Richmond Dispatch.

BY J. A. COWARDIN & CO.

☞ The DISPATCH is published DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) Price $5 per month, $60 per year, or $30 for six months; three months, $16, one month, $6—in advance.
☞ The SEMI-WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at $10—in advance.
☞ The WEEKLY DISPATCH is issued every FRIDAY, and mailed to subscribers at $4 per annum.

MONDAY MORNING.....FEBRUARY 22, 1864

DAILY DISPATCH.

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND, VA., MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1864. NO. 45.

THE CAPTURE OF AN EXPRESS TRAIN ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We have already given an account from the Baltimore *American* of the capture of an express train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, on Thursday week. The capture of this train was made by Major Gilmer's battalion of independent rangers, at a point in Jefferson county known as Brown's Shop, about midway between Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg. At both of these points there was a heavy force of the enemy, and, after the capture of the train was discovered, detachments were sent out to intercept Gilmer's band. The train was the Express from Baltimore, and on board of it were eighty armed Yankees, all of whom, with their arms, fell into Gilmer's hand. Major G.'s force consisted of but twenty-eight men. Among the passengers on board the train was ex-Senator Bright, of Indiana, who is reported to have rather enjoyed his capture by our forces.

The results of the capture were about $100,000 in greenbacks, 100 fine revolvers, a large lot of sabres, several gold watches, and many other articles of value.

Being closely pursued by a heavy column of the enemy, Maj. Gilmer found it necessary to let the prisoners off, which he did with great regret.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY IN THE SOUTH.

The expedition under the Yankee General Sherman, which was evidently designed for a land demonstration against Mobile, seems to have come to a stand-still in the vicinity of Meridian, Miss. This point is at the junction of the Southern Mississippi and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, and is one hundred and thirty-four miles above Mobile.

Official information was yesterday received at the War Department that since their arrival at Meridian no demonstration has been made by the enemy. Since our last report they have made no further assault on Grant's Pass, below Mobile.

A dispatch received at the War Department states that the enemy had landed heavy force and were marching against Gen. Finnegan, who lately repulsed them at Lake City, Fla.

ARRIVAL OF A PROMINENT MARYLANDER.

Col. Geo P. Kane, more familiarly known as Marshal Kane, of Baltimore, arrived in this city yesterday, and is the guest of Mr. Wm. A. Wright, of the American Hotel.—Col. K. has been an exile from Baltimore since June last, the most of his time since that date having been spent in Canada. For his loyalty and devotion to the South he was arrested in the month of June, 1861, and imprisoned for eighteen months in the Northern bastiles of McHenry, Lafayette, and Warren. In December, 1862, he was released from Fort Warren, and allowed to return to his home, only, it would seem, to be rearrested on an indictment for treason. In May last this indictment was quashed by the Government, with the view of reindicting him with more distinct specifications.—Finding that he was to have on peace in his down-trodden city, he left it and made his way to Canada. Some time during the month of January, in company with three Confederate officers who had escaped from Johnson's Island, he sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, for Bermuda, from which latter point he made his way into a Confederate port. The names of the officers who left Halifax with him are Major Winslow, of North Carolina, and Capts. Johnson and Davis, of Virginia. Few men have been more persistently persecuted because of their attachment to the South and her institutions than Marshal Kane.

RE-ENLISTMENTS FOR THE WAR.

The following official dispatches were received at the War Department on Saturday:

ORANGE C. H., Feb. 19th.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Since my dispatch of the 13th inst., the remainder of Hill's corps, (except portions of the 16th and 22d North Carolina regiments,) the Stonewall brigade, Young's cavalry brigade of Hampton's division, the 25th Va. regiment, Carter's Va. battery, 1st Richmond Howitzers, and 3d North Carolina regiment, have re enlisted for the war.

(Signed,) R. E. LEE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 19.

To Gen. S. Cooper:

Echols's brigade of this army, and the 14th Va cavalry, have re-enlisted for the war.

(Signed) SAM. JONES, Maj. Gen.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the *Senate*, on Saturday, several House bills, which had been referred to Senate committees, were reported back to that body without amendment.

The Committee on Public Institutions made a report on the message of the Governor in reference to the impressment of certain public buildings in the town of Staunton, and on the memorial of the Trustees of the Virginia Female Institute relating to the subject.

Under the joint resolution heretofore adopted, for a committee to consider how far State officers are affected by the military bill passed by Congress, the President appointed a committee of five on the part of the Senate.

A House bill was passed to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate tolls for passing Mayo's Bridge."

A substitute for the bill authorizing the Board of Public Works to increase the rates of toll to be charged by railroad and other companies was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

The following bills were passed:

House bill requiring the suspension of the payment of subscriptions on the part of the State to certain internal improvement companies.

Senate bill to provide for the importation of certain machinery.

A bill to furnish the counties of the State with a model of the flying-shuttle attachment for looms.

A bill in regard to docketing causes in the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg during the existing war.

House bill for the relief of the securities of R. P. Baker, late Sheriff of Grayson county, with an amendment by the Senate.

House bill for the relief of the personal representatives of A. B. Urquhart, Joseph E. Gillett, and M. J. Davis.

Adjourned.

On Saturday, in the *House*, Mr. Haymond, of Braxton, submitted a resolution providing for the printing of twenty-five thousand copies of the three acts of Congress, the Military, Finance, and Tax bills.

The following were introduced:

A bill authorizing the payment of Captain James E. Smith and company for services rendered as partisan rangers.

A bill to prohibit the production of tobacco.

An act to amend the Code, 37th section, chapter 61, edition 1860.

A bill to authorize personal representatives in certain cases to receive payment in any currency receivable for public dues.

The Speaker appointed a committee on the part of the House to consider the joint resolution as to how far the military act of the late Congress affects the officers of the Government of the State.

The bill to provide an agency in the State of Virginia for the purchase of cotton and cotton yarns for distribution, was discussed and ordered to its engrossment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAMPAIGN.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, Feb. 16th, 1864.

My last letter brought up the events of the Pennsylvania campaign to the battle of Winchester. To day I propose to speak of

THE PASSAGE OF THE POTOMAC AND THE FIRST DAY'S FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG.

It may be proper here to say that I shall necessarily have to treat of the movements and doings of the troops engaged by corps.

EWELL'S CORPS.—Rodes crossed the Potomac on the 15th and 16th at Williamsport. Johnson crossed the river on the 18th at Shepherdstown. Early did not cross until two day's later, owing to high water. On the 20th Rodes and Johnson moved through Hagerstown to Greencastle, and Early crossed the river and moved to Cavetown; and so the invasion of Pennsylvania had begun.

On the 24th the whole of A. P. Hill's corps crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown, that of Longstreet having previously reached the Maryland shore by the Williamsport ford—the corps of Gen. Longstreet being composed of the divisions of McLaws, Pickett, and Hood; whilst that of Hill consisted of Pender, Heth, and Anderson. The troops were all well clad and in fine spirits; eager, and ready to meet the foe.

Having thus rapidly passed of the different corps up to the time of their crossing the Potomac, I will now speak of the movements and operations of each separately, as more likely to prove satisfactory to the general reader, as well as for an intelligent understanding of the whole subject as for a just appreciation of the achievements of each department of the army.

Rodes's and Johnson's divisions of Ewell's corps marched on the same road to Shippensburg. From Shippensburg they moved by two parallel roads to Carlisle, which they reached on the evening of the 25th of June. On the 29th Brig.-Gen. Jenkins and command, accompanied by Capt. Richardson, Gen. Ewell's Engineer, went within sight and artillery range of Harrisburg, Pa., and reconnoitered the defences of the city, with the view on the part of Gen Ewell of attacking the place the next day with his whole corps. The next day, as Gen. Ewell was preparing to march to Harrisburg, twenty miles distant, an order came to him to unite his corps with the rest of the army at Cashtown, near Gettysburg. Major Gen. Early, of this corps, who, after crossing the river, had moved to York, and who was then at that place, was at once notified, and the corps immediately took up the line of march. Johnson, who had encamped two or three miles from Carlisle, moved back, accompanied by the reserve artillery of the corps, under Col. J. Thompson Brown, towards Chambersburg; whilst Rodes moved via Papertown and Petersburg to Heidlersburg, five miles from Gettysburg. Early camped at night near Berlin. That night Gen. R. S. Ewell communicated with Gen. A. P Hill, who was at Cashtown Early next morning Gen. Ewell set his division in motion to join Gen Hill, he himself going in front with Rodes's division. At Middletown Gen. E. received word from Gen Hill that he was advancing towards Gettysburg, where one corps of the enemy was reported to have arrived. Early was at the same time ordered to move towards the town direct from Heidlersburg. Johnson had encamped the night before at or near Scotland, and would have made the junction with the rest of the corps at Cashtown by noon or a little thereafter.

When Rodes's division arrived on the battle-field there was nothing going on save some artillery firing. Rodes's division consisted of *five* brigades, to-wit: Daniel's, Iverson's and Ramseur's North Carolina brigades, Doles's Georgia brigade, and Rodes's (old) Alabama brigade, commanded by Col O'Neill. Carter's battalion of artillery was attached to this command. Rodes came into the engagement on the flank of the enemy, who were confronting A P Hill, and occupied the most commanding point of the very ridge with artillery which the enemy were upon. This ridge runs in the shape of a crescent around Gettysburg, following the windings of a creek which is between it and the town. The Middletown road avoids the ridge by a turn to the left, and a descent into the hollow of the creek. Rodes formed his old brigade and that of Iverson into line on the top of the ridge, and placed Doles to the left, near the Middletown road, and separated some hundreds of yards by a gap from the others. Daniel was in line three hundred yards or more behind Iverson's right, to protect that flank. Ramseur was in reserve, and the 5th Alabama was left to hold the gap between O'Neill and Doles.

After Carter's battalion of artillery had been engaged for some half an hour with admirable effect, the enemy were observed to be moving rapidly from Hill's front to that of Rodes's, and to be advancing their new columns against Rodes from the town. Rodes, his dispositions having been made, advanced his whole line. It had first to cross a field six hundred yards wide and enter woods—immediately upon entering which it became hotly engaged.

The Alabama brigade advanced somewhat confusedly, owing, it is said, to a misconception as to the direction which it should take, and whilst confused became engaged and was forced back, with its lines broken, though reinforced by the 5th Alabama, which uncovered Lawson's brigade. This brigade was at the time spoken of as having behaved badly, owing to a mistake of Gen. J.'s, who reported to Gen. Rodes, in the midst of the fight, that one of his regiments had raised the white flag and gone over in a body to the enemy. The only foundation for this report was that two of his regiments were almost entirely surrounded in consequence of the giving way of the Alabama brigade and the concentration of the enemy at that point, and were all either killed or captured almost to a man. The gallant resistance, however, which they made may be shown by a statement coming from Gen. Rodes himself: that, riding along behind where their line had been, he thought he observed a regiment lying down, as if to escape the Yankee fire. On going up, however, to force them into the fight, he found they were all corpses.

General Daniel, advancing, found himself opposed to a very heavy force of the enemy, which he charged and drove back to a railroad cut running in a diagonal direction across his front and past his right flank. Here he found, directly across the cut, and two hundred and fifty yards to his right and rear, some of Gen. Hill's troops, lying down, while the enemy were firing heavily on his flank and rear; a battery, some four or five hundred yards off, near a barn, being specially troublesome. He sent two messages to the officer commanding these troops, hoping to get him to unite with him, and thus carry the field by a combined attack.—Once this regiment got up and moved some twenty yards to the front and again resumed its recumbent position. Finally Gen. D. had to leave his line, guarded by the 2d N C. battalion and a regiment, under a galling fire from the enemy, and move the other three regiments by the right flank to a point where they could cross the cut and form his line anew for a charge, which was most gallantly executed, the enemy scarcely saving their artillery and making no more stands until they reached Gettysburg.

Just as General D. was preparing for this final charge, Gen. Ramseur's brigade and the third Alabama regiment, which by some mistake had been separated from the rest of the brigade (Rodes's,) at the moment of advance, and so had not participated in the repulse which that brigade sustained, advanced to hold the line of Iverson's and O'Neill's brigades. The remnant of Iverson's old brigade formed on the right of Ramseur under Capt D. P. Halsey, A. A. G. of the brigade, whose gallantry and good conduct were quite remarkable, and who assumed command of the brigade when reformed. The Alabama brigade also rallied and advanced. Ramseur made a most gallant charge, with his usual impetuosity and daring, and, being bravely seconded by the whole line, the enemy were driven back towards and into the town. Doles, advancing parrallel with Iverson and O'Neill, but with a gap of five or six hundred yards intervening, came up with a column of the enemy twice his own, which was advancing out from the town. This column marched rapidly past his right flank, endeavoring to get into the gap between him and O'Neill. This movement was quickly frustrated by a change of front, which was rapidly executed by the right wing of Doles, who first fired a volley and then charged, breaking the whole Yankee column and driving it towards the town. Doles started in pursuit, but was checked by the appearance of large columns, nearly a whole corps, moving out parallel with the Heidlersburg road from Gettysburg This last column would have forced him to have fallen back but for the timely arrival of Early by the Heidlersburg road. Gen. E. at once put his artillery into position on the left of that road and opened fire, enfilading and silencing batteries which were then occupied in an attempt to enfilade Rodes's artillery, and in truth these batteries of the enemy were doing us a good deal of damage. Gordon's and Hoke's brigades were formed on the right of the Heidlersburg road. A space was left between them for Hays's brigade, which had been kept in rear of the division wagon train as a guard, but which came up in time to take part in the advance which was soon made—Smith's brigade being left to support the artillery.

Just as the enemy were out-flanking Doles, Gordon's brigade started forward to charge the enemy. And magnificently and nobly did he and his Georgia braves go to their appointed work. They cross a small stream and valley and enter a long, narrow strip of an opposite slope, at the top of which the enemy had a strong force posted. For five minutes nothing could be heard or seen save the smoke and rear proceeding from the heavy musketry, and indicating a desperate contest; but the contest was not long, or doubtful. The Yankees are put to flight and our men upon them, pouring a deadly fire at them flying fugitives. A group of officers gathering around a white flag with a red centre, the badge of one of their corps, were vainly endeavoring to rally their men, when a shot from one of that Texas's guns killed two or three of them and the rest quickly vanished. Having a second and fresh line of the enemy, who were coming on, Gen. E. again took, from his position, the opportunity of a second charge, and again was the enemy driven in confusion.

Gen. Daniel, on the extreme right of our corps, and Hoke's brigade, under Col. Avery, on the extreme left, reached the town simultaneously.—Doles came in near about the same time in the centre. Daniel did not enter quite so soon, as the enemy had so far outstripped him that he halted to form. Doles and Early coming in on the flank of the enemy, retreating from Daniel, caught quite a number of prisoners in the town. Indeed, of the 6,000 or 7,000 taken in the town of Gettysburg, about 4,000 were captured on the evening of the 1st of July by Rodes's and Early's divisions, this number being about equally divided between them.

The fight now being over, or rather the enemy having retreated through the town, Gen. Ewell rode into town, and, meeting with Gen. Early, they together made a reconnoissance, in which it was discovered that the enemy were in considerably larger force than our own, and were posted on the heights (the "Cemetery" hill now so famous,) beyond the town. Here they had formed a line of battle which overlapped Ewell's on both flanks, (for Gen. Hill had not then entered the town,) and had already opened from several batteries on Ewell's troops in and beyond the town. Inasmuch as we could not get a single piece of artillery to bear on them effectively, and the additional fact that but one half hour of daylight remained, and it being more than probable that it would take longer than this to carry their new position, Gen. Ewell determined not to push the attack that evening, but to wait until next morning to renew the fight. Gen. Johnson's division and the reserve artillery had gotten up just after Gens. Ewell and Rodes had entered the town, and were sent to the extreme left to occupy a high wooded hill commanding the "Cemetery Hill" and then unoccupied By the time, however, that General J. reached the foot of the hill, the enemy had occupied it, (with one corps, as Meade's official report will show) so that he was unable to seize it. The enemy worked incessantly during the night in felling abattis and throwing up fortifications.

Early now occupied the town with three brigades—Hay's, Gordon's and Hoke's—Smith being left as a reserve to provide against any flank or rear movement—his right resting on the main street and his left just outside of the edge of the town, fronting "Cemetery Hill." Rodes's right rested about four hundred yards outside of the suburbs of the town, his left extending into it along the Fairfield road, near to Early's right; Johnson, having crossed the creek before mentioned, on the line of the York River railroad and pike, had formed his line across the back-bone of a ridge running towards the wooded hill already mentioned, a good deal lower, however, than it or "Cemetery Hill." A gap of half a mile or more was between his right and Early's left.

Rodes bore the brunt of battle on this day. His men acted nobly and suffered severely, especially Daniel's North Carolina brigade. These latter were new men, yet they behaved with unsurpassed gallantry, losing 900 men. Carter's artillery battalion, attached to this division, was hotly engaged for four hours or more, and suffered much from a superior fire of the enemy's artillery. It suffered more than it would otherwise have done, from the fact that the ground it occupied during the greater part of the fight though high and commanding, was quite level, thus affording little or no shelter for guns or caissons.

Early, by his timely arrival, undoubtedly turned the tide of battle in our favor, (for spite of Daniel's success our forces could not have held their ground against the column of the enemy endeavoring to turn Doles's left), yet his loss was not heavy. Gordon's loss was about 400. That of the other two brigades was quite slight. Col. Jones's battalion of artillery also did good service without corresponding loss.

Rodes came into action on the flank of the enemy confronting Gen. Hill—Early in turn on the flank of those opposing Rodes. Thus it happened that many of the Yankees in front of Rodes's centre and left and of Early's right were caught in a trap by the rapid advance of Early's left wing Among the successes, I should have mentioned that Rodes captured two pieces of artillery during this evening's fight.

Many brave officers and soldiers went down in this evening's engagement, but I cannot name them all. Among them, however, no one was more regretted than Col. Christie, of N. C., who was severely wounded, and who died at Winchester a few days after the fights were over.

This communication is already too long for one day's issue, and so I must postpone until my next the part which Heth and Pender, of Hill's corps, bore in this day's fight. I will only observe, that no comments of mine are necessary in order to show Lieut. Gen. Ewell's great energy and high military genius, as well as the excellent abilities of his several division commanders. X.

The Situation in Mississippi.

It is the general impression that Sherman will have something else to do before marching direct on Mobile. His expedition may first strike the Tombigbee at Demopolis and capture Selma and Montgomery; but the final point is the Gulf city. The Atlanta *Appeal*, speaking of the situation, says:

The late movement of the enemy in Mississippi, whether regarded as a military enterprise, a strategic policy, or a *coup de guerre*, is certainly the most extraordinary of the war. For an army of thirty or forty thousand men to cut itself loose from its base, like a balloon from its moorings, and plunge into the depths of an unexplored country, confronting the hazards not only of resistance but of exhaustion and starvation, is a mark of boldness, not to say of extreme recklessness, and is but an additional evidence of the extremities to which the enemy is driven in order that an end may be accomplished or a point carried.

There can scarcely be a doubt, we presume, but that the capture of Mobile is the ultimate aim and purpose of this enterprise, whatever may be its present purposes, and, so far, from all we have yet learned, the enemy have met with but few obstacles to oppose his advance. His movements have been so rapid and eccentric that our Generals seemed to be baffled in their efforts at resistance, not knowing where to make a stand or what points to defend.

One plausible supposition is, that if Mobile be not really the objective points of this movement, it is their purpose to push our army back into Eastern Mississippi and Alabama, thereby securing the uninterrupted possession of the railroad from New Orleans to Memphis, and redeeming the large belt of cotton-growing country lying between that road and the Mississippi river. This supposition would seem to receive strength from the fact that the Federal force is said to have divided at Morton, one column going North and the other South. By a light detour, these columns would again strike the railroad, the one at Canton and the other at Hazlehurst or Brookhaven, while at the same time the Vicksburg and Jackson road is being rapidly repaired to the latter place.

Several objects would be accomplished by the consummation of a design of this sort. In the first place, the navigation of the river would be freed from the interruption of our troops on this side, and in the second, the planters, assured of future tranquillity, might be induced to plant largely of cotton, which is now worth more than gold to the Yankees, while a new base or bases would be secured from which to commence operations when the spring shall have fairly opened.

We are loth to believe that the enemy is so reckless as to project an overland expedition from Vicksburg against Mobile at this season of the year. Their policy hitherto has been to advance by gradual approaches, and so we think it will be in this instance. The distance to travel, the dangers to hazard, and the obstacles to overcome, are too many and great to justify such a belief. But a few days at most must develop the plans and purposes of the foe, when we shall be enabled to pass a more correct judgment upon his conduct.

We find the following items in the Mississippi papers:

The State archives of Mississippi are being removed to Selma, Ala.

Nothing has been heard of a column of fifteen thousand, promised by the Yankees papers, to advance from Port Hudson; neither has there been any force landed at Pascagoula as was expected.

The cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad do not go above Citronelli

Some of our exchanges think Mobile is the place Sherman intends to attack, others think he intends to move on Columbus, Macon and Demopolis.—From Demopolis they say the Federals would advance on Tuscaloosa and Selma, with the purpose of co-operating with a column from Huntsville.

The Federals were known to be in the vicinity of Decatur, Newton county, Miss., in force, on Saturday evening, and Confederate troops in their front.

THE RIGHT SORT OF BRIGADE.—Leroy's brigade, of which nine-tenths volunteered some time ago, and nearly all of the remaining tenth since, is composed of the 16th, 33d and 45th Alabama regiments, and the 23d and 45th Mississippi, consolidated.—These noble men declared, 'We'll fight, if the Government will give us meat and bread—if they cannot do this on bread alone; with shoes if we can obtain them—if not, barefooted.' Such self-sacrificing determination is not only worthy of imitation, but it is an exhibition of pure and unadulterated patriotism, heroism and moral grandeur, surpassing "all Greek, all Roman fame," and must excite the universal admiration of their countrymen, and convince the world that a country producing such patriots and heroes never can be subjugated!

MEN CAPABLE OF SERVICE.—It is estimated that there are in the Confederacy eleven hundred thousand men able to bear arms between the ages of 18 and 45, and four hundred thousand more and above those ages who are capable for service.

FATAL AFFRAY.—A rencounter occurred at Demopolis, Ala., last week, between Col. Wheeler and Major Glover, in which both parties had arms chosen. Col. Wheeler received a fatal wound in the bowels and Major Glover was wounded in the knee.

The steamer Sue, formerly very successful, was captured off Wilmington, N. C., on the 14th. The vessel was coming out with cotton when she got in. The Northerners in town.

Debate in the Yankee Congress.

In looking over the debates of the Yankee Congress for the past two weeks we find some matters which are amusing to the people of the Confederacy:

MR. CARLILE ON "THE STATE OF THE UNION"—VIRGINIA IN HER DEGRADEMENT.

Mr. Carlile, (Va.) said that in these unhappy times, when good men were rendered odious and bad men popular, when great men are made little and little men great, he who would serve his country best must be above personal consideration. He paid a glowing tribute to the State of Virginia, and said, that, even in her debasement, she challenged our admiration for the gallantry of her sons on many an honorable field. He did not believe there would be an early cessation of hostilities, nor did he believe that the starvation on which the rebels for three years have subsisted was likely to result in an early death. (Laughter.)

The Union could never be restored by the mere exercise of the coercive powers of the Federal Government. We had reached a point where the nature and character of this struggle must be settled definitely. Was this an exercise of the constitutional power of the Government to put down a rebellion against its authority, or was it a war of the Northern States against the Southern? If the former, then we draw all our powers from the Constitution. If the latter, it is a war by the States against the Constitution, leaving the States responsible alone to the judgment of the civilized world, for the manner in which the war has been conducted. Mr. Carlile denied that any legislative powers were derived from the laws of war, and quoted the views of John Quincy Adams in support of his opinion.

The whole scope and plan of the powers of the Government was to operate on individuals and not on States. We had no power under the Constitution to coerce a State. To say that Congress had the power to legislate and inaugurate war measures would be to say that the men who formed the Constitution were ignorant. Our Government itself was the creature of civil war, and was established on the great principle that there would be a Government among States of different geographical location and separate domestic institutions for common purposes.

If the power proposed here was exerted it would be a declaration that, after seventy years of trial, the principle contended for in the war of the revolution was a failure, and we were now in 1864 contending for a homogeneity of interests.

We had just as much and no more right under the Constitution to say to one of the States that slavery should not be tolerated in its borders as we had to say that the Catholic religion should not be tolerated. We go outside of the Constitution to seek power for legislative action, and here we acknowledge that the experiment of free Government is a failure. He denied that the rebels were belligerents unless they became so by the acts of our war authorities.

In our legislative capacity he would never consent to acknowledge them as such. He thought we could secure, and had the undoubted right to secure, the service of slaves without emancipating them. The power of the States had never been doubted to emancipate slaves, but he denied the existence of the power for their emancipation in the States by an act of the Federal Government. Such a power had never been invoked. He would go as far as the members from the loyal States, whose soil had not been made the scene of war, in exerting every power possible to put down the rebellion, but he could not consent to the exercise of powers clearly not within the scope of Congress and the Federal Government under the Constitution.

We should use force against force, and not resort to acts which would repel the love of the honest citizen of the South who had never gone willingly into the rebellion. We should not perpetrate acts like that recently perpetrated by that bad man, Butler, on the James river, where he sent his transports and seized the grain and pork of a widow, and then announced the enterprise as "a great Union victory." The people of the South were our kindred—bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh—and many of them are now compelled, on account of our present inability to crush the rebel authority, to acknowledge it as a *de facto* Government.

He had always maintained that the mere exercise of the coercive powers of the Government never would restore the Union. We should never inaugurate measures which would render death preferable to the Union. We should distinguish between those in arms and those who are willing and anxious for a connection with us. He would not, in his legislative capacity, interfere with slavery in the States, but as a military commander he would use the negro as he would a horse or a wagon abandoned by the enemy. We would be obliged to conquer our own prejudices before we could conquer the South.

A war of conquest was always interminable, and the position of the seceded States rendered the Union as desirable to them as to us. We have for three years resorted to the coercive powers of the Government. Why not change our policy a little, and leave all these irritating subjects to the military departments, where they properly belong.

THE "MAN AND BROTHER" MUST RIDE IN THE CARS.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) introduced a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of a law granting equality of privileges to colored people on the railroads of the District. He called attention to the subject for the reason that an outrage was recently committed in this District upon an officer with the rank of Major of the United States service. This officer had been recently ejected from one of those street cars by the conductor, because he was a black man. He thought we had better break up all railroads if we would not have them carried on without such outrages, which did more to injure our cause abroad and at home than a defeat in battle.

Mr. Hendricks (Ind.) said, if he expressed any opinion he would say the outrage was the other way. Separate cars were provided for the colored people, and this case occurred because the negro declined to ride with persons of his own color, and wished to force himself with white men.

Mr. Grimes did not think there were any cars running now for the accommodation of colored people.

Mr Hendricks knew differently, for he had entered one, and was glad to get out the best way he could.

Mr. Grimes did not think it a disgrace to ride with these colored people.

Mr. Sumner read the letter of Dr. Augusta, Surgeon of the Seventh Colored Volunteers. He believed it was as great an outrage as it would be to eject the Senator from his seat here.

Without meaning any personal disrespect, Mr. Wilson said he believed the largest quantity of information, in and out of this Senate, was from the New York papers, and his attention was called to this subject from them. This was not the only place where the reform was needed. He had information of an outrage perpetrated on a mail railroad, where two colored men were ejected from an empty car, and forced into a cattle car.

This was a part of the malignant system of slavery, but the country was being rapidly abolitionized and civilized

Mr. Hendricks believed, from the expressions he had heard to day, that social as well as political equality was to be forced upon the white race.—The people would never adopt that sentiment. He was glad that the Senator from Massachusetts had now plainly presented the issue before the country.

Mr. Wilson said he had no desire to force equality on the Senator from Indiana. What he wanted was to let every man assume the station God intended him to attain.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Conness, Cowan, Dixon, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harland, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, (Ind.,) Lane, (Kansas,) Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Willey, Wilson—34.

Nays.—Messrs. Buckalew, Davis, Harding, Hendricks, Nesmith, Powell, Richardson, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle—12.

THE LOYAL HERDER FROM KENTUCKY WOULD LIKE A FEW SLAVES TO BE SPARED.

Mr Stevens offered an amendment to the Conscription bill, that persons of African descent, between 20 and 45 years of age, whether citizens of the United States or not, shall be enrolled and form part of the national forces, and when a slave shall be drafted and mustered into the service, the master shall receive a certificate for $300, and the drafted man shall be free.

This Mr. Stevens said would give compensation to masters in the loyal border States.

Mr. Clay (Ky.) hoped that Mr. Stevens would withdraw his amendment. A good feeling was now prevailing in his State, and the adoption of this proposition would retard the progress of the Union feeling. He did not object to taking rebel property, but that of loyal men ought not to be interfered with.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) said the laws of all the States recognize slaves as persons and not as property, and the exigency has arrived when we should use them as other men are used for putting down the rebellion.

Mr. Morris (N. Y.) favored the amendment, not being able to see why that description of property should be exempted, while the property of citizens of other States are used for national purposes.

Mr. Cresswell (Md.) favored the amendment, stating that the slaveholders in the State of Maryland have furnished but few if any men for the war.

Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) said he would not put money into the pockets of slaveholders. It was their duty to put their slaves into the army without compensation. We put our sons into the army, and why should they not give their slaves?

Mr. Smithers (Del.) would say to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) that the people of his State had no such sensation as the people of Kentucky are represented to have. There would be nothing more welcome to Delaware than to take her slaves from her.

Mr. Mallory fairly maintained that according to the Constitution persons, property, fugitives, could be taken for public use without compensation.

Mr. Hale (N.) contended that slaves do not fall within the rule you do that were the slaves of Indians engaged in such warfare.

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Heavy Robbery.—A Former Citizen of Richmond Stripped of all his Goods and Chattels.—A few weeks ago, Mr. Lewis Hyman, who had for some years carried on a successful and profitable trade in jewelry in the city of Richmond, disposed of his effects, with a view of quitting the Confederacy, and finding a home in some land where his services were less likely to be required in the tented field. Having settled up his business affairs to his own satisfaction, he applied for and obtained a passport from the Assistant Secretary of War, to enable him to pass our lines. He first took the Southern route, hoping to run out from Wilmington to Nassau, but delays occuring, he returned to Richmond. From this point he went to Staunton, determined to make his exit from the country by the Valley route. All went on smoothly enough until he had passed Woodstock, in Shenandoah county. Between that point and Strasburg he was attacked by a band of robbers and stripped of everything he possessed of value, embracing a heavy amount of money, and a large and valuable assortment of jewelry. We have heard his loss estimated at from $175,000 to $200,000. His passport was not taken from him, and after the robbery he was allowed to proceed on his journey, minus the essential means of traveling. It is stated that some of the jewelry taken from him has already made its appearance in the Richmond market.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we have had an interview with Mr Jacob Ezekiel, who states that the party of Mr. Hyman consisted of Lewis Hyman, wife and child, Madam Son and husband, and H. C. Ezekiel, and the presumption is that if one was robbed, all shared the same fate. Mr. E. thinks that the amount in possession of the whole party would not exceed $100,000. On Friday last two men called upon Mr. Ezekiel, at his place of business in this city, and exhibited a parchment in Hebrew characters, which they represented were captured on a train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This story, Mr. Ezekiel thinks, is incorrect, from the fact that he received a letter from his son, then at Woodstock, dated subsequent to the capture of the train on that road, and he is satisfied that the articles shown him belonged to some of the parties above mentioned.

The "Secret Organization to Assassinate the President and Overthrow the Government."—Some two weeks since considerable sensation was created in this city by the report that two foreigners, had been arrested on the charge of leading an organization which existed in this city, whose object it was to assassinate President Davis, liberate the Yankee prisoners, and overturn the Government generally. The two men arrested and committed to Castle Thunder were named Moses Friedland and A. Heintse. At the time of their arrest it was promised that in a few days developments would be made which would "startle the natives," and which would lead to the arrest of hundreds of our citizens who were members of the incendiary association. In due time the parties were taken before Gen. Winder; but that functionary, from some cause or other, concluded that it was not in his power to dispose of the matter, and therefore turned the prisoners over to His Honor, the Mayor of this city. It having been made known through the public prints of this city that Heintse and Friedland would undergo an examination on Saturday last, the Mayor's Court was crowded with spectators, all curious to know how far this diabolical plot had progressed. In a short while, however, after the opening of the case, the large assemblage present, finding that a mountain had been made of a mole hill, began to disperse, and by the time the Mayor had concluded his investigation very few but those who had business there remained in the Court-room. The following is the evidence which was given:

John L. Weatherford, C. S. Detective, sworn.—Having reason to suspect that certain parties in this city were running persons through to the Yankee lines, I was directed by Capt. McCubbin, Chief of Police, to ferret the matter out. Heintse's house was pointed out as the most probable place at which I could obtain all the information desired. Accordingly I went there, and found Heintse behind the counter and two soldiers on the other side, one of whom was too drunk to say or know anything, while the other, though far from being sober, was sufficiently rational to stand up and know what he was talking about. While waiting for Friedland, (who had been designated as the man to make my inquiries of,) I overheard Heintse say to the soldiers that a project was on foot among the old women of Richmond to mob President Davis; but that they were not the proper persons to do it.—In his (Heintse's) opinion, the soldiers should be the ones to do it, and if they would the rebellion would soon blow up. Heintse also remarked that he had understood the prisoners here had by some means obtained possession of arms, and in a short time they would break out, when there would be great confusion. While this conversation was going on Friedland came into the store and assented by nods of his head and occasionally saying "Yes" to what was said. He inquired of Friedland as to the person who could pilot him to the North, and ascertained that it was Dr. Wm. Maclure. He then left and informed Gen. Winder about what he had heard, when he (Winder) ordered the arrest of the two prisoners.

Messrs. Reese and Mitchell, Confederate Detectives, knew nothing of the affair, except that they had, under General Winder's orders, arrested Heintse and Friedland.

In addition to this evidence several printed notices of meetings, similar to those which are used by the Odd Fellows, Masons, and all other secret societies, which were found at the house of the accused, were gobbled up and brought into Court. It turned out, however, that Heintse is a prominent member of an order known as the "Red Men," and the words "meet at your grove," which had probably been construed as announcing a meeting to be held in some secluded private woods, simply meant the assembling at their lodge room.

Messrs. Daniel Ratcliffe and Jos. M. Carrington, counsel for the prisoners, called up a number of witnesses for their clients, all of whom testified that there were no more loyal persons in the city. They had known them for years, and hesitated not to say that for gentlemanly demeanor and patriotic feelings their character was unimpeachable.

At the conclusion of the testimony His Honor frankly confessed that he had failed to discover the slightest ground upon which he could remand the parties. There had been no distinct charge made before him against them, and as Gen. Winder, who had first had the matter under consideration, had thought proper to turn them over to him, (the Mayor,) he took it for granted that that officer had failed to discover any offence which they had committed against the laws of the Confederacy. He was opposed to the arrest of citizens upon mere rumor, and wished his officers distinctly to understand that they were not to go about taking up private citizens upon mere hearsay; they were only to make arrests when distinct charges were made, and even then the testimony must be of a responsible character. The Mayor had no idea that either the President or the Government had anything to apprehend from the two men before him, and he should consider the matter no farther. They were thereupon discharged.

Remanded for Trial.—Dr. Wm. Maclure was remanded on Saturday to the Confederate Court for trial by Commissioner A. H. Sands. He is to be tried upon two charges of attempting to bribe Confederate officers. The charge of high treason against him was not sustained, as the parties whom he was endeavoring to run through to the Yankees were private citizens and not soldiers of the Confederacy. Maclure being unable to give $2,000 security for his appearance, he was remanded to prison.

Case of Mrs. Mary Caroline Allen.—This case came on to be heard before Judge Kelly yesterday on application for bail. Mrs. Allen stands charged with the murder of her husband, Lieut. Col. Allen, of the Confederate Ordnance Department, by poisoning him with strychnine. The prisoner is a young woman of very prepossessing appearance, and her friends are very confident of her acquittal. The case was continued until to-morrow, when it will be taken up for trial.

Severe Accident.—About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Christopher F. Lotsiller, of Albemarle county, member of co. A, 14th Va. regiment, met with a severe accident, which, it is feared, may result in the loss of one of his hands. Together with some of his comrades he was loading up a wagon with old muskets, when one of them exploded, driving a ball entirely through the centre of his wrist, shattering the bone into many pieces. He was taken to the General Wayside (Seabrook's) Hospital, where proper surgical attention was immediately received.

Robberies.—The following robberies have been reported since our last issue:

On Sunday morning Capt Pleasants, assisted by two of the night watch, arrested two white men, named James Kennedy and Thomas Smith, with two barrels of flour and two barrels of corn meal in their possession, which they had stolen from Frederick Schaffer, a baker, on Main, between 17th and 18th streets. Kennedy was the foreman in the bakery from which the articles were stolen. Together with Smith, he had borrowed a wagon, with the ostensible purpose