

Inside of Richmond.

On Monday evening, says the Philadelphia Ledger, we had an interview with a lady who had just left Richmond, and was able to communicate the latest information from the rebel capital. The lady has resided in Richmond for a number of years, and her circle of friends and acquaintances gave her facilities for knowing what was transpiring in and around the city. About a year ago her husband came North, and she remained behind until the present time, when she rejoined him in Philadelphia. She started from Richmond with \$5,000 in rebel money, and the fare and hotel charges for herself and child left her with but \$5 of the same money when she reached here.

The day before she left Richmond, rumors had reached there of Early's defeat at Winchester; but it was not believed. Still the people were much depressed at the gloomy prospects for the winter, and this depression was increased by an order from the authorities advising all females and non-combatants to leave the city as soon as possible. The people have no fear that Richmond can be taken by assault. They believe it to be well defended by earthworks and men, and their present view of the situation is, that Grant dare not attack Lee and Lee dare not attack Grant. But they are apprehensive that Grants army should be reinforced sufficiently to enable him to take possession of the remaining railroads, and thus reduce the city to the condition of a siege, and to starve them into a surrender. It is freely admitted by all, that the loss of Richmond is the end of the rebellion, but they are determined to hold out to the last, and only fear Grants starving process.

Lee's army is believed to be large enough for the defence of the city against assault, but they also recognize the fact that the more men they have when Grant surrounds the city, only insures his success in the effort to starve them into a surrender. Hence the hesitation in bringing reinforcements from the Southwest, and the order to all non-combatants to leave the city, is one vast military camp. Every male between the ages of 12 and 70 is in uniform. These young and old men are enrolled in the militia, and must hold themselves in readiness to answer the summons to arms. They are compelled to attend drills at stated periods, and nothing is discussed but the prospect of being called into actual service.

The condition of the finances of the Confederacy may be judged from the fact that the lady, when she reaches Philadelphia, wore a dress which any servant here would have thrown aside with disdain, and yet it cost her \$175. A pair of shoes, of poor material, cost her \$125, and a pair for her child cost her \$105. Wages do not bear any comparison with these exorbitant prices. Few mechanics receive more than \$5 per day. This is not sufficient to supply their actual wants. The Rebel Government in endeavoring to remedy this by a system of selling in the markets for one dollar and a half a pound, the Government will issue it to those who make application for one dollar a pound. In this way the people have been kept quiet, as they are told that the Government is doing all in its power to assist them.

The order advising the non-combatants is being taken advantage of, not only by those for whom the advice was intended, but also by the soldiers. The lady overtook a party of fifty rebel soldiers, promising to send deserters North, is doing great mischief in the rebel army. Before it was issued, the rebel soldiers were under the impression that if they deserted they would be compelled to fight in the Union armies, and they argue that, if compelled to fight at all, they preferred to fight in behalf of the South. Now, that this impression has been removed, the soldiers, tired of the war, are deserting in large numbers, and the loss to the rebel army is not replaced by conscription, as that has already been carried to its full extent. All that is needed now is a steady tide of reinforcements for Grants army.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The Richmond papers confess that their people are suffering. Among other evidences to this effect is the following "appeal to the public," which appears in the advertising columns of the papers of that city:

"The Relief Committee of Richmond, through their Directors, appeal to the public for aid in behalf of the refugees and suffering poor in this city.

"Richmond is at present filled with refugees from every portion of the Confederacy, many of them without employment or means, but worthy of our warmest sympathy and support. Our citizens, in their individual and corporate capacity, have been severely taxed for the relief of these persons, and the poor generally since the commencement of the war; and while they are willing to bear their full portion of the burden, yet they think an opportunity should be afforded to the benevolent and patriotic everywhere to unite in this good work. The presence of two great armies in the immediate vicinity, and the interruption to transportation on our railroads, have produced a scarcity of supplies which can only be remedied, so far as those for whom we appeal are concerned, by contributions from individual or corporations. Every precaution will be taken by the committee to insure a contribution of the supplies procured or contributed to the families of our soldiers and the worthy poor.

"The duty of providing for the families of our soldiers has recently been transferred from the Army Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to the Relief Committee, and we trust that the same liberality which has heretofore been manifested to them will be extended to us.

"A Confederate Captain, who, after three years of service, left the Rebel ranks and came into our lines, and called upon us, says the New York Tribune, on Monday morning. He confirms the fact that the people of the South are utterly destitute, and most of them heartily sick of the rebellion. Lee's army, he says, was a month ago, from 65,000 to 70,000 strong, including the whole of Early's command.—Lee is the only General in whom the Southern people now confide; all the others

they distrust and fear. But his army is full of disaffected men, more especially the Georgians, since the fall of Atlanta, who want to go home and look after their families, now that the Union army has penetrated to the heart of the South.—These men desert to our side, or skulk off Southward, at every opportunity. Our correspondent says, unless there is a favorable change in the rebel prospects, such as the defeat of Grant or the election of McClellan (and the leaders count greatly upon the latter, assure to be followed by peace and independence), the Confederate States army will tumble to pieces from sheer weakness and exhaustion. The hope of the enemy in McClellan's success is one-half the strength of Lee's army. Take that away, and the elements now at work will surely effect a speedy overthrow of the Rebellion. Let the loyal people of the North bear this pregnant fact in mind.

Hon. John A. Griswold.

John A. Griswold, of Troy, was elected to Congress in 1862 for the Rensselaer and Washington District. He was known to be a hearty War Democrat, and received many Republican votes, but he was on the Seymour ticket. Having voted nine times in ten as a loyal man should, the Unionists of his district unanimously renominated him. The Democratic organ in Troy affected surprise at this, deeming him as still of its party. Here is Mr. Griswold's response to the formal notice of his nomination by the Unionists: TROY, Sept. 20, 1864.

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your communication announcing my nomination, by the Union Convention recently held in this district, as a candidate for representative in Congress.

"For more than three years we have been engaged in a war unprecedented in magnitude, for the preservation of our Government against an infamous Rebellion organized for its destruction. Pending this struggle, I have considered it the duty of every loyal man to chafe his political action exclusively from considerations of duty to his country, regardless of party and partisan interests. In official acts and private intercourse, my endeavor has been to make this the rule of action, and till our national safety is secured, and peace again restored to our land, I shall so continue.

"The nomination now kindly tendered—coming as it does, without solicitation on my part, and without the exaction of pledges or promises on yours—I am, perhaps, warranted in regarding as an indication of approval of my past course, and of your confidence in my judgment as a guide for the future. Thus viewed, I have a high appreciation of the compliment, and desire to make my acknowledgments to the committee of which you are the delegated representatives.

"For the preservation of our Government and the continuance of the Union in its integrity but one course has been commended itself to my judgment. I believe the military power of the South must be broken—her armies demolished. Whenever this shall have been accomplished, or when that portion of her people now in Rebellion evince a willingness to lay down their arms and resume their allegiance to the laws of the land, all conflicting differences could, I think, be reconciled. So long, however, as the people of the South are under the iron rule of their present despotic leaders, and these leaders wield the power of an unconquered army, there can be no hope of a peaceful arbitrament. Until some other than the 'recognition' of a Southern Confederacy can be the basis of negotiation I would strengthen our armies in the field. For one I desire to be among the very last who would yield assent to the establishment of a foreign Government on the soil of the United States, whether that Government be presided over by the Jefferson Davis or a scion of royalty furnished with the disinterested magnanimity of England or France.

"I do not forget that the war has been forced on the North, and that it must be waged for our national life, for the hopes of self-government, for the respectability and dignity of labor. Thus regarding it, I have no words of allowance and sympathy for those who, assuming to be the exponents of public sentiment, have only tender expressions of apology and kindness for treason and traitors, and an inextinguishable vocabulary of denunciation for the war and everything incident to its conduct. Peace beyond any other possible event, would be hailed throughout the land with exultation and thanksgiving; but it must be a peace without dishonor, without disunion, and of a character not again to be broken. It is for such a peace that myriads of graves have been filled with the bravest in our land—only such as one can atone for the anguish and desolation which now darken the homes from which these brave men went forth to battle.

"To the men and measures that, in my judgment, will most certainly and speedily promote the consummation of such a peace, I shall continue to give my earnest support.

"With this brief and very imperfect presentation of my views, and after as thoughtful and dispassionate consideration as I have been able to give the subject, I feel that justice to the people of this district and to my own position demands of me an expression of my intentions with reference to the approaching Presidential election. Without attempting a discussion of the merits or demerits of the respective candidates who are now presented to the country, I feel constrained to say, for the first time, either publicly or privately, that with Gen. McClellan and the platform on which he has publicly recorded sentiments, I cannot yield support to the Chicago nominations. This decision has not been arrived at without feelings of keen regret from the fact that I am, in respect to it, placed in a position differing from my political associates, among whom are many warm and esteemed personal friends. They will, I feel assured, give me credit for honesty and sincerity of purpose, and believe that nothing but the strongest convictions of duty have induced the determination now expressed.

With great respect,
I am very truly, &c.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY OCT. 5, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSTON, of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

Resident.

Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Cunningham, Beaver county.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King, 12 Elias W. Hall,

2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriver,

3 Henry Bunn, 15 John Winter,

4 William H. Kern, 16 David McConoughy,

5 Burton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Wood,

6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Tomson,

7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton,

8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick,

9 John A. Hestand, 21 Edward Bierer,

10 Edward H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney,

11 Edward Holiday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin,

12 Charles F. Ross, 24 John W. Hinchman.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

PRESIDENT JUDGE,

L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY.

WM. HASLETT,

JOHN H. NEGLEY,

of Butler County.

CHARLES KOONCE,

of Mercer County.

SAMUEL M'KINLEY,

of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER.

A. C. CHRISTY.

AUDITOR.

SIMEON NIXON,

of Penn Township.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY.

Rev. LOYAL YOUNG.

WM. S. BOYD.

The Voice of the Army.

Our Copperhead neighbors have been making quite an effort to identify the army with Little Mac. Thus far they seem to be able to produce five names out of the twenty-five hundred citizen soldiers who have gone from this county to assist in subduing this hellish rebellion—Major McLaughlin, a Williams, a Fleegeer and two Millers! Two other names were given, but they proved to be Lincoln men. Bring on your names; our brave boys in the field want to see how many of their comrades are willing to hoist the white flag. Thank God, they are few.

A Parting Word!!

On one occasion, "When great events were on the gale," a British commander was heard to exclaim: "England expects every man to do his duty to-day."

Fellow citizens, next Tuesday is a day big with events of vast importance to this nation! Allow us to impress upon you the fact that the friends of this great Republic, both at home and abroad, expect you on that day to do your whole duty! Don't rely on committees alone, but let the loyal thousands consider themselves a committee to work at least one day for the public good. See to it, that not a Union voter is left at home. See to it, that none leave their district between this and Tuesday next. We owe it to ourselves, we owe it to our gallant army, we owe it to the great cause in which we have all so deep an interest, that this matter should not be neglected. Be assured a united and successful effort now secures the life and unit of the nation.

Our neighbor of the Herald says, in speaking of the Democratic and Union meetings which were held in the Court House last week: "Good order prevailed in the former (Copperhead) while confusion seemed to be the order of the night in the latter." Precisely so, Mr. Herald, and for the simple reason that of the many Democrats (?) present at the Union meeting, the majority of them were drunken blackguards, encouraged to go there for the purpose of creating disturbance, as we believe; while of the large number of Union men present at the Copperhead meeting, not one was under the influence of liquor, and had no disposition, therefore, to disturb the meeting or its speakers, although plenty of provocation was given in denunciations of the Administration—in declarations of our continual failures—in avowals of our entire inability to restore the Union, and in assailing the very motives of our public officers, &c. We think our neighbor should blush to refer to the disturbances of Monday evening, reviving as it does the remembrance of Copperhead rowdiness. It is with pleasure we give James Bredin, Esq., credit for endeavoring to keep his flock in subjection—a bull from his Sacred Highness the Pope would scarcely have silenced them.

Soldiers' Voting.

"Great complaint is made by Republican leaders and editors that the Democrats voted against the amendment of the Constitution allowing the soldiers the right to vote. Not a single Democratic editor in the State, nor Democratic speaker in the State said anything about the question."—Herald of last week.

Immediately after the result of the special election was known, we stated that the result developed the fact which the progress of the canvass led us to believe was the Democratic programme, viz: To conduct the canvass quietly—to rush out the largest possible vote in the Democratic districts, but to stay away from the polls in all those districts where their presence would only tend to bring out a large vote against them. This was their programme, and they carried it out to the letter; but it failed of success, because the Republicans were advised of their designs. Indeed, the very fact that, without any special effort on the part of the politicians or editors, one hundred thousand Democrats (?) came out to the polls in the midst of harvest and voted against the right of the soldier to vote, is one of the most conclusive evidences of the esteem (?) in which our brave armies are held by these quasi patriots. The Editor of the Herald might have truthfully added that not a "Democratic editor in the State, nor politician, voted in favor of the soldiers' right to vote." But our Democratic "fellow citizens" have had their day of voting, our soldiers are now going to have theirs, and we to the cause of the Copperheads when their voice is heard.

The Herald of last week informs us that "Major Thos. McLaughlin, who has been home on a visit for a short time, has received the intelligence that his regiment participated in the late fight near Winchester on the 19th ult."

There are some officers who almost invariably make out to be home "on a visit" when their command is likely to have active service; nor is it unusual to find that class supporters of McClellan. They seem to have a greater liking for the "front" of a Copperhead column making a flank movement on our brave army, than the "front" of a Union column moving on the "enemy's works." We are not posted, but are of the opinion, however, that Major McLaughlin was mustered out of service, and is now, therefore, only a private citizen, and that he had taken the first opportunity (the Copperhead meeting on Tuesday evening) to let his old party friends and the rest of mankind know that he only went into the service to make money—that after having pocketed between five and six thousand dollars of the Government's money, he is perfectly indifferent to the fate of the army and the country. How his old comrades in arms will blush to learn that he accepted of a seat among the officials at the late Copperhead meeting! We are free to say that we have not been disappointed in the Major. He was always reputed a good neighbor and fair citizen, but always a slave to party. We wish his old friends luck of him—he will do to fill up a blank in a Copperhead ticket on some future occasion. Having brought home a good supply of greenbacks, he will doubtless be useful in that line. "Money makes the mare go."

A Contrast.

As was briefly mentioned in our last issue, a very spirited Union meeting came off in the Court House on Monday evening the 26th ult., which was addressed by the Hon. Thos. Williams, Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., Rev. James L. Graham of Allegheny, and Major Bredin of our own county. Speeches of an original and vigorous character were delivered—speeches characteristic of the men, whose vigor of intellect and unflinching loyalty have won for them the gratitude of loyal men generally, as well as the respect of their political antagonists. Want of space will preclude us from giving even a synopsis of their able addresses; suffice it to say that they wrung from the delighted audience rounds of applause, which gave unmistakable evidence of their appreciation of the arguments presented, as also the happy style in which they were presented.

The champions of free speech were present, and gave full evidence of their faith in their own doctrines by a continual interruption of the speakers, which at times was almost unendurable. In fact, the McClellanites, with a few honorable exceptions, were so uproarious that, had it not been for the advice of the cooler part of the audience, there would have been serious trouble before the meeting closed. This is the freedom of speech which the party North and South has advocated for the last ten years.

According to appointment, the opposition held a meeting at the same place on the following evening, being disappointed in having speakers from abroad, the burden fell upon James Bredin, Esq., and Capt. Jacob Zeigler. Mr. Bredin, foreign in apology for the absence of foreign speakers, rehearsed the speeches of the former evening, and in his own opinion sent their arguments to the four winds, and remarked that he wished all the Democrats of the county had been present to hear them. We have no hesitation in believing that every Union man present seconded his wish. They certainly would have had one loyal supper served to them

such as they have not eaten for years in the past. The cause of the war he defined to be the interference of the North with the institution of slavery. Not a word in his speech was urged against a rebel but the ministers of the Gospel, as is common for copperheads, got a broadside on mass.

It would, we think, appear consummately silly for a preacher who had never looked into a law book to array himself against the entire legal profession, and dictate to them what is law! And is it not equally silly for a politician to array himself against the entire clergy and dictate theology to them? Dr. Edson B. Olds has started a new church for the special benefit of persons of that political faith, and we hope all our Democrats will unite in forming an organization in Butler county, and send to the Dr. for a preacher that will give them the pure Gospel. We concluded from Mr. Bredin's exegesis that he was a candidate for holy orders himself; if so, we bid him God speed. He closed, doubtless, feeling confident that he had convinced all that Lincoln was a failure—that McClellan was a civil and military hero—that the rebels could not be conquered, and that our own liberties were in danger.

Capt. Zeigler next appeared on the rostrum. He affirmed that he had his own opinions, and did not care whether any one else endorsed them or not. He denied what Mr. Bredin so confidently affirmed—that the agitation of the slavery question was the cause of the war—and said that the Yankees of the East brought it on. We were indeed glad that the poor "Abolitionists" of Butler county were not considered *particeps criminis* in this matter by the Captain. We were really preparing for our share of the criminality, but fortunately we got off the field unhurt. He confessed to have been a war man at the outbreak of the rebellion, but affirmed a thing that was not true concerning the speeches made at that time—that the negro was not mentioned by any party when the war commenced, but that the slavery question came up since. This he affirmed was the reason why he abandoned the war, and mounted his peace hobby! Now we are prepared to prove that hein common with others, discussed the slavery question, and declared that he knew slavery to be morally wrong, and that he was determined to give it all the hard blows he could. We believe it to be an impossibility to discuss our national affairs without introducing the subject of slavery. It was slavery that divided the Democratic party at the Charleston Convention. It has split the churches and disintegrated the nation.—You can no more talk about our national troubles without bringing slavery into the subject, than you can pain without the cause; or think about a bloody battle without the loss of life. You will not have the subject discussed ten minutes on the street without bringing into it the vexed question. It is vain for the Capt. to make such assertions, when men all over the country know better. His speech like the former one, ran into McClellan, worship Lincoln failures, and our inability to conquer the south. Maj. M'Laughlin was made one of the Vice Presidents, and lustily cheered. O consistency, thou art a jewel.

The soldier, they would have us believe, is engaged in a dirty business! One hundred thousand Democrats in this State walked up to the polls and vote to disfranchise him; and then cheer him when he gets home, for the purpose of getting his vote! We pity the soldier who can be caught by such empty pretensions. We are happy to say that but few of our brave soldiers can be gulled in this way. The drift of the speaking in declarations of defeat and failure. The whole thing ought, by our soldiery, to be regarded as an insult to them. A bad cause to begin with; and a confession that twenty-five million of Northern men cannot defeat and utterly destroy the military power of five million! Their meeting was decidedly a tame thing; although they had made almost superhuman efforts to raise a breeze.

The decline of gold in consequence of the numerous victories lately achieved by our arms, have undoubtedly blasted their prospects, and as was lately remarked to us, they do not expect to succeed but are laboring to keep up their organization for future purposes.

We were glad that there were no interruptions while their meeting was progressing, although their sentiments were as objectionable to our friends as our friends possibly be to them. We hope our friends elsewhere, as well as here, will let the champions of free speech, be the only ones to prevent its exercise. "By their works ye shall know them."

We do not propose to reason farther with them. Shot and shell from Sheridan's guns are the best arguments for peace Democrats. A few more blows from our brave boys and the peace Democracy had better "stand from under."

There are now in hospital at Washington fifteen hundred Massachusetts soldiers out of three thousand received since the present campaign commenced, most of them unable to be removed to the North. They need clothing, stimulants, jellies and other delicacies.

The Missouri Invasion.

SR. LOUIS, Sept. 29.
The following dispatch has been received at headquarters to-night from Capt. Hills, Gen. Ewing's Adjutant: At daylight our outposts at Ironton were attacked and forced back to within half a mile of the fort. The enemy made a desperate effort to get possession of Shepherd's Mountain, and at 2 o'clock p. m. succeeded in driving a battalion of the 14th Iowa into the rifle pits, and getting two six-pounder guns in position on the mountain. The three mountain slopes overlooking the fort were filled with dismounted cavalry. The south front was threatened by four lines of cavalry, extending across the valley, between the fort and Ironton, commanded by General Marauda, while a column passed around the base of Shepherd's Mountain and formed at the South. General Cable commanded the dismounted cavalry on the slope of Pilot Knob. The rebel troops thus disposed, a signal of two guns were fired from the mountain and assault in force moved on the works. They came up in fine style to the ditches but went back to the mountain in indecent haste, leaving 1,500 killed and wounded. Among the latter is Gen. Cabel. On the list is a Colonel, two Captains and two Lieutenants. Our entire loss was nine killed and sixty wounded. Yesterday morning at four o'clock we left the fort and blew it up. Price commanded in person.

Since the reception of the above dispatch, I learn that General Ewing, after blowing up the magazine, evacuated Pilot Knob, brought away his entire command, and will reach Harrison Station, Southwest Branch railroad, to-night. There is much rejoicing throughout the city at the escape of General Ewing and his gallant little army. Col. Fletcher, radical candidate for Governor, commanded one of the regiments of this command Gen. Smith evacuated Desota this morning, and brought his forces to Jefferson Barracks, twelve miles below the city. The entire country below Merriam bridge is abandoned. Gen. Smith arrived in the city to-night.

The Unionists along the North Missouri Railroad are intensely excited over the Centralia massacre, and call for the extermination of all rebels and their sympathizers.

The organization of citizens has so far progressed that business will be resumed to-morrow, but stores be closed daily at 3 o'clock, to give opportunity to drill. The appointment of General Blair to command the defenses of the city created great dissatisfaction and much indignation among a portion of the citizens, and Gen. Rosecrans modified the order, and has since promised to supersede Blair on the arrival of General Pleasanton in the city. Senator B. Gratz Brown has been assigned to command the militia. Volunteering is rapidly progressing again.

There is an immense meeting at the Court House square to-night to celebrate Sheridan's victories in the Shenandoah Valley. General Grant's dispatch announcing his advance on Richmond created the wildest enthusiasm and delight.

The rebels infest the entire country south of Desota, living off the country, and plundering everybody they met. They have lists of all the Union men in the counties through which they pass, whom it is said they kill on sight. They conscript all rebel sympathizers, even boys of fifteen. The city is full of refugees from that section, and large numbers are emigrating to Illinois, and to other States. About 800 militia at Camp Sheridan are ready for service. Troops continue to arrive from Illinois and other States, giving material strength to the department.

Sheridan Marching On.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.
Maj. Gen. Dix:—A dispatch received from Gen. Grant gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond Whig, dated at Charlottesville, Va., which says that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 a. m.; that our forces were also at Waynesboro; and that no damage had been done up to 4 p. m., but the smoke indicated that they were burning the railroad track between Christian Creek and Staunton. No direct communication has been had with Gen. Sheridan for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to be captured by the guerrillas that infest the country in his rear.

Dispatches to 9:40 last night have been received from Sherman at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported.

From Nashville our dispatches are to 9:30 last night. The enemy did not attack at Pulaski, but took the pike towards Fayetteville, and was pursued about nine miles by our cavalry. General Rosseau is returning with his infantry to Nashville. Desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications.

The draft is progressing quietly in all the States, but voluntary enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments in order to reinforce Sherman, and enable him not only to hold his position but also without delay to push on his campaign.

[Signed] EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM RICHMOND.

General Grant's Advance, Within One and a half Miles of Richmond. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30.
During the night of the 28th, the 10th and 18th corps crossed the James river to the north side, moving with great celerity, and at daybreak on the 29th suddenly came upon the enemy. The 18th Corps, General Ord's, met the enemy at Chapin's Bluff, charging the rebel works with great gallantry, and were successful, carrying the post of Fort Morris with seven guns, and then charging and carrying at the point of the bayonet six other earthworks, capturing in all sixteen guns and 500 prisoners. The works thus captured are very strong, and fully equal to any the enemy have around Richmond.

Gen. Birney's corps also met with great success, driving the rebels from their works commanding the Newmarket road, and gaining an important position seriously menacing Richmond. All accounts agree that the colored troops behaved admirably—a fact which is abundantly proved by their large number of wounded which have been received here. Our brave white veteran troops also fully sustained a well earned character, so nobly won on many a hard-fought field and showed clearly by their actions that they fully believed in conquering a peace.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 29.—Evening.—Reports from General Butler's department say that the 10th and 18th Army Corps crossed the James River at Deep Bottom, and advanced against the enemy's works at Chapin's farm, taking the first line of rifle pits without resistance, at 9 o'clock a. m. At 10 a. m. the enemy's strong position at Chapin's Bluff was carried by assault, and three hundred prisoners taken, with sixteen pieces of artillery, flags, &c. A division of the Eighteenth corps is stated to have suffered considerable loss, but to what extent is not known. Our troops hold the position which is about seven miles from Richmond. Heavy firing was heard late this afternoon on the extreme left. It is believed to be Gregg's cavalry engaging the enemy. They went on a reconnaissance in the direction of the South Side railroad, but the result of their trip has not yet been ascertained.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 1.—The Bulletin of this city has the following special dispatch: "It is reported that General Kanitz's cavalry on Wednesday evening advanced on a reconnaissance to within a mile and a half of Richmond, and were surprised to find so few rebels in the vicinity. Most of Gen. Butler's forces were within four miles of the city. Great activity prevailed on the left of our lines, and Gregg's cavalry had advanced to Ream's Station. The rebel lines were very thin. The cannonading of Wednesday inflicted but little damage upon us."

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.
The Herald's 10th Corps correspondent says of the operations of that corps in the advance on Richmond.—The corps broke camp at 3 p. m., and by a rapid march reached and crossed the James at daylight on the 29th, at Deep Bottom. Immediately on advancing, met the enemy and skirmished up roads and across fields till near New Market road. This road was occupied by the enemy, strongly entrenched on the right. The advance was obstinately contested. The position, in addition to a strong natural character, was rendered doubly formidable, almost impregnable, the covering of the slopes.

The colored troops under Gen. Paine were ordered to carry this position. Their charge was one of the grand features of the operations of the day. They never halted nor faltered, though their ranks were sadly thinned, as they advanced. The successful accomplishment of their task put the enemy into confusion and sent them rapidly down the road towards Richmond.

Important to Drafted Men. NEW YORK Sept. 29.
The Commercial's Washington special says: It is ascertained that Rosseau has routed Forrest's forces completely, driving him nine miles. Government feels no apprehensions concerning Sherman's communications. Reinforcements are constantly going to Gen. Sheridan. Admiral Farragut will, it is said, soon engage in very important naval operations.

The Post's Washington special says: The War Department has decided that a drafted man may furnish a substitute after he has been accepted and is in camp. The Georgia peace rumors are all premature. Government is in possession of no facts concerning the reported negotiation.

The Herald's correspondent at Butler's headquarters, Sep. 30 writes: Early yesterday morning Gen. Butler had captured all the fortifications save one immediately opposite Fort Darling, and was still holding them notwithstanding a vigorous shelling by the rebel rams. The fact that one of our hospitals was located within three miles of the city throughout yesterday is significant. Gen. Grant last evening expressed himself to an old army officer as being entirely satisfied with the operations of the army, and added that more had been accomplished at the then period of the undertaking than he had expected would be. Gen. Grant had an interview with Gen. Butler at 5 o'clock this morning.

It is reported that the rebels are rushing reinforcements to their left by train loads of fifteen and seventeen cars each. We have captured twenty guns in all. Refugees from Richmond report great despondency there, and Jeff Davis was seen on the streets on the 30th, looking exceedingly abject and worn down in his appearance. Citizens are leaving the city by hundreds. They say Lee was caught napping this time, as our movements were not dreamed of.

The following telegram has been received from Gen. Sherman on the same date: "A Great National Sailors' Fair to be held in Boston in November next."