

NORTH CAROLINA SENTINEL.

From the Baltimore American.

COBBETT, whatever may be his delinquencies in other respects, has since his election to Parliament, done some service by bold speaking. Thus far he has generally been found on the right side, that of popular rights against power; and has signalized himself by telling rough truths of some of the leaders of the ministerial party. Among the particular points of usefulness of a man like Cobbett, in the British House of Commons, are the extent of his knowledge of the politicians of the country; the store of facts which his memory contains of all the legislative and political history of the last forty years, and the readiness with which he can quote day and date, chapter and verse, for past action, and speeches, many of which the right owners have occasion to wish forgotten.

One of his speeches on the Irish Bill was remarkable for sundry home thrusts at Earl Grey,—against whom he produced quotations from his own recorded sentiments when in opposition, which go the whole length in stigmatizing such a power as he now asks for, as extreme, lawless, and unconstitutional tyranny. So, in another speech, a part of which we quote below, he takes Lord Plunkett to task, in a tone of sarcasm and invective which is certainly well merited by the apostate lord, who now forms one of an administration which are labouring to outlaw his countrymen in mass. The Whigs, have in fact made the best use of their time in taking care of themselves and their relations. Earl Grey set them the first example, in providing out of the public purse for every man of his name and kindred, who could not take care of himself; and Lord Plunkett has but followed the example in pensioning his own children. There was a keen satire in the remark of one of the staunchest opponents of the Irish Bill, in arguing against the probable abuse of its provisions by the agents and officers of government, even though the administration should be deemed worthy of confidence,—when he said, that the personal supervision of the minister was impossible over so many people. "Were Earl Grey in as many places as his own family," said he, he could have no effectual power to restrain abuses under threat.

The following are Cobbett's bitter quotations and comments upon Lord Plunkett's course.

Mr. Cobbett said—"In agitating and discussing the subject of the repeal, they had a right to go back to the opinions which were expressed by public men at the time when the union was first brought forward, notwithstanding those men might be in power now.—The noble earl at the head of the Government was justly cited as an evidence; and their was said the honorable member, slapping the table with huge force) another man whom I shall now cite, and if there ever was a thing known which would make a man hate his name, the evidence which he would now bring forward out of that man's own mouth, ought to have that effect. After using every argument that ingenuity, truth, reason, or justice, could inspire him with against the union, after declaring the law by which it was effected to be one which wisdom, honor, and justice combined to repudiate and disclaim, the person to whom he referred said, "For my own part I will resist this iniquitous measure to the last gasp of my existence, and when the period of my dissolution approaches, I will, like another Amiliar, take my children to the altar and swear them, as Hannibal, to eternal hostility against the invaders of my country's freedom." (Cheers.) Such was the declaration of the man to whom he alluded.

And where was that man? Was he alive? Was he an exile from his injured, his deplored country? Had he fled the scenes of her sorrows, and hid his head in a foreign clime? What! was it possible! Did he perceive that man in the present lord chancellor of Ireland? [Laughter.] Yes indeed, could it be? Chancellor of Ireland, and perchance but an untoward and hateful destiny, the keeper and manager of the dungeons into which were to be cast the unhappy men who now sought to vindicate his opinions. And where, too, are all the young Hannibals? [Immense shouts of laughter.] Where those youthful martyrs whom he was to swear at the altar—aye, "swear to eternal hostility against the invaders of his country's freedom?" Where were they? He would tell me where they were and what they were doing. There was Hannibal the first—[laughter]—the hon. and rev. Thomas Plunkett, dean of Down, in the gift of the crown, including a district of six parishes—"bless his capacious soul!"—[a laugh] a benefit of £2,893 per annum. Then comes Hannibal the second—the hon. John Plunkett, an assistant barrister of the county of Meath £300. Crown prosecutor—oh! oh! and there will be business soon for him—£300 and another appointment of £300—making a total of £1,700 a year for this youthful patriot. Next came Hannibal the third—the Hon. David Plunkett, prothonotary and examiner of the court of common pleas in Ireland, £1,500, having besides patronage to the extent of £4,100 a year. Again, a fourth Hannibal starts forth in the guise of Patrick Plunkett, who as secretary to the banker's commission received £900; and from other sources an income altogether, of £2,100. The Hon. and Rev. William Plunkett next put in his claim, but he must be considered an ill used man, for though he was incumbent of the living of Bray—

"Several Hon. Members—a vicar of Bray! [loud laughter.]

"Mr. Cobbett—yes vicar of Bray, yet his income was but £470, with house and glebe. The Hon. Robert Plunkett, another of the reverends, closed the list of this devoted family."

Case of Tobias Watkins.—The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains the opinion of the U. States Circuit Court for the Circuit, in the case of the U. State vs. Tobias Watkins. It occupies nearly five of the spacious columns of that paper, but the particular points of the decision are few and easily abstracted for the use of the general reader. The reasons and authorities cited are for the lawyers alone.

Watkins was sentenced, on his conviction in August 1829, to three terms of imprisonment; of three months each, making nine months in

all, and to pay fines to the amount of \$3,050. The Court did not order him to stand committed until the fines were paid, leaving the United States to the civil process of writ and execution to recover the amount. Writs of execution against the goods of the defendant (*f. fa.*) were issued and returned without success (*nulla bona;*) and then in February 1830, writs of execution against the body (*ca. sa.*) were issued, returnable at the May term. The writs were never returned, and the defendant remained in prison. Nothing appeared on the records until January 10th, when the papers were filed by the late Marshal, endorsed "Cepi," delivered over to any successor in office.

On the 11th of January last, the defendant sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court of the U. States, as heretofore published. The Court granted the rule, and on argument made it absolute, and granted the writ. The defendant was accordingly discharged, but was immediately arrested upon new writs (*Ca. sa.*) without purporting to be *alias* writs (writs reciting the issuing of the former writs unsuccessfully,) and without having received the judgment by *scire facias*, although several years have elapsed.

Upon the return of these new writs, the motion was made to commit—which was resisted by the Counsel for Watkins, upon the following technical grounds.

1st. That the defendant could not lawfully be arrested and held in custody upon the former writs.

2dly. That these writs ought not to have been issued without previous *scire facias*, more than a year and a day having elapsed between the issuing of them and of the next preceding writs.

3dly. The fines were excessive, and amount to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

The Court decided in favour of the defendant on the first point, which made the discussion of the other two unnecessary.

The opinion of the court placed the discharge of the defendant upon the general principle that no man should be arrested twice for the same cause. Watkins having been arrested on a *ca. sa.* and discharged upon the return of the *habeas corpus* was legally out of arrest; the only exception to the general rule being a case of *escape*, in which, by legal construction, the prisoner is still under lawful arrest. The United States might have the full benefit of their judgment and execution if the marshall had duly returned the first writ of *ca. sa.* and the counsel had appeared for the United States, and moved the commitment. But having neglected their rights on that occasion, they are estopped from pleading the negligence of their agents, and the retention of the prisoner beyond the return day of that writ was illegal.

An objection was made in behalf of the U. States that this rule applies to civil cases, and that the present being a criminal case was not within the rule.

The Court ruled, that the process which the United States sued out to recover the fine, is founded upon the law and practice of Maryland adopted in the district. That law, in granting such writs for the recovery of fines, requires that "such proceeding should be had theron, as in cases when similar writs are issued on judgments obtained in *personal suits*." The United States, therefore, proceed *civilly* in the recovery of fines, by express grants. The Supreme Court decided on the application for the *habeas corpus* that the United States are bound, by the Maryland practice, to proceed *civiliter*.

For these technical reasons the motion to commit was overruled, the writs ordered to be quashed, and the defendant Watkins discharged.

In this abstract we have, as the reader will observe, noticed only the leading points, not precisely in the order of the opinion, but briefly condensed for the sake of perspicuity. The court were unanimous in the opinion.

From the Globe of Wednesday.—The distinguished Indian warriors, Muk-kab-a-mish-a-ka-ka-piak, (BLACK HAWK,) Wawa-kec-shik, PROPHET; Na-pope; Pama-ho; Na-sin-ew-is-kuck, (Black Hawk's eldest son;) Pa-wa-sheet, (adopted son of the Prophet,) have arrived at the seat of Government, from Jefferson Barracks.—They were conducted hither by Lieut. Alexander, of the Army, in conformity with the instruction of the Government.

We understand that these celebrated Chiefs of the Sac and Fox Tribes are held as "hostages for the future good conduct of the late hostile bands," in conformity with the 7th Article of the Treaty of Fort Armstrong, made by these confederated tribes, on the 21st of Sept. 1833, and by Maj. General Scott, and Reynolds, on the part of the United States.

These Indians are now on their way to Fort Monroe, with the view to their greater personal convenience and accommodation. The facilities for escape at their recent place of confinement, near St Louis, being near their native forests, required such restraints over their persons and liberty, as would not perhaps, comport with our institutions, or be agreeable to the President.—hence their removal to the Atlantic border, which must greatly meliorate the present situation of these misguided and unfortunate men of the woods, as now, at Fort Monroe, they comparatively, may be at large, or restricted only to the limits of that great work.

Here too, they may see the "blue face of ocean smile," and if the scene be less congenial to their nature than their own green prairies of the West; yet perhaps they may be reminded of the boundless tract on which, in days that have gone, they had been accustomed to roam.

We understand that this disposition of Black Hawk, and the hostages named in the treaty, is specially provided for by an act of Congress, from which, as it is at hand, we will give the extract:

"For the expenses of twelve prisoners of war of the Sac and Fox tribes, now in confinement, and to be held as hostages, under the seventh article of the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, of twenty-first of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, embracing the cost of provisions & clothing, compensation to an interpreter, and cost of removing them

to a place where they may be kept in safety, without being closely confined, the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars."

Washington, April 27, 1833.

Black Hawk and his son—the Prophet and his son, and the other Indian hostages surrendered under the late treaty, waited on the President yesterday, to receive his orders. The President met them kindly. He directed the articles of dress provided for them to be exhibited to them, and told the principal chief that the whole would be delivered to him to be distributed with a view to their common comfort—that they must repair immediately to Fort Monroe, and remain there contented, until he gave them permission to return to their homes—that the term of their detention depended upon the conduct of their respective tribes—and that they would not be restored to their families until it was ascertained that the stipulation of the treaty had been complied with by their people, and all the bad feeling which had led to the bloody scenes on the frontiers banished.

The Prophet replied to the President, and said, that they expected to be permitted to return immediately to their people; that the war in which they had been involved, grew out of their attempt to raise provisions, where they supposed they had a right to do so; that they had lost many of their people, as well as the whites; that their tribes and families were now exposed to the attacks of their enemies, the Sioux and Menominees, and that they hoped to be permitted to return to take care of them.

Black Hawk added to the remarks of the Prophet, that they considered, that, like Keokuk, they had come to visit the President, and, like him, would be permitted to return to their homes. He entered into some brief explanation of the cause of the aggressions on the frontier.

The President told them in conclusion that he was well apprised of the circumstances which led to the disasters alluded to—that it was unnecessary to look back to them—it was his purpose now to secure the observance of peace—to prevent the frontiers from being again stained with the blood of its inhabitants, the peaceful and helpless.—That they need feel no uneasiness about their own women and children—they should not suffer from their enemies, the Sioux and Menominees. He meant to compel the red men to be at peace with each other, as well as with their white neighbors.—That he had taken measures with this view, and when it was ascertained that they were effectual—when the tribes had learned that the power they attempted to contend with, was equally able and disposed to protect the peaceful, and to punish the violence of aggressors—when his information assured him that their people in particular, were convinced of this, and were disposed quietly and in good faith to observe the terms of peace granted to them, then they would be restored to their families.—He, then, gave his hand to the Chief and dismissed them.

Black Hawk is not an ill-looking man. His countenance is intelligent and not savage. The Prophet, we think, has more the look of the mischief-maker, and, indeed, he assumed to be the principal in the interview with the President. He was, we suppose, the instigator of the massacres perpetrated on the frontier. His utterance and manner, as well as his countenance, indicated a dark and ferocious character.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

The Falkland Islands seem destined to be the perpetual cause of dissension, and for aught we can see, without being of any substantial value to any nation. The last accounts from Buenos Ayres, of the English expedition, have given a new turn to the matter, and we have the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Great Britain fairly embroiled in a controversy about a barren Island in the Atlantic, with a reasonable probability that another party will shortly be added to the *melee*. These same islands have once before been a subject for contention between Spain and England, who were just on the brink of a war to settle their respective claims and avenge mutual aggressions. The celebrated 49th letter of Junius, has made the circumstances familiar to most readers. The Islands were in possession of the English—who were dispossessed in June 1770 by an armed Spanish force, under the command of M. Bucarelli, who captured Fort Egmont. This violent proceeding was communicated to parliament in the King's speech with information that he had made an immediate demand of satisfaction," and if that failed, was prepared to do himself justice by arms.—The affair was terminated by a negotiation in which neither party obtained an acknowledgement of its claims. It was a sort of joint surrender of the matter in dispute—the Spaniards restoring the Fort, and the English agreeing to abandon it after the restoration.

The controversy has been opened again by the act of the Clio, in taking possession again, of the Islands, which must greatly meliorate the present situation of these misguided and unfortunate men of the woods, as now, at Fort Monroe, they comparatively, may be at large, or restricted only to the limits of that great work.

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NEWBORN PRICES CURRENT.

BEESWAX, lb.	16 a 18 cents
BUTTER,	do. 20 a 25
CANDLES,	do. 12 a 15
COFFEE,	do. 12 a 13
CORDAGE, cwt.	\$15 a \$16
COTTON,	do. 9 a 60
COTTON BAGGING—Hemp,	Perryd 15 a 20 cents
FLAX,	per lb. 10 a 15 cents
FLOUR, bbl.	\$7
Corn Meal, bushel,	65 a 70 cents
GRAIN—Corn, bbl.	\$3
Wheat, bushel,	\$1
IRON—Bar, American,	lb. 5 a 6 cents
Russian and Sweedes,	do. 6 a 7
LARD, lb.	8 cents
LEATHER—Sole,	lb. 15 a 25 cents
Hides do.	10 a 12 cents
LUMBER—Flooring,	M. \$12
Inch boards,	do. 8 a \$9
Scantling,	do. 8 a 9
Square Timber	do. 20 a 30
Shingles, Cypress,	do. 150 a 2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	do. 16 a 20
Do. R. O.	do. 8 a 10
Do. W. O. barrel	do. 8
Heading, hhd.	do. 18 a 22
Do. barrel,	do. 8 a 10
MOLASSES, gallon,	2 7a 30 cents
NAILS—Cut, all sizes above 4d.	lb. 6 a 6 a 6 cents
4d. and 3d.	do. 9 cents
Wrought,	do. 15 a 20 cents
NAVAL STORES—Tar, bbl.	\$1 10
Turpentine	do. \$1 50
Pitch	do. 1 40
Rosin	do. 1
Spirits Surpentine, gallon,	25 cents
Varnish, gal. 25 cents	
OILS—Sperin,	gal. \$1 a 20
Whale & Porpoise	do. 35 a 40 cents
Linseed,	do. \$1 20 a 1 30
PAINTS—Red Lead, lb.	15 a 18 cents
White Lead, ground in oil, cwt.	\$10
PEASE—Black eyed, bushel,	60 a 65 cents
Grey eyed,	do. 45 a 60
FROVISIONS—Bacon, lb.	7 a 8 cents
Beef, lb. 3 1/2 a 4 cents	
Pork, mess, bbl.	\$14
Do. prime,	do. 11 50
Do. cargo,	do. 9
SALT—Turks Island, bushel,	45 a 50 cents
Liverpool, fine	do. 60 a 70 cents
SHOT—cwt.	\$8 a 10
SPIRITS—Brandy, French, gallon,	\$1 50 a 2
Apple,	do. 50 a 60 Peach do. 80 a 100 cents
Rum, Jamaica,	120 a 150 cents
Do. Windward Island,	80 a 90 cents
Do. New England,	35 a 40 cents
GIN—Holland, gallon,	150 a 160 cents
Do. Country,	40 a 50 cents
Whiskey,	35 a 40 cents
STEEL—German,	lb. 16 a 20 cents
Do. English,	10 a 12 cents
SUGARS—Loin,	lb. 16 a 18, Lump, 14 a 15 cents
Do. Brown,	do. 7 a 9 cents
TEAS—Imperial,	do. 160 a 180 cents
Gunpowder,	do. 180 a 200 do.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JOHN PITTMAN

HAS just returned from New York, with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery, & Glassware,

ANONG WHICH ARE

Handsome printed Muslins,
Light fancy Prints,
Pink, striped and coloured Ginghams,
Plain and figured Book Muslins,
Plain and figured Swiss
Jaconets, Cambric, and Mull do.
Embroidered Crape Handkerchiefs,
Figured Gauze
Fancy Silk
Ladies bordered
White Lace Veils, worked Muslin Capes,<br