

#### Signers of the Declaration.

Of the fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland; and one in Wales. Twenty-one were lawyers; ten merchants; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; and sixteen were men of fortune. Eight were graduates of Harvard College; four of Yale, three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary; three of Cambridge, England; two of Edinburgh, and one of St. Omers.

At the time of their deaths, five were over ninety years of age; seven between eighty and ninety; eleven between seventy and eighty; twelve between sixty and seventy; eleven between fifty and sixty; seven between forty and fifty; one died at the age of twenty-seven, and the age of two uncertain. At the time of signing the Declaration, the average age of the members was forty-four years. They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty-one. The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was lost at sea in the fall of 1776.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member. He was in his seventy-first year, when he signed the Declaration. He lived to 1790, and survived sixteen of his younger brethren.— Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member, was born in 1707, and died in 1778. Charles Carroll attained the greatest age dying in his ninety-sixth year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his ninety-third year, and John Adams in his ninety-first.

#### Good Men Wanted in Congress.

We call the following well-timed expression from a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia "Protestant" :

"If I had the ear of congressional districts, I would say to the voters do not send to Congress inexperienced and conceited boys—do not send men who ever got drunk—for if they get drunk at home, they will be apt to keep drunk all the time they are at Washington there are here so many temptations. Do not send blackguards or profane swearers to Congress; a few such disgrace a whole nation and one such disgraces a district. Do not send men of rude coarse manners; they cannot have even in Congress, as much influence as a gentleman would have. If Christian men all over the land would firmly resolve, we will not sustain our party, unless our party nominate upright, sober, trustworthy men, the matter would be remedied, for no party can afford to spare its Christian members. That political party would exclude from it all the salt of the earth."

#### POLITICAL QUARRELS.

There is wrangling and quarrelling among the Democratic party. At Washington the administration cannot please the Minister to England who modestly wants to assume the management of all the questions between the two governments, and write his own instructions! In Missouri a contest is going on between Benton and Atchison and their respective factions. In New-Hampshire Mr. Burke is still carrying on his war against the administration and its organ at Concord. In Ohio a feud has sprung up between rival parties; in New-York the old war of the Barnburners and Hunkers is revived and throughout the land there are minor squabbles on local issues, which excite the belliegants to an undue degree for such hot weather.

#### Gov. Bigler Loses.

"Glory to goodness," said an old lady, "I have borrowed money enough to pay all my debts!" A handsome financial operation, indeed, and not an uncommon one in these days of profligacy. Gov. Bigler has caught the happy idea, and is about to work wonders. He proposes to borrow \$1,000,000 to pay the amount of debt. After adding nearly \$2,000,000 to the State debt, he is now about to redeem the credit of the Commonwealth by robbing Peter to pay Paul. He advertises for a loan of \$1,000,000, to be awarded on the second Tuesday of August, at five per cent interest, and the bonds to be free of taxation for any purpose whatever. This is Gov. Bigler's fourth loan in the brief period of eighteen months—amounting in the aggregate to \$2,675,000. A lovely beginning for a man pledged to reform. But what say the taxpayers?

#### Court Dresses.

The order of the President and Secretary Marcy, dispensing with diplomatic uniforms, in accordance with public opinion entertained for many years. It is not the first time that the Secretary has made war upon feathers and military trappings. They have always been shilling marks for the arrows of his wrath.— Their destruction is his delight and glory.

The custom of decking American representatives in the trappings of loyalty and the tinsel of course, arose from the example of other nations, and the vain idea that they advanced and facilitated diplomatic intercourse. But the notion has its origin in a very poor estimate of the arts by which diplomacy is facilitated.—

The dress of a plain American gentleman, would be a true and noble republican distinction in the midst of a gay court, shining with orders and glittering with diamonds. It would command more respect than a dry-as-blazing with gold lace, and plumed like a popinjay; because it would represent the character of the Nation. It is becoming for the representatives of her Britannic Majesty, or of Louis Napoleon, to wear a dress representing the character of their country, as the badge of military or monarchical governments. Americans should both look and feel unlike those.

#### The Lehigh Register.

##### Allentown, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1853.

##### CANAL COMMISSIONER.

##### Moses Pownall,

of Lancaster County.

##### AUDITOR GENERAL.

##### Alexander K. McClure,

of Franklin County.

##### SURVEYOR GENERAL.

##### Christian Myers,

of Clarion County.

##### Rain and Storm.

At about 4 o'clock on Saturday last, a terrible storm rose suddenly from the north west, and passed over this place. It lasted not more than a quarter of an hour yet the results were most disastrous.

During the day almost every person who had grain in the field was engaged in hauling it in, and the storm overtook many while in the act of loading and others in coming home with loads. In fact we have heard of several loads being blown over in our immediate vicinity, and others who had partially loaded, had to unload again. After the storm the grain shocks were blown down as far as the eye could see.

We learn too that the lately erected brick building of the Lehigh Zinc Company, at Bethlehem, was blown down.

##### Accident.

On Saturday evening between eight and nine o'clock, Mr. Reuben Gross and Dr. Patterson, of Easton, while driving through Hamilton Street, in our Borough, met with an accident and very miraculously escaped without injury to themselves. The Water Company had dug a trench in the middle of the street about 23 feet wide and 6 feet deep, in which they laid new pipe, and neglected to put up any thing to warn persons driving past of their danger. The night was very dark and in driving along the two horses fell into the trench, one on top of the other, one of them trod upon a leaden branch pipe and severed it from the main pipe, causing the water to spout out against the horses and would have drowned one, had it not been stopped off in the main pipe. Messrs. Gross and Patterson jumped out of the wagon and called for help. Assistance was soon obtained, the harness cut off the horses, which was all tangled up and the trench had to be filled with earth, before the horses could be got out. The harness is a perfect wreck, one of the horses is hurt a little and the other we believe not injured. The wagon is damaged but very trifling. Messrs. Gross and Patterson are perfect gentlemen and admit that accidents will happen at times. The "Water Company" has made arrangements, to pay the damages. We hope that this affair will be a warning to the company and all persons not to leave such "accident traps" open hereafter.

##### Monk's New Map of North America.

This Map embraces more territory than any ever published in this country, showing the whole expanse from within seven degrees of the Equator (south of the Isthmus of Panama) to the 50th parallel of North Latitude, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, exhibiting all of the United States and Territories, including even the territories of Washington and Nebraska, with their boundaries, according to the acts of Congress, being the first Map that ever gave these territorial boundaries correctly. The boundaries of counties are also given, with a table of the names, where any county in the United States can be ascertained at once. The Overland routes to California and Oregon, are clearly shown to the emigrant and traveller.— This is the only Map that gives a full view of Central America. On the same sheet, is a Map of the World on Mercator's projection, making it really an American map, showing the United States as they really are, in a Central position between the European, African and Asiatic portions of the Globe on either side.

This map is without doubt the best of the kind ever got up in this country and should be in the hands of all. Mr. David Watty, a very gentlemanly young man, is canvassing the Borough and county, and we trust he will meet with proper success. The Subscription price is only \$6.00.

##### Philad. and Water Gap Railroad.

We are informed that the manager of this important enterprise have secured a large and admirably located lot of ground in the Northern Liberties, as a site for a depot for their road.—

It comprises the entire space bounded on the north by Noble street, on the south by Willow, on the west by Front street, and on the east by Washington Avenue, a thoroughfare fifty feet in width. Willow and Noble streets measure each 50 feet wide, and Front street is sixty feet wide, so that this lot will have all about it spacious business streets. As regards the area of the lot, it is 150 feet on Willow street, the same extent on Washington Avenue. This selection is convenient to the river, and when the depot is constructed there, it will no doubt give a great impetus to business in that section.

##### To Europe in one Week.

Practical action is about to bring to a speedy focus, the great connection between Europe and America, by railroad from New York to the extreme northeastern point of Nova Scotia, thence by steamer to Galway, being only 2000 miles of ocean navigation—and thence by railroad to Dublin, and across the channel to Liverpool. The New-York Mirror says: "two of the heaviest London houses have already contracted for the building of steamers to form the main part of this connection—the road across Ireland will probably be finished within the year—and some of the shrewdest capitalists of Wall street have taken hold of the matter in earnest at this end of the route; and are pushing the work vigorously forward to completion,

#### Phil. & Wilkesbarre Telegraph Co.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre Telegraph Company was held at Easton, Pa., on Tuesday last, when the following named gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—M. H. Jones, Easton,  
Secretary—M. D. Maxwell,  
Treasurer—M. H. Jones  
Directors—B. S. Chidsey, " "  
" C. H. Mann, Doylestown,  
" W. K. Huffnagle, Philadelphia,  
" C. D. Busse, Nazareth,  
" P. H. Goepfert, Bethlehem,  
" H. C. Longnecker, Allentown,  
" E. A. Douglass, Much Chunk,  
" N. R. Penrose, Beaver Meadow,  
" A. Pardoe, Hazleton,  
" L. Kidder, Wilkesbarre.

##### Keep Your Houses Clean.

During the present state of the weather, our citizens should endeavor to preserve the utmost cleanliness, not only as regards their persons and habits, but also their houses, yards, &c. In your perambulations, don't forget the cellar either. As well might you expect to dwell amidst the plague, and avoid its health-destroying poisons, as to escape disease, from a cellar constantly filled with foul air from decaying vegetables. Out with them, and place in their stead a heap of nice clean lime. Check them in the streets. Don't do that; for instead of removing the evil, you would, by this course, merely impose a portion of the evil effects upon your neighbors, who, perhaps, are more cleanly in their habits. This has become too much the practice. In some parts of the town families throw everything into the street, where it is suffered to decompose, creating a stench that is scarcely忍able. This should not be tolerated. If people will be filthy, let them keep it in a position where they will be likely to get the full benefit of it without imposing a portion of it upon their neighbors. We have heard considerable complaints recently of the filthy condition of some of the back streets in our own Borough, occasioned in this way. We hope our Council will look after it, and cause the nuisance to be abated, ere those results so much dreaded by us all are brought about by its agency.

##### Book Notices.

*American Farmer.*—This Agricultural Journal commences a new volume with this month, being the ninth of the present series and the thirty-fifth year since its commencement. The present conductor has been connected with the publication for nearly twenty years, and the experience which has been derived during that period has given him advantages which has been able to turn to good account, in fostering the interests of those for whom he labors; and the present prosperous state of agriculture in the middle States may justly be considered as due in a great measure to the influence of this leading journal, which, we are happy to learn, is in a highly prosperous condition, and shows on its well filled pages, a vigorous, green old age.

The number before us contains, besides various seasonable papers, plans &c., has also a description of the celebrated Guenon method of selecting milch cows, with cuts of the animals and the marks by which they are to be designated; descriptions and pictures of several varieties of swine and poultry; the points adopted by the New York State Agricultural Society for judging Durham and Devon stock descriptions and drawings of various agricultural implements, &c. The usual "work on the farm," the garden, and with the flowers, for the month, is given, a feature of this journal, of much value to old as well as young farmers.— No farmer in the Middle or Southern States should be without this work; and its price is small, that it is placed within the reach of every owner of an acre of ground.

*Gleason's Pictorial.*—This universal favorite and weekly illustrated paper for the past week appears in an entire new dress, with new type, new designs, and fresh and original throughout. The Pictorial is full of beautiful and artistic illustrations, many of them referring to the Fourth of July, and other national subjects, and is printed on superb satin surfaced paper. The present number is a credit to American art and literature, being rich in original and entertaining articles, as well as illustrations. The Pictorial with this number commences Volume Fifth. Terms, \$3.00 per annum, or six cents per single number.

*Mechanics' Magazine.*—The June number of "Appleton's Mechanics' Magazine and Engineers' Journal" has been received. This work presents a very neat and tasteful appearance, and is one of the most practical scientific journals of the day. In this age of improvement, no mechanic we think should be without some work of this kind, and there is none which we could so enthusiastically recommend as this.— Published by Appleton & Co. 200 Broadway, New-York. Price \$3 per annum.

*To Clean Wheat for Seed.*—The brine in which hams have been pickled, is the best ever used for this purpose; it being thick, in consequence of blood and molasses, it will take out every bit, &c.

*Where is the West?*—On Friday, at 4 P.M., Samuel Lawrence, Esq., was in Boston, having left Lassalle, Illinois, at 3 o'clock, P.M., Wednesday. He came by way of Chicago, looked upon Cleveland, called at Buffalo, was speeded over the plain by the "lightning express" train to Albany, and whisked over the Western and Worcester Railroads to Boston! Once, and with the memory of the middle-aged man of this day, Buffalo was considered quite "out west"—Chicago, but yesterday, was a "far off land."—Now, a merchant shakes hands and bids goodbye to his customers, 100 miles west of that, and in two days and one hour and a half greets his friends in Boston! It is in fact only eleven hours and fifty miles.

#### Air Line Railroad to the Pacific.

One of the lines projected through Illinois, designed to carry the trade of the Northwest to Philadelphia, is a railroad extending west from Fort Wayne through Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. This "air line" as it is denominated, is very near the line of the South Pass and Platte river, and is therefore in the general direction of the overland California emigration. Companies have been formed in three States, and surveys have already been commenced. Col. Samuel R. Curtis has been offered the post of Chief Engineer.

The Fort Wayne, Indiana, Sentinel, of recent date, thus speaks of this work:

*Western Air Line, and Fort Wayne and Mississippi Railroads.*—It may not perhaps be generally known that we are in the direct route of an almost air-line road from the eastern cities to the Pacific, viz: the South Pass; but such is nevertheless the fact. Arrangements are already in progress for its construction as far west as the mouth of the Platte, up the valley of which stream is the great route for the overland travel to California, being an almost due west course to the South Pass. Whenever the Pacific Railroad shall be constructed the line running through Fort Wayne will be its direct eastern connection with the Atlantic cities.

To the east, our Ohio and Indiana Railroad, leading directly to New York, is already in a state of great forwardness, and will be completed by the close of the present year. To New York by this route is shorter by 60 or 70 miles, than by any other road. From Fort Wayne west, the Fort Wayne and Mississippi Railroad to the Illinois Line and the Western Air-line to the Mississippi at New Boston, are now being surveyed, and will probably be placed under contract during the present season. This line is a perfect air-line, due west without curves and no grade exceeding 35 feet to the mile, from Fort Wayne to the Mississippi, a distance of 305 miles. A meeting is called at Wapello, Iowa, for the purpose of extending this road to the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Platte, in a direct west course from New Boston: and here can be no doubt the Pacific Railroad will commence, running still due west to the South Pass. This whole line, from New York to the South Pass, is an almost air-line, running its entire length between the parallels of 41 to 42 deg north latitude, and crossing and intersecting with the innumerable north and south roads in the several States, which will thus become feeders and tributaries to this main east and west trunk.— The distance of the route are

New York to Fort Wayne,	757
Fort Wayne to Illinois Line,	123
Illinois Line to New Boston,	183
New Boston to Plate river,	240
Mouth of Plate to the Pacific,	1,800
New York to the Pacific.	3,102

Thus conducted, convalescence, as if by magic, will result. The rapidity of an event so stupendous will equally delight and astonish. It may, however, be necessary further to note, that should the bowels become obstructed in progress of the disease, an evi by no means common, then a drachm of the compound powder of jalap (formed of two parts cream of tartar with one of jalap,) and one grain of the herb, treated as above, formed into a pastil with syrup or sugar, should be given to an adult and half the quantity to a child. This simple medicine subsides every other form or article whatever as totally unnecessary, if not pernicious.

The method mendicis of these medicines capable of effecting results so gigantic, remain now only to be given; and appears to be as follows: The herb, by its anti-febrile properties, lays hold at once of the fever, the prolific source of woe, which it immediately strangles, while the zinc acts the part of a tonic, instantly restoring the equilibrium."

Mr. Larcom, adds: "No emigrant or government vessel should hereafter be allowed to put to sea without a few pence worth of these protectors; and it is further ardently hoped that, as the dearest interest of our common humanity are so fully involved in this discovery, the press of all countries will give publicity to this announcement!"—*Boston Courier.*

*The Jews.*—The Jewish Nation adheres with singular pertinacity to the faith of their fathers, and are devoted to their ancient rites and ceremonies. As an evidence of this, it is stated that the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, after twenty years labor, the erection of a church on Mount Zion, and the expenditure of vast sums; after establishing a mission presided over by a Bishop, and endowed by the joint efforts of the Kingdoms of Prussia and England, has gained only thirty-seven Jewish converts. During the whole of last year the result of his labor was the conversion of one Jew. The cost of this one convert was the annual outlay, at Jerusalem alone, beside the Bishop's stipend, of £1228 expended on the Mission, £445 on the Church, £1173 on the Hospital, and £400 (we beg pardon, £299 is 11d.) on the House of Industry. The Jerusalem Mission, then—if we add to its cost the £1200 per annum paid to Bishop Gobat, arising from the endowment—has actually in the past year, baptized converts at the moderate rate of £443, 7s. 2d. per head.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

*The Black Exodus.*—The Cincinnati Commercial says the lands of this city are filled with negro families with their household "plunder," recently landed from some of the lower river or Madison steamers. They were moving from Indiana, in consequence of the enactments of the Legislature enforcing the 18th article of the new Constitution of the State. All persons whose mothers are unable to prove the possession of a greater portion than one sixteenth of European blood, and who came into Hoosierdom since November 1, 1851, are forced to take up their beds—if they have any—and walk. All negroes, mulattoes, quadroons, octagroons, dodecagoons &c., &c., who can prove a residence in the State prior to November 1st, 1851, are allowed to remain under certain conditions, and by registering their names with the county clerk. Any person who employs a negro who is in the State contrary to the new law, is liable to a fine not less than ten and not more than five hundred dollars. The families moving appeared to be people of some property, and brought with them a fine stock of horses, mules and milk cows.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

*Rights of Colored People.*—A memorial has been circulated in Charleston, S.C., to prevent colored persons from riding about the streets, in a carriage or on horseback. The paper deprecate the movement as unjust and oppressive, and inconsistent with the usages of the city, whose pride and boast is that the slaves are comfortable and happy, and the free colored persons subject to no restrictions save such as are necessary to a wholesome police.

#### GLEANINGS.

*At the New York Tribune*, it is known that Mr. August Belmont, recently appointed Charge d'Affairs to the Hague, contributed more than \$30,000 to secure Pierce's election.

*Gold and silver*, according to the Clearfield Republican, has been dug out of the hills in that country.

*At Washington*, the grave of James Madison, twice President of this republic, cannot now be recognized!

*The easiest and best way to expand the chest*, is to have a good large heart in it. It saves the cost of gymn