Nebraska Herald.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot."—JOHN A. DIX.

VOL. 2. PLATTSMOUTH, N. T., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866. NO. 10

THE HERALD

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DAILY AND WEEKLY

—WEEKLY EVERY WEDNESDAY—

BY

H. D. HATHAWAY,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery.

PLATTSMOUTH, - - NEBRASKA.

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D. H. Wheeler & Co.,

Real Estate Agents,

Commissioners of Deeds

AND

Fire and Life Ins, Ag'ts,

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SHERIDAN HOUSE,

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PLATTSMOUTH, N. T.

J. E. TUTT, Proprietor. feb22

Residence for sale.

We will sell very low for cash a good frame 1 1-2 story residence, all of pine, situated in Plattsmouth. Enquire of Marshall, at the Post-office, or o

D. H. WHEELER & CO.

Plattsmouth, N. T, January 10th tf

A VOICE.

I find on the Plattsmouth City Tax Book of 1865 a considerable amount of Delinquent Tax against resident property holders, and would respectfully say to all those who have not paid their taxes to please come forward and settle, as all delinquents will soon be advertised and sold according to law.

D. F. RUFFNER, City Treas.

may3w4

NEW

JEWELRY STORE

The subscriber having purchased the Red Store on 2d street, lately occupied by Sarpy and others, would respectfully inform the citizens of Plattsmouth and vicinity that he has refitted the store and opened a large and full stock of Jewelry and Fancy Articles for Ladies, Gents, Children, and the rest of mankind, and is prepared to do all kinds of Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing in the best manner, and would be happy to serve his old and as many new customers as may give him their patronage, assuring them of their work well done at moderate prices, and on short time. The stock, embracing every variety of goods usually kept at a first class Jewelry Store, will be sold at low prices and warranted of the best workmanship and material. He has also a small stock of Family Groceries, which will be replenished from time to time, and sold at the lowest figures. Having permanently located in this city, I respectfully solicit a share of patronage, and cordially invite all to call and examine the stock on hand, as we would be pleased to serve you, and do not ask you to buy unless we can make it for your interest to patronize us.

E. H. EATON.

Plattsmouth, Dec. 27th, 1865. tf

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

The following is the vote of Cass county, according to the official canvass. It does not include the soldier's vote, which is reported at 39 majority for the Union ticket, and 62 majority for the Constitution. Neither does it include the vote of Rock Bluffs precinct, which was rejected by the board of canvassers on the ground of non-compliance with the election laws of Nebraska by the judges of election. The vote as canvassed is as follows:

Governor.

Butler,	375	Morton,	343

Secretary of State.

Kennard,	377	Sturges,	347

Auditor.

Gillespie,	376	Barnum,	347

Treasurer.

Kountz,	376	Goodrich,	348

Congress.

Marquett,	336	Brooke,	336

Chief Justice.

Mason,	367	Little,	349
		Kennedy,	1

Associate Justices.

Krounse,	378	Thomas,	347
Lake,	377	Kennedy,	347

Senator for Cass.

Hanna,	365	Cooper,	345

Senator for Cass, Lancaster, Saline, and Seward.

Cadman,	452	Hellman,	426

House of Representatives.

Chapin,	364	Hinkeley,	360
Maxwell,	367	Vallery,	352
Hathaway,	367	Patterson,	346
Bell,	353	Mutz,	352
		S. F. Cooper	1

For Constitution,	233
Against Constitution,	480
For Special Tax,	169
Against Special Tax,	516

"In Union There is Strength."

Now that the contest in regard to State is ended, we wish to call the attention of all good Union men to the above quotation. During this contest many of our party friends have shown an apathy in regard to the success of the ticket, growing out of their opposition to the adoption of the Constitution. Many in this county did not go to the polls at all, and others only voted on the Constitution, entirely ignoring the ticket. To all such we say do not let any feelings of hatred toward the State move deter you from a fulfillment of your duty as true patriots. Go to work now for the success of the next campaign. And to those who have been aggrieved by seeing our party friends working against the Constitution, we would say do not indulge in any feelings of animosity. The question was one of interest in a pecuniary point of view, and not a political measure, notwithstanding, a large proportion of the Democratic leaders attempted, and succeeded in some degree, in forcing it on their followers as such. If you would keep the new State of Nebraska (for we are satisfied that we will soon be exercising the functions of a State) in the hands of men who are known to have stood by the General Government in the hour of need, let not personal animosities interfere with the discharge of your duties as patriots and adherents to the principles of the great Union party, which has preserved the Union to which we now ask admission. There is work to be done, as we are all aware. We know the nature of our opponents, and the tendencies of the doctrines they promulgate; and it would be unwise, unjust, and impolitic to allow any feelings arising out of the late contest to interfere or jeopardize our success in the future. "In Union there is strength;" and let every true Union man, see to it that no act or word of his detracts one iota from the strength of the cause we are battling for.

A BRUTE.—Yesterday a man, if he could be called such, who was traveling westward, became enraged at his wife, beat her, and then deliberately took her trunk out of her wagon, set it in the street and was in the act of leaving her to the cold charities of the public with an infant only a few weeks old, when one of the police arrested the brute, took him before the Recorder, who fined him $50, and gave the money to the woman to take her back to her friends. A man that would be guilty of thus treating a wife should be summarily dealt with.—*St. Joe Union.*

IMMIGRATION.—Twenty-five families passed through the city to-day from Linn county, Iowa, going to Lancaster county, Nebraska. More are on the way.—*Press.*

NASBY.

MR. NASBY AND THE RECONSTRUCTED, MEET TO CONGRATULATE THE COUNTRY UPON THE RESULT OF THE MEMPHIS OUTBREAK —HE DISCOURSETH UPON THE NIGGER AND RUNS AGAINST A SNAG.

CONFEDERIT-X ROADS, (wich is in the Strait of Kentucky.) May 12, 1866.

The news from Memphis filled the soles uv the Dimocracy uv Kentucky with undiluted joy. There at last the Ethiopian waz taught that to him at least the spellin book is a sealed volume, and the gospel is not for him save ez he gets it filtered through a sound constooshunel Dimekratic preacher. We met at the corners last nite to jolify over the brave acts uv our Memphis friends, and I waz the speeker. I addressed them on the subjeck of the nigger—his wants, needs and capacities, a subjick, permit me to state, I flatter myself, I understand.

Probably no man in the Yoorited States hez given the nigger more study or devoted more time to a pashent investigashen uv this species uv the brute creashen, than the undersigned. I have contemplated him sittin and standing, sleepin and wakin, at labor and idelness, in every shape in fact, cept in ez a free man, wich situashen is too disgustin for a proud Caucashen to contemplate him, and where he ariz, before my mind's eye in that shape, I alluz turned shudrin away.

I had proceeded in my discourse with a flowin sale. Its demonstratin anything yoor awdjence wants to beleeve, and which their interest lies in. For instants, I hev notist wicked men who wuz wedded to sin, genrally lean towards Universalism, men heavily developed in the back of the neck are easily convinst uv the grand trooths of free love, and them ez is too fond of making money to rest on the seventh day, hev serious doubts ez to whether the observance uv the Sabbath is bindin onto em. I, not likin to work at all, am a firm bleever in slavery, and wood be firmer ef I cood get start enuff to own a nigger.

I hed gone on and proved conclusively from a comparison uv the Caucashin that the nigger wuz a beast, and not a human bein, and that consekently, we had a perfect rite to catch him and yooze him, ez we do other wild animals. Finishin this hed of my discourse, I glode easily into a history of the flood—explained how Noar got tite and cussed Ham condemin him and his posterity to serve his brethren forever, wich I insisted give us an indubitable warranty deed to all uv em for all time.

I warmed up on this elokently. "Behold my brethren the beginning uv Dimocrisy," I sed, "Fust the wine, (wich wuz the antitype uv our whisky) wuz the beginnin. Wine (or whisky) wuz necessary to the foundation uv the party, and it wuz forthcomin. But the thing wuz not complete. It did its work on Noer, but yet ther wuz a achin void. There wuz no *nigger* in the world, and without nigger there coold be no Dimocrasy. Ham, my friends, wuz born a brother uv Japheth and wuz like unto him, and uv course coold not be a slave. Whisky wuz the instrument to bring him down and it fetched him. Ham looked upon his father and wuz cust, and the void wuz filled. THERE WUZ NIGGER AND WHISKEY, and upon them the foundashuns of the party was laid broad and deep. Methinks, my brethren, when Ham went out from the presence uv his father, black in the face ez the ace uv spades, ef I may be allowed to use the expression, bowin his back to the burdens Shem and Japeth piled onto him with alacrity, that Democracy, then in the womb ov the future, kicked lively and clapped its hand. There wuz a nigger to enslave, and whiskey to bring men down to the pint of enslavin him. There was whisky to make men incapable uv labor—whisky to accompany horse racin, and poker playin, and sich rational amoosements, and a nigger cust especially that he might sweat to furnish the means. Observe the fitness uv things! Bless the Lord, my brethren, for whiskey and the nigger, for without em there could be no Dimocrisy, and yoor beloved speaker mite hev owned a farim in Noo Jersey and bin votin the whig ticket to-day.

At this pint a venerable old freedman, who wuz a sittin quietly in the meetin, ariz, and asked ef he mite ask a question. Thinkin what a splendid opportunity there wood be uv demonstratin the sooperority ov the Caucashin over the Afrikan race, I answered "yes," gladly.

"Wall, Ma-'r," sed the old imbecile "is I a beast?"

"My venerable friend, there ain't nary doubt uv it."

"Is my old woman a beastess, too?"

"Indubitably," I replied.

"And my children, is they little beasts and beastesses?"

"Onquestionably."

"Den a yaller feller sint but half a beast, is he?"

"My friend," sed I, "that question is—"

"Hold on,' sed he, "what I wanted to get at is dis:—dere's a heap uv yaller fellers in dis section, whose fadders must hev been white men, and ez dey mudders wuz all beastesses, I want to know whedder dar ain't law in Kentucky agin—"

"Put him out!" "kill the black wretch!" shouted a large majority uv them who hed bin the heaviest slave owners under the good old reprobate. At this pint a officer of the Freedmen's Bureau, who we hadn't observed riz, and buttonin with lightner, remarked that his venerable friend shood hev a chance to be heerd. We respeck that Bureau, partikerly ez the officers genrally hev a hundred or two bayonets within reech, and choken our wrath, permitted ourselves to be further insulted by the cussed nigger, who grinning from ear to ear, riz and proceeded.

"My white friends," said he, "dar 'pears to be an objection to my reference to de subject uv dis mixin with beasts, so I won't press de matter. But I ask you did Noer hev three sons?"

"He did," said I.

"Berry good,, was dey all brudders?"

"Ov course."

"Ham come from the same fadder and mudder as the other two?"

"Certainly."

"Well den it seems to me, not fully understanding the skripturs, dat if we is beasts and beastesses dat yoo is beasts and beastesses also, and dat after all we is brudders," and the disgustin old wretch threw his arms round my neck and kissed me, call me his "long lost brudder."

The officer uv the Freedmen's Bureau laft vosiferously and so did a dozen or two sojers in the crowd also, and the awjence slunk out without adjournin the meetin, one ov them remarkin audibly that he had noticed one thing, that Dimocrisy wuz extremely weak whenever it undertook to defend itself with fax and revelashun. For his part, he'd done with argyment. He wanted niggers, because he could wollop em and make em do his work without paying em, which he coodent do with white men.

I left the meetin house convinst that the South, who worked the nigger, leaving us Northern Dimokrats to defend the system, hed the best end uv the bargain.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.

Late Pastor of the Church of the Noo Dispensashun.

COLORADO.

The Senate is expected soon to take up the President's Veto of the bill admitting Colorado as a State of the Union; and it is important that the controlling facts in the case should be clearly understood.

The Veto Message states that, at the election of September, 1864,

"Upon this particular question (the adoption of a State Government) 6,192 votes were cast; and, of this number, a majority of 3,152 was given against the proposed change."

—This is a great mistake. The President's confidence has been abused. Here is the evidence:

"DENVER, Col., May 23, 1866.

"MESSRS. EVANS & CHAFFEE:—I herewith transmit the official vote on first Constitution of Colorado, as per abstract on file in my office. *For* the Constitution, forty two hundred and nineteen votes (4,219) *Against* it, fifty hundred and six (5,006). Majority 787.

(Signed) FRANK HALL,
Sec'y and Acting Governor."

The people of Colorado in 1864 voted *not* then to become a State. That vote was, for the time, conclusive. Why should not their recent vote *in favor* of becoming a State be accorded equal weight?

The vote by which they decided, last September, to become a State, was 3,025 *for* to 2,870 *against*. Their vote for Governor in November was—Gilpin, 3,123; Craig, 2,599; Scudder, 1,835; total 7,557. That, surely, is not a contemptible basis for a new State—one which the Pacific Railroad ought to reach in 1867, and which will thereby be peopled more rapidly than any new State was.

We deeply regret that the framers of her Constitution failed to enfranchise her Blacks. Few as they are, their rights are as sacred as if they were millions. But Oregon when she became a State, forbade negroes to live on her soil at all; yet she has become a good Union anti-Slavery State, though ten years have not elapsed since she voted—5,497 to 651—to banish blacks from her soil. We must have faith and patience. We are confident that, if Abolitionists shall now admit Colorado, she will reform her Constitution and secure Equal Rights within three years—helping, meanwhile, to establish them throughout the Union.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE INFANT BLONDIN.—An immense crowd congregated on Second street last night to witness the performance of the infant Blondin on a rope stretched from the Empire to the Varieties. His feats were remarkable in one so young, and he fairly equalled the fearless Blondin himself. He seemed as much at home on that single cord as if upon the ground, and performed a number of feats that made the crowd shrink with awe at his daring. He will walk every night this week at the same hour.—*St. Joe Union.*

EQUALIZING BOUNTIES.

The bill for equalizing bounties, which passed the House a few days since, almost unanimously, was so amended as to avoid many of its most objectionable features as first introduced. It provides for paying to every soldier, sailor, and marine who may have served faithfully, and has been or may be hereafter honorably discharged, the sum of $8 1-3 per month, or at the rate of $100 a year for all the time served betwen the 12th of April, 1861, and the 19th of April, 1865. In case of discharge for wounds received in battle or in the line of duty this allowance is to be paid until the end of the term of enlistment. In case of death while in the service and before the end of enlistment, the bounty is to be paid to the widow, if she has not been married, and if there is no widow, to child or children under sixteen years of age. In computing these bounties all city, State and other local bounties are to be taken into account and deducted, so that in no case will any one receive more than at the rate of $100 a year. Prize money paid to sailors or others is also to be considered. Substitutes are excluded from this bounty, and also those who were discharged on their own request or that of parents, prior to April 9th, 1865, unless such discharge was obtained with a view to a re-enlistment, or to accept promotion in the service, or to be transferred to another branch of the service. The bill also provides for the collection of these bounties and forbidding agents from exacting a fee of more than five dollars in each case, and making it unlawful for a soldier to barter away his discharge papers.

There is also a bill pending in the Senate with similar provisions, and it is altogether probable that the one or the other, or one embracing substantially these points, will be passed. The chief design of this bill is to make an additional payment to the men who went out in the first or later stages of the war without the stimulus of local bounties, and who, to a very great extent, bore the heat and burden of the day. The former bill which gave this bounty alike to all who have served in the war without taking into account local bounties, was very defective and objectionable. But a law which takes these local payments into consideration and which shall provide effectually against swindling agents, and *really equalize* bounties, will be one, we apprehend, that will meet the views of the people, and be sustained heartily by all who appreciate the services and sacrifices of our heroic defenders. As the bill now stands, and as it is likely to pass, the addition which it will make to our National debt is comparatively small, and no part of that burden will be borne more cheerfully than that which accords to the brave and patriotic men, who went out without the hope of reward, this measure is justice.—*Hawkeye.*

U. P. R. R. SURVEY.

The Omaha and Kansas branches of the Union Pacific Railroad are being pushed westward with considerable rapidity. Col. Evans, chief engineer of the Omaha branch, is west of Kearney seeking for a practicable route from the Platte Valley to the Republican; and the company are looking to the expediency of making Denver a point, and passing through the heart of Colorado, provided it is possible to surmount the range. Denver is rejoicing in the anticipation that the southern branch, from which that city and the Territory hope to derive greater benefits, will also soon be completed to that point. We believe it is contemplated to form a junction of the two branches upon the Republican, if it be determined to make Denver a point in the southern branch, and run a single line from there onward. Col. Evans, of the northern line, and Col. Wickes, of the southern, will be in Denver probably in June, or early in July, and will immediately proceed to make thorough and complete surveys of the mountain passes. Although Colorado may be debarred for admission as a State for the present, the refusal may not work to her detriment, and her rapid development, under her growing advantages will soon demand for her an admission into the sisterhood of States.—*Leavenworth Conservative.*

PROVERBS—*Preserved by Joshua Billings*—Don't swop with your relashuns, unless you can afford to give them the big end of the trade. Marry young, and if circumstances require it, optiem. If you can't git good cloathes and education too, git the cloathes. Say, "How are you" to everybody. Kultivate modisty, but keep a good stock of impudence on hand. Be charitable—three-penny cent pieces were made on purpose. It costs more to borry than it does to buy. If a man flatters you, you can kalkelate he is a rogue, or you a fule. Keep both ize open, but don't see morn half you notise. If you arch for fame, go into a grave yard and scratch yourself again a tume stone. Scarlet and yellow are both very good colors for dresses, but bad ones for fevers. It is said that "a fool and his money is soon parted." Men of genius seldom part with that commodity—for the best of reasons.

THE INDIANS.

There appears to be a vast amount of "moving about" among the Indians of the west just now, which is looked upon by many who are acquainted with the Indian characters as boding no good to the whites. We find the following dispatch from Colonel Taylor, which shows a large body moving in a southerly direction:

JULESBURG, May 28, 1866.

Four hundred friendly Indians will cross the Platte at Cottonwood in a few days destined for the Republican river. They go as a hunting party by District Commander's approval.

Please notify trains in order to guard against a collision, and publish the fact.

(Signed) E. B. TAYLOR,
Pres't Laramie Indian Com'n.

We also find the following item in a recent number of the Kearney *Herald:*

"Indians at Laramie were enraged, on Tuesday, by the guard shooting and severely wounding one of their number. The Indian was lurking about after the hour of retreat, and refusing to halt, the sentinel fired on him. Several tribes were very wrathy, but after explanation they were pacified."

A private letter to Major Wheeler contains the following bit of information:

"The Indians (Pawnees—friendly) who went out on the hunt found a wagon and the bodies of six white men on Solomon's Fork. The men were stripped, and the team taken away. The Indians who done it chased the Pawnees in. I have two of the arrows taken from the bodies in my possession."

Besides this, we have seen a letter stating that numerous bands of Indians were prowling about in the north-west, and the writer says the signs look ominous for a rough time with them this summer. We hope this may all mean nothing; yet we cannot help advising frontiersmen to keep a sharp watch upon their every movement. We, of the West, know the Indian to be treacherous by nature, and if we would be at peace with them we must not give them an opportunity to do otherwise than be peacable.

The commission for making a treaty with the hostile tribes is now at Laramie, and large numbers of Indians are congregated there. It is the belief of some who are posted on Indian character that the Indians there assembled will attempt to take the Fort and massacre the men, instead of perfecting a treaty. They committed a similar act in New Mexico not long ago, and we do not know that Indians are any more consciencious now than they were then; at least, we believe in watching them sharply, and not giving them an opportunity of showing their treachery, except it can be made to react upon them immediately.

AN AFFECTING LETTER.

The New York Legislature, last session, passed a law prohibiting the free pass system on railroads in that State. By a provision of the law old passes were taken up on and after the 1st of May.

An editor of Fort Wayne had his pass taken up on the New York Central Railroad the other day, and by special request of the conductor, "stopped over" at Utica. He addressed the following affecting letter to his spouse:

UTICA, N. Y., May 13, 1866.
BLUE LION TAVERN.

DEAR WIFE:—Sell my t'other clothes for what they will bring, and remit at once. Had my linen duster for supper, and my spare shirt will have to go for lodging. May be able to make a light breakfast on a German silver comb and a pair of shears I chanced to have with me. Don't know when I shall be able to get home. It will depend a good deal on the walking. Don't marry for a few months; there is a bare possibility of my getting back.

SIMON.

☞ The wise and gifted Josh Billings tenders to all whom it may concern the following excellent advice:

"Dont cort for munny, nor buty, nor relashuns; those things are jest about as the Kerosene ile refinnin bizzines—liable to get out of repare and bust at any minnit. Cort a gal for fun, for the love you bare for her, for the virchu and bizziness there is in her, cort her for a wife or a mother; cort her as you would a farm, for the site and perfection for a title; cort her as tho she wasn't a fule and you another; cort her in the kitchen, over the wash-tub, and at the pianner; cort her in this way young man, and if you dont get a wife the fault wont be in the courtin."

☞ A fool in a high station is like a man in a balloon—everybody appears little to him, and he appears little to everybody.

THE RIGHT TRACK,

The People of Canyon City, Oregon, have raised a fund and are paying $100 per scalp, for top-knots of the Snake tribe of Indians. The *Oregonian* says:

We understand that a party of men will soon leave Canyon City in search of Lo, and we are assured that nothing in the shape of Indian will be spared, should the party be fortunate enough to fall in with any. This is the right way and we believe the only way that these savages can ever be successfully *treated* with. The people of Canyon City look for assistance in this matter to the citizens of the Dalles, and we trust that some measures will be taken to raise a fund in this county for the laudable purpose of ridding the country of these red devils.

☞ The contract for carrying the mails from St. Joseph via Troy, to Omaha, which was let in March last, was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler, Nichols & Co., and a daily line of stages will be put on the route about the 1st of July, according to the *Reporter.*—*Atchison Free Press.*

☞ Two hundred sacks of corn, branded "peace," arrived in Memphis the other day, for the destitute of Alabama. It was insured by the Underwriters, and hauled by the draymen free of charge.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 4.—Gen. Meade and staff are perfecting arrangements to preserve the neutrality laws. He came as far as DeKalb Junction on the same train with Gen. Sweeney and some 200 Fenians.

Gen. Meade thinks that the Fenians gathered in northern New York mean fight.

Sweeney and his men left DeKalb Junction for Malone, where nearly 1000 Fenians are gathered.

Three car loads of Regulars had arrived at Ogdensburg.

Twenty-eight companies of troops are now at Prescott.

Two British mail steamers are kept fired up, ready to transport troops to any point.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The Fenian excitement continues, but without any new invasion of Canada. If the Fenians were one-half as active and concentrative, and beligerent as the gentlemen engaged in getting up telegraphic news, they would have had Canada before this time. It is nevertheless certain that the activity in the Fenian circles throughout the country is greater than ever, and that Fenians are being hurried forth from all parts of the country. This looks ominous and gives reason for concluding there is trouble.

Fenian forces are being massed at Detroit, Buffalo, Patsdom, Ogdensburg Malone and St. Albans, towards all of which points trains go heavily loaded with armed bodies of men.

Reports are so widely conflicting that it is impossible to tell how many Fenians are in the field, but probably no less than ten thousand men.

The President has issued an order through the Attorney General to the United States District Attorneys and Marshals to arrest all leaders or conspicuous persons known as Fenians who have, or are about to violate the neutrality laws.

NEW YORK, June 2.—All the United States troops in General Meade's Department are said to be under arms for use in case of emergency. General Sweeney was here yesterday, but probably left in the afternoon for the frontier. It is said that 850,000 rounds of ammunition have been sent by the Fenians from New York, and 65,000 from Chicago to the frontier within a few weeks. Over a thousand Fenians are also said to have left New York within a few days.

A Toronto dispatch says there are 4,000 troops within a few hours march of the enemy, and plenty more in reserve.

A Suspension Bridge dispatch states that the river last evening from Black Rock to Tonawada was filled with small boats carrying Fenians to Canada, and it is reported that Fenial vessels landed a number of troops and some cannon in Gravelly Bay.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—A hundred Fenians or more left Washington this week for the scene of war, and an additional number are prepared to follow.

The Fenian headquarters in this city for the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, has closed for want of patronage.

BUFFALO, June 2.—Lieut. Gen. Grant passed west this afternoon. He sent the following telegram to General Mead:

BUFFALO, June 2, 1866.

To Maj. Gen. Mead, U. S. A., Philadelphia:

Gen. Barry is here. Assign him to the general command from Buffalo to the mouth of the Niagara river. The State authorities should call out the militia on the frontier to prevent hostile expeditions leaving the United States, and to save private property from destruction by mobs.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.