

THE VOLUNTEER.

CARLISLE, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1846.

As a Voluntary Agent, for procuring advertisements, receiving subscriptions, and making collections for the American Volunteer, at his office, N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

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OUR VICTORY.

The triumph of the spirit of the age in this country, is truly a gratifying result, and cannot fail to give increased strength and confidence to the Democratic party for years to come. When all have done their duty so nobly, it might be considered improper in us to make distinction, and yet we cannot refrain from mentioning the patriotic and gallant conduct of our friends in the townships of SOUTH MIDDLETON and LOWER DICKINSON. In the former, particularly, the Whigs have had the ascendancy for years, and have ruled and controlled the township as with a rod of iron. But the scepter has departed from them—the honest-hearted farmers and mechanics have at length rebelled against their hard and unfeeling task-masters—and a majority of more than SEVENTY VOTES has crowned their efforts. In UPPER DICKINSON, too, our friends have largely increased their majority, and shown their devotion to the good cause in a way which merits the thanks of the whole county. Had it not been for the gallant conduct of our friends in these two townships, the result would have been extremely doubtful—as it is, they deserve the thanks of their fellow Democrats for so promptly coming to the rescue at a time when their services were much needed.

But we rejoice at the result of the election more especially, because it fully establishes the character of this ancient republican county. It was one of those that yielded to the hard elder delusion of 1840, since which time the Whigs have been claiming it as a "doubtful county," and although it recovered its position in the Democratic ranks the very next year thereafter, they still have had the audacity to persist in the claim. The election last year had a tendency to undeceive them; in this particular, but the result on Tuesday week has effected upon an eye-witness on all their prospects for the future. Federal schismatics are blown sky-high in old Cumberland, and hereafter the Democrats will walk over the course without any trouble.

DAUPHIN AND NORTHERLAND.

In this Senatorial district the Democrats, by an unfortunate split, run two candidates; and the consequence is that Jordan, the whig nominee, is elected to the Senate, by the meagre majority of 53 votes. Although he had three competitors, he succeeded only "by the skin of his teeth." Below is the official vote of this district:

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, and other details for the Dauphin and Northumberland district.

NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES.

A writer in the Washington Union in a communication to the editors of this paper on the subject of the New England factories, and the hours of labor required of factory operatives, makes among others the following well timed remarks: "They show the system of Federal tactics in relation to the coercion so frequently practiced upon the poor operatives by the manufacturing monopolies, in all its beautiful proportions. They show also in its proper light the mistake policy of Democrats when elevated to positions of responsibility and power, of sacrificing their own political friends to gratify their political opponents. The 'American Democracy' expects the administration at Washington to do its whole duty in this particular. But to the article itself: While upon the subject of factory operatives, I will make one remark in relation to the proscription of the owners of the manufacturing corporations, and their servile horde of overseers. As a general fact, it may be stated that no one is permanently employed at the factories who will not either vote according to the wishes of the employer, or at least be silent and not vote at all. If these requirements of the lordly master are not regarded, the stubborn recalcitrant 'operative' is soon greeted with a discharge. Soon after the result of the late presidential election was known, this spirit of proscription was most disgracefully displayed by many of the manufacturers of New England—being, as everybody knows, nearly all whigs. The manner in which the business of proscription was carried on, was this: After it was known that Mr. Polk had succeeded the late and very 'old man,' 'whigs' were raised by these men, and their servile tools connected with the press. Their factories were partially stopped, and those in process of erection were suspended, on the pretence that the manufacturing business would be good for nothing under the administration of the Democratic administration. Of course, this brought a large number of hands out of employ, but those selected for dismissal were Democrats, while the whigs were retained. It was in this cunning way that proscription was practiced by whigs in the mill industry. Having got rid of the Democrats, and supplied their places with servile whigs, the machinery was again put in motion, and the walls of suspended factories again began to ascend. This is one of the reasons why the American Democracy demand a change in the office of the general government. And let me here say, in conclusion, that they will have this change, however reluctant complacent Secretaries may be to comply with their just and right demand. The American Democracy will not long remain in peace with those who have placed in power, if they permit, as they now do, a majority of whigs to hold lucrative and responsible places under them, in face of the fact that the owners of the office would have been proscribed if Mr. Clay had succeeded, and of the fact that hundreds of their more humble brethren have been proscribed by their employers for daring to exercise, in the late presidential election, the sacred right of free suffrage.

Among the papers read at a late meeting of the Paris Academy of Science, was one by Mr. Meigs, of Pennsylvania, which was "on the means of curing the cyanose or blue malady of new born children." It says Mr. Meigs, after a scientific description of this malady and its causes, the child be turned on its right side, with the body and head, rather elevated, the arteries will be frequently filled with highly oxygenated blood and the blue color will disappear. By this simple method, he says, he has saved from death from 50 to 60 children out of 100, whereas all other modes of treatment have hitherto been unsuccessful. We look upon this fact as one of great importance to mankind. Thousands and tens of thousands are annually lost through ignorance of this simple and interesting circumstance. Many of the poor, and indeed of all classes, are unattended by medical men on such occasions; yet those attending can, as well adopt the practice suggested as the most skillful physician; and thus preserve the lives of their offspring, for the malady we know to be a very common one.

The MORRISON WAR EXPOSURE.—Articles of agreement having been concluded and signed by Commissioners appointed for the purpose from each of the belligerent parties, the difficulties which existed between them, may now be regarded as settled, at least until some peace is made. Then, the Mormons propose moving to some place west of the Rocky Mountains. We have no reason to doubt the honesty of this intention, and upon the people's representatives. Amongst the distinguished names which we have seen mentioned for the office of Governor, we have noticed those of Dr. John Brookhouser, John Rutherford, Gen. W. F. Gardner, and Robert G. Scott; and for the office of United States Senator, Gov. McDowell, R. M. T. Hunter, Wm. Smith, George C. Dromgoole, Judge Penneycker, and James M. Mason.

The WAR.—Wisconsin, a few years since, was known as hardly to be supposed inhabited; yet it is on the one of claiming admission into the Union, as a state. Meanwhile the means of intelligence of passing events seem well cared for, judging from the list of newspapers, in the Territory, as published in the Milwaukee Sentinel. According to that sheet, there are at present, in the Territory, fifteen printing offices, from which are issued fifteen weekly and one daily newspaper.

COUNTRY NEWSPAPERS.

We gladly give before our readers the following account, which abounds with most good advice and practical common sense. It is evidently composed by a judicious and well balanced mind, and the counsel most wholesome and salutary, and might profitably be read by many, who prefer something foreign in preference to home production. Read! Read!! Read!!! It will richly repay an attentive perusal, and may perhaps be the means of opening the eyes of some who are not as long sighted as the author of the article in question!

No farmer or business man should relinquish the newspaper published in his own county, for the sake of taking some other or larger, cheaper, or more popular paper, published in any of the cities. The newspaper published in one's own county, is always, as a general rule, more valuable than any other, if it be for nothing but the advertisements, the advertisements, the very key which opens the door to excellent bargains. It is of no little consequence to the farmer to know what is going on in his county, and throughout his county, which he can know in no other way except through the columns of a newspaper published therein—the settlement of estates—the sale of farms, stock—the markets—proceedings in Court, and a hundred other matters, all of which interest him. We venture to say, there is not a man who may not every year save much more than the price of subscription to his county newspaper from its advertising columns alone, and on this ground should all to patronize their own newspapers. This should be done also for weightier reasons, one of which, we will name; the mammoth weekly sets of the cities being furnished at a price which no county printer can compete, (for one reason, because made up generally of matter once used and paid for in the daily papers), are encroaching largely upon the county papers, thus discouraging them, and interfering, and gradually bringing the whole country under the influence and in some sense the control of the leading cities. This is a loss given to the morals, the politics, and the habits of the country—and we hesitate not to say, that the preponderance of this influence is bad. The people of the country get full enough of this influence through their own papers; and if they would not see the complete supremacy of the cities over the rural and political life of the country, let them support the country newspapers. Take the city papers if you can afford it, and as many of them as you please; but first see to it that you have your own home paper as a regular visitor to your friends. Support them first in preference, and they will hardly fail to support your interest.

EXPLORATIONS have been already commenced in that part of Texas, known as the disputed territory. Capt. Kerr, of the Dragoons, has penetrated the country fifty miles west of Corpus Christi, and he describes it as beautiful beyond description. Sugar, turkeys, and wild horses range over it in great numbers. Capt. McLean had ascended the Nueces thirty-five miles in a steambot. He found no obstructions in the river for light draught boats, the least depth throughout the entire distance being four feet, two inches.

BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—From the Baptist Register for 1845, it appears that they number 5373 ministers, 9332 churches, and 707,949 members, thirty-five million five hundred and seventy thousand five hundred and seventy-five members, five theological seminaries. They publish fifty weekly, five semi-monthly, and five monthly religious newspapers, six monthly magazines, and one Quarterly Review. The receipts of their principal benevolent institutions for the preceding year, for the General Convention for Foreign Missions, \$74,408; for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, about \$50,000, and for the American and Foreign Bible Society, \$20,577.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of Tennessee has at length been organized. Harvey M. Watson, (dem.) was elected Speaker of the Senate on the 18th inst. one Whig voting for him—John A. Gardner, the Democratic nominee, declined after the 17th ballot. The body is composed of 13 Democrats and 12 Whigs—Judge Gardner of course declined voting for himself for the Speakership, and hence the great number of ballots before a choice could be effected. In the House, J. Bunch, Esq. (dem.) was elected on the 6th ballot.

Our friend of the "Herald and Expositor" will please observe us with grumblings uncovered, and our bodies brought down to an angle of about forty-five degrees, for his very flattering notice of our new dress, and our course as editors of the Volunteer. His notice is manly and dignified, and it shall be no fault of ours if all the contrivances which may happen between us, are not conducted in respectful terms. We shall never decline breaking a lance with our neighbor, but we trust that "arms of courtesy" will suffice for most occasions; and that whenever the demands of our respective causes may call for the use of the "grindstone sword," or the "pointed lance," the combat will be honorably conducted, face to face, and without the existence of malignant feelings on either side.

A NEW WORK. G. Hills, Esq. of Lancaster, Pa. has issued a prospectus for publishing by subscription, a work entitled "The History of the Counties of Cumberland, Dauphin, Franklin, Adams, Perry and Bedford." This work will contain much of general and local interest of a historical character—embracing authentic accounts of the late war, the French and Indian war, the Revolution of '76, together with the names of many who fell victims to the cruelties of the savages, and an account of all the remarkable incidents that occurred within the limits of the counties of which the work treats. This work will contain between five and six hundred octavo pages, and will be printed with new type, well bound in leather binding, and delivered to subscribers at two dollars per copy. The agent for the work is now in this county for subscribers, and we feel satisfied from what we know of its author, that the histories of these counties will be made interesting and instructive. It will also be serviceable as a school-book, and if got up in a proper manner, of which there is not the slightest doubt, it will, as it should be, well patronized.

AN INTERESTING CEREMONY.—The remains of Daniel Boone and his wife, recently removed from Missouri to Frankfort, were reinterred in the cemetery in that place on the 13th inst. in the presence of about fifteen thousand persons. The Frankfort Journal says that scarcely a county in Kentucky was without a representation, and many individuals from the western and southern States were also in attendance to pay the last funeral honors to the pioneer of the great Western valley. Some of the extemporaneous and companion of the great hero were present and took part in the ceremonies. In the procession followed along the first black man who ever trod the soil of Kentucky, and his steps were sustained by another, also of African descent, who was the first child of other than Indian parentage ever born in what is now a Commonwealth of nearly a million of souls, and the parent of others scarcely less numerous. The oration on the occasion was delivered by the Hon. J. J. Crittenden.

The differences between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the New York and Erie Railroad Company have been fully and fairly adjusted, all opposition to the Railroad passing through Pike and Wayne counties is withdrawn—all protection to the works of the Canal Company claimed by them have been acceded to by the Railroad Company—Senator Dimmock says he will do all in his power to secure the passage of the bill through the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

C. M. CLAY'S True American is printed in Cincinnati, though published in Lexington. It will therefore be the committee of sixty to take possession of the office now.

FRIENDSHIP.

It is like a pure stream flowing from an exhausted fountain. As its waters pass by the cragged rock, or glide over the flinty pebble, harmless and placid, so does the holy stream of friendship, unswayed by the hardest and most obdurate heart in its way. It is to human nature as the dew-drop to the tender flower. When life is wearied with cares and drooping with afflictions, as the lily is withered by the moridian sun, it comes to refreshen and invigorate—and as the liquid pearls which hang upon the rose-leaf descend from the warm sun, so does the unsullied beauty of friendship. It is twin-sister to love, the mother of all earthly happiness, and the near relation to mercy herself. O! that its influence were more generally felt, and its throne triumphantly established in every heart.

The Philadelphia Court of Sessions, all the Judges concurring, sentenced about a dozen fire rioters on Wednesday. Hardly any of them got less than one year's imprisonment. That is right, and will be very apt to thrill the chivalry of the rowdy runners with fire companies, and preserve peace in future.

The Providence Journal tells us an anecdote of a good old Connecticut dealer, who was attaching a very feeble pair of oxen to a very large and heavy load of wood. A neighbor asked him how he expected to get so large a load to market with so poor a team. The good dealer replied that he expected to have some assistance from Divine Providence. His neighbor asked him whether it would not be as well to dispense entirely with his oxen and let Divine Providence draw the whole load.

SRANON! SRANON!—A bald eagle flew on board the U. S. ship "John Adams," at sea, much distressed, says the Boston Journal. As poultry die rapidly at sea, the bird, not being edible, and being very tame, walking around from mess to mess, getting a crumb here and a drink there. He is now considered one of the crew, and attends to the furling of the royals. He never left the ship until the Princeton anchored at Fenswick, when he alighted on her cross-jack yard, took a searching glance; saw all was right, as far as Uncle Sam was concerned, and returned to his own ship. The singular part of this occurrence is, that three foreign men-of-war are at anchor near the John Adams, and this republican bird will not visit either of them.

MILITIA DUTY.—A POINT OF LAW DECIDED.—The Auditor General and the Adjutant General concur in the opinion that the law exempting from militia duty persons who have been uniformed and equipped, and have served as members of some organized volunteer corps for seven successive years, requires that they must have done service at least, three-fourths of the days of parade.

MEXICO.—Alluding to the Mexicans, the Washington Union says: "However much they may be despised, to procrastinate any final issue between the two countries, it is impossible that the United States can consent to remain in their present position much longer; Congress will assemble in less than seven weeks, and it will be for their wisdom to decide on the course which it becomes them to adopt, unless Mexico should change her counsels, and propose some pacific mode for adjusting the differences between the two countries."

COURT SCANDAL.—Willis intimates in one of his letters that it is not improbable that the author of "Mrs. Candler's Lectures" took his idea from the Palace, and therefore this most popular bit of literature of the time is a very fair exponent of her Majesty's reign. The hereditary madness in the family makes it dangerous to oppose her wishes, and a remonstrance or objection is seldom ventured upon. If Victoria escapes being called Queen Caudle in history, it will be by the alacrity with which oblivion disposes of gossip—for there are a thousand and one stories about of her Majesty "having her way" to the great inconvenience of Prince Caudle.

THE DEATH LAMP.—A curious writing from France mentions the following curious scene which presented itself on his visit to the vaults of the church of St. Denis, in which the French kings are entombed. But the most singular of all other things is a lamp, which is kept burning on the coffin of Louis 18th, and which, it is said, is to be continued burning until Louis Philippe dies—he being the next King (if he dies on his throne) to whom the lamp will pass, until his successor dies. Napoleon did not die on the throne, neither did Charles 10th; consequently Louis 18th has not been buried, neither has the lamp ever been allowed to go out. It looks dreary and dark as it looked through the iron grating into the chamber of death and viewed the dark pall upon the tomb. The light of the lamp was more like a star flickering through a dark cloud. It was indeed the chamber of death.

A NEW FEATURE IN CATTLE SHOWS.—At the recent Agricultural Fair in Burlington, Vt. Mr. L. Chase presented for premium three pretty female children, two and a half years old, born at a birth! The committee on Household Manufactures awarded him \$14, which was voluntarily contributed by the old ladies present, who said they considered him a legitimate object of charity.

Iron was first manufactured in the United States in 1715. The Warwick furnace, which was built in 1736, remains in operation, still after working fifty years. The first steel was made in Orange county, New York, in 1776. The great chain which was extended across the Hudson during the Revolutionary war, was of this metal, and made at the same place. Each link weighed 150 lbs. and the chain, which was six weeks in making, weighed one hundred and eighty-six tons! The first cannon made in this State, was from the same foundry, of the same iron—manufactured 1816. They consisted of 6, 12, 18, 24 and 32 pounders.

No. 1.—The "Native American," the first paper established in this State to support its particular interests, went to the "damnation bow-wow," as Mantelton would say, on the afternoon of the election—having a single gap left for the next day. "I died, and made no sign."

No MORE SECRETS.—It appears that the ladies are to be admitted as members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The highest organization of the Order, the Grand Lodge of the Union, at its session in New York last month, passed a resolution authorizing subordinate lodges to ladies under stated limitations. Of course, there will be no more secrets among the Odd Fellows, and the mysteries they have preserved involuntarily for so long a time; will now be preserved through the instrumentality of the sex who are by nature incapable of keeping a secret, be revealed to the public ear.

GOON.—A paper printed in Sandwich Islands, says that for the past year it had but one delinquent subscriber! These heathens (?) set an example worthy the imitation of more enlightened communities.

We regret to see announced the death of Moses A. Cannon, Editor of the Cambria Gazette. Mr. C. was a young man of excellent character and much respected by all who knew him, for his amiable disposition and correct habits.

Table with multiple columns listing names and numbers, likely a list of candidates or voters for the 1846 election.

OUR TABLE.

The Democratic Review.—This ever welcome visitor has been on our table for some time; and, as usual, abounds with the richest productions of the age. Its list of contributors embraces the most eminent talent in the country, literary, scientific and political; and its embellishments are at least equal to those of any other magazine published. The present number contains a Daguerrotype likeness of the Hon. Cave Johnson, the present Post Master General. It is published monthly by J. L. O'Sullivan, N. York, at \$3.00 per annum, and is every way worthy the support of the Democratic party.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—If promptitude, enterprise, and unbounded liberality form a passport to popularity, then, indeed, is Mr. Graham entitled to the full benefit of it. The November number of his excellent Magazine has been before us for better than a week, and well stored with the most pleasing productions of light literature. Articles from the pen of Professor Longfellow, Edgar A. Poe, (who is a poet to a G. R. Graham, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. Osgood, Fanny Forester, Horace Greely, and others, enrich its pages. The embellishments—three in number—are, as usual, of the highest order. By Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia, at \$3.00 per annum.

FRENCH LIBRARY.—The October number of this valuable work contains a continuation of Albert D. Tiaer's Principles of Agriculture, with a fine portrait of Dr. Justus Liebig. The original work of Mr. Tiaer, comprises two large octavo volumes, and is pronounced by the London and German press, as the most important agricultural work which has yet appeared. Persons wishing to subscribe for the Library, can yet receive the work from its commencement, as a few of the back numbers still remain on hand. Terms, \$5.00 per annum—Greely and Co. New York.

For the American Volunteer. UNITED STATES BARRACKS, NEAR CARLISLE, PENNA.

Messrs. ERRORS.—Since the re-organization of this Post in 1838, as a school of practice, or instruction, for dragoon recruits, extensive and much needed repairs have, from time to time, been made by the United States for the better accommodation of the troops, both officers and men. The quarters already finished, together with others now vigorously advancing towards completion will be among the most convenient and delightful in the occupancy of the Army. The extensive character of the repairs, which cost from \$4 to \$6 companies of troops, or about 350 to 400 men, can be garrisoned with the greatest possible ease and with all comfort imaginable. The mess quarters will be in the best possible condition as to durability, comfort and neatness of finish, and reflect much credit on the officer who had charge of, and conducted their construction. Many other desirable improvements have been made, tending greatly to the daily wants and convenience of the garrison.

The stabling is extensive and amply sufficient for the accommodation of from 90 to 120 head of horses, and is in excellent condition, having been constructed in the most permanent and durable manner, combining many improvements, touching the health and comfort of the horses. There are few, if any, of our military positions possessing so many and important advantages as are to be met with here. Located in a rich and fertile valley, (Cambria county) fertile, well-watered, and easily and readily accessible, it is situated at the most favorable position, and in connection with the proverbial healthfulness of the position, render it a most desirable location for the permanent establishment of an extensive school of practice for the instruction of recruits destined for the different arms of service.

In the selection by the Department, of an officer to be placed in charge of such an establishment, the good of the service could in no wise be better promoted than by placing at its head, the present worthy commanding officer, Capt. J. M. Washington, U. S. Army. His long and tried experience in military duties, his ready and prompt discharge of all duties assigned him—his consummate skill and tact in military discipline, together with his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, eminently qualify him for the discharge of so important a duty. The company which he has been in command for a number of years, is a happy illustration of his extensive military knowledge and discipline, for a more skillful and well-drilled company of Light Artillery is not to be found in any service.

It is to be hoped that this subject will receive from the accomplished head of the War Department, that consideration which its various advantages suggest. Carlisle, Oct. 23, 1845.

LOVELINESS IN WOMEN.—It is not the smile of a pretty face, nor the beauty and symmetry of her person, nor yet the costly decorations that compose her artificial beauty. No! nor the enchanting glances which they bestow with such lustre on the man thou deignest worthy of this affection. It is the pleasing department; thy chaste conversation, thy sensibility, and the purity of thy thoughts; thy affable and open disposition, sympathizing with a man in adversity—comforting the afflicted—relieving the distressed—and, above all, that humility of soul, that unfeigned and perfect regard for the precepts of Christianity. These virtues constitute thy loveliness. As Adam's wife, but thou of nature's simplicity, they will shine like the reflected sun, displaying that the loveliness of thy person is not to be found in the tinsel ornaments of thy body, but in the reflections of the rectitude and the serenity of a well spent life, that soars above the transient beauties of the world.

The BRAW HOUSE, in Baltimore, is sold on Thursday, at public auction, for \$58,500.

Official Election Returns

COMMON SCHOOLS OF CARLISLE.

Return of the three best scholars for Conduct, Recitations and Attendance, from the Female High School for the last three months.

Elizabeth Main, 808  
Sarah J. Davis, 795  
Susan McFeely, 956

JAMES HAMILTON, Secy.

STOKING.—Willis, in one of his letters from Paris, says every man smokes in that city; and that, it is worse, the ladies smoke very generally! I was sitting by the side of a lovely English woman, yesterday, on a morning call, when she suddenly threaded her fair fingers through the profusion of blonde curls upon her fair cheek, and said: "I hope my hair is not disagreeable to you?" I looked amazed at the possibility, of course. "Because," she added, "I have been smoking all the morning, and it stays in one's hair so!" The ladies smoke small paper cigars, made of very delicate tobacco. They scout the idea of ever giving the practice up, and are astonished at having so long left this charming thought-softerner to male monopoly.

"Go it wide young, for when you're old you, can't," may hold good as a general rule; but, like every other rule, it has its exceptions. Robert Carter, an old gentleman in New York, whose head has been whitened by the snows of sixty winters, has been arrested for marrying a second wife, the first one being still living. The latter he married on the 6th of April last, she being then but fourteen years of age; the second wife, he married on the 7th of the present month, she being then but fifteen years of age! This is going it when he's old.

The World's Convention, after a long sitting, has broken up, having settled one very important Principle, namely, "that the human race are born without their knowledge or consent." Mr. Robert Owen is the ostensible discoverer of this idea. Its promulgation in the Great World's Convention was worthy a trip from Europe. All must own that the world owes a great deal to Mr. Owen for the discovery.

FRANCE: ORIGIN OF DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.—An exchange paper publishes the following:

"Moses was a shepherd; Noah a farmer; Cagliula a cooper; Michael an ass-driver; Alcibiades All a barber; the actual Emperor of Morocco, a picture-dealer; Bernadotte, a surgeon in the garrison of Matinique, at the time of the invasion of the English; Madame Bernadotte, a washwoman of Paris; Napoleon, who descended from an obscure Corsican father, was only a major, when he espoused Josephine, daughter of a tobacco merchant, creole of Martinique; Sir Wm. Blackstone, and Benjamin Franklin, were printers; President Boyer, a mulatto barber; President Tyler, a militia captain; Oliver Cromwell, a brewer; President Polk, a tavern-keeper; the step-father of Isabella, Queen of Spain, the husband of