## The Morning Post. L. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. PITTSBURGH: FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1849. filorning Post Job Printing Office. CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STREETS. IT Having edded to our Establishment, a splendid Steam-Power Printing Machine, we are prepared to do

IJ Advertisers are requested to hand in their favors before to be lock. P. M. This must be complied with, in order to it sure an intention. When it is possible, an earliet hour soon by preferred.

be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." All is clear.

agitation of the subject of abolition in Congress, and the latter, that he shall be delivered up on claim of his owner.

We do not deem it necessary to undertake to refate the sophistry and subterfuges by which so plain a provision of the constitution has been evaded, and, in effect, sunulled. It constitutes an essential part of the constitutional compact, and of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the land of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the suppreme law of the land. A of course of the land of the supprement of the suppreme As such it is i binding on all the federal and State governments, the States and the individuals composing them .-

The sacred obligation of compact, and the solemn

1.

impediments in the way of the owner seeking to recover his fugitive slave; nor did any deny his right to have every proper facility to enforce his claim to have him delivered up. It was then nearly as easy to recover one found in a northern State as one found in a neighboring southern State. But this has passed away, and the provision is defunct, except perhaps in two States.

When we take into consideration the importance of the state of the

After a careful examination, truth constrains us to say, that it has been by a clear and palpable evasion of the constitution. It is impossible for any provision to be more free from ambiguity or doubt. It is in the following words: "No person held to service, or labor, in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another State, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from each service or labor, but shall doubt the former, every means are resorted to in order to render the South, and the relation between the two races there, odious and hateful to the North. For this purpose societies and mewspapers are everywhere established, debating clubs opened, lecturers employed, pampflets and other publications, pictures and petitions to Conother publications, pictures and petitions to Congress resorted to, and directed to that single point, There is not an uncertain or equivocal word to be done, and what shall be done, are fully and explicitly set forth. The former provides that the full gittive slave shall not be discharged from his servitude by any law or regulation of the State where in his is found; and the latter, that he shall be de-

> \*Indiana and Illinois.'
> †The case of Prigg vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
>
> † The case of Johnson vs. Tompkins and others.
>
> † Mr. Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Maryland.

or their-people, to undertake to force on it the emancipation of its slaves. But it is a sound maxim in politics, as well as law and important that no one has a right to do that indirectly which he cannot do directly, and it may be added with equal truth; to aid, or abet, or countenance another in doing it. And yet the abolitionists of the North, openly avowing their intention; and resorting to the most efficient means for the purpose, have been attempting to bring about a state of things to force the southern States to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of their slaves, without any act on the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of the port of the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of their slaves, without any act on the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of their slaves, without any act on the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of the part of any northern State to arrest or suppress the means by which they propose to accomplish it. They have been attempting to bring about a state of the part of th Service of the control of the contro

Service the servic

and intense than ever.

The effect has been to widen the difference be-The effect has been to widen the difference between the two sections, and to give a more determined and hostile character to their conflict. The North no longer respects the Missouri compromise line, although adopted by their almost unanimous vote. Instead of compromise, they arow that their determination is to exclude slavery from all the territories of the United States, acquired or to be acquired; and of course to prevent the citizens of the southern States from emigration with their property in slaves into any of them. Their object, they allege; is to prevent the extension of slavery, and ours to extend it, thus making the issue between them and us to be the maked question, shall slavery be ex-

roneously, to be the issue between us and them.
So far from minintaining the doctrine which the issue implies, we hold that the federal government has no right to extend or restrict slavery, no more than to establish or abolish it; nor has it any right whatever to distinguish between the domestic institutions of one State or section and another, in order than the same after provided to the House.

Total number of Volunteers from the North 23,034
Being nearly two on the part of the South to one of the South to one of the North. But taking into consider than the part of the North 18 into consider the part of the South to one of the North 18 into consider the Advance of the North 18 into consider the part of the South to one of the North 18 into consider t

injunction, of the supreme law, which legislators the ends for which the constitution was established and judget, both federal and State, are bound by coath to support, all unite to enforce its fulfilment, according to its plain meaning and true intent.

What that meaning and intent are there was no diversity of gointon in the better days of the republic, prior to 1819. Bongress, State legislators and negative and magistrates, and proposed in going and intent are there was no diversity of gointon in the better days of the respective public, prior to 1819. Bongress, State legislators and intent are there was no diversity of gointon in the better days of the respective public, prior to 1819. Bongress, State legislators and negative state and federal judges and magistrates, and proposed impediments in the way of the conner seeking to recover his fugitive slave; nor did any deny his a discourage the other. As the case, it would indicated in the states, it to decide whether it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, to dear in the powers, of the states, it to decide whether it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, each for itself, to decide whether it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its plain the special knowledge of human nature, to think that; after aiming at abolition systematically for so many years, and provent the being two the states, it to decide whether it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its plain. The special knowledge of human nature, to their the special knowledge of human nature, to their the special knowledge of human nature, to the states, it to the whether it is bound to deal out, within the sphere of its powers, and five; to all the set of the sub of any years, and presume the being the case, it would indicate and five; to all the same and fi

Under such a state of things, the probabilities, that emancipation would soon follow, without any final act to abolish slavery. The depressing effects of such measures on the white race at the South, and the hope they would greate in the black of a speedy emancipation, would produce a state of feeling inconsistent with the mach longer continuance of the avieting relations between the two. But be that as consistent with the mach longer continuance of the existing relations between the two. But be that as it may, it is certainly if emancipation did not follow, as a matter of course, the final act in the States would not long be delayed. The want of constitutional power would oppose a feeble resistance. The great body of the North is united against our peculiar institution. Many believe it to be sinful, and the residue, with inconsiderable exceptions, believe endeavor to resent to dur readers to morrow.

\* Volunteers from the South Regiments

Potal number of Volunteers from the South 45,064 Total number of Volunteers from the North 23,034

raining which the mind receives while young. The long meditated and threatened—to prohibit what the abolitionists call the infernal slave trade, meanin thereby the transfer of slaves from one State to anc first room (east end) is intended for the Ward Meet-

sary measures. Beyong this, we think it would not be proper to go at present.

We hope, if you should unite with anything like unanimity, it may of itself apply a remedy to this deep-scated and dangerous disease; but, if such should not be the case, the time will then have to come for you to decide what course to adopt.

California Gold. fornia Gold, in dust, brought to this city by Mr. Enson WHIPPO, who resides in the Mormon City of the Salt Lake, west of the Rocky Mountains. From Mr. W., we learned many interesting facts in relation to that portion of the country, which we shall endeavor to present to our readers to morrow. A PREMIUM PRIZE TALE.—We have received

adventures in the Far West," by Emerson Bennett.

incidents, and replete with gorgeous descriptions of tain of the Ningara, and well known for his many places and things. Buy it. Col. R. M. Johnson arrived on the Telegraph unteered their services.

LOCAL MATTERS. FOURTH WARD PUBLIC SCHOOL .- We walked through the building erected by the School Directors of the Pourth Ward. We were surprised on entering to see the liberal arrangement made for the little children who depend upon the Ward for ducation—whose future destinles depend upon the

ings, Elections, &c. It is filled with benches, very neatly and conveniently made, with a "pigeon hole "between each seaf for books, &c. This room willflie controlled by the Misses Turrie & Cust,-The second story is litted up for the boy's departmeat. There is a rostrom for the teachers; and a

for the mere purpose of making an appeal in behalf of it to the public. We know that hundreds will be there, and that they will fully enjoy themselves, "Chasing the glowing hours with flying feet."

Mr. M'Arre, of Wheeling, with his far famed violin, will be there, and preside over the dance, imparting a charm to the unusements of the evening, with his never-failing smile of good humor. No one is more deservedly popular in his vocation than Mr. M'Afec. His voice is clear and full, and can be heard in the remotest part of the room. His personal friends alone will form a large assembly, and is not his friend that knows him? Besides this, he has generously volunteered his services on the presfrom our friend Miner, "The Prairie Flower, or ent occasion, as he always does on occasions of a similar nature. The other musicians, with one of It is no exceedingly interesting book, full of thrilling whom, particularly, Joseph Kave, Esq., late Capgood qualities, are men of worth, and have also vol-

News by Telegranh

Reported for the Morning Post.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. WASHINGTON, February 1, 1849 SENATE. In the Senate, Mr. Atherton, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill relative to the coinage of gold dollars which was laid over. This being private bill day, a number of bills, pospersing no public interest, were passed.

Mr. Burt, from the Judiciary Committee, reported

a bill increasing the salary of the Marshall of the Western District of Virginia. Laid over, after vari-

or transactions. The rain put a check to opera-

tions in a great measure.

Flour. The market is dull. Holders generally he offered a ten dollar gold piece to a man for a cent we judge he did not know what he was doing when he took what did not belong to him.

PRIZE FIGHT.—A few weeks ago we noted a Prize Fight that came off in Birmingham, between some people who lives in Hand street. We were yesterday informed that a regular and honorable prime Yellow. Sales of Oats at 34@36c. Rye: there is a fair demand at 66@68c.

Provisions. The market to-day is unchanged, ci-

Provisions. The market to-day is unchanged, either as regards prices or demand.

Cotton: The market is still unsettled, and current iotations cannot be given. Money Market. . Sales of Tressury Notes at 1,08. BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMONE, Feb. 1, 6— P. M.

Flour. The sales to-day have been moderate, comprising Howard street at 4,87@1,93 y bbl.

City Mills is held at 5,00 per bbl.

Grain. The weather at 1. Grain. The weather to day was very unfavorable for out door business. Sales of corn at 55c for Prime Yellow. Sales of Prime White at 47098p bushel. Wheat—Sales of Prime White at 47098p bushel. Wheat—Sales of Prime Red at 1;12@1;16 p bushel. Rye—Sales at 60c. Sales of outs at 30 @31c.
Groceries. The market to-day was unchanged, both as regards prices or domaod.
Provisions—There was a moderate business done t former prices.

There is no change in other articles usually spo-ken of, in the market. CINCINNATI MARKET. Feb. 1, 6 P. M. Flour. Moderate sales were to day at previou

oricos.

Grain. The market for grain is without chango, either as regards prices or demand.
Whiskey: Moderate sales were made to-day at 15 @ 15; per gal. Bacon. Sales of shoulders at 4c, per ib, Bujk Meat—Sales of sides in bulk at 41.
Lard—Sales of 300 bbis at 61 per B. country packed.
Pork. The sales of pork are to a moderate ex-

tent including 200 bbla \$10 per bbl.
Groceries. There is a steady trade demand for sugar and prices are firm. Coffee—There is an ineasing demand, and prices have advanced; hold ers are firm. Molasses. The demand is fair but prices are unchanged, we note sales of 150 bbls at 241@261 19

Steamboat Telegraph No. 1.

January 31, 1849.

At the suggestion of some forty or fifty passengers, on board of the Steamboat Telegraph, No. 1, at 7 o'clock. Mr. Burdsall called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. R. M. JOHNSON, President, who was unanumously elected. Upon taking the chair, the President made a neat and pertinent speech. John Leach, of St. Louis, and Samuel G. Grace, of Baltimore, were appointed Secretaries. After which,

On motion, Julio H. Rea, of Philadelphin, Messrs. Grove and Burdsell, were appointed a Committee to draft Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That we tender our wurn and sincere thanks to Capt HAZLER, the accomplished and attentive Capitain; also, to Capt J. Hart, they cover police mid courteous Clerk of the Steumer Telegraph, for their uniform, constant and courteous treatment and attention during our trip just completed, from Louisville to Pittsburgh, and that we confially unite in recommending this steamer to the traveling public, as one of the most safe and comfortable boats on the river. Her, tuble groans under every variety, of substantial and delicious, food that the country affords, or the ingenuity of Cooks can invent. Resolved, That the proceeds of this meeting, he published in the Pittsburgh, Cincinnall and Louisville papers. The meeting, after the presentation of the resolutions, was severally addressed by Col. Johnson and others, making the time pass pleasantly and agreeably along, At 10 otelock, the meeting adjourned; sine die.

Signed in behalf of one hundred and thirty-nine passengers.

County Meeting.
To the Commissioners of the County of Allegement.
Gentlemen—The undersigned citizens and inhabitan of the County of Allegheny, having understood that Bill is now before the Legislature of this State Inving. Bill is now before the Legislature of this State having incontemplation a division of this County, and believing as we do that nineteen-twentieths of the people of Allegheny County are opposed to such division, we would therefore request you to call a Public Meeting or Meetings, at such time and pince as you may deem proper, in order that there may be an expression of public sentiment on this subject. Speedy action is requisite.

Very respectfully,

Wilson M'Caudless,

Wm. M. Marshall,

T. I. Bigham,

A. T. Ager,

Geo. E. Applaton,

A. T. Ager,

Geo. E. Applaton,

J. Thos. Mingil,

A. Washington,

N. Backmaster,

John A. Wills,

Wm. M'Caudless,

Wm. Wilson,

Junes Gormy,

Junes Dunlop,

J. Knox, James Dunlop,
Geo. S. Selden,
C. B. M. Smith,
Wm. Henderson,
Joel Mohler,
Arthur McGill,
John Hall,

Samuel C. Young, Chas. H. Paulson, Wm. Harris, Saml, Gormly, Thos. Steel, Alex. H. Miller, Geo, F. Gillmore, A. Hobson,
Kny & Co.,
James O. Henderson
Jno. H. M. Fudden,
James W. Bavier,
Robert Hague,
Robt. Woods. ilizens of the County of Allegheny; ilizens of the County to meet at the new C. u Saturday ment; the 3d day of Rebruary, at m, for the purpose of obtaining a public JOSEPH T. MARKS, Comm'r THOMAS PERKINS, Comm'r WM. BENSON,

E. M. S. Spencer is in Wheeling, and may order will be strictly preserved in the room and at the deor.

We are requested to say, that an excellent and substantial supper has been provided, and will be substantial supper has been provided, and will be served up in the course of the evening. The best order will be strictly preserved in the room and at the deor.

day afternoon. As she is so much prized by the owner, a liberal reward will be given and many thanks, on being returned to its office.

LOST—A Newfoundiand Pup, about four months of d, black, (except white on the breast, and a small strip of white on the head. Any person leaving him at the office of the Post, will be suitably rewarded.

(6b2d2t