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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

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LAST NIGHT'S NEWS

Frederick's Relapse Exhibits a Fever, Headache, Cough and Loss of Appetite.

Senator Ingalls' Reply to Voorhees. The Tariff Bill in the House.

The Fisheries Treaty and the Public Debt Considered.—Democratic Conventions.

Dueling Revived in Mississippi. The Termination of the "Q" Strike, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Senator Voorhees Lashed into a Tempest of Rage by Ingalls' Invective

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Senate galleries presented an unusually animated appearance at the opening of today's session, being crowded with spectators, principally ladies, drawn by the announcement of the speech at 2 o'clock by Ingalls in response to Voorhees' invective of last Wednesday.

At the conclusion of the morning business Stewart proceeded to address the Senate in support of his silver coinage resolution.

At the conclusion of his address the resolution was adopted.

As the hour of 2 o'clock drew near the buzz in the chamber and galleries became marked. Ingalls' desk was decorated with flowers. He commenced his speech by recalling the fact that on the 11th of July last, Major General Fitz John Porter, now on the retired list, wrote a letter in which he thanked his friends and said that his heart was always with them, although at the time he did it he had and heart had worked the best that they knew how against them. The Senator from Indiana had complained last Wednesday with bitterness that an attempt had been made to blacken the names of all the great civil as well as military leaders in the late war who remained true to the democratic party. Fitz John Porter had been one of those military leaders who maintained their allegiance to the democratic party, and he, within the last four months had written that his "heart was always with them." Referring to

GENERAL MCCLELLAN,

Ingalls spoke of his education at West Point, his business connection with Beauregard and his attempt to extend and continue human slavery by the acquisition of Cuba. He spoke of him as having begun his military career by disobeying the orders of General Scott, as having abandoned hope at Centreville, as having failed to put the rebels to the sword at Antietam, as having refused to obey the orders of the president and follow the rebels to Winchester and has having fatally controlled the destiny of the army until the battle of Fredericksburg. His report had pronounced its verdict upon him as a soldier and the senator from Indiana would not be able to place him in the category with Napoleon, Hannibal and Cæsar. He (Ingalls) dealt with him as a politician and said that no one could read his letter to President Lincoln after the disastrous seven days' fight on the Peninsula and before Richmond without coming to the conclusion that McClellan was not fully and actively in sympathy with the forces, ideas and sentiments which were then controlling the American people.

As to General Hancock, he was also one of the military leaders who were true to the democracy His martial career was one of the unperishable heritages of American glory. He marched and triumphed. He filled the abyss of fame with names which would be eternally luminous—The Peninsula, Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, Had he been a soldier under Napoleon, he would have been a prince and a marshal of the empire. He had been well called Hancock "the superb," but after the war closed he (like McClellan) had become tainted with the fatal virus of ambition for the presidential nomination; but notwithstanding his magnificent and unapproachable career, the American people recognized his hostility to reconstruction measures, and in the presidential campaign of 1880 he carried but three Northern states—California, Nevada and New Jersey, and the first two of them had been stolen by the forgery and fraud of the Morey letter issued by the democratic politicians. He had also received 138 electoral votes of the solid South, which had been promised him in his speech at Cincinnati by the senator from South Carolina (Hampton). He spoke of the

AFFECTED INDIGNATION

of the Senators from Indiana and Kentucky as discreditable to their intelligence or their candor. If they did not know that he (Ingalls) had spoken of these Union generals, not as soldiers, but as politicians and as democratic candidates for the presidency, they were dull, stupid and ignorant indeed. If they did know it and yet persisted in their assertions they were disingenuous and he suspected (if such a thing were possible) that they were both [Laughter]

Ingalls, continuing, said: Mr. President—From the impassioned eulogy, from the rhapsody of approbation that flowed from the Senator from Indiana at the great military achievements of McClellan and Hancock, the person to have some doubt who it was that really put down the rebellion. I was driven curiously to inquire what was the attitude of the democratic party in the North and of the Senator from Indiana as one of its great leaders in 1862, when McClellan, the loyal democrat, was fighting the battle of Antietam; in 1863, when Hancock was hurling back in confusion and dismay the scattered squadrons of the confederacy. I was really, for a moment, Mr. President, inclined to believe that the democratic party of the North, and the senator from Indiana, and those other great patriots whom he eulogizes as an immovable bulwark of liberty, of the Constitution and the Union—Mr. Thomas Hendricks and Mr. Horatio Seymour and Wm. A Richardson—were in full panoply of battle, assisting McClellan and assisting Hancock, doing what they could to make the success of the armies possible. And it seems like the very

CLIMAX OF EFFRONTERY,

like the apex of audacity, for those men, whose history is so well known, who were from the beginning the avowed enemies of the cause of the Union at every step of its progress, and who, like the senator from Indiana, were avowedly in sympathy with the South at the outset, and were advocates and apologists for slavery and secession, who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion in every possible way; the "Copperheads," the "Butternuts" (laughter), the "Knights of the Golden Circle," with all their brutal and degraded lies, appearing here as advocates and champions of the Union soldiers and of the cause of human liberty! I suppose from the enthusiasm displayed in favor of the military achievements of McClellan and Hancock, that the leaders of the democracy, who had been so maligned, were in sympathy with the Union cause, and in sympathy with the efforts that were making to overthrow the Confederacy. Yet, Mr President, at the very time, and during the very year when McClellan was fighting the battle of Antietam, the Senator from Indiana, without excepting McClellan and not excepting Hancock, speaking at Sullivan, Ind., on the 5th of August, 1862, said in reference to the Union soldiers, that they should go to the nearest blacksmith shop and have iron colors made and placed around their necks, and have inscribed thereon, "My Dog—A. Lincoln," and who, at the same time referred to the Union soldiers as Lincoln's dogs and hirelings, without excepting McClellan and Hancock And during the campaign, Mr. President, that resulted in the election of Abraham Lincoln, the Senator from Indiana, who is now so vehemently in favor of the prosecution of the war of the rebellion for putting down the South, who so eulogizes the energies of the Union armies and the genius of Union commanders, who poses here as the especial friend of Union soldiers and denounces and asperses criticism upon the political character and affiliations of those who were engaged in that war, made a speech at Greencastle which was reported in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of August 8, 1864

Ingalls read extracts from the speech which declared the war a failure, and spoke of Lincoln as a monster and an unhappy felon.

Passing to the question of

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION

of 1876, Ingalls said he was not specially enamored of Mr. Hayes, [laughter], and yet, inasmuch as Hayes's title was brought in controversy by the democratic party as one of the issues of the approaching campaign, he felt bound to say that the title of Hayes to the presidency was the most absolutely irrefragible of any in the whole list of American Presidents, because it was the only one which was ever passed upon by a constitutional tribunal properly organized for that purpose. The democratic party should not forget that the Electoral Commission was one of its devices It was not the first time they who had digged a pit, and digged it deep, had fallen into it. [Laughter] It would be remembered how Hon Henry Watterson issued his celebrated proclamation calling on 100,000 "unarmed Kentucklans" to visit the city of Washington on the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans for the purpose of superintending the electoral count. [Laughter] He (Ingalls) had had a conversation with President Grant shortly after the issuing of that celebrated proclamation, and had asked him if he thought there was going to be any trouble. General Grant paused a moment and with that deliberate method which characterized his utterances, replied: "No, I don't think there is going to be any trouble; but it has been the rule of my life to be always ready," and, added Ingalls with solemnity, he was ready In obedience to some mysterious impulse, troops, packs of artillery and munitions of war began to come to the capital, and the agitation of the democratic party became extreme; because, if there was anything that would turn the average democrat inside out with indignation it was the sight of Federal soldiers in blue uniform [Laughter]

Cleveland apparently had a warranty deed for the seat which he occupied, and yet, compared with the title which Mr. Hayes had to his seat, he was in possession of stolen goods, and the receiver was as bad as the thief In the court of justice and fair conscience he never had been elected at all He had been counted into the office by a partnership between Dick Turpin and Uriah Heep, footpads and sneak thieves, Ca'touche and Peckaniff; and it was some consolation to know that in that partnership the apostles and renegades had lost their share of the swag. [Laughter and applause] The country had still against it the Southern Confederacy. It was confronted with 153 votes of

THE SOLID SOUTH.

as it had been at every election since the election of Hayes. The Solid South was the Confederacy, and the success of the democratic party meant the success of the Confederacy, which was today as much an organized, active, aggressive force in politics as in 1861, and previous times. He honored (but regretted and deplored) the constancy of the South to that idea of loyalty and fidelity to the lost cause under whom it fought, and its determination to reunite and reconstruct the history of its country, so it would be able to say to generations which are to come, that while it was overthrown by overwhelming numbers in the field, yet within twenty-five years after the war was closed, its leaders had been restored to political power. In this connection he asked, who was Lucius Quintus Curtius Lamar? He never was suspected of being a lawyer [laughter]— his bitterest enemy never accused him of that. He never had been admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court, on whose bench he was appointed. He never had tried a reported case in any tribunal, state or national, for thirty years. He asked what necessity had there been for the president to affront the loyal sentiment of the country by placing on the bench of the supreme court a man who was not a lawyer and never had been, and who called Abraham Lincoln a buffoon. Why of all men in the South did he select him and force him on a reluctant people? It was because Mr. Lamar was the nearest and dearest friend and representative of Jefferson Davis. There was no other explanation of it.

Ingalls then referred to a speech made in the House in 1879 by Blackburn, declaring it to be the purpose and intention of the democratic party to keep on until it wiped out from the statute book the last vestige of war legislation. He said that within the few years the supreme court would be entirely reconstructed, and if that tribunal was to pass hereafter on war legislation, all knew what the result would be.

Passing on to the question of

ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH,

he said the republican party would have no right to complain if the South were kept solid by fair means But there were every day wrongs inflicted on thousands and hundreds of thousands of men in the Southern States which, if inflicted by a foreign power on a single American citizen, there would be a declaration of war within ninety days, even with the present Secretary of State in office. [Loud laughter] The democratic party in the South have learned the art of not only making elections unanimous, but of making them more than unanimous He read letters and statements from reputable sources, detailing acts of outrage and cheating at the recent Louisiana election, and declared his belief that fair returns would have shown Warmouth elected by a majority of 88,000 or 84,000.

In closing Ingalls said: In the centuries that are to come he saw a vision of a united and prosperous and happy America, a vast, homogeneous domain of freemen, the rulers of a continent from polar zone to the gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, offering franchises of liberty and perpetuating the arts of peace The people should remember, he said, on each recurring day when they celebrated those who had died, that this country held in its fruitful and tender breast a no more priceless treasure than the consecrated dust of those who had died in order that this should be a government of laws and not of men, and that liberty and constitutional government might not perish from the face of the earth.

BLACKBURN'S REQUEST.

As Ingalls sat down, Blackburn asked him to give in the *Record* the full and correct extracts from his (Blackburn's) speech, to which he had referred, and Ingalls promised to do so.

VOORHEES AROSE

And remarked that the speech which the Senate had just listened to, recalled the intellectual table of the mountain in labor. Two hours and passed away, after the blast of trumpets had brought a large audience to the Senate, and what had they heard, and what had they seen? A poor, small mouse creeping off. His allusion last Wednesday to the Senator from Kansas had been merely incidental. Men mistook themselves, and the senator from Kansas had not been alive politically since the 4th of March last, when the senator from Kentucky (Blackburn) disposed of him. He had made no attack upon Ingalls, but upon the republican party. He proceeded to compare Ingalls to a peacock on a barnyard fence, posing of a summer morning, looking at his own feathers as they glazed in the sun, and vocalizing the whole neighborhood with his harsh, unmusical and unmeaning cry, unmindful of the fact that there were more useful fowls in the barnyard. How useless it had been for the senator to arraign him He (Ingalls) had read to the Senate the old, stale, putrid rotten slanders of years gone by, on which he (Voorhees) had trampled in forty political campaigns. That he ever uttered one word against Union soldiers, or talked of their having collars around their necks, was a base falsehood. Voorhees alluded in a sarcastic and amusing manner to Ingalls's war record, and said he would stand with the senator before the soldiers of Indiana or Kansas and quit the Senate if he was not approved by them over Ingalls.

INGALLS REPLIED,

that as the senator from Indiana had seen fit to invite comparison between their records and their relations to questions of the past 25 years, he felt it his duty to put these on record from information in his possession. As to what the senator's record and history was, he should refer only to public matters in the public records, and should venture the affirmation that whatever might have been his own (Ingalls') relations in the great struggle between the North and South, the senator from Indiana had been from the outset, a determined, outspoken, positive and malignant enemy of the Union cause.

"I pronounce that," said Voorhees, rising with anger in his eyes, "to be a deliberate false accusation I voted for every dollar that the soldier got, for every stitch of clothes he wore, and for every pension bill that rewarded his services"

Ingalls said the senator came in here today and thanked God that he never had been followed here by a committee to question his right to his seat, and with much diffuseness of illustration had endeavored to cast an aspersion upon him (Ingalls) and belittle him and humiliate him in the eyes of the American people, when he (Ingalls) had only referred to the senator's public utterances and public speeches, which he had never denied.

Voorhees declared that he did deny it

Ingalls replied the senator could not deny the publication he had read. It was a verbatim report and so certified to.

Voorhees asserted that not one word or syllable said by the Senator was true or believed to be true in Indiana. The accusation had been trampled under foot The Senator's insinuation that he (Voorhees) was ever a member of the political secret society of the Knights of the Golden Circle, was so base and infamously false that he did not know how to choose language to denounce it as such

Ingalls, continuing, said, the Senator from Indiana had written a letter for E. A. Shute, which that gentleman took south with him and filed in the confederate war department in support of his application for appointment as a brigadier general in the Confederate army. The letter was dated Dec. 17, 1860, and said:

"In the disturbing question of the day his (Shute's) sentiments are entirely with the South and one of his objects is a prudable hesitancy in that section to take occasion to say that his sentiments and mine are in close harmony."

DANIEL W. VOORHEES."

The senator said that the charge that he (Voorhees) had called Union soldiers hireling and "Lincoln dogs"" and said that they ought to go to the blacksmith shop and have iron collar around their necks with the inscription "My Dog—Abraham Lincoln," was a campaign slander and scandal that had been spit upon, that the averment could be substantiated by as creditable witnesses as there were in the city.

Voorhees—And even if the senator said it, it would be absolutely false, and a palpable lie.

Ingalls—The senator is disorderly.

Continuing, Ingalls read from a paper signed by the citizens of Sullivan county, who stated they were present at the meeting on April 6, 1862, when Voorhees had made the remark quoted. Everybody knew what business the democratic party of Indiana had been engaged in during the war. Seventy thousand of them had been members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and had been conspiring against the Union. They had entered into a combination, according to General Holt, for the purpose of aiding the soldiers to desert discouraging enlistments, circulating treasonable publications, giving intelligence to the enemy, and assassination and murder, and it was susceptible of proof that they did conspire to murder the government. This organization, which the Senator said he never belonged to, had a ritual of which 112 copies were found in the Senator's office at the time when there was found another correspondence concerning the objects and purposes of that organization. The correspondence of C. L. Vallandingham was in the office. The Senator, in his address to his constituents in 1861, had declared he would never vote a single dollar for a single man for the prosecution of the war, and he had never done so as long as he was in Congress Yet, continued Ingalls, the Senator was, I think, deserves charity more than any man I know of on this floor, and who has received it at the hands of his associates, and who can less afford than any man of my acquaintances to invite scrutiny of his war record, is here, and refers to the fact that I served during the war as judge-advocate, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. However obscure or inefficient my services may have been they were always on the side of my country, not as his has been, always against it.

IN A PASSION.

Voorhees said if the gentleman from Kansas would find one single vote that he had cast against the payment of soldiers for their supplies or for their bounties, or against the appropriation for their pension, he would resign his seat in the Senate. Every word the senator had stated on that subject was absolutely false. The senator (Voorhees) was the object of his hilarity. Ingalls was the object of his contempt. He denied again the statements charged to him regarding the soldiers, and said the papers found in his office were left there to put up on him. He never had been a member of a secret political society in his life. So far as the old stuff about his denouncing the soldiers was concerned, the soldiers would take care of that. He said to the people whose names were on the paper from Sullivan County that they lied and did not tell the truth. Nor did the senator when he repeated what they said The letter with regard to Captain Shute he had written [illegible] was in December before the war broke out and he had sympathized with the South, feeling that there ought to be a compromise.

Ingalls—Did not the soldiers of Indiana threaten to hang the Senator with a bell rope on the train after he made that Lincoln speech?

Voorhees—The senator is a great liar when the intimates such a thing—a great liar and a dirty dog. It never occurred—never in the world. That is all the answer I have, and I pass it back to the scoundrel behind the senator who is instructing these lies. [This remark was made in reference to Representative Johnson, of Indiana, who was seated at the desk directly in front of Ingalls.]

Ingalls—There is a very reputable gentleman in the chamber, a citizen of Indiana, who informs me that the signers of that certificate are entirely reputable inhabitants of Indiana and that he knows fifty people who heard the senator.

Voorhees—Tell him I say he is an infamous scoundrel and a liar. Tell him I say so.

Eustis (Louisiana) said he would inform the senator from Kansas that the mode and manner in which the Louisiana election had been conducted, being a State election, was none of his business whatever. He denounced as scandalous the vituperative and unparliamentary language which had been used by the senator from Kansas with reference to the people of Louisiana. There seemed to be a preconceived conspiracy among the republican leaders to question the legality of elections in the South, for no other purpose than to convince the Northern people that there was usurpation. There was no reason why any man in Louisiana, white or black, should vote for such a man as Governor Warmouth. The republicans had given Louisiana a government which was a disgrace to civilization and society, and it was only because the intelligent men of Louisiana resisted negro domination, and because the republicans had failed to perpetuate their supremacy by the infamous machinations of political machinery, that the Senator from Kansas rose today, and in his wrath abused the democrats of Louisiana. Instead of being abashed by the charges he threw them back into the Senator's teeth.

Senator Gibson followed. He said: The charges of the senator from Kansas were an aspersion upon the character and patriotism of the southern people. The southern people were doing their best and with benevolence, with charity, with composure and firmness they were invoking all of the resources of civilization to settle this question

Adjourned.

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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DEAR SIRS:—About two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box of CUTICURA SALVE, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczema for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors. WM. S. STEPHENSON.

Winchester P. O., Union Co., N. C.

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Yours truly,

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Dr. J. N. Cheney, a well-known physician writes from Ellaville, Georgia: "I use S. S. S. in convalescent fever cases with the best results. It will, in my judgment, prevent summer dysentery, if one will take a few bottles in the spring, thus preparing the bowels for the strains of summer."

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