

No troops at the polls, but shot guns and revolvers in unlimited quantities, is what Democratic Congressmen have been steadily caucusing and voting for since this session commenced.

A few years since money was hard to get at eight and ten per cent. now it is seeking investment by millions in four per cent. bonds. So much for Republican financing and resumption.

Does any sensible man believe that this Democratic rans and fanaticism about military interference at the polls means anything more than their fear of interference with bulldozers and ballot box stuffers.

The Treasury has more money now in its possession than ever before—over five hundred million dollars. More than half of this amount is on deposit in national banks, while the amount of gold and silver in the vaults exceeds \$150,000,000.

SECRETARY SCHURZ has given notice that, as the Census will not be taken until June 1880 no applications will now be entertained for appointments for that duty, and that when the time does arrive, appointments will be made only after competitive examinations of the applicants.

GOVERNOR ST. JOHN, of Kansas, makes a good point when he refers to the spirit in which the negroes of the South helped Union soldiers escape from rebel prisons during the war. They asked no questions, but did all they could for the unfortunate ones. Now that they are refugees, seeking new homes, they deserve as fair and kind treatment as they get. This is a good point to remember.

FOUR ex-Confederate Generals have been appointed as Doorkeepers and Messengers in the Senate. The last one is Major General Cadmus M. Wilcox, a graduate of West Point Military Academy, who served in the United States Army until the outbreak of the Rebellion, when he became a commander of Confederate forces.

SECRETARY SHERMAN visited his home in Ohio last week, and the Democrats of the country have been in a panic ever since. They fear that he will say to the solicitations that he will be a candidate for Governor, in which case they know the jig is up with them in the Buckeye State, and that Thurman's chances for the Presidency are gone.

It is because their own seats are held by the power of k-k-k and Red shirt clubs that the Confederate Congressmen are afraid to have United soldiers at the polls. Fire arms at the polls are only dreaded when in the hands of Government troops, for the purpose of keeping the peace.

The Democratic Congress has been in session over seven weeks, and has absolutely done nothing for the country. It is clear that the enormous expense incurred is solely for the benefit of that party at the next election, and our belief is that not much has been done for the party either.

ACCORDING to Democratic calculations the United States Senate will be a tie in 1881, therefore the determination to unseat Kellogg, who holds by a better title than a dozen Southern members now occupying seats by virtue of Rifle clubs and tissue ballots. The late elections in New Jersey and Indiana have scared the Confederates out of all sense of decency, and they have determined to throw Kellogg overboard, if in their power. They are not afraid of establishing bad or rascol precedents, because they know Republicans will not follow them.

THERE was a Democratic caucus yesterday, or there is to be a Democratic caucus tomorrow, is about the daily bolletins from Washington. And when the Democrats do meet, they look the doors, sweep the door-keepers, and examine the dust closets and coal holes for fear somebody finds out what it's all about. There has been six caucuses to prevent the use of troops at the polls, and there hasn't been a Federal bayonet within miles of the election polls on election day since the war.

WHILE the Democrats are pitifully howling over "Federal bayonets" and "military interference," Hamberg Massacre Butler of South Carolina has a bill pending before Congress requiring the Secretary of War to furnish an artillery company in each of the United States soldiers, or cannon in charge of the red-shirt Democracy most dangerous to the voters at the polls?

It is a fact well known to lawyers that perjury is now one of the commonest crimes, and that it is rarely punished. We were not prepared however for the proof coming from Harrisburg, that this shocking crime thoroughly pervades the law making power of the State. In the investigation now being made of the alleged bribery to procure the passage of the Pittsburgh riot bill, members come forward and without the slightest hesitancy, absolutely swear that the testimony of each other is utterly false, and this as to matters so simple, plain and easily comprehended, as to leave no room for mistakes and to show to the duller comprehension that a lie is equally and unqualifiedly a lie. These fellows evidently don't believe in a material hell, and they are going to take their chances of any other kind.

THE Democratic leaders in Congress squarely butted their heads against a stone wall when they attempted to coerce the President into signing the army bill. They are now attempting to creep through a crack in the wall. If the President should veto this second bill, they back down squarely, or go on butting with that sore head and bloody scalp?

The Republican Door-keeper of the United States Senate, recently removed by the Democrats, served in the Union army throughout the war. His successor was educated at the expense of the nation at West Point, but fought against the flag of his country during the rebellion. The Democrats pretend to scorn the utterances of the *Obolona States*, but they are practicing its principles. That paper says: "The Lincoln hirelings were traitors, and their treason must be made odious." Lincoln hirelings are not wanted at Washington, now that both branches of Congress have a Democratic majority.—Press.

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I am a native of London, England, but have lived in the South for the past twelve years. During the past year I have resided at Toronto, Canada. About the middle of December, 1865, I made the acquaintance of Dr. Luke P. Blackburn; I was introduced to him by the Rev. Stuart Robeson; he asked me if I would serve the Confederate Government. He took me up stairs to a private room, and pledged his word as a Free Man, and offered me his hand in friendship that he would never deceive me.

He said he would give me a chance to get more glory and money than I could get in any other way. He said he would give me assistance to the Confederate Government, and that I should have the assistance of a hundred thousand soldiers to General Lee's assistance. I pledged my word that I would go. He then told me he wanted me to take a certain quantity of clothing to the United States, and dispose of it at auction. I was to take it to Washington, Norfolk, and as far into the army as I could go, where the Federal Government had the most troops, and when the weather was the hottest, and he did not care how much I got for the clothing, but he wanted me to dispose of it as soon as possible, and come away. He told me I should have \$100,000 for my services.

The letter, dated to him some moments after, instructed me to proceed from Montreal to Halifax, to meet Dr. Blackburn. It was dated "Havana." I went. When Dr. Blackburn arrived he sent for me. He told me the goods were on board the steamer *Albatross*, and he went to Dr. Blackburn and told him I had got the goods of the steamer. He told me the five trunks tied with ropes were the ones for me to take, and asked me if I would take the value into the States, and send four of them to the States, and send the fifth to Dr. Blackburn. I refused to do so.

The trunks had Spanish marks on them, which he told me to scrape off. (Witness described his trip to Washington with the trunks.) Dr. Blackburn asked me, how many trunks he had left in my hands. I told him I had the yellow fever, and on my saying "no," he said, "you must have a preventative against catching it. You must get some camphor and chew it while you are handling these things, and get some strong chlorine water, and you can get, and be sure to keep gloves on while you are handling these clothes."

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THE "CAUCUS" BILL FINALLY PASSED.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The House bill providing for the payment of money heretofore appropriated to the contractor of the South Pass of the Mississippi was passed with an amendment.

THE CAUCUS BILL.

The consideration of the bill prohibiting military interference at elections was resumed.

MR. EDWARDS made a legal argument upon the bill, and the House Department to show that wherever there is law there must be power to carry it into effect, and that there still existed express authority for the President to exert the military power of the Government whenever the execution of law, on any occasion and everywhere, is obstructed by combinations too powerful for civil authorities to suppress