full justice to his side of the case.

Justice Harding then charged the Jury and closed by reading from the Revised Statutes the Law relative to the power of Fathers and Guardians over Minors, and submitted the case to the Jury, who, after about an hour's absence, gave the Plaintiff a Bill for the amount claimed, with costs. Since the result of the trial has been made known, the "whole story" has caused much argument among all classes of the community, and many agree that justice has been done the Plaintiff.

Yours truly, ANTI-SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Journal.

Sir,—In the report of the meeting for the consideration of the necessity for building a Bridge across the river, which appeared in your issue of Feb. 23, some of the speakers are reported to have expressed themselves as surprised, that so few of the inhabitants on the eastern side of the river were present.

Now, Mr. Editor there are many reasons why they did not attend that meeting. The Bridge has been for a long time, a theme of discussion, particularly so about election times, and so also has been a road by which to get to the Bridge.

I have been a resident on the eastern side of the river, about thirty-five or forty years, and yet am without a road, to Woodstock, passable for a loaded team, except when Jack Frost, takes it into his head to assist me.

About five or six years ago, through the assistance of our much lamented member, the late Mr. English, a road was laid out, and money to the amount of fifty or sixty pounds was granted, and expended on it though late in the season. The succeeding season being rainy, the road which was actually made, was much damaged by the travel on it. Next year the road was explored from the Beckagumick to Patokell's ferry, and a large sum granted. Part of this was expended, between Mr. John Sheas' and the estate of the late Mr. Chas. Connell, by Mr. E. Orser, with which ar-

rangement, the people of the Parish, almost to a man, were much dissatisfied. Next year, there was another grant, and our members wrote to W. T. Baird to go to the Parish of Brighton, and call a meeting, and have ONE man elected to expend the grant and they would have HIM appointed. Accordingly the Meeting was called, at which Messrs. Orser and Babar came forward as candidates. A vote being taken, Mr. Babar was declared elected.

This, however, did not suit Mr. Orser's friends, so they got up a Petition, and succeeded in getting quite a number of names attached to it, many of them being signed by the wives, in the absence of their husbands in the woods. Something, however occurred that led to the overthrow of that project, and Mr. Baird received another epistle from the Members, telling him to go to the Parish of Northampton and get ONE man elected there, and they would get HIM appointed.

On the day appointed for election, Mr. Orser appeared as a candidate. But the people of the Parish, having been informed of the former proceedings, declined to proceed to election as they thought Mr. Babar a very efficient Commissioner, he having heretofore given general satisfaction. Moreover, he having been elected in Brighton, if they elected one, there would then be two, and instructions had only been received for the election of ONE. There must have been something in the instructions that did not fully come out, viz: that the person so elected must be one who would suit our Members. Like true Liberals, they meant,—If you elect whom we like, we will have him appointed. Mr. Orser was appointed and Mr. Babar with him.

The road, that season, was advanced as far as Mr. Oliver Peabody's Barn, within 25 rods of Mr. William Connell's farm. Then some one or two of our Members' friends and relations, took a notion to have the road turned up into the old road, and a Petition to that effect was got up to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. This Petition was signed by some twelve or thirteen persons, six or seven of whom were rate payers, the rest were children and a pauper. Nobody troubled themselves about the petition, until it, the petition, was sent up to Mr. Babar, with orders to do as he chose about it. The Commissioner and people finding that the road could not be altered without their consent, flatly refused to have it altered, and a counter petition was got up to the Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works, praying that the road should not be altered from the line of road laid out by Colonel Hayward. This petition, within six hours, was signed by about forty of the most respectable inhabitants, between Mr. John Sheas' and Mr. William Tompkins', and was handed to Hon. Charles Connell.

Since then, our road has been dead, with the exception of the sale, for fifty or sixty pounds, of about fifty or sixty rods, as far as Mr. William Connell's barn, the place, where two or three persons wish to have it turned into the old road. At the election, which occurred that fall, large sheets of paper were circulated, containing the words printed in staring capitals "IF YOU WANT A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER, VOTE FOR CHARLES CONNELL." "If you want a good Road on this side of the River, vote for Charles Connell." Mr. W. T. Baird also came around asking signers to a Petition to the Legislature.

Since that time there has been nothing done to either Road or Bridge.

Now, Mr. Editor, this was the reason why people on the east side of the River were careless about attending such a Meeting, lest they should be thought local in their feelings, in attempting to ask for what they thought to be their rights, as was the case with the Council, when they passed a Resolution, asking the Govern-