urances that their ultimate deliberations will be worthy of their political intelligence and tend to harmonize all sections of our State.

Mr. Boyce rose to reply; he spoke eloquently and with deep feeling of the reception accorded to the Whigs of the State by their brethren of Philadelphia, and expressed the impression of sentiment as warmly as it was proffered. He had rejoiced in hand of the warm-hearted, whole-souled hospitality of this city. The representatives of the State were favored in being the recipients of it, and he wished he had the ability to thank them as they deserved.

He had risen to put forth the feelings of his heart. They sprung forth rock-hewn, but if they were mishapen, they would, he knew, be not the less acceptable on that account.

He trusted before the battle, upon which they were about to enter, was lost or won, he would have many opportunities to commune with them on the great interests involved in it; and after a hasty glance at those interests, he concluded with a most eloquent exhortation to union and harmony in counsel and in action, and sat down amid thunders of applause.

Speeches were made during the evening by Messrs. Bansman, McMichael, Ball, Gibbons, Gilpin, Killinger, and Smyser. A number of toasts were read; among them the following:

*The Whig Party.*—Now, as ever—our pride as men—our sheet anchor of confidence as patriots, and the beacon light by which to steer the ship of State. In its principles we recognize the celestial blazonry, which assures us "in this sign, thou shalt conquer!"

*The National Administration.*—An honest man the noblest work of God. A pure patriot, an unswerving statesman—our national honor, a man of peace though trained in the camp, the country hails in Zachary Taylor, a fit successor to the Exegetic chair, rendered illustrious by the incumbency of the sainted.

*He has been interested of Pennsylvania.*—We need protection for our iron of Pennsylvania, and she deserves it, for she has ever been true to protect the iron interest in enemies—strong arms to protect its rights, and gallant hearts to rejoice at its ascendency.

*The State Administration.*—Firm, consistent and ever vigilant, our excellent Governor, Wm. F. Johnston, has unrolled our warmest hopes, and given assurance that he will never falter as the standard-bearer of Whig principles.

The chairman, with a few pertinent remarks, introduced the following toast, which was received with great enthusiasm:

*Daniel M. Smyser.*—Calm and collected in the council, yet bold and irresistible in the contest. Adams county may well say—"Behold one of my jewels."

Mr. Smyser, in answer to a universal call, and after an eloquent speech, for which we regret we have not space to give from us outline, concluded by offering the following sentiment:

*The Coal and Iron of Pennsylvania.*—Infinitely transcending in value the gold of California—for they furnish not only the materials of wealth, but supply the means of industry by which it is created.

Many good things were said and sung during the evening, and the festival broke up at late, with hearty cheers for the National and State administrations.

## Law & Penalties against Passing SMALL NOTES.

ANNEXED will be found the portion of the Act of Assembly of 1850, prohibiting the circulation of notes under $5:

"Sec. 1. That from and after the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, corporation or body corporate, directly or indirectly, to issue, pay out, pass, exchange, put in circulation, tender, or receive in payment, paid out, passed, exchanged, circulated or transferred, any bank note, note, bill, certificate, or other evidence of indebtedness whatsoever, purporting to be a bank note, or of the nature, character or appearance of a bank note, or intended or calculated as a bank note, issued, or purporting to be issued by any bank or banking company, or any association of persons, not located in Pennsylvania, of a less denomination than five dollars; every violation of the provisions of this section by any individual or individuals, or any subject such corporation or body corporate to the payment of the hereinafter mentioned fines; and any violation of the provisions of this section by any public officer holding any office or appointment of or under the authority of the Commonwealth or of the State, shall subject such officer to the payment of one hundred dollars; and upon the second offence by any other person, not being a public officer, shall subject such person to the payment of twenty-five dollars, one-half of which, in each case above mentioned, shall go to the informer, and the other half to the county in which the suit is brought, and may be sued for and recovered as debts of like amount are sued for by law, recovered in any action of debt, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as well for the use of the proper county, as for the person suing.

The undersigned, in directing the attention of the reader to the foregoing section of the Act of 1850, would inform him that he will receive the notice thus prohibited, at PAR VALUE, in exchange for goods, at his *cheap and one-price*

## Clothing & Variety Store,

in Gettysburg, nearly opposite the Bank.

Patriot writing, he gets the worth of his money without sacrifice, and who at the same time desire to secure BARGAINS in the way of Ready-made Clothing, or any other article in his line, will do well to give him a call. His stock of SUMMER CLOTHING is full and complete, embracing everything to please all fancies, from fine and superfine goods down to the cheapest and most serviceable wear.

It is useless to enumerate the articles or to say more. My friends and customers know my mode of dealing. I have not the sole price and charge one man no more than the other, for the same article. I therefore feel confident that those who try it the habit of making their purchases will be those who they may *cheaper* from me than at any other place in town.

The subscriber has on hand a good assortment of Hats, of the latest fashion, which he will dispose of at about so low as to astonish the purchaser. Also, a lot of GRASS.

MARCUS SAMSON.

June 5th, 1850.

## FLOUR, WHEAT FLOUR—Also a

Lot of Ladies' Fancy Flour, which we offer Cash Meal, Buckwheat Meal, Feed, &c.—a full assortment—for sale by W. W. HAMERSLY.

## SPEECH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

### On the California Question.

*Made in the House of Representatives, Night Session, June 10, 1850.*

Mr. Chairman: How far Congress can legislate for the territories, and whether the States into the Union, has been matter of grave discussion.

The power to admit new States is expressly given by the Constitution. But the extent of that power is by no means recited. In my judgment, it relates only to new States formed out of territory previously belonging to the nation. Such was the opinion of Mr. Jefferson, and I have never seen it successfully controverted. Clearly that clause conferred no discretionary powers on Congress. Consequently, Congress could enter into no negotiation with foreign Powers; for that would be an act of diplomacy. The right to admit foreign independent nations into the confederacy is nowhere given in the Constitution, either by direct grant or necessary implication. I do not believe it is into any other where, consistent with the loyalty making power. This question will probably be seriously considered and finally decided, when Texas comes knocking at our door, demanding admission into the Union, if that unfortunate event should ever happen.

The right of Congress, and the extent of that right, to legislate for the territories, has been a question of grave discussion by the ablest minds. For sixty years and upwards, after the passage of the ordinance of 1787 and the adoption of the Constitution, no one seriously doubted the right of Congress to control the whole legislation of the Territories—to govern the Territorial Governments; create courts; fix the terms of the judges and other officers—in short, to act as the sole legislature as well as political legislature. For sixty years all that authority has been exercised, and even the Southern Territory, the Southwestern Territory, over Louisiana, has been exercised. Yet, in all instances, the question had been definitely and conclusively settled by all the branches of the Government. The Legislative, by Congress, by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Elementary writers, Story, Rawle, and others, had laid down the law.

It is only since our dismemberment of the Mexican Empire, that this question has been opened, and found able and apparently sincere statesmen to deny the power.

Those who, half a century hence, shall be led to examine the archives of the nation, will naturally inquire what set light and sport had done on this subject; what new event had happened to disturb the settled opinion. Nothing, it is possible to found, that even in this free and enlightened Republic men, statesmen and lawyers, were actuated by the same cupidity, lust of power and of office, which governed the people of the other Republics of earth. That an independent nation, without treaty and without warrant in the Constitution, by the mere act of Congress, was corruptly admitted into this confederacy for the avowed purpose of extending the dominion of slavery; and that Congress, now on open question, I should hesitate to pronounce a libel on the Republic. Such a thought would be treason against the Constitution. Such a thought would be treason against the Constitution. Such a thought would be treason against the Constitution