

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Private Advice by the Atlantic. NEW YORK, June 26.—A private letter from Constantinople states that the greatest mystery prevails in regard to the present and ultimate designs of the allied troops.

Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud have gone to confer with Omar Pacha, in regard to the conduct of the war. Twenty thousand troops are stationed at Scutari, in immense barracks. The plain is literally covered with tents.

Later from Havana. CHARLESTON, June 25.—The steamship Isabel has just arrived from Havana. She brings Havana dates of the 23rd inst., being four days later than previous advices.

The ship Northern Eagle, from New York for New Orleans, went ashore a few days ago on the Bahamas. Through the assistance of lighters, she was got off and proceeded on her voyage.

The Canadian Parliament. QUEBEC, June 24.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon, amid great confusion. Members of the House insisted on speaking, while the Governor was waiting in the Legislative Council Chamber.

From Africa. BOSTON, June 26.—The barque Tally Ho, from the coast of Africa, reports that the frigate Constitution would shortly sail from Port Praya, to cruise down the coast.

Wheeler Bridge—Important Decision. BALTIMORE, June 26.—The United States Circuit Court this afternoon granted an injunction against reconstruction of the Wheeler bridge.

Massachusetts Whig State Convention. BOSTON, June 25.—The Whig Central Committee have issued an address, calling the State Convention during August, and referring to the intense excitement created by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Know Nothing Victory. NORFOLK, June 24.—The municipal election to-day was hotly contested, and resulted in the election of S. S. Stubbs, Whig and Know Nothing, for Mayor.

Murderer to be Hung. NEW HAVEN, June 23.—The House of Representatives, this afternoon, refused, by a large majority, to commute the punishment of young Michael Jennings, who murdered Mrs. Braden in North Haven, last summer.

Ohio River. WHEELING, June 26.—Three feet ten inches of water in the channel of the river at this point. At Pittsburgh, three feet four inches.

Baltimore Market. BALTIMORE, June 26.—The commercial advice by the Atlantic have, as yet, had no perceptible effect on the market. Flour is dull, and the market slightly in favor of the buyer.

Philadelphia Market. PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Flour dull at Saturday's quotations. Wheat declining. Corn, 82 to 84 cents.

New York Market. NEW YORK, June 26.—Flour—sales of 4,000 State brands at \$6.75 to \$7.25, Southern \$8.50 to \$8.87. Wheat—sales of 3,000 bushels of common red at \$1.50.

Charleston Market. CHARLESTON, June 26.—The news by the Atlantic has had a depressing effect on the cotton market.

JOHN S. MANN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Condorport, Potter county, Penn. Jan. 26.

SERVANT WANTED. GOOD Wages will be paid to a colored woman competent to do the work of a small family. Inquire over Mr. Edmondson's Shoe Store, 7th street, near E. Jan. 3—43.

CAMERON'S GENERAL AGENCY and Insurance Office, 3 Co. Temple Place, 2 doors north of Louisiana avenue, Seventh street, Wash., D. C. Claims before Congress and the different Departments. Jan. 3—4

ALBERT G. BROWNE, COMMERCIAL MERCHANT, and Agent of the Boston Hemp Manufacturing Company. (Range of Rigging and Manila Cordage.) American, Russian, and Manila Hemp, for sale. No. 152 Commercial st., Boston. Jan. 6—43m

S. WALKER, PORTRAIT PAINTER, HAVING received of the State of New York, a license, respectfully invites the public to visit his Studio and Gallery, in the 3d story of Major Mott's building, 4th street, second door from Stillington's. May 15—4071

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS. SPEECH OF G. W. CHASE, OF NEW YORK. In House of Representatives, May 22, 1854.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This bill opens to us a question well calculated to excite agitation here and elsewhere, and to deeply disturb the harmony and repose promised to the country in 1850, by the Union Saver's, through the healing of the five bleeding wounds of Slavery.

It is to be regretted, Mr. Chairman, that a measure of such grave importance, and fraught with so much danger to the peace and harmony of the country as the one before us, should be sprung upon us, and urged in such hot haste to its final consummation.

And this is doubly to be regretted, when that proposition will cause to be kindled anew the flames of civil discord and fraternal strife.

It is to be regretted, that a proposition which is intended to repeal, in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and south of the limits of the State of Texas, the Missouri Compromise, the North promised to hunt, catch, hold, and send back to bondage, every poor fugitive slave.

Approved March 6, 1820. This section received the votes of a majority of Southern members of either House of Congress. The passage of the bill, coupled with the section just cited, constituted what was, and is, termed the Missouri Compromise, and is, I believe, the only act passed on that subject in the history of the United States.

Let us examine some of the pretences set up to justify this ruthless destruction of the landmark of the Union. It is claimed, by Congress, that the Missouri Compromise is a violation of the principle of non-intervention with Slavery, by Congress.

Now, it is true that all legislation by Congress relative to Slavery, ever since the organization of our Government, as well as that of 1850, recognizes the principle of non-intervention with Slavery in the States. No committee of men ever disputed this principle.

Let it also be remembered, that the District of Columbia was acquired by the United States by cession, and that the United States have the same powers, and no other, over this District, as that they have over any other Territory.

When we acquired territory from Mexico, which was to be admitted to the Union as a free Territory, we were bound to do so by the Missouri Compromise, and it is a legal enactment. If unconstitutional, then it is null and void, and can impose no restraint upon any one.

Compromises in general, and that of 1850 in particular, establish no principle whatever. An independent act of legislation may settle a principle for the time being; but a law which is accepted as a part of a compromise does not settle a principle, but as a change of relation, an agreement of peace, and he is bound by it in no other sense and for no other purpose.

Another pretence is, that the Missouri Compromise was annulled by the Missouri of 1850; and two arguments are adduced to support that position. The first will term the geographical argument. It is contended that, by the organization of a trifling portion of this French territory, with an immense region obtained from Mexico, into the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, by laws which declared that the States to be formed out of the Territory should be admitted into the Union with or without Slavery, as their Constitution might provide, the Missouri line and the bargain of 1820 were superseded and annulled.

as well as North, that they would forever prevent its violation, nor permit a single slave to be held in that Territory. I say, the South, with the North, pledged themselves, forever, to prevent it, and a prohibition of the United States is a preventive, if perforce does not come in to nullify it.

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other things of the same nature. Hence it is unfair and absurd to argue that the Missouri Territory was not a free Territory. It is, in fact, inconsistent with it, supposed to have been developed by the acts of 1850, or either of them. But these arguments are all mere efforts at special pleading, unworthy of the Congress of the United States, and unworthy of the American people, to whom they are addressed.

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People's Mass State Convention! At Madison, Wisconsin, Thursday, July 13. All men opposed to the Repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Extension of Slavery, and the Rule of the Slave Power, are invited to attend at Madison, Thursday, July 13, to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to prevent the future encroachments of the Slave Power, to repeal all Compromises in favor of Slavery, and to establish the principle of Freedom as the rule of the State and National Governments.

THE NEW BOOK FOR SUMMER TOURISTS. UNLESS you are greatly mistaken, this will prove the best "Summer Book" of the season.—Olive Herald. Now ready, the Second Edition of HILLS, LAKE, AND FOREST STREAMS; OR, A TRAMP IN THE CHATEAUGUAY WOODS. One elegant 12mo vol., with illustrations. Price \$1.25.

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FREE DEMOCRATIC PRESS. Inquirer, Portland, Me.; A. W. Wiley, \$2 per annum. Ind. Democrat, Concord, N. H.; G. O. Fogg, \$2. News, Keene, N. H.; L. Woodard, \$1.25. Democrat, Manchester, N. H.; J. H. Gooden, \$1.50. Messenger, Portsmouth, N. H.; T. J. Whittam, \$1. Freeman, Montpelier, Vt.; D. P. Thompson, \$2. Observer, Morrisville, Vt.; J. A. Somers, \$2. Telegraph, Springfield, Vt.; L. T. Guernsey, \$1.75. Democrat, Brattleboro, Vt.; W. Nichols, \$1.50. Brandon Post, Brandon, Vt.; F. Welch, \$1. Courier, Burlington, Vt.; G. C. Samsom, \$1.50. Commonwealth, Boston, Ms.; J. D. Baldwin, daily \$5, weekly \$2. Sentinel, North Adams, Ms.; A. D. Brock, \$1.50. American, Lowell, Ms.; J. M. Colver, \$1.50. News, Pittsburg, Mass.; R. F. Rollins, \$1.50. Essex County Freeman, Salem, Ms.; J. Emmett, semi-weekly, \$3.50.

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DR. F. I. LEWENTHAL, Resident Physician. The whole will be sent to all enquiring \$1, postpaid. March 24.

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