HE BLOOD. FAT'S IFE PILLS AND K BITTERS.

nvied celebrity which nt Medicines have ac-variable efficacy in all they profess to cure, they profess to cure, ual practice of puffing ury, but unworthy of mown by their fruits; tify for them, and they th of the credulous. I of Asthma, Acute and m, Affections of the ys, Billious Fovers and

West where these dis-will be found invalua-mers, and others, who edicines, will never be nd Serous Looseness,

Colds and Coughe, n. Used with great e. Corrupt Humors, òn. 1. No person with this should delay using these ely. Skin. Erysipelas, Fla-

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nd be CURED. plexion, General Debi-ss, Gravel, Headaches, rd Fever, Inflammatory e Blood, Jaundice, Loss Combinity, Loss Complaints, Leprosy, al Diseases. adicate entirely all the infinitely sooner than preparation of Sarsapa-

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original proprietor of as cured of Piles of 35 the use of these Life lead, side, back, limba

Those afflicted with

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LLS AND PHIENIX Y THE BLOOD, and ase from the system I place the LIFE PILLS ITTFRS beyond the in in the estimation of

hese medicines are now

rappers and labels, to-phlet, called "Maffat's ontaining the directions, drawing of Broadway o our Office, by which the city can very easily appers and Samarita fore, those who pro-ite wrappers can be re genuine. Be careful, with yellow wrappers; atisfied that they come ont touch them, red and sold by AM B.-MOFFAT,

ner of Anthony streat, ale by NJ. PAR Sole Agent 3, 1848.

"What bright hopes my sister blessing, Fill her heart with joy and pride, Whea the noblest Greek, careasing, The Suron Signal. BY CHARLES DOLSEN, Claims her as his promised bride In her bosoni's exultation, While fond visions glad her sight, THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR. Little envice she the station.

EPAll kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and French languages, executed with meatness and dispatch.

TEN SHILLINGS

IN ADVANCE.

MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

VOLUME I.

The November number of Blackwood's Maga zine, in which appears another translation of this poem, extracts the following just and striking criticism on the subject of this poem, from Madame de Stael :--- "One sees in this ode the curse inflicted on a mortal by the prescience of a God. Is not the grief of the Prophetess that of

all who possess a superior intellect with an im-passioned heart? Under a shape wholly poetic, Schiller has embodied an idea grandly motal, viz., that the true genius (that of the sentiment) is a victim to itself, even when spared by others .-There are no nuptials for Cassandra -not that -not that she is disdained, but

the clear penetration of her soul passess in an instant both hife and death, and can only repose in heaven."-L'Allemagne, Part II , c. 13. CASSANDRA.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

"For in much wisdom is grief; and he who crease th knowledge increase th sorrow." Joy the halls of Troy surrounded,

Ere the lofty city fell : Golden hymns of gladness sounded From the harp's exulting swell. All the warrior's toils are over, Arms no more the heroes bear,

For Pelides, royal lover, Weds with Priam's daughter fair. Laurel wreaths their temples pressing,

Many a festive train, with joy, Throng to supplicate a blessing From the deities of Troy.

nds of mirth and gladness only Through the streets tumultuous flow, Save where, in its sorrow lonely, One sole bosom beats with woe.

Joyless, joys around unheeding, Desolate, alone to rove, Silently, Cassandra, speeding,

Sought Apollo's laurel grove. To the wood's remote recesses The prophetic maiden fied, And, with wildly-flowing tress

Thus with angry grief she said : " Joy each brow around me brightens,

ess each heart expands, Hope my parents's bosom lightens,

As a bride my sister stands ; No delusion lives for me, O'er these towers, soon doomed to perish, Vengeance hov'ring near I see.

Phoebus, of thy dwelling bright.

" And I, too, have seen before me Him my heart would fain approve,

All his glances bright implore me, Sparkling with the glow of love, Willingly, with him uniting, Would I pass life's varied scene,

But a Stygian shade affrighting, Sternly, darkly glides between " All her pallid sprites arraying,

Proescrpine has sent to me ; Wheresoe'er my steps are straying, Spectres beck'ning, near I see : With the sports of youth uniting,

Mingle an appalling train, Joys and hopes for ever blighting,-Peace I ne'er may know again.

"Now I see the weapon glitter, And the eye of murder glow ; Fear and terror, dark and bitter, In a tide around me flow. Not a hope my soul can cherish,

Vainly fate I seek to fly, Doomed to see my country perish. In a stranger's land to die !"

Still her latest words vibrated. When a murmured sound of dread From the temple penetrated-Thetis' gallant son lay dead ! Eris o'er the city towering, Shakes her serpent locks with joy,

And the thunder darkly lowering, Gathers o'er devoted Troy.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

BY W. ELLERY CHANNING, D. D.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] We return to Napoleon. His splendid victories in Italy spread his name like light-ning through the civilised world. Unhap-pily, they emboldened him to those unprinpily, they emboldened him to those unprin-cipled and open aggressions, to the indu-gence of that lawless, imperious spirit, which marked his future course, and kept

torious career, he soon came in contact with states, some of which, as Tuscany and Venice, had acknowledged the French Re-public, whilst others, as Parma and Modens, had observed a strict neutrality. The o'd-fashioned laws of nations, under which such states would have found shelter, seemed never to have crossed the mind of the young wictor. Not satisfied with violating the merce of Tuscany; and having exacted heavy tribute from Parma and Modena, he compet-led the powers to surrender what had before been held sacred in the utmost extremities of war, some of their choicest sixters mines on a whole people, and sub-jecting millions to his single will; of whole been held sacred in the utmost extremitier of war, some of their choicest pictures, the chief ornaments of their capitals. We are content or annexis of their capitals. We are sometimes told of the good done by Napo-leon to Italy. But we have heard his name pronounced as indignantly there as here.— An Italian cannot forgive him for robbing that country of its noblest works of art, its descent there are ad closing which had very aggravations and excess ? Perhaps it nay be said, that our indigna-tion seems to light on Napoleon, not so much because ho was a despot, as because that country of its noblest works of art, its dearest treasures and glories, which had made it a land of pilgrimage to men of taste and genius from the whole civilised world, and which had upheld and solaced its pride under conquest and humiliation. From this he became a despot by usynation; that we seem not to hate tyranny itself, so much as a particular mode of gaining it. We do

himself a slave to Christians, than have acknowledged a renegrade Christian as a sharer of the glories of Mahomet. It was not enough for Bonaparte, on this expedition, to insulf God, to show as impiety as foolish as it was daring. He proceeded to trample on the sentiments and dictates of humanity with equal hardihood. The massacre of Jaffa is universally known. Twelve hundred princers, and probably more, who had surrendered themselves to Napoleon, and were aparently admitted to quarter, were the or some time, I came to a conclution that pethaps Mr. Probe would come to bide in the coffice-house all day, that I high not be wanting in the needful season. The ways afterwards marched out of the day mo doubt, was no stemption, in-simpta hot, and is are generated by the laws and usages of war, barbarous as they are. It was the deed of the bael of the evening, the waiter came to a standit and savage, and ought to be exerts. It would have fould enough the state, and the establishment of military despotism over France. On the supremover of the state, and the establishment of military despotism over France. On this reminal act, we have no desire to enlarge, nor are we anxious to aspress our convictions of the use and self-possession, as he is reported to have done. Wo are more anxious to express our convictions of the use foller nito exceeding, the when, had he is the main, had he enfort. I were had here the main, the night been so mainder at more had he alter the main. When, had he is the main tho other hands. He enlaved France at a moment, when, had he ender the main who was with me, the night being very wet, is the weak form, and had a couple of an and we france at a moment, when, had he encored here, he waith has and cord in the main who should come in but Mr. Probe if more the weak had here and weak and us dinner duly served.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

amidst the sophistry, ridicule, and abject reasonings of men, and the time will come, when it will find a meet voice to give it othing to do with such an inconvenience.' "My good Mr. Jobbry," said he, "no on when it will find a meet voice to give it utterance. Of all crimes against society, usurpation is the blackest. He who lifts a parricidal hand against his country's right and freedom ; who plants his foot on the necks of thirty millions of his fellow-crea-tures ; who concentrates in his single head

Storza II.'s death) Venus, was not in a favourable position to be seen in presence. of the sun. The star of Cardan was then a comet, and is the fourth mentioned by historians as visible at mid-day. The fa-tiselt upon my mind, and one-which I have the train was discovered by on this subject. I tappears to be more in Jecting millions to his single will; of whole regions overshadowed by the tyranny of a frail being like ourselves. In anguish spirit we exclaim, How long will an abject world kiss the foot which tramples it?— How long shall erme find shelter in its wery aggravations and excess ? Perhaps it nay be said, that our indigna-tion seems to light on Napoleon, not much because he was a despot, as because mous comet of 1577, was discovered by Tycho Brahe before sunset. But to come to a more modern lumi

Very right, Mr. Probe, you speak like

denitive offer, you never were more mis-ten in your life."

You don't say so ?- this is very awk

Oh, not at all, not at all ; we were only

alling upon the general question ; and I nik, Mr. Probe, considering it as an open-

he point : but you must know, sir, that

At these words, I observed Mr. Probe

At these words, I observed hr. From bking at me with a kind of left handed pring, which left no doubt is my mind at Mr. Curry had reported progress too, d asked leave to sit again; but I was on

guard. I shall not controvert that, Mr. Job

an committed, certainly." "If you think so, Mr. Probe, I shall very ich regret it on your account; Juit with , in my usual way, all was plain sailing, and if you will ask our mutual friend, Mr.

ce of the article."

' said Mr. Probe ; "but the mistake has

g conversation, we advanced pretty

tach a little more importance to the acci dental word 'indisposed' than I interded and therefore you will excuse me if I re-quest you to say in few words what you will give, that there may be no mistake this

"My principal," said I, "is a prudent nan." "So I perceive," said Mr. Probe.

And I added that, " I had told Mr. Curry And I added that, "I had told Mr. Curry I thought, and did think, five hundred gui-neas a liberal price. "I shall report that," said Mr. Probe;

but it is too little. "Then, if you think so, let the business end. I am very indifferent about the sub-ject: and besides, I have good reason to

"Well, Well, that office must be done by omebody; let us make a minute of agree-nent for seven hundred pounds." "No, no; five hundred guineas is the

ultimate.

ultimate." "You are a strange gentleman," said he. "Make it six hundred guincas, to end the matter." "No," said 1-; "no guincas above the five hundred : but I'll make it poinds, which five hundred : but I'll make it poinds, which proportion of the electric fluid, from the re-pellant nature of the electric particles, they will overflow, and the fluid will escape, if successful and the mostly of the secape in the secape in

the Chiltern Hundreds.

COMETS.

The fallacy of the opinion that they will at some future period affect the Earth.

In the forty-third year before the Christian era, a comet was seen by day with the naked eye, and was looked upon by the Romans as the metainorphosed soul of Cæsar, who had been assassinated a short time preceding the event. In 1402 there appeared two very remarkable comets.— The first so brilliant that, in March, the sight of the sun at meridian day dd and sight of the sun at meridian day did not pre-vent its being visible, as contemporary authors express it, to the extent of two fathoms. The second appeared in-June, and was seen a long time before sunset. It was pretended that this comet announced the approaching death of Jean Galeas Vis

From the Bathurst Courier. ELECTRICITY-No. 3.

TWELVE AND SIX PEN-E

AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

NUMBER 6.

- MARCE

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In my last communication on this subject I described the simplest mode by which Electricity might be elicited, the effects produced, and the theory of two fluids to account for the phenomena—I will now briefly state the theory of a single fluid. We commence then with the supposition that there exists in all bodies a subtle, elastic, immonderable fluid which is called Electric

imponderable fluid which is called Electri-city -- that its particles repel each other with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance---that it has a powerful attraction for the particles of all other bodies, according to the same law of the inverse square of the distance—that it is dispersed through the pores of all others bodies, and can move through them with different de-grees of facility according to their con-ducting or non-conducting power. A body is said to be in its natural state

A body is said to be in its natural state with regard to Electricity when the fluid it contains is exactly balanced by the Electri-city of surrounding bodies. When a body contains more than this it is said to be posi-tively electrified; when it contains less, it is negatively electrified. In the former case the fluid is redundant : in the latter case,

Thus, from less to more, we came to an Uvil overnow, and the fluid will escape, if agreement, and signed mutual missives to such escape be possible, until the b.dy is agiin left in its natural condition. When abdy is negatively electrified, the redundant matter will attract Electricity from sur-rounding bodies until it is saturated with its natural proportion of electricity. A body ble member for Frailton, when he had taken be Chiltern Hundreds.

By this theory, the phenomenon of two bodies being positively electrified, repelling each others, was easily explained; it also accounted for the attraction of two bodies, in opposite states, for each other-but for a long time there was thought to be an insuperable objection to this theory in the fact, that two bodies being negatively electrified manifested the same repellant phenomenon

To many philosophers this difficulty was at last thought to be overcome, and the theory of a single fluid still maintained, by the admission of an extra condition, wiz., that the particles of simple matter repelled auch other in the sume manners as the rest. ach other in the same manner as the particles of electricity.

scope calculated in youth, was so struck with the fear incident upon this that in on doubt contributed to realize the prediction. Cardan relates that, in 1532, a cometap-peared at mid-nay, which greatly excited the curiosity of the inhabitants of Milan.— At the time, it shone (about the period of Sforza II.'s death) Venus, was not in a

When I consider how many great In-tellects have been directed to the investig-

what you know or what you offer ; I am but

think that, under particular circumstances, seats can be had cheaper, Mr. Probe." "My object, Mr. Jobbry, in being with you is to do business: it is nothing to me

an agent." "I see that," replied I ; "you are the go-

H CABINET IR FACTORY.

ERBE, Southwest st., Big Chair, beg most saint the public general-settlers coming into the at they will find it to purchase at the above hey continue to manu-are of every description, Drawers, Sofas, plain ids, Centre, Telescope, fast Tables, &c., &c., sers, and as cheap as any t in the District. facture Grecian, Fancy

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"Torches glow with brightness splendid, Not, alas, in Hymen's hand-With the clouds the flames are blendid, Not-the sacrificial brand ; And a feast is spread in gladness, And in mirth and royal state, Yet my heart, in gloomy sadness, Hears the tread of coming fate.

"And they smile upon my anguish, And they chide my flowing tears, In the desert I must languis Lonely in my bosom's fears ; And the gay, unheeding, leave me, The se ful laugh my woes to see ; Bitterly didst thou deceive me, Pythian god !-- most bitterly !-

"Oh ! a fatal lot has bound me Darkening oracles to tell ; Why, when all are blind around me, Why must I discern so well ? Why, with wisdom false and hollow, Must I, unavailing, see ? Fate its fearful course will follow; That which is decreed must be.

"Why, from scenes of grief and terror, Must the veil fall off for me ? Life was in the happy error, In the knowledge death I see. Take, oh take the gift for ever That discloses naught but wee, Henceforth, let a mortal never Truth immortal seek to know. "Oh that, free from care and sadacs Blind age in my soul could be ;" Never sang I strains of gladness Since the note was breathed by thee ! True, the future is before me, But I lose the present day ;

Boding grief dark shadows o'er me Take thy treach'rous gift away ! "Never on my flowing tresses Did the bridal garland bloom, Since I vowed in the recesses Of the shrine of care and glos All my youth was grief unending.

Never knew I aught but tears, And each and event impending Filled my boding heart with fears. "All around no sorrow knowing, Warm and bright with life and love, With the hopes of youth and glowing ,

I alone no joy can prove. Vaialy spring new charms may borrow, Deck with festive flowers the earth ; Who that fears the coming sorrow Can enjoy the present mirth ?

Not the second

THE PARKS

under conquest and humiliation. From this use of power in the very dawn of his fora particular mode of gaining it. We do indeed regard usurpation as a crime of pe-culiar blackness, especially when com-mitted, as in the case of Napoleon, in the name of liberty. All despotism, however, whether usurped or hereditary, is our ab-horrence. We regard it as the most grie-yous wrong and insult to the human race. But towards the hereditary despot we have tunes, it might easily have been foretold, what part he would act in the stormy day which was approaching, when the sceptre of France and Europe was to be offered to any strong hand, which should be daring But towards the hereditary despot we have

Next to Italy, Egypt became the stage But towards the hereditary deepot we have more of compassion than indignation.— Nursed and brought up in delusion, wor-shipped from his cradle, never spoken to in the tone of fearless truth, taught to look on the great mass of his fellow-beings as an inferior race, and to regard despotism as a law of nature and a necessary element of pocial life such a nince, whose education Next to Italy, Egypt became the stage for the display of Napoleon; Egypt, a pro-vince of the Grand Seignior, with whom France was in profound peace, and who, ac-cording to the long established relations of Europe, was her natural ally. It would seem, that this expedition was Bonaparte's own project. His motives are not very dis-tinctly stated by his biographer. We doubt not that his great aim was conspicuousness. He chose a theatre where all eyes could be turned upon him. He saw that the time for osurpation had not come in France. To social life; such a prince, whose education and condition almost deny him the possibil-ty of acquiring healthy moral feeling and manly virtue, must not be judged severely. Still, in absolving the despot from much of the guilt which seems at first to attach to his unlawful and abused power, we do not

turned upon him. It is saw that the time tor usurpation had not come in France. To use his own language, "the fruit was not yet ripe." He wanted a field of action which would draw upon him the gaze of the world, and from which he might return at the favourable moment for the prosecution of his enterprises at home. At the same time he undoubtedly admitted into his mind, mbthe neucers had leady intricated some the less account despotism a wrong and a the less account despotism a wrong and a curse. The time for its fall, we trust, is coming. It cannot fall too soon. It has long enough wrung from the labourer-his hard sarnings; long enough squadered a nation's wealth on its parasites and minions: long enough warred against the freedom of the mind, and arrested the progress which success had already intoxicated, som of truth. It has filled dungeons enough with the brave and good, and shed enough of the blood of patriots. Let its end come. It cannot come too soon.

which success had already intoxicated; some vague wild hope of making an impression on the Eastern world, which might place its destinies at his command, and give him a throne more enviable than Europe could be-stow. His course in the East exhibited the same lawlessness, the same contempt of all restraints on his power, which we have already noted. No means, which pro-mised success, were thought the worse for their guilt. It was not enough for him to boast of his triumehs over the cross, or to PHRENOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF EMINBURGH Some time ago a Scotch physician, named Robertson, who lived in Paris ior many their guilt. It was not enough for him to boast of his triumphs over the cross, or to profess Mahometanism. He claimed inspi-ration, and a commission from God, and was anxious to join the character of prophet to that of hero. This was the beginning of the great weaknesses and errors into which he was betrayed by that spirit of self-ex-aggeration, which, under the influence of past success and of unbounded flattery, war

"Well, let that pass ; all I had to say

the great weaknesses and errors into which he was betrayed by that spirit of self-ex-aggeration, which, under the influence of past success and of unbounded flattery, watch already growing into a kind of insanity. In his own view he was fit to be a comper-with Mahomed. His greatness in his owa eyes made him blind to the folly of urging bis supernatural claims on the folly of urging the supernatural claims on the sold as bad in law. Consequently, the fits and who would sooner have sold

on this subject. It appears to be more in harmony with the simplicity of the laws of nature than the idea of the repulsion of matter; and there are objections to the nary, the observations upon which have been properly detailed. On the 1st of February the comet of 1744 was, according to Chezeaux, more funnious than Strius, the brightest star in the heavens. On the double fluid theory into which it would not see business together ; you made an offer reported that offer-and you have your become me now to enter. With due deference to all rational objec-

the originest start in the nearents. On the solution of the difficulty under the tast may be brought against it, I submit it did not yield in splendor of Venus. At the following solution of the difficulty under the consideration. it was seen by several persons at one

a an of business; I like to deal with off-bid people—there is nothing like frank-ne; but if you thought that I made a consideration. The electric fluid is believed to exist in a latent state in all bodies throughout the universe, maintaining both chemical and cohesive attractions and combinations in every department of nature. There is also According to all pairosophical principles, a counct can act upon the earth only in three ways,—by attraction—by reflecting lumi-nous and caloric rays—and by the gaseous matter which composes its mebulosity, or its sail, which, in certain positions may wery department of nature. There is also believed to be free electricity, surrounding believed to be free electricity, and pervading all bodies-maintaining a and pervading all bodies-maintaining a happen to invade the terrestrial atmos

and pervading all bodies—maintaining a subordinate attraction between them in their natural state. This may be considered inalogous, if not identical, with gravitation. We will suppose a body to be negatively electrified—it will be kept in a state of equilibrium by the attraction of the free electricity everywhere around it; but let it be browth contiguous to apoller body is phere. The comet of 1811 had a brilliant stail with a maximum length of forty-one mi-itions of leagues ; but it could not possibly touch the earth, for at its nearest approach it was distant forty seven millions leagues. At the height of its splendor it did not be brought configuous to another body in the same state, then it will not be repelled, But drawn from it (to which it can have no attraction) by the *free* electricity, which can only act upon it externally from the throw upon the earth a light equal to onethrow upon the cards a right ethan to obe-tenth pirt of that we receive full the full moon. The rays were concentrated to the focus of the largest lens, and acted on the blackened bulb of a thermometer, and yet no other body.

We will suppose then that two bodies sensible effect was produced. Now, since by this mode of experimenting, an hundredth positively electrified repel each other by the elastic nature of the fluids by which they part of a degree of an ordinary theynometor are overcharged,-that two bodies, the on aband on the idea of the calor c influence of the comets being capable of effecting the in a positive, the other in a negative state, will attract each other by the strong affinity that exists between the electric fluid of the earth.

rry, who was here with me in the morn-t, he will tell you that I told him five ndred guiñeas was the full and adequate Let us now consider the attractive now one and the simple matter of the other. and that two bodies negatively electrified ane drawn from each other by the free electrier of comets. The tides of the ocean are caused by the attraction of the moon, and ce of the article." "That is surprising! To what purpose we speak, if you did not authorise me to ar a thousand pounds?" city that surrounds them on all sides, but upon the power of this attraction depends the size of the tide. Now the comet of which each presents to the opposite body-Whether this idea is new, or whether it is worth augusting or not. I will not presume to determine; but this I will say, that it is Mr. Probe, I am a greenhorn, and not 1811 exercised not the slightest influence isonable to come upon me in that way thout even knowing the name of the boover the waters of the deep; hence the ac tion of the comet upon the earth can amount to a very trifling part of that of the moon. The attractive influence of the moon canno' original as far as I know; and although here may be valid objections to it, I cannot but think that it is less objectionable than igh, and who were to be my constituents. int simple fact, Mr. Probe, shews you ve been greatly mistaken in supposing words of course contained a specific fail to produce atmospheric tide, th ther of the other two modes of explaining strength of which would be ascertained by the phenomena.

the barometer; and yet, from an immense number of observations made in different places, and with the utmost exactness, the A body being electrified, if another body is brought within its influence, it will acquire an opposite electric state upon the surface