

The following facts, gleaned from a publication, in the Salem Register, which may be found in our paper of this day, 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; two of Scotland; 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 twenty-seven when he signed the Declaration, and died in the thirtieth 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 twenty-seven years and a third, while that of the whole assembly, their own included, averaged more than forty-four 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.

From the Salem (Massachusetts) Register.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

PLACE OF BIRTH.	NAME IN 1776.	AGE IN 1776.	TIME OF DEATH.	AGE.
Pennsylvania,	John Morton	41,	April, 1777,	42
England,	Button Gwinnett	42,	May 27, 1777,	43
New York,	Philip Livingston*	60,	June 12, 1776,	62
New Jersey,	John Hart*	60,	1779,	70
Delaware,	George Ross	45,	July, 1779,	48
South Carolina,	Thomas Lynch†	27,	close of 1779,	30
	Joseph Hewes*	—	Nov. 10, 1779,	—
New Jersey,	Richard Stockton	45,	—	50
Delaware,	Caesar Rodney	47,	June 26, 1784,	55
Rhode Island,	Stephen Hopkins	69,	July 13, 1765,	78
Massachusetts,	William Whipple	45,	Nov. 28, 1785,	54
Maryland,	Thomas Stone	32,	1787,	43
South Carolina,	Arthur Middleton	57,	Jan. 1, 1738,	49
Virginia,	John Penn	34,	Sept. 1798,	45
Massachusetts,	Benjamin 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 Henry Lee	44,	June 22, 1794,	68
New Jersey,	Abraham Clark	50,	Autumn, 1794,	68
Scotland,	John Witherspoon	54,	Nov. 15, 1794,	72
Massachusetts,	Josiah Bartlett	46,	May 19, 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,	61
Virginia,	Carter Braxton	40,	Oct. 10, 1797,	61
Scotland,	James Wilson	33,	Aug. 28, 1798,	55
Maryland,	George Reed	42,	Autumn, 1798,	64
	William Paca	—	1799,	—
South 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. 2, 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
South Carolina,	Thomas Heyward	36,	March, 1809,	63
Maryland,	Samuel Chase	—	June 17, 1811,	—
Connecticut,	William Williams	45,	Aug. 2, 1811,	80
Pennsylvania,	George Clymer	30,	April 19, 1813,	67
Pennsylvania,	Benjamin Franklin	46,	May 11, 1814,	84
Massachusetts,	Elbridge Gerry	31,	Nov. 23, 1814,	59
Pennsylvania,	Thomas McKean	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	58,	The Survivor,	88
Virginia,	Benjamin Harrison	—	—	—
Virginia,	Thomas Nelson, Jr.	—	—	—
Pennsylvania,	James Smith	—	—	—
Pennsylvania,	George Taylor	—	—	—
	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 Yes, 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.

MR. RANDOLPH.—The following is an extract of a letter from Mr. Randolph himself, to a gentleman in New York, reprobating the alleged misbehaviour of Mr. R. to Captain Baldwin, on his late passage to Liverpool:

"On Monday night, June 5th, I went upon deck as is my custom previous to my turning in for the night. I saw nobody but the second mate Mr. Matthews, and the helmsman. I was conversing with Mr. Mathews about the rate of the ship, the fine run we were making, when Captain Baldwin suddenly appeared on deck. The first intimation that I had of his presence was an abrupt angry and insolent reprimand of myself 'for violating the discipline of the ship by speaking to the officer on watch. I said that 'I would go below—but it was the first time I had ever heard of its being irregular (in the absence of his superior) to address one's self to the officer in command. My resentment of the attack was manifested more by my manner than by my words. He replied that 'I should be treated, like a gentleman when I behaved myself like one.' To which I retorted 'that he should answer for his insolence when we should reach Liverpool;' meaning to his owners." To which he uttered a threat, that he would make me responsible to him when we got on shore. I added that 'barking dogs did not bite.' He went on to talk, and I said to all his questions as to what I meant to insinuate, by that a repetition of my affirmation 'barking dogs did not bite.' He then left the quarter deck, and I soon afterwards turned in.
 Mr. Matthews, to whom I addressed

a note the next morning cannot gainsay one word of this statement; however disagreeable it may be to him as it ought to be to every well regulated mind to be called upon to testify in a case like this. To the urbanity and obliging temper of Mr. West, the first mate, and Mr. Matthews, I bear a cheerful and willing testimony.

"These are the facts of the case stripped of all color and irrelevant matter. I could add explanations, but to you who know me, it is unnecessary."

So serious are the indications of a failure of the grain crop of the middle region of the Eastern part of the State of North Carolina, that, in one of the most productive and substantially wealthy counties (Warren) we perceive a Public Meeting has been held, at which the very respectable Judge Hall presided, and other gentlemen of the first character were present, the object of which was to take into consideration the alarming and distressing situation to which many of the citizens of the county are in danger of being reduced by the calamity of *famine*, apparently impending. A subscription was opened for the relief of those entirely dependent on the crop for bread, and a committee was appointed to report further measures, to be acted upon at a future general county meeting.

Nat. Intel.

From Colombia.—Letters from Porto Cabello, dated the 19th of July, state that "the mail from Bogota arrived a few days ago, but nothing positive has as yet transpired. It is, how-

ever, asserted as a fact, that an extra courier arrived at Valencia and proceeded to Caracas, in 13 days from the Seat of Government, with despatches from the Liberator President, which, it is rumored, announce his entire disapprobation of the late occurrence, and convey his most positive orders for the faithful obedience of the constitution. Gen. Paez had left Valencia for Caracas."

Baltimore Gazette.

From the English papers to the 13th, and French to the 14th of July, received at New York.

At the election in Galway, Ireland, two of the police were killed and several wounded in a riot. On the next day several more were killed, and a number of houses were set fire to.

Lord Cochrane, it is understood, was to take command of all the naval forces. There were three steam boats in his squadron, one of which is of considerable force. He had arrived at Almirra, in Granada, and would sail on the 12th of June.

The Augsburg Gazette, states, that Omar Pacha has entered Athens. The Greek General, Gouras, has thrown himself into the Acropolis, which he has determined to defend. Ibrahim Pacha continues at Tripolitza. This news comes by way of Constantinople from Negropont.

It is Dr Southy, the poet, who was elected M. P. It was for *Downton* not Taunton, and he was returned by the patron Earl Radnor. Dr. S. has declined the honor in consequence, of his limited income.

Fire at Liverpool!—A fire broke out in Liverpool on the 8th of July at noon, in a cotton store house. It was impossible to stop the flames, and they continued to rage until night. The estimates of the losses vary: the lowest £150,000 sterling, nearly two thirds of which were insured.

On the 25th two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Inspruck; and on the next morning one so violent was experienced that the inhabitants were rocked in their beds.

A London paper estimates Mr Beumont's elect on expenses for Northumberland at 80,000*l.* Mr Liddell and Mr. Belt, 30,000*l.* each, and Lord Howick about 20,000*l.* Cobden has spent 10,000*l.* and Mr. Stanley 15,000.

PARIS, July 11.

On the 16th ult. the Janissaries revolted at Constantinople, in consequence of the Nizam-Djedid. The number of Janissaries regularly in garrison at Constantinople is 40,000 men—it had been rumored among them that this new organization of the troops was executing in pursuance of Soliman; but, notwithstanding these insinuations, they flew to arms. Sultan Mahmood came in the greatest haste from the country, where he happened to be. He caused the *standard of the Prophet* to be unfurled, and called all the faithful to rally round him. Eight thousand Topchis were soon called together, and directed their cannon upon the Janissaries. The latter defended themselves in their quarters and in the streets during three days. All those who did not separate themselves from the rebels were exterminated. The Janissaries have a privilege which secures them from being punished even by the Visir, unless the Commanders-in-Chief of these corps give their consent. A revolt was the infallible consequence of a contrary line of conduct. On the 19th tranquility was restored. At Pera, the quarter where the Franks reside, order was not disturbed for a moment. The Sultan displayed a degree of energy which was not possessed by his uncle Selim III who perished in 1807 upon an insurrection of the Janissaries, who were apprehensive of the establishment of the Nizam Djedid. It is thought that this rebellion will render the Divan more accessible to the representations of the great European Powers in favor of the Greeks.

The following are details upon the insurrection at Constantinople:—

On the morning of the 16th, the Janissaries paraded different parts of the capital, uttering the most seditious expressions against the sultan, who sat at his summer place at Bchiktisk. The Aga Pacha and the Pacha who commanded on the Asiatic bank of the Bosphorus, marched to Constantinople with their troops, who were joined by 8000 Topchis or gunners. His Highness returned without delay to his capital, unfurled the Standard of the Prophet declared the throne in danger, and called upon all *men of honor* (the faithful) to rally around it. The display of the standard, produced hesitation amongst the rebels. Many deserted from their ranks; and the greater part of the population

assembled at the seraglio, & in a short time 80,000 muscellins rallied round the Sultan. The rebels were attacked with cannon, from which canister shot was poured upon them, and the Sultan being reinstated in his palace ordered the barracks of the Janissaries to be set on fire, by which a vast multitude perished. The Grand Visier took his seat beneath a tent in the court of Sultan Achmet's mosque, upon the hippodrome, where the sacred standard floated. To this spot the prisoners were brought, and instantly executed upon being taken. On the 16th more than 100 oustas suffered. All the gates of Constantinople were shut and closely guarded. The remnant of the rebels took refuge in some stone khans where they were surrounded, and where famine will most probably constrain them to surrender themselves to the Aga Pacha. A *hatti-scheriff* was afterwards published by which all the privileges and statutes of the Janissaries were revoked. The other Jani-aries in different parts of the empire will be banished to Asia. The rebels demanded the heads of the Grand Visier, Aga Pacha, the Aga of the Janissaries, the Muphti and Hedgis Effendi. The Sultan had determined that this corps shall be immediately disbanded. During the revolt the Greeks and the Franks remained shut up in their houses, and not one was insulted. Thousands perished in this sanguinary struggle by the cannon, the fire, and the execution. Tranquility is now restored (June 19th)—Orders have been given to re-open the shops; but arrests and executions continue, and strong patrols are stationed in the principal streets. The Sultan has not yet returned to the country, and his Ministers are still encamped in the court of the seraglio.

From the Paris Journal des Debats, June 23.

PORTUGAL.

The following is the first part of the official piece relative to Portugal, which the *Moniteur* has tho't proper to publish to-day. It will be observed that the most important, the Constitutional Charter, is wanting; let us hope that it will come to us through the *English* or *American* papers.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil has issued the following decrees:

1. It being equally suitable to the good of the Portuguese monarchy, and to the respect due to the Royal Decrees, that the Regency created by the Decree of my august Father, Don John VI. of glorious memory, dated the 6th of March of this year, be continued, I think fit to confirm the said Regency, which shall continue to govern till the installation of that which I shall name in the Constitutional Charter of the Portuguese monarchy, which I shall immediately grant: the said Regency will continue to execute this Decree.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, April 26, 1826.

Signed by his Majesty, as King of Portugal.

2. Desiring to mark my reign in the Portuguese history, by showing my principles of humanity, and by exercising one of the noblest attributes of Royalty, I think fit to grant an amnesty to all Portuguese who are imprisoned, brought to trial, banished, or prosecuted for their political opinions, up to the date of my Royal Decree; pardoning also all crimes of desertion, whether simple or complex, as well as all criminals condemned to three years hard labor, banishment, or imprisonment in the kingdom and out of it, as well as those who shall be under such circumstances, and have still three years before the completion of their punishment, whatever may be their crimes. The Regency of the Kingdom will see to the execution of the above, despatching the necessary orders to the competent authorities.

Palace of Rio de Janeiro, April 27, 1826.

With the signature of his majesty as King of Portugal.

ACT OF ABDICATION.

Don Pedro, by the grace of God, King of Portugal, and the Algarves beyond sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, of the Conquest, Navigation, & Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India, &c. &c., make known to all my Portuguese subjects, that it being incompatible with the interests of the Empire of Brazil, and to that of the kingdom of Portugal, that I should continue to be King of Portugal and the Algarves, and their dominions, and desiring, by all the means in my power, to render the States happy, I think fit of my own accord, and by my own will, to abdicate and cede all the indisputable and incontestable rights which I have to the Crown of the Portuguese Monarchy, and to the Sovereignty of those kingdoms, to my be-

loved, esteemed, and dear daughter, the Princes of Grand Para, Dona Maria da Gloria, in order that as reigning Queen, she may govern them independently of this Empire, and by the Constitution which I thought fit to decree, grant, & cause to be sworn to, by my *Carta de Lei*, of the 23d of April of this year; and I am further pleased to declare, that my said daughter, the reigning Queen of Portugal, shall not leave the Empire of Brazil till I am officially informed that the oath shall have been taken to the Constitution, conformably to what I have ordered, and before the ceremony of betrothing, preparatory to the union which I intend she shall contract with my most beloved and esteemed brother, the Infant Don Miguel, shall have been concluded, and my abdication and cession shall not be carried into effect if either of these two conditions are not performed. For these reasons, I order all the authorities who have a right to be made acquainted with my present *Carta de Lei*, to cause it to be published, in order that my present determination may be known to my Portuguese subjects. I order the Regency of my said Kingdom to have it printed and published in the most authentic manner, that its contents may be actively executed; and it shall have the same force as an Ordinance passed in Chancery, though it be not so, on account of a contrary Ordinance that it shall not be passed there, from which I have thought fit, for this purpose, to deviate, though it remains in vigour, notwithstanding the want of the countersign, and other usual formalities, with I am also pleased to dispense.

Given at the Palace at Rio de Janeiro, the 2d of May, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

(Signed) THE KING.

PARIS, July 14.

Letters of the 25th ult. from Corfu announce that Reschid Pacha having marched for the plains of Livadia, came up with a corps of Greeks who occupied the foot of Mount Liacourti. A dreadful action ensued, in which Reschid was defeated, and after four hours fighting was compelled to retreat.

Lieut. General Livren, one of the principal agents of the Pacha of Egypt, has been for some time at Paris, where, it is said, he has had frequent conferences with the President of the Council.

For some time nothing official has been published at St. Petersburg, relative to the operations of the Georgian army against the revolted tribes of the Caucasus. Private letters from Tiflis, however, mention an action in which the regiment of Moscow Grenadiers, which figured in the insurrection of December 27, distinguished itself. The force of the Georgian army under General Yermaloff, is computed at 50,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery and several polks of Cossacks.

The latest intelligence from Constantinople is to the 19th ult. The Sultan and his Ministers are represented as elevated by their victory, and resolved to push the advantages of it as far as they can. Forty ortas of Janissaries have been conquered in the capital; but there remain 156 disseminated in the provinces.

A letter of the 30th ult. from Lisbon states, that the important documents from Rio Janeiro, viz. the act of amnesty, the constitution, and the act of abdication, had been received with great joy by the Portuguese people, and, after expressing the attachment of Portugal to the Emperor Don Pedro, it adds:—"The condition fixed by the Emperor will be eagerly fulfilled; for the public joy demonstrates in the most evident manner that the oaths to the constitution will be the noble object of patriotic emulation."

Sawing Cast Iron with a Carpenter's Saw.

M. Dufaui, in a letter to M. d'Aarcata, director of the iron works at Montalaira, published in the eighty second Vol. of *Ann. de Chim.* announces that he has succeeded in sawing cast iron with a carpenter's saw, and that all that is necessary to insure its being sawed as easily and in the same space of time as dry wood, is that the iron be heated to a cherry red. For heating the iron a furnace is preferable to a forge fire, as the temperature is thus rendered more uniform throughout the mass. The iron should be so placed as to have a firm bearing every where, except where the saw is to pass, prevent any part from being torn off by the saw; and the iron should be cut briskly, using the whole length of the saw, the teeth of which should be set fine. By this simple method not only plates but mill guld-