

INDEPENDENCE.—The Salem Register publishes the following interesting document, exhibiting concisely the places of birth, ages, time of death, &c. of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.			
Place of Birth.	Age in 1776.	Time of Death.	Age.
Delaware	John Morton	41 April 1777	43
England	Buton Gwinnet	42 May 27 1777	44
New-York	*Philip Livingston	60 June 12 1778	62
New-Jersey	*John Hart	66 — 1779	70
S. Carolina,	†Thomas Linch	27 close of 1779	30
	*Joseph Hewes	— Nov. 10 1779	—
New-Jersey	Richard Stockton	45 — 1781	50
Delaware	Cæsar Rodney	47 June 26 1784	55
Rhode-Island	Stephen Hopkins	69 July 13 1785	78
Massachusetts	William Whipple	45 Nov. 28 1785	54
Maryland	Thomas Stone	32 — 1787	43
South-Carolina	Arthur Middleton	37 Jan. 1 1788	46
Virginia	John Penn	84 Sept. — 1788	45
Massachusetts	Benj. Franklin	70 April 17 1790	84
South-Carolina	Lyman Hall	46 — 1790	60
Massachusetts	William Hooper	34 — 1790	48
Pennsylvania	Francis Hopkinson	37 May 9 1791	52
Massachusetts	Roger Sherman	55 July 23 1793	72
Massachusetts	John Hancock	39 Oct. 8 1793	56
Virginia	Richard H. Lee	44 June 22 1794	62
New-Jersey	Abraham Clark	50 Autumn 1794	68
Scotland	John Witherspoon	54 Nov. 15 1794	72
Massachusetts	Josiah Bartlett	46 May 16 1795	65
Connecticut	Samuel Huntington	43 Jan. 5 1796	63
Connecticut	Oliver Wolcott	51 Dec. 1 1796	71
Virginia	Fr. Lightfoot Lee	40 April 1797	63
Virginia	Carter Braxton	40 Oct. 10 1797	61
Scotland	James Wilson	33 Aug. 28 1798	55
Maryland	George Read	42 Autumn 1798	64
	William Paca	— 1799	—
S. Carolina	Edward Rutledge	26 Jan. 23 1800	50
Ireland	Matthew Thornton	61 June 24 1803	88
Wales	Francis Lewis	62 Dec. 13 1803	89
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	54 Oct. 3 1803	81
Virginia	George Walton	36 Feb. 2 1804	54
England	Robert Morris	42 May 8 1806	72
Virginia	George Wythe	50** June 8 1806	80
S. Carolina	Thomas Heyward	30 March 1809	63
Maryland	Samuel Chase	— June 17 1811	—
Connecticut	William Williams	45 Aug. 2 1811	80
Pennsylvania	George Clymer	36 Jan. 23 1813	73
Pennsylvania	Benjamin Rush	30 April 19 1813	67
Massachusetts	Robt Treat Paine	46 May 11 1814	84
Massachusetts	Elbridge Gerry	31 Nov. 23 1814	69
Pennsylvania	Thomas M'Kean	42 June 24 1817	83
Rhode Island	William Ellery	68 Feb. 15 1820	92
New-York	William Floyd	42 Aug. 1 1821	87
Virginia	Thomas Jefferson	33 — Jubilee	83
Massachusetts	John Adams	40 — do.	90
Maryland	Charles Carroll	38 — The Survivor,	88
Virginia	Benj. Harrison	— — — — —	—
Virginia	Thomas Nelson, jr.	— — — — —	—
Pennsylvania	James Smith	— — — — —	—
Pennsylvania	George Taylor	— — — — —	—
Pennsylvania	George Ross	— — — — —	—
	Lewis Morris	— — — — —	—
	Henry Wisner††	— — — — —	—

¶ Killed in a duel.
 * Died whilst attending Congress.
 † Took passage for his health to St. Eustatia, and was never heard from—was spoken the day before a tremendous hurricane.
 ‡ The first who answered Yea, when the question was taken on Independence, and the first who signed the Declaration after the President.
 § President.
 ** Poisoned.
 †† Voted for Independence, but was not present when the Declaration was signed.

The above facts (says the Democratic Press) cannot but be deemed interesting as they relate to the Fathers of the Nation. It appears that of the fifty-seven men who signed the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, the birth places of four are unknown; ten were natives of Massachusetts; nine of Virginia; seven of Pennsylvania; five of South Carolina; four of Maryland; three of New Jersey; three of Connecticut; two of New-York; two of Delaware; two of Rhode Island; two of England; and one of Ireland and one of Wales.

The youngest man who signed the Declaration of Independence, was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, then aged twenty-six years, and the oldest man who signed it was Benjamin Franklin, then aged seventy years. What a splendid career of usefulness he ran after three score and ten! The average age of all the persons who signed the Declaration, at the time of signing, was a fraction more than forty-four years.

Thomas Lynch, jr. of South Carolina, was but 27 when he signed the Declaration, and died in the 30th year of his age, being the youngest man who died after having signed that most important of all State Papers. It is remarkable that the three youngest men in Congress, July 4, 1776, were all South Carolinians; their ages averaging but 27 years and a third, while that of the whole assembly, their own included, averaged more than 44 years. The average age of the persons who signed the Declaration of Independence, at the time of their death, was sixty-six years and nearly a half year. The one who lived to the greatest age, was William Ellery of Rhode Island, who lived to be ninety-two. The only one of them now alive, Charles Carroll—Health and peace to the evening of his days—is now in his eighty-eighth year.

It is not out of place, nor unworthy of remark to say, that an examination of the signatures of those fifty-seven gentlemen, subscribed to the Declaration, will exhibit many excellent specimens of penmanship. It is doubtful whether to any State paper in any country can be found so many well written names.

Distressing drought.—The following extract of a letter from a friend who lives on the great mail-rout through North Carolina, and not far from Roanoke river affords us information of a drought almost unequalled—which we suppose to have been interrupted within the last three days, but all too late, it will be seen, for the rains to restore the usual bounty to the products of the soil in that region.—[Nat. Int.]

“AUGUST 2, 1826.
 “I resided in this county in the year 1806, which has since been

called the dry year. That drought was nothing to be compared with this, either as to extent or severity. The stream on which I live continued to run freely the whole of that year, and was never known to stop until this summer. Fishing creek, at Mr. T's Mill, does not afford water sufficient to grind corn into meal even for his own family. In many places, there is no water either in Fishing creek or Nutbush. On Nutbush they are making use of the dry time to burn the timber as it lies in the bed of the stream. All the rain that could now fall would not make corn enough in this and the adjoining counties to feed the population plentifully for six months; and what adds to the distress, there is no fruit, not even an apple—no oats no wheat—and a general scarcity of bread stuffs at this time. You can imagine what it will be this time twelve months. The common price of corn now for present use to the tavern keepers, one dollar and fifty cents bushel. Our flour is brought from Petersburg, 180 miles distant, and has been for nearly a year. All the vegetables in my garden, containing more than four acres, and better cultivated than I ever knew it to be, are not worth five dollars, and would not be used at all except at such a time. I planted, in February, two bushels of Irish potatoes, so called, and there is not one, I believe, of the product, as big as a common marble.

A gentleman who is just from the New Purchase of Tenn, on the Mississippi, says that we suffer no worse here than they do in East Tennessee, and from the mountains to this place.”

Geology of the State.—The Gold Mines of North Carolina, which have recently become an object of great inquiry, both at home and abroad, are situated between the 35th and 36th degrees of North Latitude, and near the 81st of West Longitude. They are in the southern part of the State, not far from the borders of South-Carolina, and somewhat westward of the centre. Through the Gold country flows the River Pedee, receiving within the same district two considerable streams, namely, Rocky River from the south, and Uwharee River from the north. Above the junction with the Uwharee, the Pedee bears the name of Yarkin. The Gold Country is spread over a space of not less than 1000 square miles. On a map of the State, one may easily trace the general boundaries, so far at least as they have been hitherto observed. From a point taken 8 miles west by south of the mouth of the Uwharee, with a radius of 18 miles, describe a circle—it will include most of the County of Montgomery, the northern part of Anson, the north-eastern corner of Mecklenburg, Cabarrus as far as a little west of Concord, and corners of Rowan, Davidson and Randolph. Perhaps the limit extends a little farther into Mecklenburg than is here described. In almost any part of this region, Gold, in greater or less abundance, may be found at or near the surface of the ground.

Its true bed, however, is a thin stratum of gravel enclosed in a dense mud, usually of a pale blue color, but sometimes yellow. On rising grounds exposed to be washed by rains, the stratum frequently appears at the surface; but in bottoms, where the alluvial earth has been accumulated by the same agent, it is found to the depth of eight feet; where no cause operates to alter its original depth, this appears to be about three feet below the surface. Rocky River, and its small tributaries, which cut through this stratum, have hitherto proved the most faithful localities of the precious metal.

The Gold Country occupies the southern part of the Slate Formation, and I had supposed this to be the peculiar repository of the Gold; but a personal examination discovered that the same stratum of mud and gravel, extends beyond the slate on the west in the vicinity of Concord, over a region of Granite.

The principal mines are three—the Anson Mine, Reed's Mine, and Parker's Mine.

The Anson Mine is situated in the county of the same name, on the waters of Richardson's Creek, a branch of Rocky River. This locality was discovered only two years since by a "Gold Hunter," one of an order of people that begin already to be accounted a distinct race. A little rivulet winds from north to south, between two gently sloping hills that converge towards the south. On each side of the stream is a level space, forming an extended bed, which during the wet seasons of the year is covered by it, but was dry at the time of my visit—On digging from three to six feet into this bottom we come to that peculiar stratum of gravel and tenacious blue or yellow clay, which is at once recognized

as the residence of the Gold. The stream itself usually gives the first indication of the richness of the bed through which it passes, by disclosing large pieces of the precious metal, shining among its pebbles and sands. Such was the hint afforded to the discoverer of the Anson Mine. Unusually large pieces were found by those who first examined this place calculated to inspire the highest hopes. On inquiry, it was ascertained, that some of the lands were not held by a good title, & parcels of it were immediately entered. It has since been a subject of constant litigation, which has retarded the working of the Mine.

Reed's Mine in Cabarrus, is the one which was first wrought, and at this place indeed were obtained the first specimens of Gold that were found in the country. A large piece was found in the bed of a small creek which attracted attention by its color and lustre; but it was retained sometime in the hands of the proprietor, through ignorance whether it were Gold or not. Reed's Mine occupies the bed of Meadow Creek, a branch likewise of Rocky River. It exhibits a level between two hills which rise on either side of the creek, affording a space between from 50 to 100 yards in breadth. This space has been nearly all dug over, and it exhibits at present numerous small pits, surrounded with piles of rubbish, for the distance of a quarter of a mile up and down the stream.

5 days later from England.
 By the last sailing ship William Brown, Capt. McKown, arrived on Wednesday last in Hampton Roads, from Liverpool, Mr. Lyford received London papers to the 28th and Liverpool to the 29th June.

The elections occupy the greatest space in the papers. Cobbett was completely distanced in the race at Preston, he having 924 votes, and the opposing candidates having from double to quadruple that number.—The military were towards the close of this, as well as of several other elections, called in to keep the people in order—a beautiful commentary on British liberty.

One of the corvettes, built for the Pacha of Egypt, at Marseilles, left that port on the 17th June, under French colors and conveyed by a French corvette.

Complaints continued to be made of the depredations of the Greek pirates.

A sturgeon, weighing 2 cwt. and measuring 8 feet in length was caught in the Thames; being the largest known for 36 years past.

Accounts from Constantinople state that all appearance of a misunderstanding between Russia and the Porte had subsided. The ratification of the treaty, however, was not expected from St Petersburg by the end of January. Disgusting sights were exhibited at Constantinople, particularly on the walls of the Seraglio—the mangled forms of the Greeks, particularly the heads and ears of the heroes who had signified themselves in the defence of their country.

The Turkish fleet had sailed at last; 5 line of battle ships and four heavy frigates. They join the Captain Pacha at the Dardanelles, and it is said proceed to Hydra.

A letter from Constantinople says, "I think the Greek cause is hopeless, and I believe the Greeks think so themselves."

The Duke of Devonshire, Ambassador Extraordinary from Great Britain to Russia, has arrived at St. Petersburg.

London Markets, June 27.—The Cotton market was rather more brisk last week; the following are the quotations; Pernams 10 1-2d; Bowed 7 2-8; Surats 4 3-5 a 5 1; Bengals 5d a 5 3-4; all in bond, and duty paid.

Liverpool Cotton Market, June 26. We have experienced a little more animation in the market since our last report, but the principal demand has been for ordinary fair Bowed, Orleans and Mobile, which having been freely offered by the importers, have met with more easy sale at a reduction of an 1 8th to a 1 4d per lb. Finer sorts of Bowed, as well as Brazil generally, are held at steady prices; in other descriptions also, no alteration can be noticed. About 1000 bags of American have been taken on speculation, and 600 to 700 American and Brazil for exportation, making the total transactions 9200 bags,—Bowed 61 a 7 1; Orleans 6 1 a 9; Alabama 6 1 8 a 7 3-7.

There is a farmer in the town of Louisville, in this county, who is now

reaping rising of 200 acres of wheat—the sowing of 276 bushels. It is in our field, & presents a beautiful appearance. So luxuriant is the crop that some of the stalks are more than 6 feet high; and the whole field will average 5 feet in height. On Wednesday last, two men reaped 21 shocks of 15 sheaves each, on a piece of ground 30 rods long by 13 paces wide, which gives nearly 40 bushels to the acre. One ear of the wheat was 10 inches long and had ninety grains, full and large. There are 52 reapers and binders in the field. At a very moderate estimate the crop will yield 30 bushels to the acre throughout.

[St. Lawrence Gazette.]

The papers of Sandusky & Clearland, Ohio, present us with a "Marine List," of from 12 to 20 weekly arrivals, and as many departures of steam boats and schooners, employed in the lake trade. We shall soon have great cities to the north of us. Already the papers of the towns on the borders of Lake Erie are very respectable in point of size and execution, and present in their advertising columns, the appearance of extensive business.

The "Sandusky Clarion" of the 22d July, has the following paragraph:—
"Speedy Conveyance.—The Onondaga Journal, dated July 22th, was received at this office on the 15th, it having been carried 150 miles by land, and 250 by water, in three days."

What a change in the state of affairs about Sandusky, since the war of 1812!—[Pittsburg Gaz.]

The National Crisis (Continued) of the 27th ult. gives the following account of an assassination at St. Louis:
 "Horatio Cozens, Esq. a distinguished member of the bar of St. Louis, was assassinated in that place on the 13th inst. by Mr. French Strother. The editor of this paper, who was there at the time, understood the circumstance to be as follows: Mr. Cozens was engaged as counsel against Mr. Strother; and the latter finding the cause was going against him, asked the former to step aside, as he wished to speak to him. Mr. Cozens complied with his request, and Mr. S. stabbed him two or three times in the breast, and once in the neck with a dirk, and killed him instantly. Mr. Strother was committed to prison."

From the Pennsylvania Upland Union.
The cure for Worms.—As considerable excitement has been created in several sections of the union, from the publication made in this paper of the 13th ult. relative to the important discovery made by Mr. Aaron Hannum, for the expulsion of worms, and in consequence of which we have been solicited to give more particulars through the medium of a letter as well as by public Journals.—We shall endeavour to satisfy the public excitement not only from verbal information, but from a circular demonstration, as to the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple on those within our knowledge who have taken it, as well as the impossibility of its doing any injury to those who may eat the Apple.

1st. The Apple or Knot is to be found upon the Red Cedar. The white Cedar tree is not to be found we believe in this County.

2d. The Apple bears a resemblance in shape or size or any similarity to the Cedar Berry. The Apple is a sort of excrescence, and which is to be found at all seasons of the year on the small boughs or twigs of the Cedar tree, varying in size from the Hazle to that of the black Walnut, bearing a rougher semblance to a nitted Potatoe. The apple which is of last year's growth and perfectly dried, does not look like the orchard Apple, and is not as bitter as those of this year's growth, but as a medicine they possess the same virtue as those that are green, and can be grated or pounded fine, and taken in molasses.

3d. The Apple which contains some moisture can be eaten, like other fruit. The quantity Mr. H. recommends, just as they come from the tree, is one for every year that the child is old, and to be taken three mornings in succession, for three weeks.

From our own experience of the powerful efficacy of the Cedar Apple, we should say that a much less

Reçu discoveries have given a little wider extent to the Gold Country than that which is here indicated.