

### Rhode Island.

Things are squally in this little State. The Providence Journal of Monday contains the following:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Providence, June 27 1842.

The Banks in the city of Providence are hereby recommended forthwith to close their banks for business, and the same to continue from day to day, during the present week, unless this recommendation be rescinded.

SAMUEL W. KING.

The Wickford Volunteers, numbering between fifty and sixty, arrived this morning.

We understand that over a hundred men, in addition to those already here are ready at Warren. Was there not a mistake in the census of Bristol county. It seems that we had almost its entire male population here yesterday. The women of Warren say they need no protection; they can take care of all the insurgents there.

The Third Brigade, Gen. Stedman, has taken up its march towards Foster, where, with the Fourth, Gen. Greene, it will maintain a chain of posts in the rear of the insurgents, and near the Connecticut line, so as to cut off the retreat. The greatest fear of our men is, that the enemy will flee to Connecticut, where, of course, they would be safe, as Gov. Cleveland would not surrender them upon requisition. The force in the rear of the insurgents will probably be about one thousand.

The force which was quartered at Fruit Hill last night, has probably marched to Greenville this morning, where it will be joined by our reinforcements and will occupy that post. Another force is to be marched to Mashonsecut Pond, by the Scituate factories.

In obedience to the order published this morning, the forces in the city not otherwise detached, assembled on Benefit street, the right resting on College street.

The Cadet Company has marched in the direction of Woonsocket. It will be joined by a company from Manville, and another from some other part of the county. The whole under the command of Col. Martin, will occupy Woonsocket. The Marine Artillery and Light Infantry have gone out of the city, we presume towards the northeast corner of Scituate or to Greenville. It will be seen that the insurgent force is thus surrounded on all sides, and the different detachments will, we suppose, gradually close in upon it.

A company of about 150 volunteers from Tiverton, Little Compton, Portsmouth and Middletown, arrived here this morning, in the steamboat King Philip, from Fall River.

### GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

JUNE SESSION.

Monday morning, June 27—The House met at 11 o'clock.

The resolution of amnesty was called up, and, after a slight discussion, not upon the merits of the case, it was withdrawn by the mover, Mr. John Whipple. It was stated by the mover, that the resolution did not apply to any who had used force against the lawful government of the State.

Mr. John H. Clark moved that the General Assembly adjourn to meet next Wednesday at Chepachet, this is the place in Connecticut, where the insurgents hold their meeting. He said that the people of that village were very anxious to have a General Assembly there, and he wished to accommodate them.

At the suggestion of several members, the motion was modified, and the General Assembly voted to adjourn to meet again in this city on Thursday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless sooner called together by his Excellency the Governor.

It was understood that the members would arm themselves and proceed in a company to the scene of conflict, and they remained together after the formal adjournment to make arrangements for that purpose.

### LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

In General Assembly, June Session, 1842.

An Act establishing Martial Law in this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

Section 1. The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations is hereby placed under Martial Law, and the same declared to be in full force, until otherwise ordered by the General Assembly, or suspended by Proclamation of his Excellency the Governor of the State.

True copy—witness,  
HENRY BROWN, Secretary.

Since the above has been in type we have learned that Thomas W. Dorr has again fled, and that his fort has been taken. Large numbers of the insurgents have been captured, and great exertions are being made to take their leader Dorr.

Two men have been killed by the insurgents—one of them an officer.

Dorr's own men were ignorant of his flight, and many of them were greatly displeased, and declared that they would shoot him. Verily, Mr. Dorr, these are the "times that try men's souls."

"He that fights and runs away,  
May live to fight another day."

### Death of Samuel L. Southard.

Although in a measure prepared for this event, it is with profound sorrow that we announce the death of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, U. S. Senator from New Jersey. He died at Fredericksburg Virginia, in the midst of his friends, and surrounded by all the members of his family, on Sunday last, at about 10 o'clock in the morning.

The age of Mr. SOUTHARD was about 55 years. He must have been generally thought to be much older, so young, (for this country) did he attain high reputation, and so early did that reputation bring him into the Public Councils. He was chosen to be Chief Justice of his own State as early as at twenty eight years of age. He became a Senator of the United States in the year 1821; and in the year 1823 he was appointed by President Monroe to the highly responsible post of Secretary of the Navy, the duties of which office he discharged with pre-eminence ability up to the close of the Administration of Mr. ADAMS. In the year 1833, he again took his seat as a Senator from his native state, and had ever since, up to the moment of his last illness, faithfully discharged the duties of that honorable station.

### Another Congressman Dead.

The Hon. William S. Hastings, a member of the House of Representatives, from the State of Massachusetts, died a few days ago at the Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, whether he had gone for the benefit of his health.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1842.

J. R. Chandler, Esq.—After I had despatched my letter yesterday, the message was received from Mr. Tyler, I spoke of as expected. He informed the House he had signed the Apportionment Bill, but that he had deposited with the Secretary of State his construction of the act, and intimating that but for the act having the construction he had given it, he would not have signed it. This is a new species of veto, which is in fact no veto, but a recommendation to the Legislatures of the States not to obey a law enacted by Congress and signed by the Executive. It is known that his construction of the law is, that it is *recommendatory*, and not *obligatory* on the Legislatures of the States. This course of the Executive is extraordinary and unprecedented.

The message being read, Mr. Adams rose, and in a subdued and solemn tone, said he deeply regretted the course Mr. Tyler had taken; the subject was one of great moment, as it involved great principles. He said he had earnestly desired to support the present Administration, and was extremely sorry he found it necessary so often to differ with the Executive. He censured Mr. T. in strong and dignified terms, and before he sat down, moved that the message they had just received be referred to a select committee with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Adams, remarks produced a strong sensation in the House, and were listened to with profound and respectful attention. Mr. Wise came to the support of Mr. T. but he was not able to convince the House of the propriety of the course Mr. Tyler had taken; the current of feeling evidently set strongly against him, even among the Locos, to propitiate whom Mr. Tyler has taken this course. They say he ought either to have signed it unconditionally, or vetoed it.

This is true enough, for the act was either constitutional and proper, or unconstitutional and improper. Mr. Tyler has no more authority to construe an act than I have. If he signs it, it becomes a law, and whether it be constitutional or unconstitutional—whether it be advisory or obligatory on the States does not depend upon his construction of it filed with the Secretary of State; but will depend upon the decision upon it of the Supreme Court of the United States, who in deciding upon it will look to the law itself, and not to Mr. Tyler's paper filed in the Secretary of State's office. It really seems unaccountable that any man should have adopted a course so inconsistent with the constitution and usage of the country. But, we may remember the old proverb "new Lords, new laws," and "nice manners, courtesy to great kings."

The debate upon Mr. Adams's motion for a select committee, was cut off by the adjournment of the House at half past five o'clock. The subject will come up again in committee to-morrow.

THE STRAWBERRY GIRL.—A short time since a gentleman who purchased some strawberries from a girl in Cincinnati, in picking them over, found a gold ring among them, worth two dollars. The Cincinnati Microscope in reference to it says, "we learn by this little incident, a union is likely to be the result; and this very ring to be the wedding ring! The 'strawberry girl' is the daughter of a wealthy farmer, and the young man an accomplished son of a wealthy merchant."

A large meeting has been held in Richmond, Va. in favor of protecting Home industry generally, and the Coal and Manufacturing Interests of the country particularly.

Congress has passed an act to reimburse the expenses incurred by the State of Maine, in 1839, for the protection of the frontier, at the same rate as if the militia called out had been in the service of the United States.



### THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

"One country, one constitution, one destiny."

Huntingdon, July 6, 1842.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. (No. 104 S. 3rd St. Philadelphia,) is authorized to act as Agent for this paper, to procure subscriptions and advertisements.

### The Decision of the Sheriff Case.

We are indebted to the Editors of the Harrisburg Intelligencer for the Opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of John Shaver, Sheriff of this county. We will endeavor to publish it entire next week, and perhaps comment slightly upon it. It will no doubt be very pleasing to some of our Loco Foco friends.

### Fourth of July.

And what a glorious day it is for Freedom! Behold the banner of the stars and stripes floating in the gentle breeze! Hark! 'tis the soul-stirring music of the drum! 'Tis the shout of the free and the song of the brave! Whence all this rejoicing and hilarity—this happy throng—this shouting multitude? Is it the day on which a successful chieftain's brow, yet moist with the blood of vanquished enemies, is to be encircled with the green wreath of victory? Or is it the birth day of some great and exalted personage? No, no,—the thrilling shout comes up from every valley and is echoed back from every hill and mountain—'Tis the natal day of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE! All hearts join in the national jubilee—the voices of all, of every age, and sex, and station commingle in the loud huzzas—and the sky is filled with the glad sound. This is right—it is a strong proof that we know how to appreciate the liberty that was declared this day sixty-six years ago. The "times that tried men's souls" are not forgotten by the sons and daughters of those who, with a firm reliance on the guidance of the God of hosts, mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor for the support of that Declaration which the 4th of July 1776 ushered into being.

### Duel between Webb and Marshall.

The United States Gazette of the 27th ult. says:—"A duel took place very early on Saturday, on the border of Delaware and Pennsylvania, not far from the Railroad. The principals were the Hon. Thomas Marshall, member of Congress from Kentucky, and Colonel James Watson Webb, editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer."

The challenge, though perhaps, expected, was not given until the evening before the duel, and in the vicinity of the place of contest. We understand that the occasion of the challenge was a reply which Colonel Webb made in his paper to a personal attack upon his character, by Mr. Marshall, in the Criminal Court of New York, where he (Mr. M.) was defending a client.

The challenge was given by Mr. Marshall, through a friend, and accepted promptly by Col. W., and the next (Saturday) morning, the parties met, in presence of several persons besides their seconds, and proceeded to the contest.—Mr. Marshall's first shot struck short of Col. W. The latter gentleman either withheld, or threw away his fire. At the second trial, Mr. Marshall's ball passed through the leg, back of the knee of Col. Webb, without hitting either tendon or artery. This concluded the contest, and Mr. Marshall returned to Washington, and Col. Webb came in his carriage to Philadelphia. The wound though sufficiently painful, as all gun shot and ball wounds are, is not dangerous.

We do not pretend to give all the particulars of the affair, nor is it necessary. We tell it as we heard it told, and understand that a statement of the matter will be drawn up and published. We disapprove entirely of this mode of arbitrating personal disputes, and regret to have to make this record of the violation of the laws. But it seems vain for the layman to talk of such matters, when the law makers are parties to the proceedings.

The attention of the reader is respectfully invited to the advertisement of Mrs. M'CONNELL, in another column.

We have received the first number of a new paper, entitled the "Capitolian," published at Harrisburg, by E. Guyer, Esq. It contains a great deal of reading matter—is ably conducted and supports Henry Clay for the Presidency. It is to be published twice a week during the session of the Legislature, and once a week during the remainder of the year, at \$3 per annum.

### Pennsylvania Legislature.

EXTRA SESSION.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.  
HARRISBURG, June 25, 1842.

MR. CREMER: Yesterday the bill extending the charter of the Farmers' Bank of Reading came up again in the Senate, and passed final reading by a vote of 17 to 13.

The bill providing for the payment of Domestic Creditors came up, and was discussed for some time, and then postponed till Monday next.

The bill to attach Schuylkill county to the Eastern District of the Supreme Court, and unite the Northern with the Middle District, was under consideration till the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the Tariff Resolutions came up again, on second reading—the question being on an amendment to strike out the resolutions and declaring that Pennsylvania refuses to receive her portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands. A warm debate took place between Messrs. Roomfort and Stevens, the former making a rank Loco Foco speech against a Protective Tariff and the Distribution Act of Congress, and the latter making a powerful argument in favor of the same. The amendment was then voted down—yeas 18, nays 74.

The question then recurring on a substitute for the original resolution, an amendment was adopted, by a strict party vote, declaring the Distribution Act unwise and inexpedient—yeas 57, nays 32. The amendment as amended was then discussed until the hour of adjournment; and in the afternoon session it passed second reading by a vote of 55 yeas to 35 nays.

Here you have a fair specimen of Loco Foco legislation—wisdom, and honesty—Pennsylvania, with her more than forty millions of dollars debt fast sinking her, and without a dollar to pay the interest on that debt, declares, through her Loco Foco Legislature, that she will not receive her portion of the proceeds of the Public Lands; and, with her deserted iron works and manufactories, she declares herself against Protection!!! What folly! what madness!!

In the Senate, to-day, a message was received from the Governor, nominating JOHN CAROTHERS to be Associate Judge for Beaver county.

The bill extending the charter of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia was taken up. Several speeches were made. An amendment was offered making the stockholders individually liable for the debts of the corporation, which was, after much discussion, voted down, when the bill passed third reading and was sent to the House.

The bill annexing the county of Schuylkill passed third reading and was sent to the House; but the proposition to annex the Northern to the Middle District was negatived.

A great portion of the session of the House was consumed in the discussion of a joint resolution authorizing the citizens of Philadelphia city and county to elect a County Treasurer for the unexpired term of Joseph Plankinton. The whole subject was at length postponed.

The Governor announced in a message that he has signed the bill to prevent the further issue of relief notes, and providing for their redemption &c. That, I suppose, is the last of it.

Yours &c.

H. H.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.  
HARRISBURG, June 28, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

It seems that the people of Philadelphia are determined to give the Legislature no quarter until they abolish the Criminal Court of Sessions in Philadelphia. Yesterday not less than eleven petitions, numerously signed, were presented, praying for its abolition.

The bill to incorporate the Mercantile Library Association of Philadelphia passed; and the bill extending the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia also passed third reading by a vote of 15 to 14.

The resolutions from the House for the payment of Domestic Creditors then came up, when a number of amendments were adopted, by which the school fund is to be

appropriated, to the payment of contractors, and the whole amount of Relief Notes in the Treasury to the payment of interest to such of the loan holders as may be willing to receive them at par. The resolutions being thus amended, were referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

In the House numerous petitions were presented, among which were several for the abolition of Judge Barton's Court of Criminal Sessions. After which Mr. Hahn offered the following, which was laid on the table, where it ought to stay forever:

Whereas, The apportionment bill passed by both Houses of Congress, and now in the hands of the President for his approval, is, in the opinion of the House unconstitutional, inexpedient, and an infringement upon the reserved rights of the States, Therefore

Resolved, That should said bill become a law, this House will not be governed by its provisions, so far as the same are unconstitutional.

The remainder of the Session was spent in considering an omnibus bill, got up to carry all private bills through by being hitched to an election district bill.

In the Senate, to-day, the Committee on Internal Improvements reported the bill providing for the payment of Domestic Creditors, in the same shape and form as it came from the House. The bill was then taken up on second reading, when it was burthened with amendments, and postponed till to-morrow.

The Senate then took up and considered the omnibus bill noticed in the House proceedings of yesterday.

In the House the bill providing for the sale of the Public Improvements which passed the Senate some time ago was reported, with a recommendation that the same be negatived. The Loco Focos have no notion to give up that great source of speculation which they enjoy through our Rail Roads and Canals.

The Tariff resolutions coming up again, Mr. Stevens took the floor and spoke in defence of an amendment offered by him, remonstrating strongly against the relinquishment of the Protective System. Mr. Stevens seldom or never spoke with more ability than he did on this occasion. You will no doubt receive his speech in some of the newspapers.

Yours &c.

Correspondence of the Huntingdon Journal.  
HARRISBURG, June 30, 1842.

MR. CREMER:

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Penniman submitted a resolution similar to that which Mr. Hahn submitted to the House, to the effect that the section of the Apportionment law which relates to the single district system, shall be disregarded by the Legislature. The resolution was laid on the table.

Considerable business of a private character was transacted.

In the House Mr. Wright offered a resolution that no county should be divided in the making of Congressional Districts. An amendment was offered by Mr. Bonshall repudiating the Apportionment act of Congress, and refusing to obey it in districting the State. Mr. Karns then moved an amendment to the amendment, declaring that the Legislature is in duty bound to proceed at once, under the Apportionment act of Congress, to district the State which was adopted by a decisive vote.

Now it seems to strike me rather forcibly that Congress, or its members, individually and collectively, are fools and jackanapes for passing a law, and never discovering that it is unconstitutional, or else that certain of the members of our Legislature are such ninnies as to suppose that they alone can judge of the constitutionality of laws, and therefore by a sort of "sight-of-hand" transform themselves into the Supreme Court of the United States, whose business it is to decide such questions, and give an opinion thereon which is to settle the matter for ever afterwards. But seriously, this is a sort of nullification that must be frowned down by a virtuous community, or lead to inevitable anarchy and ruin.

In the Senate, to-day, a considerable amount of business of a private and local character was transacted.

The bill to regulate election districts &c., occupied a great portion of the Session.

In the House, Mr. Farren of Washington offered a preamble and resolutions in favor of the Insurgent or "Suffrage" Party in Rhode Island, condemning the proceedings of President Tyler and the General Government in the matter, and authorizing the Governor of this State to send a copy of the Resolutions to his Excellency "Governor Dorr," and to

each of our Representatives in Congress.

They were laid on the table. "Governor Dorr"—please send your address to David R. Porter, so that he may know where to send the copy of the preamble and resolutions.

The Tariff Resolutions came up next in order, when the House declined proceeding to their further consideration, by a vote of 44 yeas to 61 nays.

The resolutions relating to the Apportionment Act of Congress were next taken up. Mr. Gamble's amendment to the amendment of Mr. Karns (which was adopted yesterday, protesting against the right of Congress to dictate to the States the manner in which they shall District the States for members of Congress was considered and adopted. Yeas 47 nays 40. The resolution of Mr. Karns was then reconsidered and amended so as to declare that it is expedient for instead of the "duty of" the Legislature to proceed at once to district the State in the manner prescribed by Congress.

The remainder of the day was spent in considering the bill from the Senate authorizing the Canal Commissioners to purchase Trucks for the transportation of section boats on the rail roads. A warm discussion took place between Messrs. Boone, McCahan, Gamble, Wright and others in favor of the bill and Messrs. Stevens, Sharswood, Scott and others who opposed it. The bill was amended and passed second reading, when the House adjourned.

Yours &c.

H. H.

### ITEMS OF ALL KINDS.

The very latest case of absence of mind that has reached our ears, is that of a dandy, who, having purchased a poodle dog, sent him into the house and crept himself into the kennel. Nobody has yet discovered the mistake, but all agree in calling it a decided case of "absence of mind."

There is a shoe peg manufactory in Meredith, N. H., at which 70,000 pegs are turned out in a minute.

An anonymous letter has been sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing \$110 in Virginia notes, which the writer says are to pay a debt due the United States.

The Whigs of Columbus, Ohio, have nominated John Davis, of Massachusetts, for the Vice Presidency.

Why is a lady walking before a gentleman like Harden's Express? Because she is in advance of the male.

"Are you fond of 'Hogg's Tales'?" said a rather verdant little miss to a shepherd. "Yes, I like 'em roasted, wi' salt on 'em," was the response. "No, but I meant—have you ever read Hogg's Tales?" "No;" said the pumpkin, "our hogs are all black and all white; don't think there is a red one among 'em."

On the trial of a woman in England for biting off a man's nose, the foreman of the jury decided, that if a man attempted to kiss a woman against her will, she had a right to bite off his nose, if she had a fancy for so doing!

ADVICE FOR THE TIMES.—Live temperately—go to church—attend to your own affairs—love all the pretty girls—marry one of them—live like a man, and die like a christian.

The bright silver moon came up  
With many a diamond star,  
As Dinah raised the sash and cried,  
"My lub, is't dar you ar!"

A Mr. James M'Connick, a distiller in the City of Philadelphia, of respectability, committed suicide recently by cutting his throat.

Two FOOLS.—Mr. Marshall and Col. Webb. See the account of their shooting at each other.

Mr. Tyler has signed the Apportionment Bill as he understands it, and filed a paper in the Secretary's office, containing his understanding. Is the Virginia abstractionist mad?

The wife of Judge Pearsons, of Illinois, committed suicide by hanging herself, on the night of the 3ult., at Juliet.

The Mormons have nominated a full ticket for county officers, of their own religious denomination, in the county of Hancock, Illinois. They intend either to rule or ruin.

Last week a paper was received at the Troy post office, which the post master on opening found to contain one pair of mittens, four wreaths of hair, a lot of ribbons, two pins and one curl.