

DER FRIESCHUTZ.—The author of *Der Frieschutz*, the most popular German novelist and drama-

[illegible]

GENERAL BOYER, ex-President of the Republic of Haiti, landed at Hayre on the 21st on his way to

PARIS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM FROM GREECE.—A Tele-

all the horrors and confusion of anarchy. The young Queen, like a signal ring, is passed from one blood-stained hand to another, with as little regard to the consequences as if it were a mere trinket and a piece of idle superstition symbolizing power. What a picture of nations who already champ the bit, and strain at the curb of monarchy! Nor is the danger overestimated, the centuries and legacies of Europe. Republicanism may be the ultimate resolve of a score of millions, but the King of the French announced the Majesty of Bogota with caresses and cajolery, his promises and bribes were paving the way for a French army across to Puyrennes. Nor is it likely now that Bonaparte intends to turn back. He has too much to do to make sure that the Foreign office will interfere with his designs. One of the Spanish parties has solicited the interference of Louis Philippe, and it is preferable that the long-contested question of the Spanish succession should be referred to him. He is a man who will not be so dangerous an example should be longer tolerated, of a nation setting its own Government and constitutionality at naught to the popular will. When France is asked to put down the national movement in Spain, and establish a despotic legitimacy, Louis Philippe will send a fleet of copper-keelers. The antagonistic principles of popular liberty and aristocratic tyranny are rapidly contending their power, and ranging themselves in fatal opposition. Education, both secular and religious, is doing its best to enlighten the people, and struggle is inevitable. Be the conflict brief or protracted, we are God-speed to the rights and liberties of man.

generally on the harbour side, lie what they term the five great stone buildings into which you enter

social, moral, and political.—*Dublin World.*

PUNCH'S LIVES OF EMINENT SCOUNDRELS
PROEM.

Let it be granted that whoever commits robbery against a man is a scoundrel; and consequently that the more he robs and murders the comital, the greater scoundrel he is. Now we hope the reader will not be startled on our entering on our list of scoundrels, individuals who may have been taught to call horses. Without motto, let us measure pence with Plutarch.

SCOUNDREL THE FIRST.—ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

This notorious thief was the son of Philip, King of Macedonia, who was a thief before him, and of Olympias his Queen.

According to some, himself and his mother (who appears to have been damaged among the number), was the son of Jupiter.

Alexander had the advantage of certain modern scoundrels, in that he was a thief, who have mostly contented themselves with being able to read and write. His father taught him his Alphabet, *Abbetagammadelta*. His linguistic tutor was the philosopher Aristotle, who instructed him how to fight with syllabisms; but that was not the sort of fighting for him.

He gave while yet a boy, a strong proof of his disregard of his own neck—a quality so indispensable to gentlemen of the predatory profession. In the presence of Philip and the whole Court, to the great risk of his life, he was ordered to stand up, and to produce the wild horse Bucephalus, afterwards the "Brown Bess" to his Dick Turpin.

When he was a little bigger, at the early age of sixteen, he committed his first offence. Philip had gained the friendship of a young man, who was afterwards a leader in command of the rest of the gang. The Medians who met Philip had appropriated, were beginning to show symptoms of wishing to have their own over again. Alexander, at the head of a select band of his friends, went to the house of the young man, and turned its inhabitants out of house and home, and passed some of his own rogueries in their places.

He next went thriving with his respectable father to Greece, and at Caronaea, where the Greeks made a treaty with the Medians, he committed another daring and successful outrage; breaking the sacred bar or a division of the Thebans, and sending them to the right-about.

The death of Philip, who was stabbed by one of his own fellows, in which transaction his hopeful son was suspected of having been concerned, Alexander became king of the cut-throats. They were in an extreme state of insubordination, but he reduced them to obedience, and then he turned his attention to the sea on the head. He then led them on an house-breaking expedition against Thebes. The Thebans objecting stand and deliver, stood, without delivering, against him on the field. They had better have let him have his way, for he had a great army, and he had taken six thousand of them to pieces on the ground he fought with; then he took their city, pillaged it first, rased afterwards, and sold all the inhabitants, who were not murdered, for slaves.

Philip, who had perceived that Alexander was a great hero. They formed themselves, therefore, in one large band of freebooters, and he, nothing loth marched at the head of them into Asia.

His merry men comprised thirty thousand footpads and horsemen, who were bound to him by the ties of friendship, and by themselves with more than a month's pay for the maintenance, being of opinion that the slave who pays for his pains, intends that they should save pay themselves out of what they stole.

At the battle of the Granicus now commenced.

At the battle of the Granicus, his first, he destroyed thirty-four thousand five hundred men, losing on twenty-four of his own rascals.

He took Gallatarrusus and Miletus, by storm-manner, and the manner consists in burning, demolition, the indiscriminate slaughter of men, women, and children, and other proceedings, for which civilised are usually hanged. He subdued the rest of Asia Minor, commencing, in ending, a series of conquests, which could hardly have been so easily calculated.

He defeated Darius, the Persian King, who withstood his aggression, near Issus, in Cilicia. On this occasion he left a hundred and ten thousand victims dead on the ground, bestial mangle, and wringing of the limbs, and the most cruel and unmerciful and derisive exploit he stole an enormous amount of property, and made prisoners of Darius's family, whom it is to him to state, he treated with great civility for some time, letting them break their hearts in quiet without killing them.

After the battle he stole more property in Damascus and kidnapped other women and children. Then he took Troy after a seven months' siege, and by way of indemnifying himself for his trouble, butchered to the sword the whole of the city.

At Arbela, after a wholesale murder on the grand scale, he finally routed the army of Darius, whereof the whole of Persia became his prey. Hereupon, he

He now ravaged Media, Syria, Bactria, and the whole of the East, counter his spoils and his treasures were nearly as extensive as those of a gentileman named BULL have been since. When he had at length robbed as much as he could, he is reported to have cried because he could rob no more.

He was to be hanged; but, having plenty of rope given him, in conformity with the adage was his own Jack Ketch. His gang being laden with all the spoil they could carry, he retired to Babylon, where, like most eminent scoundrels who are prosperous in their crime, he enjoyed himself by indulging in all kinds of luxury and dissipation. Here, after a short career of hard living, he got very drunk one day, caught a fever in consequence, and died, aged thirty two, at Alexander's funeral, to be buried near his father.

Later in life, he had given in greedily to drinking, and one day, in a state of fermented liquor, committed the mildest murder of the many he was guilty of, by running his friend Citius through the body. On another occasion, he had murdered himself, near the city of Persopolis, as the little boys say "for a lark."

Arson, robbery, and murder, were thus the deeds which gained him the surname of Great.

Let us consider the exploits of Alexander, as well as the crimes of his father, and we shall have a more complete enumeration, he killed, as we have seen, of fellow-creatures—

At Athens	6,000
The Gracians	24 500
Issus	110,000

Suppose that in his other battles and sieges the killed only as many again (an estimate far beneath the mark, no doubt), he must have done at least 255,000 murder work, reckoning that of Ciltus; consequently, he deserved the better 255,000 times and was by just as much a greater villain than Courvoisier.

BE QUICK, FOR I'M IN HASTE.—May is considered an unfortunate marrying month. A country gentleman, anxious to acquire a wife, called on his wife herself in the silkier tie to a brick shop, who named May in his proposals. The lady tenderly hinted that May was an unlucky month for marrying. "Well, make it June," then, honestly replied she, "I would not wish to accommodate you. The day is paused moment, hesitated, and down her eyes and said with a blush, "Would not April do as well?"

FIRE.—FARNHAM, SEPT. 22.—This morning, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out at the Burles house, situated about midway between this town and Concord, the property of John M. Dippel. The extensive house, which is owned by Dippel, appears that Mr. Paine had finished picking his lot before the previous day, but had allowed the pickers to sleep on the premises, and to commence their journey homewards the following morning. The fire was supposed, after leaving the place where they partook of breakfast, immediately adjoining the kiln, the fire caught some loose straw, which

D. DAVIES visited the following places last week with great success:—Monday, Sept. 18, Low Moor; Wednesday, H. H. Carr; Thursday, Ditto; Friday,

will be the other European Thrones (always excepting England) be worth! Who can say!

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be held before **THOMAS FLOWER ELLIS**, the younger Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough at the Court House in Leeds, on **WEDNESDAY**, the twenty-first Day of October next, at two o'Clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all **JURORS**, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby further Given,

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts, (not previously disposed of), will be heard and taken at the sitting of the Court on **THURSDAY** the twenty-second Day of October next, at nine o'Clock unless any Felonies or Misdemeanours shall then remain undisposed of, in which case all such Appeals, Applications and Proceedings will be heard and taken as soon after **SATURDAY MORNING** at Nine o'Clock as the whole of the Felonies and Misdemeanours shall be disposed of.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.
Leeds, 25th September 1843.

Every variety of TUMOUR, FISTULA, and POLYPUS extirpated without the Knife, by a system of treatment superior to any other class of Medical Practitioners. BRONCHOCLE, and all SWELLINGS of the NECK, every sort of Ulcer and SCORPULOUS MALADY which resist the common modes of practice are also effectually cured by J. L. WARD, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, & 62, Oldfield Road, Salford.

M^R. WARD'S system of the extirpation and cure of these maladies, is performed alone by his power and salutary influence of remedial agency, and consequently without cutting or "keening," females, &c., and both in point of ease and efficacy, than those barbarous modes of treatment.

The number of afflicted who may be seen at the above establishments, and whose cures are progressing will be found amply sufficient reference.

Days of consultation:—Leeds, Tuesdays ; Salford, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE SPINAL COMPLAINT.

THERE is hardly a single complaint amongst the Hundreds to which the Human Frame is liable so distressing and so prostrating as *Affection of the Spine*; and therefore, when completely set forth, it is almost fearful to view. The discoverer of an almost unfailing Remedy may therefore safely be said to confer a boon upon his species; and this Remedial Boon is proved by extensive experience to have been discovered by the Proprietor of

HAIGH'S SPINAL OINTMENT.

Some of the Cases of Cure effected by it are beyond belief; and were not the parties living, and perfectly willing, may, anxiously ready to be referred to, they would be too numerous to refer to.

received, the Proprietor of the Ointment dare not mention them for fear of being charged with an attempt to practise upon the credulity of the people. The parties, however, are willing; they can be referred to the testimony of the friends of the Ointment, and to the importance to all afflicted with Spinal Affection.

The efficacy of this invaluable Restorative has been again most abundantly demonstrated in the following two cases of cures effected within the last month. The names and addresses of the parties are referred to the parties themselves as the sceptical are referred.

Mr. Haigh submits the following cases of Cure to the notice of the Public:—

The wife of Mr. John Smith, woollen-draper, High-street, Huddersfield, had been afflicted with Spinal Complaint, and unable to attend to her family for many years. By using Haigh's Spinal Ointment for a few weeks, she was able to do her home work, and by continuing its use for a few more weeks, she was completely restored, and now quite healthy.

Mrs. Rilev, Threaddneedle-street, Huddersfield, had been afflicted with the above painful affection for two years. It was with the greatest difficulty that she could manage to cross the house floor. By the use of a few boxes of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, she was perfectly cured, and is now enjoying good health.

Robert Jameson, weaver, of Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, suffered under the Spinal Complaint

for a long period, being unable to follow his employment, and subject to severe pain. By using four boxes of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, his complaint was completely cured, and is now fully able to follow his employment.

Mrs. John Woodhead, Cross-Lanes, Emley, near Huddersfield, had totally lost the use of her limbs and was almost incapable of feeling. This was a case of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, which was completed in two years standing. She had been under the care of many medical men, and was declared to be incurable by the medical attendants of the Leeds Infirmary. All hopes of her ever recovering were abandoned, and she was sent to the Leeds Dispensary Ointment, the feeling in her limbs was recovered, and by persevering in its use she became quite well. The above hopeless case was cured by using ten boxes of the Ointment.

Mrs. Rayner, of the Dartmouth Arms, Morley, was suffering with pain in the back for a long time, being scarcely able to walk. By using a quantity of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, she was restored to health, and can now walk with the greatest ease.

The above cases are only a few out of many, which might be adduced to show the wonderful influence of Haigh's Spinal Ointment; and, as the name and address of each individual is given above, Mr. Haigh hopes that parties who may be inclined to doubt these facts, will send him one of the above individuals, an letter in which they will give them the particulars of their case.

their respective Cures.

The Ointment is Sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by the Proprietor, Crossland Buildings, Paddock, near Huddersfield; and Joshua Hobson, 5, Market-street, Leeds.

LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.—Our supplies of Wheat continue fair, and the condition of new is now coming very good; prices are of late per qr higher than last week, with a healthy demand for all the best qualities of new. In old Wheat there is rather less doing, although the fine descriptions of Foreign are held at 1s to 2s per qr advance. We have now some enquiries for barley for malt, but little comes to market. Oats and Beans maintain the rates of last week, and there is some slight improvement in the demand.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 26th, 1843.

<i>Wheat.</i>	<i>Barley.</i>	<i>Oats.</i>	<i>Rye.</i>	<i>Beans.</i>	<i>Peas.</i>
<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
43s. d.	42s. d.	4s. d.	4s. d.	3s. d.	3s. d.
2 12 11 3	15 6 3	0 19 6	0 0 0	1 9 4	0 0 0

YORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 23.—We have a large supply of Wheat to-day, principally of the new crop, the condition variable. Fine qualities are

ready sale, at an advance of 2s 3d per qt; damp inferior, 2s 1d; and the best, 2s 6d. The quality of the new crop was a few lots of new Barley offering, the quality inferior to that of last year, the condition generally good. The finest samples find buyers at 30s to 32s per qt; of 32 st. net.—Oats and Beans as before.

NEWCASTLE COAL MARKET, SEPT. 23.—Our farmers brought a large supply of Wheat to this day's market, consisting principally of the new crop, and we had a large quantity of the same on hand, the whole of which met a good sale on similar terms to last Saturday. Foreign samples commanded an advance of 1s to 2s 3d per qt, but a limited extent of business was only transacted. Oats, were in fair supply, and the turn lower. For Barley we experienced a dull trade, and late prices could with difficulty be realized. Beans and Peas sold slowly at our quotations. Malt was looking cheeper. Barley also generally maintained its value. Flour met a good sale, at late prices.

LEADS.—Printed for the Proprietor, FERGUSON O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hunter-street, this County Midland, by JOSEPH ROBSON, at his Printing Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate; and Published by the said JOSEPH ROBSON, (for the said FERGUSON O'CONNOR,) at the Dwelling-house, No. 6, Market-street, Briggate; as Internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and

13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office on one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to
Mr. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, September 30, 1843.)