



THE SENTINEL.

NEWBERN:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1832.

THE ELECTION.—NORTH CAROLINA.

We have returns from 41 counties in this State, the votes in which are

For Jackson & Van Buren 12304
Jackson & Barbour 1583
Clay & Sergeant 2925

The official returns, embracing the entire State, will be given in our next paper. It is probable that the Jackson and Van Buren Ticket has prevailed by a majority of 10,000 over the Opposition Tickets.

In the West, where the opposition hoped to profit by the supposed division among the people, the good old Republican spirit animated our friends, and led them to victory. The brave West is still the safe-guard for North Carolina, and it is in vain to attempt to seduce her intelligent yeomanry from their inflexible attachment to the principles of democracy.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION,

AS FAR AS HEARD FROM.

For JACKSON—MAINE, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, OHIO, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA.

In our last, we had the pleasure of stating that enough was known to satisfy us beyond doubt, of the re-election of General Jackson. Accounts have been since received from Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, and Georgia, confirming the opinions we then expressed, as all these States have sustained our present Chief Magistrate.

We sincerely congratulate the Republicans of our own State, who have on this occasion acted most nobly, as well as the supporters of General Jackson throughout the Union, upon the glorious victory they have achieved. It is indeed a proud triumph of principle, and all honest men must feel and know it to be such, notwithstanding the contempt which certain federal papers profess to entertain for the virtue and intelligence of the People. Had the citizens of this and the other States which have given such splendid majorities to Genl. Jackson, been found supporting the candidate of the Manufacturers and the Bank, and the Federal candidate, they would have been lauded to the skies; but having refused to do this, they are arrogantly denounced as ignorant vassals stooping to hug the chains of a tyrant.

We knew that we made no random remark, when some weeks ago, we said the Clay ticket in this State was a humbug. The result has proven the truth of our prediction. We did not believe it possible that the citizens of Republican North Carolina could support the Tariff candidate for the Presidency, and we accordingly find that he has not received half the number of votes that were given to Mr. Adams in 1828.

Now that an immense majority of the reflecting and judicious citizens of our country have protested against the principles and pretensions of Mr. Clay, we are surprised to find his adherents branding as fools and madmen the great body of the People by whom General Jackson has been re-elected. These ebullitions of rage are imprudent excesses, and should not be indulged, even in the hour of defeat. A good cause never resorts to such language, and a bad one can derive no benefit from it.

ON SLOW.

This truly Republican county has afforded another indisputable evidence of her unwavering attachment to correct principles. The Presidential vote in that county was

For Jackson & Van Buren 357
Clay & Sergeant 6

PITT.

This county, hitherto decidedly opposed to the Republican cause, has left the ranks of federalism and recorded her vote in favor of the people's candidates. We bid her welcome into the great republican family.

JONES.

Our neighbouring county, has also come out in support of the good old cause. Her long and unyielding adherence to the misguided policy of the opposition, is at length abandoned, and the first evidence of her withdrawal from the coalition ranks is to be found in her vote of the 8th inst.—

For Jackson & Van Buren 106
For Clay & Sergeant 56

Such are the consequences of a wise and patriotic administration of our government. The straight forward course of Genl. Jackson endears him to the people, and it is in vain that his enemies assail and vilify him. Their assaults are harmless.

The Second Session of the Twenty-second Congress will assemble on this day two weeks. The Legislature of this State meets to-day.

The advices from England are to the 6th of October, but they are extremely barren of interest. The refusal of his Dutch Majesty to agree to the arrangement proposed by the negotiations which have been so long in agitation, has, thus far, produced no indications of war.

NEW YORK.

We copy the following excellent article from the Albany Argus.

THE GREAT RESULT.

The Voice of the Democracy of New York. We have the high gratification of presenting this afternoon the result of the great political contest, through which the Democracy of New York have just passed with triumphant honor and success. Never in this State have we witnessed a fiercer contention on the part of the combined factions—never was the combination of all the factions so complete, so violent and insulting, or so confident. Never since 1800, have the lines between the Democracy and the old Federal Aristocracy been more distinctly marked; and never, notwithstanding the corrupt and unworthy names and means and all alliances to which Federalism has degraded itself for the last thirty years, has it resorted to such an open fraud upon the electors, and to such dishonorable deceptions, and disgraceful combinations, as at this time. They are signally rebuked by the People. The fraud, which represented an electoral ticket in one part of the State as for Wirt and Anti-masonry, and in another as for Clay and Masonry, stands exposed by the honest suffrages of an intelligent Democracy, and the remembrance of it is wormwood and disgrace to its projectors and abettors. The blow aimed at our State, through one of the ablest and most estimable of her sons, has recoiled upon the combined conspirators; and his character and the honor of the nation, are proudly vindicated from the malice and envy of the Triumvirate of the Senate. And all the acts and measures of our patriotic and beloved Chief Magistrate—the fearless and incorruptible Jackson—so invaluable and so honorable to the country—are nobly sustained by a grateful and discerning People. New-York adds her approving voice to those of her compatriots in this great result—Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky and the far West, Maine, and New-Hampshire, and the entire South. Such is the verdict!

The result in this State, judging from the returns as far as received, and estimates for the remaining counties, is the election of the Jackson electoral ticket by fifteen thousand majority; of Wm. L. Marcy, the republican candidate for governor, and John Tracy, republican lieutenant-governor, by about ten thousand; of probably seven of the eight senators; from 95 to 100 of the 128 members of assembly; and 32 of the 40 members of congress.

Among the strong points in the congressional elections, and particularly illustrative of the popular feeling and judgment in relation to the Veto and U. S. Bank, we note the defeat of John W. Taylor, (a member of congress for the last twenty years successively,) of Edmund H. Pendleton, Samuel J. Wilkin, and Gamaliel Barstow, all devoted partisans of the Bank.

When the news arrived from Pennsylvania bringing the grateful intelligence of Genl. Jackson having beaten the opposition in that State by such an overwhelming majority, it was almost sufficient to have drawn iron tears down Pluto's cheek; to have witnessed the despondency of the Clayites in this place. Bets had been running high that it was impossible for "the key stone in the arch of Democracy" to support the Hero; Oh! no, that was a thing not to be dreamed of; but when the intelligence arrived of the fallacy of all their hopes and calculations, it was really heart rending to see the weeping and wailing anguishing of death.

Their cry now since they have a little recovered from the astonishing effects of the intelligence, is, that "it is dangerous to the Republic to have any single man so popular as General Jackson—that the days of the Republic are numbered—that it is impossible it can last 20 years longer—that Genl. Jackson's popularity is unwarrantable—that if General Jackson would declare himself King, he would find as ample support in his assumption of the Princely Diadem as he has done in the late election;" and such other stuff as their mad and disappointed hopes could possibly imagine, not recollecting in the bitterness of their disappointment that it is a triumph of principle as well as a triumph of Genl. Jackson. But we forbear to exult; the Republican Party, as we have always said, bear their victories with a meekness to which the Federalists are strangers. They claim no honors apart from the great body of the American People, it is to them that the triumph of correct principles belongs, and that only as a component part of that great body do they at all participate in the honor of the triumph; and although the Clay party, as some consolation for their sorrow, would fain alleviate the poignancy of their sorrow, by railing at the ignorance and folly of the People, still we must be allowed to entertain our own opinion, that with all their ignorance and folly there is no better or safer depository of the conservative principles of our government than the people, as has just been shown by their lately expressed determination to support the man who has already done so much for them in spite of all the coalitions which have been formed to defeat the true expression of their wishes.—Fayetteville Journal.

We are indebted to the kindness of a gentleman of this place for a Liverpool Prices Current of the 29th September, from which we make the following extract.

"COTTON.—The import is very moderate, and the demand has been spirited and extensive during the whole of the month, the sales averaging upwards of 25,000 bags per week; but of the total quantity sold, it is supposed that fully 30,000 bags have been taken by speculators. The advance which has been established in the prices may be stated as 4d upon Sea Island, 3d to 3d upon Upland, Alabama and New Orleans, (chiefly on the lower qualities,) 4d on West India, 3d to 4d on Maranhon and Bahia, Pernambuco remaining almost stationary, 4d to 4d on Egyptian, and 4d per lb. on Surat and Bengal Cotton.—The total stock of Cotton in Liverpool is now estimated at 246,000 bags, which is 49,000 less than were on hand at the end of September, 1831, and all the latest accounts from the United States, agree in representing the stocks in the Cotton ports as unusually small, while we are led to expect that the whole of what may come forward from other sources of supply, within the present year, will be very trifling. The new crop in North America is stated generally to look well, and there is every prospect of a very abundant produce in the Alabama and Mississippi States, unless early frosts, &c. should intervene to prevent. Should then, the consumption continue on its present scale, and the import from this time to the 31st December, be as small as is anticipated, it is evident that the reduction of stock must proceed at a very rapid rate. On the other hand, if this state of things should lead to a further advance in the prices, it is checked; and if this effect should take place, when the new crops, attracted by new quotations, are difficult to foresee that a decline in the prices would be the almost inevitable consequence."

We learn from the Richmond Enquirer that Lieutenant W. Tazewell, Esq. has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Sixty-nine counties in Virginia give the Jackson & Van Buren ticket 13,668 majority.

The remaining counties will make the total majority in that State about 25,000. So much for re-action in the Old Dominion.

The infatuated National Gazette is determined to deserve no mercy at our hands. After all the slander, abuse and vilification of General Jackson, proleagues, it now presumes to prate of what it imputes to foul aspersion on private defamation, and has resorted in aid of the President's prejudices and detest the instances on which he grounds his assertions, and we promise and engage to produce from the coalition presses examples of personal defamation and foul aspersion directed against the President far transcending them in audacity and foulness. The truth is, we of the people's side, could not write down to the level of the vulgarity and bestial vindictiveness of the coalition press. The cause that inspired us, the Hero whose character and actions we defended, could not stimulate to anything ignoble; while feculence alone could flow from the corruption of the hiring opposition.

The last thing on earth to which the prostrated coalition should refer, is the topic of personal defamation.—Pennysonian.

Sour grapes—and worse wine.—Before the late Election, a certain notable doctor of the Coalition, discoursed as follows:

"The People are liable to temporary delusion from false appearances and declarations, and misdirected enthusiasm; but prolonged infatuation is scarcely possible."—Nat. Gaz.

In his last paper, he sets up the following pathetic Jeremiad over the unmanageable nature of the People he before so highly eulogized: "We still believe that a majority of the qualified voters of the State would have reelected Gen Jackson, if they could have united upon another candidate—that he is not absolutely popular with them: the mutual distrust and resentment of the National Republicans and Anti-masons, may be deemed the cause of the failure of the Anti-Jackson ticket. Those feelings are operating likewise, disadvantageously, in the Eastern States. The proximate cause of the final destruction of Jerusalem by the Heathen, was the invincible reciprocal antipathy of her domestic sects and parties."

"Where are you going, Study?"

"Back again, sir, back again!"

The Inquirer acknowledges his mortification at the result of the late election in this State. No one doubts that his mortification is severe enough. He finds that the cause he abandoned succeeds without him, and that with all his trimming he is on the wrong side of the hedge. But he must not expect to creep back into the ranks of those whom he attempted to betray, as he hopes to do, if we may judge from the feeler he put forth this morning. He avows himself uncommitted on the question of a successor to Andrew Jackson! From which it may be understood that he is in the market, and would like to come back to the democratic party for a consideration. No, no, sir; it will not do. You belong to the Federalists; you wear their collar, and with them you must remain. The democracy want no Benedict Arnold's in their battalia. You have made your own bed and must lie in it as usual.—Pennysonian.

Dr. SPURZHEIM.—This distinguished individual, whose fame is spread over all Europe and America, expired in this city, about eleven o'clock on Sunday evening, November 10th.

He arrived, as nearly as we can recollect at New York, in the month of Sept. and soon after repaired to Boston, where he commenced an interesting course of lectures on Phrenology, which were not completed when indisposition obliged him, very reluctantly, to keep his room. For about eighteen days he has been gradually sinking—and though he was not thought by physicians to be in a dangerous condition, at first, the symptoms finally became deeply alarming—and as predicted by the profession, have carried a great man prematurely to the grave.

Dr. Spurzheim was a profound thinker—and an uncommonly careful observer. Phrenology was the pursuit of his life; but in teaching and defending a new science, he rendered Anatomy and Physiology such aid, and has given them such impulse, that his memory is entitled to the highest respect, on that account alone.

Dr. Spurzheim was the pupil and friend of the celebrated Gall, the man who originated a doctrine, never known before he announced it to the world. Spurzheim above all men, was the individual to sustain the system which his great master had promulgated. On the death of Gall the mantle fell on Dr. Spurzheim, who has entirely devoted the mastery powers of his active mind, to the dissemination of phrenological doctrines in Germany, France, England, Ireland, Scotland, and lastly in America.

Dr. Gaspard F. Spurzheim, the subject of this short notice, was born near Treves, in 1776—and received a medical education at Vienna, where he first saw Dr. Gall, to whom, as well as phrenology, he became devotedly attached. Together they commenced the study of the brain, and made discoveries which, though sneered at by ignorant pretenders, are fast overturning the old notions of the anatomists on the subject of its organization.

To the medical gentlemen of Boston his demonstrations of the brain were highly satisfactory, and will long be remembered.

As an author he has been certainly industrious. In conjunction with Dr. Gall he published the result of their inquiries into the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system. An inquiry into the nervous system in general, and that of the brain in particular; Physiological system of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim; an examination of the objections urged in England against the doctrines of Gall and Spurzheim; Observations on Mental Derangement, and several other lesser works; besides preparing valuable manuscripts, ready for the press.

As a lecturer, he had no equal—being most perfectly at home before his numerous hearers. Though a German, he spoke the English language with peculiar fluency and correctness—being both choice of words and happy in expression. In no one instance did he ever bring a note or manuscript in sight. His manner was to pursue a strictly methodical course—and such was the astonishing variety of learning brought in illustration of the immediate subject of discourse, that the audience was always both instructed and delighted.

In stature he was about six feet high, of a large frame and muscular. His countenance was open and generous, and honesty and benevolence were certainly discoverable in his face. He has been married, but we have not been informed whether his wife is living or not. A sister, the only relative of whom men mention, has been, now resides at Paris.

Dr. Spurzheim's head is one of the finest that could possibly be selected to sustain the doctrine to which he devoted his whole life. The body was removed yesterday to the Medical College, where the post mortem examination will be made before the Faculty of the city. Cases, we understand will be made of the cranium, face and brain—and afterwards the body will be embalmed, and deposited at Mount Auburn, to be given to his friends in Europe, should they request its removal.

Thus, at the age of 56 years, has gone to the grave, a man, whose active powers of mind, whose writings, and whose devotedness to science, will carry his name with respect to future generations.—Boston Atlas.

From the Charleston Courier.

Dreadful Mortality at New-Orleans.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 30th ult. states that in the absence of official information from the Board of Health, they have adopted the plan of visiting the hospitals and grave yards personally, for the purpose of giving correct reports of the number of interments. They give the following result: At the Charity hospital seven deaths, and six patients admitted, since the 28th, at 12 o'clock; two deaths on the 28th, at the infirmary of Dr. Rice; thirty buried the same day at the protestant cemetery, and up to 1 o'clock on the 29th, twenty-one more were interred in the same place; at the Catholic Cemetery forty-five interments on the 28th, and thirty-eight more on the 29th, and at the closing of the gates on that evening, at least twenty corpses remained unburied.

There were (says the Courier of the 31st ult. fifty-six interments yesterday at the Catholic Cemetery forty-four at the Protestant, and thirteen corpses at the Charity hospital, for which coffins had not yet been made—total one hundred and thirteen. But how many of those have died of Cholera? Up to the present time no one knows to a certainty. This is truly disheartening.

The Mercantile Advertiser states that the disease attacks only those who are of intemperate habits, in which opinion they are sustained by the physicians, who say that in every instance where persons of regular habits have taken it, they have ascertained that it proceeded from too free indulgence in some pernicious food. Shrimps are considered very injurious, and have in many cases been the primary cause of the disease.

According to the Mercantile Advertiser of the 1st November, the number of corpses received at the burying grounds the day before amounted to 123—viz. at the Protestant cemetery 48; at the Catholic burying ground 75.

We stated yesterday, (says the same paper) that there had been 101 interments during Tuesday, by which it might be presumed that the mortality equalled that number; we have to observe that 47 out of the above number had been left at the grave yards the night previous.

The papers caution the citizens against crowding around the polls at the election, which was to have taken place on the 5th inst., and not by their presence aid in endangering the lives of those persons who are employed in conducting it, and who are compelled by law thus to expose themselves. It is said that with one or two exceptions, the community have not felt the loss of any distinguished citizens.

H. B. MAXWELL, Esq. a merchant of Bayou St. John, who was on his passage home, in the steam boat Freedom with his wife, to whom he had been married but a fortnight, stopped at the landing at Natchez, where he died in about one hour, of Cholera. Eleven other persons it is said, died on board that boat, on her way down.

LATER AND STILL WORSE.

A letter from a young gentleman of this city now in New-Orleans, received last evening, and dated on the evening of the 2d inst. gives the following additional and distressing intelligence:—"Our city has been very sickly and is getting worse. We have the Yellow Fever, Cholera and Cold Plague. The Sextons, it is said, are not very particular, and it is generally supposed that a larger number are interested than they report."

Here follows a report of the interments on the 29th, 30th, 31st ult. and 1st inst. which are less than those reported above. The writer then says: "On the 29th inst. one hundred and seventy-seven interments took place, and sickness increasing. They die faster than coffins can be made, and faster than they can be buried. For the last four or five nights, there have been from 20 to 50 left unburied. A new plan has been adopted for interring the dead, viz: digging a kind of ditch, 50 feet long, 4 feet deep and 7 feet wide; to contain from 100 to 150 bodies, where the coffins are laid two tier deep; the bottom tier across the ditch, the top tier are aft; the first tier are all under water; they are then covered with mud, 18 inches to two feet from the surface. There can be seen in the grave yard one or two hundred coffins at one time uncovered—as they do not cover them until completely filled. Many poor families are swept of entirely. I am aware of two families, one of 12, the other of 11, who have all died, and several composed of 5, 6 and 7 persons. The sickness is worse than any season ever before known. In 1822 the greatest number of deaths in one day was 42—and that is considered the worst year ever known before this. You can form no idea of the misery which exists among the poor. You would hardly believe me were I to state it truly. What I have written, you can depend upon is true. I understand that the Artillery Companies are to discharge their pieces throughout the city, to endeavor to purify the air."

Another letter of the same date, states that "the deaths amount to 200 per day and still increasing. All business is at a stand, and will not revive until the disease abates."

We learn that Com. JESSE D. ELLIOTT has been appointed to the command of the Charleston Naval Station.

The Legislature of Georgia is now in session. In his message to that body, Governor Lumpkin takes the following view of Nullification:

"The mystical doctrine of Nullification, as contended for by its advocates, has only tended to bewilder the minds of the people, inflame their passions, and prepare them for anarchy and revolution. Whenever it spreads, it engenders the most bitter strifes and animosities, and dissolves the most endearing relations of life. I believe Nullification to be unsound, dangerous and delusive in practice as well as in theory."

"Its advocates have, with great ability, endeavored to make their theory harmonize with the principles of our Federal and State systems of Government. But in my opinion, the very essence of their doctrine tends directly to destroy all harmony between the Federal and State Governments, and must inevitably produce the most direct and vexatious conflicts, whenever it may be attempted by a State to enforce the theory of Nullification. I am unable to comprehend, or conceive of the peaceable constitutional harmony, which would attend a measure emanating from one twenty-fourth part of the sovereign power of the Union; which measure should stop the revenue operations of the Government. Great ingenuity has been exercised to blend this new theory with the admirable principles and doctrines of State Rights, as set forth and successfully advocated by Thomas Jefferson. But after the most diligent research, I have not been able to find where Mr. Jefferson ever attempted to delude the people into the belief, that when reason failed and endurance became intolerable, a single State could by its acts of nullification, force the Federal Government to retreat from its measures of usurpation. Mr. Jefferson would have called such a measure, on the part of a State, by its plain proper name—resistance to intolerable usurpation."

"Georgia should not suffer herself to be deluded or flattered into the belief, that her rights have heretofore been maintained upon the principles and doctrines of nullification, as contended for by its present advocates. It is true, we may look back with pride and pain, on our past conflicts with Federal usurpation. Upon several occasions, we have been compelled to throw ourselves upon our reserved rights, and resist Federal encroachments; but we have never yielded ourselves in the flimsy garment of peaceable constitutional nullification. In these delicate and

highly respectable acts, Georgia has always relied on her own population, the justice of her cause, and the virtue and intelligence of the people of the United States, to sustain her unquestionable constitutional rights. And hitherto, our confidence has not been misplaced; we have had able friends and advocates in every part of the Union who have stood by us in times of the greatest peril. We are at present very improperly charged with nullifying the intercourse laws and Indian treaties of the U. States, when in fact, these laws and treaties were set aside, and had come measureably obsolete by the acts and assumptions of the Cherokee Indians themselves. Georgia, by her course of policy, has only nullified the arrogant assumptions of sovereign power, claimed and set up by a remnant of the aboriginal race, within her acknowledged chartered limits."

It appears by the last European intelligence that the imbecile King of Spain is not dead. His physical powers rallied at what seemed the last gasp, and his worthless existence was preserved for further misrule and increased contempt. Had he died, perhaps the chance of his subjects for a better government might have been much improved, and in extremities of mis-government all changes keep alive hope. His hereditary claims to their execration, as one of the worst and weakest of a race of dolt and despots,—the scourges of the country for generation after generation,—would have been a truly royal subject for wrangling among his kindred, in the midst of which, the people might have regained some portion of their own power.—Balt. American.

Between eight and nine hundred Indians, part of the Shawnee, Seneca and Ottawa tribes, passed through Vandalia (Ill.) on the 23d ult. on their way to their new location west of the Mississippi. A portion of these tribes are to occupy lands north of Missouri, and the remainder lands west of the territory of Arkansas.

Extract of a letter from LIVERPOOL, dated 1st October, received by a Commercial House in Norfolk.

"In our Cotton Market this day the sales will be very limited. Buyers are indifferent about purchasing unless at lower prices, and in some instances have succeeded."

DIED.

On Friday evening last, in the 2d year of her age, EMILY, daughter of Junius Moore, Esq.

PORT OF NEWBERN.

ARRIVED, Schrs. Philadelphia, Casey, New York, United States, Dazey, Philadelphia. CLEARED, Schrs. Alabama, Wallace, New York, Susan Mary, Harding, do.

BEAUFORT, Nov. 16.

Arrived—Schrs. Susan, Benjamin Thomas, 70 hours from New-York. Mdz. to B. Lecraft, Jno. F. Jones, Jno. C. Manson, F. L. King, John Merritt, John Conard, W. Conard, Benj. L. Perry, and W. Vantassell, Passengers.



From the Baltimore American of Thursday. CHARLES CARROLL IS NO MORE!

THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD! The only remaining link which connected this generation with the past, with that illustrious race of statesmen, philanthropists and patriots, the founders of American Independence, and the benefactors of the world, now and for all time hereafter—is broken. The brotherhood of glory is reunited above, and CARROLL is removed from the love, gratitude and veneration of the living, to an association with the kindred spirits of Washington, and his associates, the departed patriarchs of Liberty. Henceforth the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE is sacred to History—part of the mighty past. THE LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD!

We have collected, as fully as the brief time allowed us for this day's paper would permit, from all popular sources as are within our reach, a sketch of the prominent incidents in the life of CARROLL. He was born on the 20th of September, 1737, at Annapolis, in this State, and consequently was, at the time of his death, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. He descended from a highly respectable Irish family, who had emigrated to this country in the reign of William and Mary. At a very early age he was sent to St. Omers, to be educated; thence, after a short time, he was removed to Rheims, to the college of Louis Le Grand; and thence to one of the best institutions in France for the study of civil law. After becoming well versed in this science, he passed over to London, and commenced his term at the Temple for the study of common law. After finishing his studies and his travels, he returned to his native land at the ripe age of twenty-seven. At this period the discussions between the mother country and the colonies commenced, and were soon after carried on with great warmth. Mr. Carroll did not hesitate, but took side with the lovers of liberty.

He wielded a ready pen, and was soon known, as one of the most powerful political writers in Maryland. He foresaw early that an appeal to arms must be made, and boldly recommended preparations.

Early in 1776, he was sent as one of a commission to Canada, to induce the people of that province to join us in opposing the mother country. The disasters which had previously befallen our arms in that quarter rendered the mission in effect, abortive. He returned in June, 1766, and instantly repaired to the convention of Maryland, of which he was a member; and there, urging them to withdraw the instructions they had given their delegates in congress, not to vote for independence, at length succeeded. He was appointed a delegate to congress. On the eighteenth of July, he presented his credentials to the continental congress at Philadelphia, and on the second day of August following subscribed his name to the immortal instrument. He was considered at the time, as one of the most fearless men of the age; for he had more to risk, in point of property, than any other man in the whole community. Hancock not excepted. On the first day he entered congress he was appointed to the board of war, of which he was an efficient member. During the whole of the war he bore his part with unabated ardour, often being at the same time a member of the convention of his native state and a member of congress; a double duty, which required great energy and industry to perform; but, so ably did he discharge his duties, that both bodies were satisfied with his attention.

In the year 1801, he quitted public life at the age sixty-four—and for thirty years and upwards, he passed a life of serenity, tranquil happiness and prosperity, till in the fullness of years and honors, the Patriarch has been gathered to his fathers—and the LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD!

Mr. CARROLL departed this life on Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, at the residence of his son-in-law, R. Caton, Esq. in East Water street. In testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the flags of the shipping and public places were displayed throughout the day at half mast. On the announcement of the fact to Baltimore County Court, yesterday, the court was adjourned.