NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

Monday, November 26, 1860.

Prospectus of the National Republican.

Believing that the time has arrived when the great Republican party of the United States ought to be fairly represented in the daily press of the National Metropolis, we have embarked in the enterprise of supplying the citizens of the District of Columbia with a daily publication, under the title of the "NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

In its political department, this journal will advocate and defend the principles of the Republican party, and endeavor to disabuse the public mind of groundless prejudices which have been gendered against it, by the false accusations of its enemies. Having the utmost confidence in the administration of Mr. Lincoln will be [illegible] our approbation, we expect to [illegible] not a servile support. In [illegible] likely to be made with his [illegible] enemies of the Republican [illegible]ngton and the District [illegible] take than the people [illegible] common country. We [illegible] Lincoln's administra- [illegible] maintaining the in- [illegible] against the machin- [illegible] it asunder. No [illegible] of this issue the [illegible] hand, when they [illegible] to realize that it is [illegible] forced upon them. [illegible]el confident, therefore, that in yielding to [illegible] administration of Mr. Lincoln a cordial sup- [illegible], we shall have the sympathy of an immense [illegible]ority of the people of this District and vicin- [illegible]

It is not our design, however, to make the [illegible]tional Republican a mere political paper. We [illegible]tend, that as a medium of general and local [illegible]ews, it shall not be inferior to any other journal published in this city. We shall pay particular attention to questions of local policy, and advocate such reforms as we may deem essential to the prosperity of the city, and to the advancement of the moral and material welfare of its inhabitants.

We deem it unnecessary, however, to multiply promises, as the paper will immediately make its appearance, and will then speak for itself.

It will be published every afternoon, and delivered to city subscribers at six cents per week. Mail subscribers, $3.50 a year, payable in advance.

The publication office is at the corner of Indiana avenue and Second street.

LEWIS CLEPHANE & CO.

Subscriptions, advertisements, and communications, intended for this paper, may be left at Adamson's periodical store, on Seventh street, opposite the General Post Office, where copies of the paper may also be had immediately on its issue.

Advertisements should be sent in before twelve o'clock, M., otherwise they may have to lie over a day.

[illegible]mmunications upon all subjects, particu- [illegible] with reference to our city affairs, will re- [illegible] respectful attention.

Notices of meetings not exceeding five lines, inserted for twenty-five cents.

Advertisements inserted at liberal rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

We invite the attention of our merchants and business men to our advertising columns. We start out with a circulation in this city which we believe to be equal to that of any other paper published here, save one, and with prospects of a large daily increase. As ours is the only *Republican* paper published in the city, it is fair to presume that advertisers, through its columns, may reach a class of readers, who cannot be reached through any other daily papers.

By advertising in our columns, no one, of course, will be supposed to have endorsed our politics. We do not expect the advertising patronage of our political opponents, unless they shall deem it to their interest, as a mere business matter, to extend it to us. But we expect to make it clearly manifest, to all who desire to attract public notice to their wares and their business, that the way to do so is to advertise in our columns.

SOME of our advertisers have been so late in sending in their advertisements that we have been compelled to defer some of them until to-morrow.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by his wife, by Senator Trumbull, and several other distinguished gentlemen and ladies, recently visited Chicago, where he met Mr. Hamlin, the Vice President elect. This is said to be the first meeting of these distinguished gentlemen, since they were members of the same Congress, more [illegible] ten years ago.

On the route from Springfield to Chicago, [illegible] points where the cars stopped, Mr. Lincoln was greeted by large collections of people. At several points he addressed them very briefly, saying little more than to thank them for their kindly greeting.

The New Orleans *Picayune* proposes a plan by which the South may be pacified and induced to remain in the Union—a plan so novel in its character, and effectual in its possibilities, that we may be pardoned for alluding to it. The electors chosen by the people of the free States at the late election, the *Picayune* says, are not bound to vote for Mr. Lincoln in the Electoral College; and if they will cast their suffrages for Mr. Bell, the matter will be satisfactorily settled. Republicans are generally apt to recognise and practice a code of morals, and we doubt if the suggestion of our astute contemporary will receive the favor its author would desire; but we suggest, as the best course to pursue in the event of its failure, that Mr. Lincoln be requested to refuse the office the electors will undoubtedly feel it their duty to confer upon him.

Mr. R[illegible] Rhett, [illegible] speech at [illegible] decline [illegible] Union undoubtedly left the Union. Mr. Rhett, being upon the spot, is of course better aware of the state of things than we are; but we submit whether it is exactly proper—not to draw it too mildly—whether it is *honest* for a people who denounce the Union, and declare it broken, to daily use one of the benefits which that Union gives? The United States Post Office is the property of the people, who pay for its support; and if the honesty of Mr. Rhett and his co-laborers and supporters in South Carolina were equal to their inconsistency and folly, they would refuse a participation in the benefits of that Department of the Federal Government.

SECESSION—HOW CAN IT BE ACCOMPLISHED?

The present indications are, that South Carolina will, through her Convention, which is to meet on the 17th of December, formally declare herself out of the Union. A few other extreme Southern States may follow her example.

We often hear expressions to the effect, that "if South Carolina is determined to secede, let her go—we hope no attempt will be made to detain her," &c. This idea has been thrown out, in various forms, by some of our leading Republican journals. Yet we very much doubt whether many who indulge in such expressions have any very clear ideas as to their meaning.

No Republicans, we presume, and very few Northern men of any party, are ready to concede the *right* of a State to separate from the Union, and thus bring about its dissolution, at pleasure. How, then, do they suppose that the Federal Government can "let" a State "go," which may resolve to secede? A vague idea seems to be entertained by some, that the Federal Government may, through the action of some of its departments, *agree* to the secession of a State, without conceding the absolute *right* of secession. This, however, is a gross fallacy. What department of the Federal Government does any one suppose possesses the power to *consent* to a dissolution of the Union? Is it the Executive? Let us examine.

Whenever a State shall assume to secede from the Union, she must necessarily repudiate and set at defiance all Federal laws and Federal authority within her jurisdiction. The Federal Executive, therefore, must either abstain from any attempt to execute the Federal laws within the jurisdiction of such State, or must attempt to overcome resistance by the powers vested in him by the Constitution and laws. To abstain from any attempt to execute the Federal laws, would be simply to *admit* the absolute right of a State to secede at pleasure, and to *acquiesce* in the exercise of that right. And this he could not do except in flagrant violation of that clause of the Constitution which enjoins upon him the duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

Is it supposed that the President and Senate, through the treaty-making power conferred by the Constitution, can consent to the secession of a State? This cannot be, for the plain reason that a treaty can only be made with a *foreign* Power. So long as a State is *in* the Union, she cannot be a party to a treaty with a Government of which she is an integral member. She must first get *out* of the Union, before she can be in a condition to enter into a treaty with the Federal Government.

Can a State be turned out of the Confederacy, and absolved from her allegiance to the Constitution, by an act of Congress? Surely not. Congress, like all other departments of the Federal Government, derives its powers from the Constitution. It is unnecessary to say, that the Constitution no[illegible] fers upon Congress [illegible] State out of the Union, [illegible] her own consent. And su[illegible] to find among the *implied* [illegible] the power to dissolve the Go[illegible] which it is a department.

In short, it is sheer nonsense to talk about *permitting* a State to secede from the Union. So long as the present Constitution stands, no State can get out of the Union, except by a forcible and successful *revolution*. The Federal Government is as powerless to *consent* to the secession of a State as it is to *expel* a State from the Union without her consent. However desirable it may seem, therefore, that a State whose people are desirous of dissolving their connection with the Federal Union should be permitted to "go in peace," the thing is constitutionally impossible.

We do not deny the power to *amend* the Constitution, in the mode pointed out by that instrument, so as to provide for the secession of a State or States. But no one who talks about permitting restive States to "go out" proposes to prepare the way by an amendment of the Constitution. In fact, it would be an anomaly in history for the organic law of a Government to provide the means of its own dissolution. Nevertheless, those who think it would be wise to incorporate such a provision into our Constitution may advocate its amendment to that effect without talking sheer nonsense, which is more than we can say of those who, while denying the absolute right of secession, talk of permitting a State to secede under the Constitution as it now stands.

We do not think it wise or prudent to irritate public sentiment at the South by unnecessary threats of coercion. But we may as well look this matter of secession fairly in the face, and see in what it must result, if persisted in. To talk about acquiescing in it, or consenting to it, is only to encourage, with false hopes, the spirit of disloyalty now unhappily rife in certain States of the Union.

Some of our Democratic contemporaries are prophesying that the four years rule of Republicanism under Mr. Lincoln will show an amount of corruption exceeding that of any other period in the history of the Government. Honesty in political parties seems to be a paradox [illegible] in the opinion of our opponents [illegible] give them reason to change [illegible] possibly prove a hard stru[illegible]g, as we have had such ha[illegible] However, as de- [illegible] we shall re-

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON "ORGANS."

The *New York Tribune* has heard that "*Somebody* proposes to start a Republican journal at the Federal City," and is greatly concerned lest it may assume to be the "organ" of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. We are happy to have it in our power to quiet the apprehensions of the *Tribune* on this point, by giving a positive assurance that the *National Republican* will not be, or assume to be, the "organ" of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, or of any politician or set of politicians whatever.

We carry our opposition to a Presidential "organ" even further than the *Tribune* does, and object to any such institution, whether located in Washington or in New York. The *Tribune*, however, does not object to the Administration's speaking through an organ, provided its own Washington correspondents are made the pipes to that instrument. In fact, it would rather like such an arrangement, as is evident from the following sentence, which we quote from the article above referred to:

"If any Administration wishes to be better understood on any point by the American people, we have always correspondents at Washington, who will be very glad to place its facts or its views before the public."

A plague upon *all* "organs," we say; but especially such organs as the Washington correspondents of the New York press. If anything in the world could justify an Administration in establishing an "organ" at Washington, it would be to counteract the misrepresentations of these very correspondents, who daily assume "to place its facts and its views before the public," although as ignorant of its policy as they are regardless of the truth of their statements.

The *Tribune* further remarks:

"Organs are generally established, not to benefit the Administrations whereon they fasten, like barnacles—we mean leeches—but to enable their publishers to live and grow fat at the public cost. They are eternally nosing about the White House, the Departments, and the Capitol, in search of fat jobs. They resemble a very young spoiled child, which is alternately sucking and squalling."

As the Washington correspondents of the New York press are notoriously so very modest and circumspect in regard to "nosing about the White House, the Departments, and the Capitol, in search of fat jobs," and keep themselves so immaculate from all complications with lobby schemes, would it not be eminently wise in the incoming Administration to adopt the entire corps, as the pipes of a grand "organ," through which to communicate its views and its policy to the public? Such a compound instrument would, unquestionably, be able to perform the Administration music with "all the variations."

Since the above was put in type, we have seen in the *New York Herald* a notice of our enterprise, in a similar vein to the *Tribune's* notice, only still more ill-natured. The *Herald*, instead of insinuating that we are to assume the position of a Presidential "organ," flatly asserts that we "have made all the necessary arrangements for an organ at Washington, to grind out the official music of Mr. Lincoln's administration."

The *Herald* thinks that "the associated newspaper press renders a special Washington organ a special absurdity." This looks very much like an endorsement of our ironical suggestion, that the incoming Administration shall employ the entire corps of Washington correspondents of the New York press, to "grind out its official music."

[illegible] the *Tribune* and the [illegible] receive through [illegible] information that he is [illegible] "organ" at Washington—for cer- [illegible] no one connected with our enterprise has had any correspondence with him, directly or indirectly, on the subject. By the way, when he learns that he has an "organ" here, we hope he will lose no time in sending us a programme of his Cabinet. We don't think the country has much confidence that he will adopt any of the numerous Cabinets so kindly made up for him by his would-be New York "organs," and if we are to be forced into the position which they so much covet, we are certainly entitled to an authentic programme.

The *Tribune* and *Herald* are both aware, or ought to be, that an act of last session of Congress absolutely cuts off the Executive patronage by means of which Presidential organs in Washington have hitherto been sustained. Every dollar's worth of printing, both Executive and Congressional, will be executed by the Printing Bureau established by that act.

As to the Government advertising, we shall get our share of it, if we attain a circulation large enough to enable us to *command* it, under the *law*, without laying ourselves under the slightest obligation to the Administration, or anybody else but our subscribers. Representing, as we shall, *the most numerous party in Washington*, we have no fears on this point.

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

Never before was a suspension of the banks so favorably received by the community, as the present one. So far as the banks in this District and the cities east of us are concerned, no one doubts their solvency, or their ability to resume specie payments, whenever the present panic shall have passed away. In fact, their suspension for the time being is regarded as a measure of relief to the community. The sudden calling in of their loans and contraction of their discounts, which, but for their suspension, would be unavoidable, would cause great distress among the people.

The present panic, being purely the effect of political causes, must soon blow over. If, during their suspension, the banks will keep the people supplied with change, by paying out coin in small quantities, we have no doubt the community will not only cheerfully acquiesce in the measure, but commend it.

Senator Latham with his lady arrived at Galveston, Texas, on the 8th, having been eight weeks in accomplishing the trip from California, via the overland route by private conveyance.

NAVAL.—*Panama, Nov.* 6.—The United States sloop of war Narragansett arrived here from Guayaquil on the 29th of October, and crew all well, and has completed coaling, and will sail on the 11th inst., for Callao. All diplomatic intercourse has ceased between the United States and Peru. Our Minister, Mr. Clay, has received his passports, and will leave in the Wyoming on the 10th inst., and take the steamer of the 25th from Aspinwall for the United States. The last steamer from Callao brought the news of the death of Lieut. James H. Moore, of the Lancaster. He was taken suddenly ill, and left in the care of kind friends by the Lancaster. The St. Mary's is here with 60 men sick, and waiting relief. The Siam is daily expected from Acapulco, the Saranac shortly from San Francisco, and the Levant from the Sandwich Islands.

DEATH OF JUDGE LARRABEE.

The Appleton *Crescent*, of the 17th inst., says: "It is with feelings of more than ordinary sorrow and regret that we chronicle the death of Charles H. Larrabee, the member of Congress of this district. Judge Larrabee fell from a ladder, some ten days ago, while superintending repairs to his house, and was fatally injured."

A complimentary levee was given to Gov. Banks and lady on the 21st, by the citizens of Waltham, irrespective of party, at which the Governor was presented with a service of silver plate, and Mrs. Banks a valuable gold watch.

THE FAMINE IN KANSAS.—*Atchison, November* 22.—According to official reports of the Kansas Relief Committee, there has been so far distributed from this point 76,550 pounds of provisions, consisting of flour, meal, beans, and potatoes. Applications have been received and supplied from twenty counties. They state that although they have so far been able to at least supply something to every one bringing proper credentials, that they are yet unable to meet all demands presented, and there are urgent calls for further and immediate supplies. Supplies are given as far as they go to all bringing proper credentials, receipts only being taken to fasten the responsibility of anything misapplied. Six teams left to-day with provisions for Southern Kansas, from where most of the applications come.

NEWS FROM HONDURAS.

Dr. Charles H. Van Patten, bearer of dispatches to the Government at Washington, containing the official report of the trial and execution of Walker, arrived here in the steamship Empire City on Wednesday night, having left Truxillo on the 2d inst. From Dr. P. we learn that Mr. Duffy, an American citizen, and daguerreotype artist by profession, was murdered during the last week in October, on the road, a few leagues from Truxillo. The deceased, it is thought, had accumulated a little money by the exercise of his professional abilities, and it was to gain possession of this money that led to his being murdered. No trace of the murderers has been discovered. Colonel Rudler arrived at Comayagua on the 4th of October; he was in bad health at the time of his arrival, but soon began to improve. He did not complain of the treatment he received, and was not closely confined, being allowed to walk about in the jail yard. The shooting of Gen. Walker appeared to be unpopular; it had not been ordered by the President, and, according to the law of Honduras, there is no death penalty for any crime whatever. Another reason for the sympathy expressed by the people for Walker is, that he was a Roman Catholic—a fact not generally known before his execution.

Politically the State is quiet, the President and members of his Cabinet being on a visit to Tegugalpa.

Trade is dull. The country is quite healthy.

All foreigners expressed themselves much pleased with the conduct of President Guardiola during the Walker excitement.

A number of California miners have arrived in the country, and are making preparations to commence work, as they believe the mines of Honduras to be as rich is gold and silver as those of California. The chief difficulty is to open roads to enable them to get machinery to the mines.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs as follows:

"By the recently ratified treaty with the Kaw (Kansas) Indians, the questions affecting the intrusions on their lands have been adjusted. These Indians are now concentrated within defined limits, outside of which the whites will be undisturbed. A few intruders are still on the Osage reservation, but notice has been served to them to remove therefrom. The intruders on the Cherokee neutral lands have been forced to vacate them, through the energy of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs."

The Baltimore *Sun* of this morning has a special dispatch from this city, stating that a distinguished Congressman, who has lately passed through Texas, speaks of the disunion feeling there as being general. It is understood that Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, will not take his seat in the Senate this winter, unless the President signifies a desire that he may be present on the occasion of some special vote of importance. He regards a rupture of the Union as inevitable. Mr. Toombs is to be here, as orders have been given for the usual preparation of his house in this city, for occupancy during the session. Some six millions of dollars of the late loan have been paid in. About two millions of this was in Treasury notes, which had been for some time held by savings banks, &c., with a view to their exchange for the more permanent investment of a loan.

PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.—Mr. J. H. Wade, Director of the Western Union Telegraph Company, has gone out to San Francisco, for the purpose of making arrangements for building the California end of the Pacific Telegraph line. Two agents have already started across the Plains, by different routes, for the purpose of more thoroughly surveying them, and meeting Mr. Wade in San Francisco, when the route which the wires are to take will be finally determined upon. Material for the line has been purchased, and is now being shipped from Boston, via Cape Horn. From present appearances, there is every reason for believing that, when the spring opens, the work on both ends of the route, as well as at the centre, will be vigorously commenced.

GEORGIA GIRLS IN HOMESPUN.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *American*, reporting the State fair, says:

"Not the least attractive feature of the day was the appearance on the grounds of a party of twenty-seven ladies, teachers and pupils of the Spring Hill School, attired in a substantial check homespun dress, made fashionably, full and flowing. Twenty-seven blooming, bright-eyed, Southern lasses, in cloth of Southern manufacture, of which the staple was peculiar to their homes, was indeed a si[illegible] seeing, on a Southern fair gro[illegible]

TELEG[illegible]

Augusta, Nov. [illegible] speech at Gr[illegible] secession, b[illegible] that the State [illegible] the General [illegible] thorough prep[illegible] South Carolina [illegible] and he trust[illegible] mountain regions w[illegible] protect Charleston. [illegible] disunion meeting [illegible] Toombs, Judge St[illegible] after which, secessi[illegible] Meetings are being [illegible] different portions [illegible] the popular feelin[illegible] sion.

Milledgeville, Ga. [illegible] day resolved to elec[illegible] Thursday. A motion [illegible] United States Senator t[illegible] lost. Many of the men [illegible] election, and it is prob[illegible] sult amongst the friends [illegible]

The bill removing t[illegible] banks in the State has p[illegible] vote of 92 to 15.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. [illegible] raging on the Lake, wi[illegible] trous. About a hundre[illegible] Lakes, including seventy [illegible] snow renders it [illegible] to reach this port [illegible] been done by vesse[illegible] arrings.

St. Joseph, Nov. 24.—[illegible] which arrived [illegible] announces that Hon. Reve[illegible] Maryland, was among the p[illegible] sailed from that port on the 10th [illegible]

Pittsburg, Nov. 24.—The ban[illegible] except the old Bank of Pittsbu[illegible] specie payments yesterday. The [illegible] burg pays specie on all its liabili[illegible] in 1857.

New Orleans, Nov. 24.—There were tw[illegible] failures here among merchants, bo[illegible] factors.

New Orleans, Nov. 25.—There was [illegible] frost in this region this morning.

The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cr[illegible] the 21st inst., has arrived. The capt[illegible] Guadalajara has been confirmed. Seven[illegible] sand men were expected in Morelia to [illegible] with the liberals on Mexico. The Britis[illegible] tion at the city of Mexico has been sack[illegible] $1,000,000 belonging to the British bond [illegible] stolen. There was great excitement t[illegible] out the country.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 23.—The pony [illegible] from California, with dates to the 10th [illegible] arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., on the 23d i[illegible]

The steamer Sonora sailed from Sa[illegible] cisco on the 10th for Panama, carryi[illegible] passengers and $920,000 in treasure, [illegible] being for New York.

It is believed that the total vote of [illegible] will not be far from 115,000 votes. T[illegible] already received include 105,868, [illegible] Lincoln received 35,036, Douglas 33,8[illegible] inridge 29,424, Bell 6,942. Lincoln's [illegible] over Douglasis 1,150. These return[illegible] received by telegraph in more than [illegible] dred messages, and mistakes have p[illegible] curred, and the official returns may b[illegible] to determine whether Lincoln or Do[illegible] carried the State. Douglas will p[illegible] a few hundred votes in the remo[illegible] State, but the probabilities are no[illegible] favor.

As near as can be ascertained, th[illegible] of the Legislature are as follows: [illegible] Douglas Democrats, 5 Breckinridge Democ[illegible] 4 Republicans. House, 40 Douglas, 21 Beck[illegible] inridge, 19 Republicans. Of 17 Senators hold[illegible] ing over from last year, 11 are understood to be [illegible] Douglas, 4 Breckinridge, and 2 Republicans. Under these circumstances, there are already numerous Douglas Democrats aspiring for Mr. Gwin's place in the U. S. Senate. Among them are Gov. Downey, Gen. Denver, James A. McDougall, and S. W. Inge.

The contributions to the Washington Monument fund on election day at San Francisco, Sacramento, and Marysville, exceed $1,300.

Charleston, Nov. 24.—The money pressure continues unabated to-day. The South Carolina Railroad discharged one hundred hands.

The banks are sustaining each other, un[illegible] will not suspend till the telegraph announces that the New York banks have suspended.

It is rumored, [illegible] good authority, that th[illegible] Military Committee [illegible] report to the Legisla[illegible] ture a bill appropriating $400,000 for the p[illegible] chase of ordnance; also, a bill empowering [illegible] Governor to call out the State troops im[illegible] ately in case coercion is attempted.

Columbus, Nov. 24.—The demonstration made here to-day was the greatest ever seen in Western Georgia. All the merchants closed their stores and joined in the procession. Flags and banners were suspended on the streets, the military and Southern Guard paraded in procession, and cannon were fired as a salute to the Southern Confederacy. Messrs. Yancey and Rice spoke in the morning to a crowd of five thousand people. John Cochrane, of Alabama, speaks to-night, with Senator Iverson and Mr. Crawford.

Nine-tenths of the people—men, women, and children—wear the disunion cockade.

The secession feeling seems to pervade all classes.

Nashville, Nov. 24.—A call upon the Governor has been published, asking him to convene the Legislature to provide for a conference by convention with the Southern States.

John Bell, by request, is preparing for publication an *expose* of his views upon the present crisis. It is to be published on Monday or Tuesday.

New Orleans, Nov. 24.—An immense meeting, irrespective of party, was held at Odd Fellows' Hall, in this city, last night. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and a number of speeches were made. An association, called "The Southern Rights Association of Louisiana," was formed, to promote concert of action amongst the Southern States, and to organize Minute Men and volunteer companies throughout the State.

Messrs. Walter Cox & Co., and Messrs. Fellows & Co., cotton factors, failed yesterday.

St. Louis, Nov. 23.—Governor Stewart [illegible] ordered Gen. Frost to hold his brigade, c[illegible] sisting of the first regiment of Missouri m[illegible] tia, the engineer corps, and a company of [illegible] tillery, in readiness to repair to the southw[illegible] border, to repel the invasion of the State [illegible] Montgomery's band of outlaws.

Gen. Harney started for Fort Leavenw[illegible] this afternoon.

St. Louis, Nov. 24.—The different m[illegible] companies met at their armories last [illegible] when Generel Frost gave them Go[illegible] Stewart's final orders, which were to p[illegible] at once to the frontier. Several ap[illegible] were made by officers.

Quite a number of recruits outside th[illegible] panies enrolled themselves for the cam[illegible] The brigade, about six hundred stron[illegible] leave at ten o'clock to-morrow, by an extr[illegible] to Syracuse, thence across t[illegible] country [illegible] scene of the disturbances.

St. Louis, No[illegible] [illegible]