TIME TABLES, G. T. R.

BUFFALO & GODERICH LINE.

DEPART.

No. 1 Express	6.20 p. m.
No. 3 Mail	3.30 a. m.
No. 5 Mixed	12 noon.

ARRIVE.

No. 2 Express	3.35 p. m.
No. 4 Mail	1.00 p. m.
No. 6 Mixed	4.00 p. m.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS

Who have not yet paid up for the past year, are respectfully requested to do so at once. Large sums are so difficult of collection that we shall expect our friends (who would not miss the small amount of the subscription,) to settle without further pressing. Each individual sum is small, but the aggregate is large and of great importance to us.

Semi-Weekly Signal

GODERICH, ONT., APRIL 21, 1870.

INDIGNATION MEETING

GREAT ENTHUSIASM!!

COURT HOUSE CROWDED

RIEL DENOUNCED.

GOVERNMENT URGED NOT TO RECEIVE THE REBEL DELEGATES.

Volunteers Eager for the Fray.

In pursuance of a requisition to Mayor Hays, signed by a large number of leading citizens, a meeting was held in the Court-house on Monday evening, 18th inst., for the purpose of allowing our loyal townsmen to give expression to their indignation at the cruel murder, at Fort Garry, by the rebel Riel, of the patriot Scott. The Court-house was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, who passed by acclamation the resolutions offered for their approval.

W. T. Hays, Esq., M. P. P., and Mayor, was called to the chair, and Mr. James Torrie was appointed Secretary of the meeting.

Mayor Hays said,—It was a solemn and melancholy occasion which called them together. The like of it had never occurred in his life before, nor perhaps in the life of any one present at that meeting. They were met to mourn the death of Mr Scott, a man who was loyal to the heart's core, and to express their indignation that, for his loyalty to Queen and country, he had been murdered by one Riel—whom he could not call a man—who had arrogated to himself the task of setting Great Britain at defiance in the Red River territory, raising the standard of rebellion, imprisoning citizens of Canada and brutally murdering one of their number. But for the insurrection headed by that upstart, that magnificent territory would have been now in the enjoyment of our free institutions, governed by our just laws, with the rights of every settler guaranteed and protected. Since certain misguided spirits had chosen to revolt, it was our bounden duty as Canadians not to allow our country to be put at defiance and our fellow citizens to be murdered, without putting down the rebellion with a high hand. The Government must be told that they shall not receive the Commissioners, who stood quietly by while Scott was being murdered, except by sending them to prison on the charge of murder, as they were sent last night. He hoped the meeting would give expression to its feelings and let it be known that Canada was determined to suppress rebellion—whether Fenians or Red River marauders, or anything else—now and for ever. Scott was brutally and horrible murdered, and, if need were, good old Huron alone could raise a force that would wipe Riel and his myrmidons off the face of the earth. He was proud to see the course that it was intimated Great Britain intended to take, of not only sending regular troops and paying for them but of paying for the Canadian part of the expedition. He would again say he was sure the rebel delegates did not come to Canada as the representatives of the people of Red River but as the mouthpieces of the rebel Riel and it was the duty of our Government not to receive them. He was delighted to hear that our worthy townsman Adjt Cooke had offered his services as a volunteer on the Red River expedition and he was sure there would not a finer man go there than Cooke. He would now call on those gentlemen, who had resolutions to propose, to come forward.

J. V. Detlor Esq. moved the first resolution as follows :—'That this meeting is of opinion, that our Government should take immediate steps and decisive means to suppress the present rebellion in the Red River Territory; so that British supremacy may be established and maintained in that country—insurrection crushed—personal liberty secured—and the Union Jack recognised as the only representation of power in all that Territory.' Mr. Detlor said he approached the subject with trepidation, but yet willingly responded to any call to preserve the country from anarchy and confusion. It is lamentable that we should, at the present time, be tantalized by such a rebellion. In view of it, unity ought to characterize us as a people. Our government concedes to all the liberties a people requires, and where there are errors we can rectify them at the polls. British rule commands the respect of all. We did not desire to encroach on the rights of the people of Red River, but wished to extend to them our enterprise and develop their resources; which would have been the effect, if they had not rebelled. He desired to approach the subject with calmness. We should take care that the rebellion is crushed, but before blood is shed, conciliation should be first exhausted. But our rights must be established and maintained. British supremacy must be sustained. Riel has rebelled and ignored this and we must be ready to suppress him. There are British subjects there who have rights and feelings and must be protected, and it is Britain's glorious prerogative to secure these. The life of a British subject has been sacrificed because he dared to be loyal. We demand vengeance; the vengeance of justice and the murderer must be punished, let the sacrifice, on our part, be what it may. Let us sustain by our sympathies the thousands of volunteers who are ready to go forth and fight that such rebellion may be checked and that the weak may not have to yield to the strong. Our Government will do the work with alacrity and we will sustain them. He heard a citizen say to-day that he had a horse and that he would willingly give it for the good cause. Let us do our duty, as becomes the sons of a glorious empire, and protect the rights of our fellow-subjects. The sectarian privileges demanded by the Red River people could not be granted. People of every class, creed and color should be protected but class-legislation should not be encouraged. Let us lay aside all partisan feelings and sustain the Government in suppressing this rebellion. England still loves and adheres to her colonial possessions. With the strong arm of England to support us, we should not despond or be discouraged. Let marauders or rebels shall despoil us of our rights, or trench on our privileges. Let us show that from one end of the Dominion to the other, Canada is united in the determination to maintain order and suppress revolution.

J. S. Sinclair, Esq., seconded the resolution, and felt it his duty to do so when such an enthusiastic gathering of citizens of every party and creed had met together to express their indignation at a bloody murder and to pledge themselves to maintain Britain's supremacy in her possessions on this continent. It would ill become us, as loyal subjects, not to support the Government, with all our influence, in suppressing rebellion, on this and every other occasion, by the strong hand of the law, whether the rebel be Mr Riel or Mr Anybodyelse. There are loyal people in the Red River and there are also ruffians there. Government is prepared to do all the loyal people require. Let us support the Government. Riel and his ruffians claim the Red River Territory for the French, but they cannot have it. It is a little over a century since Quebec was taken from the French. God forbid that a war of races should begin again. But if they desire it, as they seem to do, then we can tell them that the spirit of the men, who in 1759, cleared the ramparts of Quebec and drove the chivalry of France backward over the Plains of Abraham, is still alive. The indignation meetings, throughout the country have clearly demonstrated that British subjects are not to be trampered with—that the British empire is not to be dismembered—and that Canadians are determined to stick to the brave old flag. We revere the Union Jack as our forefathers did and demand retribution on Riel and the rebels who dared to slight and lower it at Fort Garry. Our gallant volunteers will teach Riel and his murderous crew, what it is to interfere with the British flag, which Britons followed to victory on the field of Waterloo; which floated to the rescue of our captive fellow-subjects through the wilds of Abyssinia; and which our own Canadian forefathers planted in triumph on the citadel of Quebec and the Plains of Abraham. When the red-coats are in the North West, Riel and his rebels will be very scarce there. The sooner we give up confederation the better, if we are, for a moment, to permit dismemberment.—Macaulay said in April, 1845, "The repeal of the Union we regard as fatal to the Empire, and we will never consent to it; never though she should be surrounded by dangers, as great at those which threatened her when her American Colonies, France, Spain and Holland were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights. Never though another Bonaparte should pitch his camp in sight of Dover Castle. Never till all has been staked and lost. Never till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed by the last struggle of the English people for their place among the nations of the earth."—The Union Jack that was torn down at Fort Garry must be raised again. If it is to be a war of races it is well known who will succeed, if we have read history aright. (Cheers.)

On being put to the meeting the first resolution was carried unanimously.

Robert Gibbons Esq. moved.—'That this meeting condemns the atrocious murder of a fellow-citizen—Thomas Scott, by the rebels in Red River Territory, while doing his duty to his Queen and country; and that we hope those who commanded and participated in the Commission of that crime may meet with swift and sure retributive justice.' Mr. Gibbons said there was only one feeling in the country from one end to the other, and the Government must hear the voice of the people and go to work at once to suppress the audacious rebellion. If 5,000 volunteers were asked for, 10,000 would offer their services. Young men, enough and to spare, were ready to come forward and if necessary there was not one in this meeting who would not be ready to fight. The British flag has waved at the Red River for generations and must not be allowed to be brought down. He was happy to see that Government are getting ready to send such a force as will bring Riel and his rebels to their senses. The murder of Scott, for his determined loyalty, has stirred up the indignation of every loyal Canadian. The reason that Riel selected him out of 40 other prisoners was that Scott had on several occasion handled Riel roughly and the latter was afraid of his physical superiority. If the volunteers could only catch him Riel's fate would be worse than Scott's. Every good man was willing to do all he could for his country at this crisis (applause).

Lieut. Col. Ross in seconding the motion said he would rather lead an attack on Fort Garry than make a speech, but, under present circumstances, he could not refuse to do the latter. Every man present was indignant at the murder of our loyal countrymen, Thomas Scott. He thought the conduct of Government should be left to the judgment of our representatives. We had met as Canadians to tell Government that, in their efforts to crush rebellion and avenge murder, the country was behind them and would support them. He had received a telegram to ask for two officers to volunteer and the call was immediately responded to by our respected townsman, Adjt. Cooke and Lieut. Wilson of Seaforth. He ventured to say that no better officer would accompany the expedition than Adjt Cooke. If the Adjt was instructed to raise a company, he knew he would be asked to take the whole Huron Battalion along with him. A British subject has been sacrificed by Riel, that is what is moving us. As she protected the captives in Abyssinia, so Great Britain will protect her subjects to the ends of the earth. She spent millions and put forth her whole strength by the Red Sea and so she will at the Red River.—That is what makes us proud of being Britons. The Government has resolved on an expedition and it will probably start before the end of this month. Retributive justice is demanded on the leaders at Red River and will be obtained. The delegates of Riel should not be received, except as they have been, as murderers; on which charge they are now in prison. As soon as they imbrued their hands in Canadian blood, they made it impossible for the Government to treat with them. Justice is all we ask. British power will make them suffer (Cheers.)

This resolution, on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

Christopher Crabb, Esq., moved.—'That it is the opinion of this meeting, having heard that so-called delegates from the rebel Riel have gone to the Capital of Canada, in order to carry out Riel's purposes, that we would respectfully request our Government to reject any such approaches.' Mr Crabb described the negotiations for the cession of the Territory to Canada until the time that Governor McDougall went to take possession of it. Riel and his half-breeds—half-civilized half-breeds they were and poor half-breeds at that—said, No! While they kept their hands clean of blood they might have been negotiated with, but now our Government must have nothing to say to them. Even the American Press now branded Riel as a murderer. Riel is a coward, for no brave man would have done that deed, or shed that blood. There is no Canadian but would shoot him down like a dog. The blood of Scott cried aloud for vengeance and we would have it. It would not be vengeance but justice. Great Britain protects a foreigner when her flag flies over him, and how much more will she protect her own subjects, when they are murdered and insulted.

W. T Cox Esq. Seconded the motion. He was happy to see such an enthusiastic audience. He had heard it whispered that old Goderich could not get up such a meeting, but the parties who said that were mistaken about our loyal town. Mr. Detlor said he heard a man say he was willing to give the value of a house he owned towards the expedition. The speaker heard a man, of another complexion say:—'What was all the row about—only one man?' Yes, only one man!—Yes, he was proud to know, that wherever on the face of the earth, a single British subject was deprived of his rights, the whole power, prestige and valor of Great Britain would follow to protect or avenge. When four or five British subjects languished in captivity in Abyssinian dungeons Great Britain arrayed all her chivalry, and spent millions to liberate them—and she did set them free. She will not do less at Red River when the blood of Scott cries aloud for vengeance. Not a man with a single drop of British blood in his veins but felt it curdle, as he read the details of the murder. And our Government must not receive the miscreants, who stood quietly by, consenting to the murder. Why was Scott made a martyr of? Because he was a true Briton, and would not cringe to an upstart traitor. When he and honest Boulton, of Toronto, were cast into prison, his British blood was boiling and he said to Riel, "when you and I meet outside Fort Garry, there will be a reckoning between us." Riel was afraid of him, and so he caused him to be murdered. While other people are boasting that their sons and uncles and all their male relations are going to crush the rebellion, let us say,—"We'll go ourselves."

The third resolution, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

In a few feeling remarks, Mr Sinclair moved, Mr. Detlor seconded and it was unanimously carried. That the sympathy of this meeting be tendered to the relatives of Mr Scott, in Canada, on their cruel bereavement.'

It was moved by Mr Cox, seconded by Mr Donaghy and Carried. 'That copies of these resolutions, with an account of this meeting be at once forwarded to the Government of the Dominion and the leading papers of the Province.'

The Chairman was requested to vacate the chair in favor of Mr. Detlor; when Mr. Sinclair moved, and Mr. Crabb seconded the motion, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Mayor for the able manner in which he presided. The motion met with a very hearty response and the M ain reply offered to start any day as a prize in a company bound for Red River.

The meeting dispersed with—three cheers for the Queen; three cheers for the volunteers; and three cheers for Adjutant Cooke and Lieut. Wilson. Goderich never witnessed a more enthusiastic demonstration the speaker being vociferously cheered throughout.

Mistaken Sentiment in Quebec.

Stretching out a hand of brotherhood to every immigrant, and extending to all races, as we do, a hearty invitation to make our country their country, we desire to see French, German, English, Irish, Scotch and every other blood, amalgamated in the Royal Canadian of the future; than whom there will be found no nobler specimen of manhood in any country. Whoever seeks to mar or retard this friendly amalgamation, and desires to maintain in our midst a foolish sentiment of separatism, is working for the destruction and not the prosperity of the grand Confederation. While we blame no man for cherishing a warm and hearty love for the land of his birth; or his descendants for professing a certain hereditary reverence for the place of their ancestor's nativity; any individual, or organ, or organization that advocates the perpetuation, in practical life, of an old-world sectional feeling and course of action, with regard to either creed, blood or breeding, must be considered forgetful of and hostile to the best interests of the New Dominion.

We have been anxiously watching the organs of the Province of Quebec, for their views on the situation at Red River, and regret to find that they are assuming, with but a few exceptions, a sectional and not a Canadian stand-point; pretending to see in the present attitude of Ontario, an intended crusade of extermination against our fellow-citizens of French extraction, who are settlers in the North-West. "What indeed," shouts the *Journal de Quebec*, "do "these brawlers of the indignation meet-"ings want? They do not hide their "designs; their project is no longer a mys-"tery. Nothing would please them so "much as a war of extermination—noth-"ing would give them more pleasure than "to see the French race disappear from "the North-West." Could there be more foolish rhodomontade? This indeed is, verily, what Ontario does not want. Ontario asks for the protection of all the British subjects who have made their home in Rupert's Land, from the violence of an armed minority headed by a man, who, in his self-assumed office of dictator, has been pleased to add murder to treason; and, with the rest, she seeks to secure the safety of the thousands of French loyal settlers, who, all honor to them, have not bowed the knee to a traitor, though he is of their own race, and backed by several hundred of the least worthy of his own people. While Riel stopped short with treason, a peaceful settlement of the dispute might have been arrived at; now that he and his accomplices have imbrued their hands in the blood of a loyal British subject, the law must be enforced and retribution descend on the heads of the murderers; and Quebec ought to join with the other Provinces in demanding energetic action on the part of Government.—We can tell Quebec that if the victim had been a loyal French Catholic and the murderer a traitorous Irish, English or Scotch Protestant, Ontario would have demanded retribution as loudly and indignantly as she does now. Justice is what we want and not vengeance! security to life and property and not extermination; and these can only be secured to settlers from all the Provinces of every race and religion, by the presence in the territory of an armed force. Riel and his immediate advisers, who do not probably altogether number a dozen men, must pay the penalty of their bloody deed, whatever may be their religion or country. Beyond this sacrifice to outraged law, the mission of the Canadian army will be a mission of peace, unless the journals of Quebec sow, as they are now endeavoring to do, the seeds of new discord. We hope the French settlers will not listen to the insidious voice but that all loyal men of every creed and breed will unite with the armed representatives of Britain and Canada to establish once more the reign of law and to lay in order, peace and good-will the solid foundations of a free and glorious country.

We would earnestly warn our French-Canadian brethren that they should be the very last to inaugurate anew the 'war of races.' The Lily of France which was trampled in the dust on the ramparts of Quebec and dabbled in blood on the Plains of Abraham can never again flourish alone either on the banks of the St Lawrence or in the valley of the Saskatchewan, while it may both grow and blossom under the protecting shadow of the Maple Leaf.

Lucknow Banner.—We have received through Mr. Moorhouse, from Chewett & Co., the enterprising stationers of Toronto, the April No. of that splendid magazine. The illustrations and reading matter are particularly very.

WILL HE DARE?

When Sir John A. Macdonald has been asked if he is to receive and treat with the rebel delegates, his reply has been weak, wavering and unsatisfactory; intended rather to "darken counsel" than to enlighten Parliament and satisfy the public mind. The language of the nation, on the other hand, is strong, decided and unmistakeable; intended to show the Government that if they officially receive the representatives of an upstart traitor and murderer, they will outrage the feelings of the whole country, drag our national dignity in the mire, and make us contemptible in the eyes of the world. Will Sir John A. Macdonald dare to disregard the unanimous voice of the people and the spontaneous throbbings of the nation's heart! The specious pretext that the delegates represent, not Riel, but the people of Red River in convention assembled, is now groundless; for, it is well known that Riel, not satisfied with the "Bill of Rights" agreed to at the convention, has furnished his minions with a series of new demands. Will Sir John A. Macdonald dare to listen to the murderer's accessories? Then let him and his coadjutors receive, as they will merit, such a storm of indignation as will sweep them out of political existence. When even that venerable Tory, the Hamilton *Spectator* from which we clip to-day 'the Spirit of the Press' condemns in strong language, the course taken by its political high-priest, it is time for John A. to pause and consider how far he can venture to prostitute the dignity of the Dominion.

The Fenians on the Move.

Reliable information has been received by Government that the Fenian filibusters contemplated a descent on Canada, at points along the frontier of the Eastern Province; for which purpose they have been drilling men, moving arms and buying fast horses. No doubt their intentions were serious, but such decided arrangements have been made to meet them that they will probably take a month or two to consider the consequences before they make the actual venture. Our militia is now on the *qui vive* and there is no point from Quebec to Sarnia, at which several thousand men could not be concentrated on the shortest notice. If they are to meddle with us, this summer, there is no time we would sooner have them over than the present. The Red River murder, by a brute of a like kidney with the Fenian marauders, has infused a spirit into our volunteers which would give them strength to combat and hurl back any odds. And we venture to say there is not a man (or woman either) even among our most peace-loving citizens, who would not willingly if need were, shoulder a musket in the good cause. All the volunteers of the fifth and sixth military districts are concentrating at Montreal, and there is not a battalian throughout the county that would not muster full strength immediately on receiving orders. All the gunboats are ready for service; and the ice is so leaving the lake here that the *Prince Alfred* can move as soon as required. Our entire military and naval organization is ready and efficient and the Fenians are welcome to try our mettle.

VERY PITIFUL.

The *Globe* of Wednesday says :—

"We have translated from *La Minerve* the correspondence between the Canadian and Imperial authorities on the North-West policy. We learn from these documents for the first time, the fact having been hitherto carefully kept secret, that the Imperial Government entirely disapproved of the postponement of the transfer of the Territory to Canada, and gave strong reasons for their views of the case. They seem, from a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote, to have given a reluctant consent to the postponement, finding, we suppose, that they could not do better.

How these documents have found their way to the *Minerve* before being laid before Parliament, we do not know. Never was a Legislature treated with more entire contempt than the present House of Commons by the Ministry of Sir John A. Macdonald."

And now, through the lax and foolish policy of an incompetent Government, we must leave it to Great Britain to take the initiative in avenging the murder of a citizen of Canada. We know that our mother-land will not neglect and is not neglecting the duty and we know that Canada will not grudge to the undertaking her money and muscle. But it is pitiable to think how our ministry has so mismanaged the whole negotiations for the transfer of the North-West, as to be the cause of the Red River rebellion, to be guilty of imperilling the lives of our fellow-citizens who went to the country trusting to Canadian protection, and now to place us in the awkward position of having no legal right to the territory and playing a secondary part in crushing the traitorous Riel and his rebel horde. We ought to have had the privilege of taking the imitation in crusing rebellion and avenging the death of our uncompromising patriot-brother; and Great Britain would then have sided us with all her moral and material power. No wonder that the weak-kneed, and incompetent 'patent combination' stinks in the nostrils of the whole Dominion.

Newspaper Enterprise.

The Chicago correspondent of the *Telegraph* hired a locomotive and, in search of news, at the rate of a mile a minute, chased an express train. He was successful in catching up, but instead of Col. de Salaberry and Judge Black as he expected, was only able to over-haul in her sleeping-berth, a maiden lady, of the womans-rights persuasion, who grasped him by the arm and wanted to know *what he was after!*

What about the Silver?

It would be well if our merchants' and business-men would at once arrange a meeting, for the purpose of deciding or taking uniform action in regard to American silver. Much as we dislike Hincks' scheme it will be the law of the land on Saturday to take 50 cent pieces at 40 cents.

25	at	20c.
10		8 c.
5		4 c.

and we see no alternative for the public but to govern themselves accordingly; in the meantime disposing of all the silver they can to the Bank at the current rate of discount.

Pigeons Galore.—Our Nimrods are having splendid sport, bringing home wild pigeons by the hundred. The special spot is some six miles out the Ashfield road, and the question of the day, about town, is :—Have you been to the rookery?

The Salt Duty.

In an article upon the changes in the Tariff, the *Monetary Times* objects to the duty placed upon American Salt, but presents a new view of the subject, which we extract for what it is worth :—

"In the case of salt, a discriminating duty against American, has been resorted to. This is directly opposed to the Royal Instructions, as recently quoted by the Government itself, in a case of disputed legislative jurisdiction between a Province and the Dominion. This salt duty, we apprehend, is intended to be prohibitory. There was a way in which the demands of the salt producers could have been met, without exposing into the danger of any of the mischievious effects of monopoly.—A spokesman of a deputation who waited on the Finance Minister, said that he would undertake to guarantee that the duty he asked for should not have the effect of raising the price of the domestic article above a specified figure, which was a reasonable one. The duty might have been levied on a sliding scale; to be operative while Canadian salt continued to be produced at the designated price, but to cease, whenever it went above that mark. This would have been a guarantee that the price of domestic salt would not have risen unreasonably under the operation of the import duty."

Red River Expedition.

"The Ottawa correspondent of the *Leader* says the expedition to Red River is to consist of 10,000 men. Perhaps this is a mistake, but surely the House of Commons ought to be informed what the number is to be when the organs speak confidently on the subject. And surely whether the number is to be 1,000, 5,000 or 10,000, the volunteers who are to go should be enrolled at once. Not one day less than a month should be employed in drilling the force, in marching and firing, and in boat service. Not one day should be lost in calling out the men. Delay is ruinous."

So saith the *Globe* and so say we, all of us.

Habeas Corpus Act Suspended.

Ottawa 14th April 1870.

The Governor General proceeded to the chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Building, the members of the Senate being assembled. His excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the House of Commons, and that House being present, the following Bill was assented to in Her Majesty's name, namely :

An Act to authorize the apprehension and detention of such persons as shall be suspected of committing acts of hostility or conspiring against Her Majesty's Person and Government.

Whereas certain evil disposed persons, being subjects or citizens of Foreign Countries at Peace with Her Majesty, threaten lawless invasions of and hostile incursions into Canada: Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. All and every person and persons who is, are or shall be within Prison in Canada at, upon, or after the day of the passing of this Act, by warrant of commitment signed by any two Justices of the Peace, or by a Commissioner of Police appointed under the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled, 'An Act respecting Police of Canada,' or under capture or arrest made with or without Warrant, by any of the officers, noncommissioned officers or men of Her Majesty's Regular, Militia, or Active Militia Forces, or by any of the officers, warrant officers or men of Her Majesty's Navy, and charged;

With being or continuing in arms against Her Majesty in Canada;

Or with any act of hostility therein;

Or with having entered Canada with design or intent to levy war against Her Majesty, or to commit any felony therein;

Or with joining himself or themselves to any person or persons whatsoever, with the design or intent to aid and assist him or them whether subjects or aliens, who have entered or may enter Canada with design or intent to levy war on Her Majesty, or to commit any felony within the same;

Or charged with High Treason or treasonable practices, or suspicion of High Treason, or treasonable practices;

May be detained in safe custody without Bail or mainprize until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and until the end of the Session of Parliament then next succeeding; and no Judge or Justice of the Peace shall bail or try any such person or persons so committed, captured or arrested without order from the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, until the day after the termination of the first session held after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, any Law or Statute, to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that if within one month after the date of any warrant of commitment, the same or a copy thereof certified by the party in whose custody any such person or persons is or are detained under it, be not countersigned by a clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, then any person or persons detained in custody under such warrant of commitment for any of the causes aforesaid by virtue of this Act, may apply to be and may be admitted to Bail.

2. In cases where any person or persons have been, before the passing of this Act or shall be during the time this Act shall continue in force arrested, committed or detained in custody by force of a warrant of commitment of any two Justices of the Peace, or of a Commissioner of Police, as aforesaid, for any of the causes in the preceding section mentioned, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, to detain such person or persons so arrested or committed, in his or their custody, in any place whatever within Canada, and such person or persons to whom such warrant or warrants have been or shall be directed, shall be deemed and taken to be to all intents and purposes lawfully authorized to detain in safe custody, and to be the lawful Gaolers and Keepers of such persons so arrested, committed or detained; and such place or places, where such person or persons so arrested, committed or detained, are or shall be detained in custody, shall be deemed and taken to all intents and purposes to be lawful prisons and gaols for the detention and safe custody of such person and persons respectively; and it shall and may be lawful to and for the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, by warrant signed by a Clerk of the said Privy Council, to change the person or persons by whom and the place in which any such person or persons so arrested, committed or detained, shall be detained in safe custody.

3. The Governor General may, by Proclamation, as and so often as he may see fit, suspend the operation of this Act, or within the period aforesaid, again declare the same to be in full force and effect, and upon any such Proclamation, this Act shall be suspended or of full force and effect, as the case may be.

4. This Act may be altered, amended or repealed during the present Session of Parliament.

The Volunteers.—30 of the Clinton boys arrived in town yesterday (Wednesday) under the command of Lieut. Grigg and a lot of fine fellows they are. The printing business is well represented; the commanding officer being from the *Era* office and one of our old boys in the ranks.

☞ The Wm Seymour, heavily laden with freight, left for Kincardine and northern ports yesterday afternoon (19th).

The Holidays.—Parliament has adjourned for the Easter holidays and M. C. Cameron Esq. has returned home to enjoy them.

☞ We have received from Mr. Armstrong, of the Telegraph Book Store, Bow Bells for April. The contents are superb. More we cannot say.

☞ Adjt. Cooke will likely be off to Red River soon, previous to which he and his partner are to have a great auction sale. See their Adv.

☞ We hear it hinted that our respected townsman Mr. Stitt will shortly enter upon the forwarding business in the J. V. Detlor & Son's warehouse at the wharf.

Propellers.—We have it on good authority that just as soon as sufficient dredging is done a line of at least two large propellers will be put upon the Goderich and Chicago route.

Our Harbour.—Mr. Pierce, of Toronto, who is a competent man for the work, has taken the contract for dredging the Goderich Harbour immediately, to the depth of sixteen feet. Good luck to him.

Quite right.—By advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that our new street inspector is fully determined to preserve our side-walks from nuisances of every description. In this good work he will be supported by the people at large.

St. George Forever.—Don't Ye English, or any other good man forget that the natal day of St. George is to be celebrated by a dinner at the Maitland on Friday evening of this week. We hope to see a full attendance.

☞ The penny readings last evening, notwithstanding the great Indignation Meeting were a success. The participants were Mrs. Ferree, editress of the *Maple Leaf*, who read the second number of her charming monthly, and W. R. Squier, Jas. Garrow, and Alex. Cameron. Mrs. Simms, Mr. H. H. Smith, Mr. Duel ham and Miss Barnes furnished admirable music.

Goderich Harbor.—We were somewhat astonished yesterday (18th) on visiting the harbor to see such life and activity. There were in port eight vessels,—three were loading with salt, one wheat, &c., whilst the Wm Seymour was being packed with freight, and the *Prince Alfred* being charged with her barkers. Altogether it was a scene sufficient to interest the hundreds of people who were gathered around.

New Forwarding House.—Mr. F. Robertson has taken the Warehouse nearest the elevator and is to establish himself in the forwarding and commission business, besides keeping a large coal yard. He is building a dock for himself. By the way, we think it would be well for the town to expend a few hundred dollars in repairing the wharf from the elevator to Messrs. Detlor's warehouse. It should be done by all means.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW PROPELLER.

The fine new propeller built here for Messrs. Talman & Dean by Henry Marlton, was launched on Thursday afternoon last. When all was ready the vessel was christened by Miss Lizzie Mathieson, and after a few blows on the supports by the workmen, the *William Seymour* glided gracefully into what the reporters term her "native element." She is 90 feet in length and 20 feet in the beam. Success to her

Volunteers for the Front.—In response to a call from the Military authorities for officers from each battalion, Adjutant Cooke of Goderich and Lieut. Wilson of Seaforth gave in their names at once. Two better men or braver soldiers could not be secured.

☞ Don't forget the Lecture by Rev. Mr. Sutherland in the Wesleyan Church to-night. His reputation as an orator stands very high.

☞ Mrs. Simms' Grand Concert comes off on Thursday the 21st. This will undoubtedly be the concert of the season, and we hope to see a full house on the occasion.

We had the pleasure yesterday of inspecting a splendid little fishing sloop built by Mr M. Watt after a design got up by engineer Kilfey for Mr. Leonard. She is a perfect beauty as to shape, and instead of being propelled in calm by the laborious oar will have a splendid little propeller astern worked by Irish (or Scotch) power. The mast is so arranged as to fall, when required, on a sort of hinge. We have often thought just such an arrangement is what we should have with regard to the flag pole on the Court House Square. It could be done easily.

This vessel was launched shortly after we saw her, and the joint inventors of that new system of propulsion—for such boats—Messrs. Kilfey and Leonard were quite satisfied with her working. She can easily make five miles an hour. Length 30 feet, beam 9 feet.

Certain parties are kicking up a row through the *Globe* because the *Prince Alfred* is not on "the front." All we can say is that every person here having anything to do with the vessel has been from the first, putting for it every exertion to get her ready for sea. It must be remembered that she has been completely changed in regard to the upper works, which took up a great deal of time. Capt. Thomson and his gallant crew have been ready to go aboard for a full week. Let the Government be blamed for carelessness and Providence for not melting the ice in Lake Huron any sooner.

KINLOSS.

We are glad to see that Mr. W. Logan has erected at the Black Horse Corners, a large frame building to be used at present as a Carding and fulling mill, with the intention of making it eventually a Woolen Factory. The machinery is already on the ground for carding, fulling and cloth-dressing, and is from one of the best houses in the trade.

We believe it will be in operation by the the 1st of May. Mr. Logan's well-known business character for experience and integrity is a guarantee that work will be performed to the satisfaction of those employing him. We hope the venture will succeed, as, when matured into a Woolen Factory, it will employ a large number of hands and be an important item in the future prosperity of the locality.

DUNGANNON.

The wild pigeons are very numerous around our village more so than they ever were before, but some how our sportsmen are not very lucky this year. They have been flying very low these last two or three days.

The fall wheat belonging to our farmers does not show a prospect for a good crop this summer.

There are a good many of our village people and also our farmers getting their potatoes and turnips out just now.

The Early Rose potatoes are getting introduced into this part of the country.

R. Clendenning has just received a large assortment of garden & flower seeds. He has also received his spring stock in which is comprised a large assortment of hats and bonnets of all styles.

The rebel delegates, Richot and Scott, have safely arrived at Ottawa from Fort Garry. They were escorted from the frontier to the seat of Government by a force of police. We trust neither the Government nor Sir John Young will forget the dignity of our country far enough to receive them.

The approach of Easter is making business dull in England.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* urges the instant despatch of a British frigate to the Canadian fisheries to watch the American war-steamer there.

A crisis is approaching in the French cabinet, and several ministers are likely to go out.

Victor Noir's friend, De Fonvielle, has been defeated at Lyons by a vote of 15,348 to 7,827 in favor of Mangini.

(From the Scottish American.)

HEATHERBELLS.

BY WILLIAM BANNATYNE.

Heatherbells! heatherbells!
They're the flow'rs I lang to see;
A' the bloom o' foreign dells,
Wi' my fancy winna gree.
Gie me Caledonia's flow'rs,
Glist'ning on her mountain tow'rs,
A' the sweets o' foreign bow'rs,
Tame and tasteless blaw to me.

Heatherbells! heatherbells!
Wavin' owre the craigie steeps,
Danglin' frae the dizzy fells
Whaur the earn his vigil keeps,
Twinin' roun' the wild aik tree,
Whaur the roe wad pine and dee;
Smilin' in their simple glee,
Whaur the foamin' torrent leaps.

Heatherbells! heatherbells!
Rustlin' down the sylvan dens,
Whaur the echoes frae their cells
Wanken to the shepherd's strains,
Whaur the tumblin' burnie roams,
Whaur it sleeps, and whaur it foams,
By the peaceful Highland homes,
Shelter'd deep in Freedom's glens.

Heatherbells! heatherbells!
Every charm o' life's young day,
stinds my heart wi' weirdlike spells,
Time can never chase away,
Far, on Fancy's pinions free,
Wafted owre the braid deep sea,
Roams my spirit, in its glee,
Whaur the heatherbells do play.

Heatherbells! heatherbells!
Mountain gems o' glorious bloom;
Mony a patriot legend tells
How ye've graced the Hero's plume—
Nodded high on kingly crest
Shimmer'd sweet on queenly breast,
Faulded saft in lane lown rest,
Holy martyr in his tomb.

Heatherbells! heatherbells!
Vainly search I bank and brae;
No, the simplest token tells
Any spot whereon ye grew.
Ither Caledonian flow'rs
Whiles may glint in biels and bow'rs,
But thro' life's remaining hours
Never mair I'll gaze on you.

Amberley, Ont.

Not Tender, But True.

A Parody.

Te'l me, oh ye Savans,
In bovine lore well skilled,
Is there a Place in Goderich
Where tender meat is Killed?
Sirloin, nor round, rump steak, nor rib,
It matters not how dress'd,
The meat I buy in Goderich
No Ostrich could digest.

We steam, and stew, and bake, and roast
All arts of Cookery try
To make this meat taste young and sweet
But Pshaw! it's all my eye!
While this unequal War I wage
Against the bovine race,
I dare not look—for very shame
An old cow in the face.

Sore Jaws.

☞ With regard to the above, we fear very much that if the Yankees keep on buying up our best cattle, our jaws must rest from beef of any kind.

The Fenian Raid.

(From the New York Tribune.)

What mean these sounds of fury across the border—this array of heroes in arms along the line—the breeze of valour, the gale of glorious alarm from Ottawa down to the very frontier? Have our neighbours resolved to volunteer against "a siege of troubles" in Winnipeg, and annihilate the half-breeds who executed Scott? Not they, if they entirely know themselves. It is the Fenian, the everlasting Fenian, who rallies these legions of eager and vengeful souls—three thousand of them at latest advices, and more to come. The Canadian capacity for "swarming" at the mention of a Fenian raid is one of the wonders of our time. So much easier is it, to be sure, to fight an imaginary danger than a real one—but as target practice is useful in exercising the military spirit, so the institution of a regularly recurring anti Fenian terror must help the development of a national spirit. We see it bristling on the head and thrilling in the blood of gallant young Canada. If the Fenians were only Winnipegs, and Winnipeg were a trifle nearer, how joyfully would the three thousand braves do loyal execution upon them. As it is, they do well, and very well. Three fourths of the Canadians don't believe that there are any Fenians—to hurt. Nevertheless, Sire Young and Macdonald know perfectly well what they are about.

Singular Case of Trance.—A case of trance, which we are now about to relate, is certainly one of the most remarkable, as it undoubtedly is among the best verified, upon record. It appears that the wife of a blacksmith residing in Newcastle, who had been unwell for some time, was observed by her attendants to be gradually sinking, and what had every appearance of death, and what was believed to be death, occurred during the course of the day. An undertaker was communicated with, and all the arrangements were completed for the funeral. The relatives were acquainted with what had happened, and a son came all the way from London with the intention of accompanying his mother's remains to 'the house appointed for all living.' Several of her friends were invited to be present at the 'coffining,' and they included a considerable number of women. Immediately before the ceremony was about to be performed, one, an intimate friend, rose, as she said, to 'take a last look at the deceased.' No sooner had she gone forward to the bedside than she uttered a sharp scream, and startled all present by affirming that she saw the body moving. Some of those present were terrified; others, less timorous, approached the bed; a doctor was sent for, and it was found that the 'dead' had actually come to life again. The poor woman is still, we believe, in a very low state, however, and but little hopes are entertained of her ultimate recovery.

A would-be wit asked his old uncle if the tolling of a bell did not put him in mind of his later end. "No, sir," he replied; "but the rope puts me in mind of yours."

"Hans, where do you live?" "Across the river mit der turnpikes by der school as you go up mit your right hand on der odder side."

A doctor detained in court as a witness, complained to the judge that if he was kept from his patients they might recover in his absence.

Undignified?—Why shouldn't the House of Commons interfere with a poor man's beer?—Because it is always itself passing measures; and is often enough at the bar.

From increased physical and mental strength of persons who use F