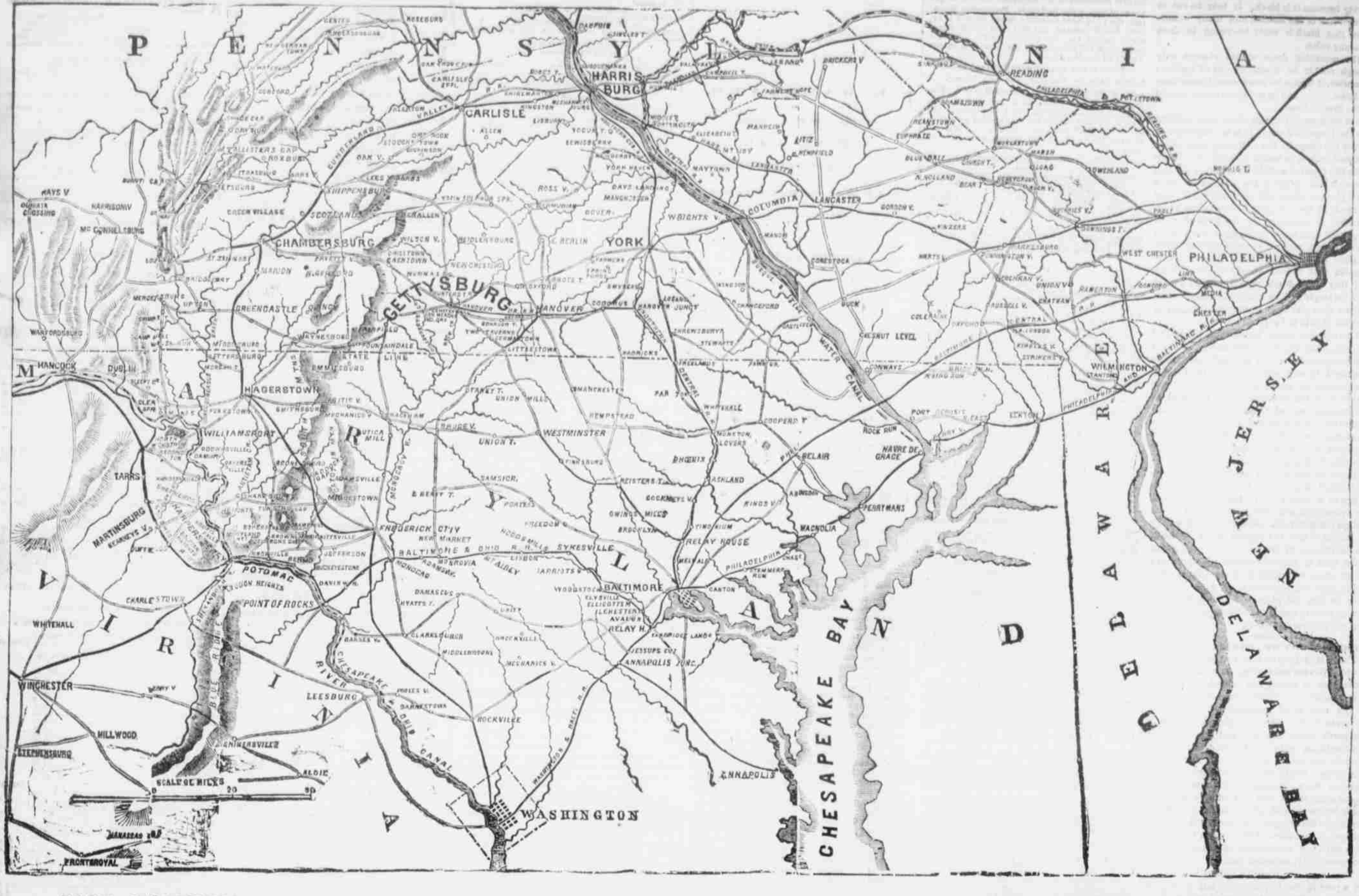
THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.



MAP SHOWING THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THE REBEL INVADERS IN THE PRESENT MOVEMENT.

POSITION OF HARRISBURG, CARLISLE, GETTYSBURG, CHAMBERSBURG, HAGERSTOWN, BEDFORD, &c., &c.

ANOTHER INVASION.

KEYSTONE SOIL POLLUTED.

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!

IMPORTANT FROM HARRISBURG

REBEL CAVALRY AT CHAMBERSBURG.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—A large force of Rebel cavalry entered Chambersburg at 3 o'clock this morning.

General Couch is at Carlisle.

The Governor has arrived in the city.

The citizens here are arming.

Further particulars will be telegraphed soon.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

CITIZENS CALLED TO ARMS.

DEFEND THEIR HOMES.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The most experienced military men at this post are convinced that the invasion of the State is by a large force, composed of some of the best troops of General Lee's army.

It is also believed that the invasion is of a character too gigantic to be regarded as a mere raid. It would be rash to venture an opinion as to the designs of the enemy, the point at which he intends to deliver a blow, or the territory he will traverse.

The capital of the State forms a tempting object. In his contemplation Baltimore presents its attractions, and through that city the capital of the nation is again doubtless yearned for by these bold invaders.

The telegraph operator left Shippensburg, and the presumption is that the enemy has thrown out a strong advanced position in that direction.

We have no communication with Chambersburg. All that we know is that the Rebels entered and now hold that place.

General Couch is at Carlisle directing the necessary means of defense, the details of which cannot be alluded to. The presumption, is, however, that he will be able to offer a stern resistance to any advance that may be made in this direction.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, July 30, 1864.—The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania.

They occupied Chambersburg at 3 A. M. to-day with cavalry and artillery.

A few hours will develop their force and intentions. It is possible their movements may be directed against this city.

In view of such a contingency, I therefore call upon the people of Harrisburg and vicinity to organize at once to defend their homes.

Arms and ammunition will be delivered to each organized company upon application to the Adjutant-General.

No muster into the service of the State or of the United States will be required.

(Signed) A. G. CURTIN.

An immense town meeting is now being held in the Court House, and the people are enrolling themselves for organization to defend the city.

Adjutant-General Russell has just issued an order which is posted on the newspaper bulletin boards, to the effect that arms will be issued to all reliable citizens.

THIRD EDITION.

LATER FROM HARRISBURG.

DETAILS OF ENEMY'S ADVANCE

THE UNION TRAINS SAFE.

GOV. CURTIN AT WORK.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—An immense meeting of citizens has just been held at the Court House here, General Cameron presiding. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. He called upon Captain R. J. Dodge to organize the people. A Committee of Safety was appointed. Martial law was called for. The citizens resolved to shoulder arms and make a firm stand if the enemy should advance. They will meet again at two o'clock this afternoon. General Russell announced that he could assure the meeting, as he had it from the most direct official sources, that the enemy appeared on the hills around Chambersburg this morning at three o'clock, and shortly after entered the town unopposed. Our baggage trains are safe at Harrisburg now.

What disposition has been made of our forces it would be impolitic to say. The telegraph is still working to Shippensburg, but it is not known what moment communication with that place will cease. The wildest stories prevail. The stores were all closing up, and the citizens reporting for duty. Governor Curtin has just arrived, and is exerting himself to the utmost for our defense.

Reports from Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A messenger who arrived here last evening from Muddy Branch, which place he left yesterday noon, reports that some of the enemy crossed the Potomac yesterday morning, at White's Ferry, which is a few miles below the mouth of the Monocacy, but in what numbers was not known.

It is believed that it was nothing more than a chicken-stealing expedition by mounted guerillas.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Intelligence direct from Frederick states that a body of Rebel cavalry crossed at the mouth of Monocacy into Maryland last night, but have not gone far from the river bank. During the night some of the Rebel McCausland's Cavalry crossed into Pennsylvania, *en route*, probably, for Chambersburg.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adjourned, after passing an ordinance submitting its work to the people.

The times are very dull in Nevada. It is believed that the proposition to erect the Territory into a State will be again defeated.

The Overland Mail is now making quick trips, beating the steamers regularly.

There is a large movement in the sugar market here. Five thousand barrels of crushed were sold to-day for 15½c. A new refinery has been started.

The crops in Oregon are good, and shipments of flour are being made from there.

A United States Officer Kindly Treated by a Rebel Surgeon.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Murray, of the 5th New York Heavy Artillery, who was wounded in the side and sword hand, is now in Winchester a prisoner. He is kindly attended by a Rebel surgeon, who was a prisoner at Fort McHenry when Colonel Murray was stationed there. The Surgeon accidentally discovered him on the battle-field.

FROM BALTIMORE.

VERY IMPORTANT.

HOW THE REBELS CROSSED THE POTOMAC.

THEY CAME IN NEAR BEDFORD.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Mr. George Small, Director of the Northern Central Railroad, received a despatch this morning, stating that a body of five hundred Rebel cavalry went around by way of Bedford, Pennsylvania, and proceeded thence to Chambersburg, which town they now possess.

There is no doubt that a small force of Rebel cavalry crossed the Potomac yesterday evening, and are now near or at Boonsboro, Md.

The rumor that fifteen thousand Rebels were crossing the Potomac, above Harper's Ferry, is untrue.

General Wallace feels satisfied with the appliances he has to check the traitors.

The news from General Grant continues cheering, but the invasion of Pennsylvania seems to the Rebels here a chief object of the present movement.

THE ATTACK UPON RICHMOND

PROGRESS OF NEW MOVEMENT.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

CAPTURE OF THREE REBEL BRIGADES

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners, who were captured by the 2d Corps, opposite James Point, on the James river, on Wednesday morning, have arrived here.

It is reported that our advancing forces have since captured three Rebel brigades, with arms, equipage, &c. We also captured several guns.

The 18th Army Corps and Sheridan's Cavalry are co-operating.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

THE VERY LATEST.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

SHERIDAN ENGAGED IN A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The mail boat *Charlotte Vanderbilt* has arrived from City Point. She brings no definite news of the further operations of the 2d Corps since the fighting at Malvern Hill, but it was reported at City Point that our forces were moving on successfully and had advanced some distance up the James river, above the point of the late fighting, having succeeded in turning a rather strong position held by the enemy.

General Sheridan, who crossed the James river with the 2d Corps, has struck off on a track of his own, in an enterprise which promises important results.

It is now stated that we captured six guns, instead of four, in the fight near Malvern Hill. These guns, four twenty-pounders and two twelve-pounders, and the prisoners, captured at the same time with the guns, have arrived at City Point. The prisoners number between five and six hundred.

The four Parrott guns were captured at Drury's Bluff from the 18th Corps, in May last, and the twelve-pounders were taken by the Rebels at the second Bull Run fight. The Rebels have inscribed upon these pieces the battles they have been in since they were captured; and judging by the number of these inscriptions, they must have seen extensive service.

INTERESTING TO ONE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A circular has been issued from the Adjutant-General's office that on and after this date men of the one hundred days' forces who may have at the date of re-enlistment less than sixty days to serve, will be permitted to re-enlist for one, two, or three years, as they may in each case elect.

The new term will commence from the date of re-enlistment.

The re-enlistments for the increased term will be made under the following regulations:—

Where 700 men re-enlist in the regiment to which they belong, the regimental organization will be maintained, and the officers thereof allowed to retain the rank held by them under the one hundred days' term.

Should less than seven hundred men re-enlist in the same regiment, the said force will be organized into one or more companies of the legal strength, and officered by such officers as may be selected from the original command by the commanding General of the army or Department.

Men re-enlisting, should they so desire, will be permitted to select a different regiment and company from the State to which the organization is from.

In such cases they will be sent to join the regiment or company so selected. The remainder will be continued under their officers until the expiration of the one hundred days' term, and then be discharged from the service.

All men who desire to take advantage of the benefits resulting from re-enlistment, under the provisions of this order, will be regularly mustered out of the service on the prescribed muster-out roll.

THE SHELLING OF PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Passengers by the mailboat report that on Thursday afternoon in front of Petersburg the Rebels opened upon our forces with their batteries.

The batteries on our side replied and soon silenced those of the enemy.

Our mortars also opened upon Petersburg and continued to throw shells into the town until a late hour in the night.

Several houses were set on fire, which must have caused no little consternation in Petersburg, as the alarm bells could be heard ringing in an animated style for a considerable time.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The steamers *Edinburg* and *America* sailed for Europe to-day with $250,000 in specie.

FOURTH EDITION.

LATER INVASION ADVICES.

ROUTE TAKEN BY REBELS

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. COUCH AND COLONEL SCOTT.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The Rebels crossed the Potomac near Williamsport, leaving Hagerstown to the right, and took the road to Mercersburg, through which they passed to Chambersburg, entering the place in two columns.

Previous to entering they fired several shells over the place.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, Special Aid to the Governor, arrived here at noon.

General Couch is now on his way from Carlisle to this city.

No additional news has been received from Chambersburg.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Details of the Crossing of the Rebel Troops at White's Ferry.

RECONNOISSANCE TO LEESBURG

Reports of the Raid Supposed to be Exaggerated.

CONFIDENCE FELT IN WASHINGTON.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—From information received from up the river it would seem that the crossing by the Rebels at White's Ferry, yesterday morning, was by a party numbering less than a hundred.

Their intention was doubtless to intercept one of our wagon trains; but, after inquiring of the farmers if there were any Federal troops in the vicinity, they returned to the Virginia side of the river, committing no depredation beyond carrying off a few horses belonging to private individuals.

Yesterday a detachment of twenty-eight men of the 16th New York Cavalry visited Leesburg on a reconnoissance, where they unexpectedly encountered a force of the enemy, and nine of the cavalrymen were captured by the Rebels.

Mosby, when last heard from, was at Ashby's Gap with two hundred men and two pieces of artillery.

No special excitement has been created here to-day by the news of the Rebel raid into Pennsylvania. Facts are transpiring around us going to show that active preparations are making by the Government to frustrate any Rebel schemes of invasion, thus inspiring confidence and creating the hope that the Rebels may tarry long enough on this side of the river to enable us to get a fair blow at them.

The prevailing opinion is that the numbers of the Rebels in Pennsylvania is overestimated. As a specimen of the scary despatches coming over the wires concerning the Rebel movements, the *Star* states that last night a despatch reached Baltimore positively asserting the appearance of a large Rebel force between Boonsboro and Hagerstown. This forenoon it turns out that the force in question was a body of our own troops on the march in that vicinity.

From all information received here it is thought the Harrisburg telegrams concerning the Pennsylvania invasion are founded on guess-work more than fact.

It is definitely known here, via Frederick, that so far only some Rebel Cavalry, with howitzers, have crossed the Potomac. The demonstrations near Edwards' Ferry amount to nothing. Our forces here already occupy highly important positions.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 30.

Rebel Report of the Battle at Atlanta.

The Rebel General Hood's official report of the engagement on Friday before Atlanta is a tissue of misrepresentations and fabrications. It is true, as he says, that the Rebels captured perhaps twenty-two pieces from us early in the engagement; but he omits to add what is nevertheless true, viz.:—that ere the conclusion of the day's fighting, Sherman recaptured nearly all of them, and further, that the enemy left on the field of battle, from which he was driven, nearly as many dead alone as we lost throughout the action, and that his aggregate loss was three times as great as that of Sherman.

Secretary Fessenden Gone to New York.

Secretary Fessenden left this morning for New York. It is believed that his mission points to important arrangements for negotiating Government loans abroad. The enormous foreign demand within the last few days has spurred leading banking-houses, representing foreign capitalists, to submit very favorable propositions to the Secretary of the Treasury, which he can advantageously accept.

Postage to Australia and New Zealand.

It is officially announced that the increased postage of 45 cents per single rate, which the public was notified would be charged on and after July 1 1864, upon letters addressed to the Australian colonies and New Zealand, and transmitted in the British Mail via Southampton, will not be levied and collected, the British office having given subsequent notice of its decision not to carry the change into effect at present.

All letters, therefore, addressed to the colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand will continue to be chargeable with the old rate of postage, viz.:—33 cents per single rate of half an ounce or under; prepayment being required.

The Funeral of Major-Gen. McPherson.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 29.—The funeral of Major-General McPherson at Clyde to-day was very largely attended, and the ceremonies were exceedingly impressive. The body was attended by four of his personal staff, one company of the 13th Infantry, 24th Ohio Battery from this city, and the 128th Ohio Veteran Infantry from Johnson's Island. The Rev. T. F. Hildreth delivered the funeral address, which was listened to with breathless interest by a concourse of nearly ten thousand persons.

Amongst the mourners were the mother, grandmother, two sisters, two brothers, and other relatives of the deceased.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Flour quiet; sales of 5000 bbls. State at $9·[illegible]; $11 [illegible] for Ohio; $10·50 [illegible] for Southern. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Sales of [illegible] unimportant. Beef dull. Pork dull; sales of 3000 bbls. at $[illegible] for mess. Lard quiet at 19@20¾ cents. Whisky $1·75@1·74.

EXTRA!

FIFTH EDITION!

REBEL INVASION.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN CHAMBERSBURG.

DESTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

THEIR POSITION AT NOON TO-DAY.

The Rebel Pickets Three Miles this Side of Chambersburg.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, July 29, 5 P. M.—The Rebels this morning, while in possession of Chambersburg, sacked and burned the Court House, Chambersburg Bank, City Hall, and other public buildings. Also the residence of Hon. Alexander K. McClure. Their pickets extended two or three miles this side of Chambersburg at noon to-day.

THE RAIDERS ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, July 30, 3 30 P. M.—The telegraph line to the West is not working beyond Frederick city.

The Rebels, under Mosby, are supposed to have cut the wires between the Monocacy and Point of Rocks.

There is little doubt but that the raiding force is now operating on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Point of Rocks.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH

The Latest from Atlanta—Brigadier-General Mercer Not Wounded—Friday's Operations, Etc.

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

The most important news we have is that contained in the following despatch from General Hood:—

ATLANTA, July 23, 1864.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—In the engagement yesterday we captured eighteen stand of colors, instead of five, and thirteen guns, instead of twenty-two, as previously reported.

Brigadier-General Mercer was not wounded.

All is quiet to-day except a little picket firing and occasional shells thrown into the city.

J. B. HOOD, General.

From this it will be seen that the battle began under such favorable auspices on Friday, and continued so successfully, was not resumed on Saturday nor Sunday. General Hood in his first despatch after the fight, was mistaken as to the number of cannon captured by our troops. This is a small matter.

If he had killed McPherson, and driven Sherman across the Chattahoochee, we should have been content without taking a gun or a prisoner. As far as we are able to penetrate into the state of affairs, the chief fruits of Friday's operations are, we infer, that we prevented the enemy from enveloping Atlanta from the east. His position west and north of the town is unchanged, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city. It has been seen from the despatch, he throws shell into it. This is uncomfortable proximity, as the people of our sister city of Petersburg can testify.

Atlanta Shelled.

ATLANTA, July 25.—There has been continuous skirmishing for the past two days. Many shells from the enemy's batteries have entered the city, and a few houses have been struck, but no material damage has been done.

The enemy's extreme right endeavored to gain possession of a commanding eminence between their and our lines, but were repulsed by the 11th Texas Regiment. All quiet this morning.

The Magnitude of the Campaign.

No one of the great established Powers of Europe has ever been able to withstand half so long half so formidable a military power as has been brought to bear against the Southern Confederacy. The military operations of Napoleon the Great never exceeded, indeed never equaled, in magnitude those which have been employed for subjugating the South; and no single power or empire in Europe save Russia ever withstood even for one year the French Emperor's onset.

Each fell in its turn before him, as a feeble man falls before a strong; and it finally required the combined power of all the great Powers to make successful resistance against armies that never numbered a strength equal to seventy five per cent. of the muster-roll strength now employed by the North against this Confederacy.

If the power of self-protection and self-existence constitutes the best title to recognition, surely the successful resistance of military assaults, formidable beyond all precedent, must be the best proof of that power; and it is simply ridiculous for the nations of the earth to affect to doubt the stamina of a commonwealth which heroically and successfully withstands an exertion of power for its destruction under which any one of them would be crushed to atoms.

General Forrest's Address to His Men.

HEADQUARTERS, FORRESTS' CAVALRY, TUPELO, Miss., June 28, 1864.—Soldiers:—After a long and laborious campaign, the Major-General commanding deems it an appropriate occasion to address you a few words of recapitulation, acknowledgment, and congratulation.

About the 5th of February last, the campaign, which so gloriously terminated at Tishemingo creek, was inaugurated. Major-General Sherman with a large and well-appointed army, undertook to penetrate the central counties of Alabama and Mississippi. His object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and to desolate that productive region of country, from which the granaries of a large section of the Confederacy were supplied. Generals Smith and Grierson had their duty assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of spoliation and piracy.

With a large co-operating cavalry force, thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through Northern Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting sirocco. At West Point you threw yourselves across the rich prairies, a living bulwark, to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man became a hero; for all seemed to be impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle.

You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant enemy. The result is known to the world; you drove him howling back in ignominy and shame, broken and demoralized. Sherman's campaign was thus brought to an abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama saved.

The victory was a glorious one, and with heartfelt pride the General commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Colonel Bell's brigade, commanded by Colonel Barteau, Colonel McCulloch's, and Colonel Forrest's Brigades. But great as was this victory, it was not without alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the lustre of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the blood with which it was purchased.

It was here that Colonel Barksdale gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here too, fell the noble brother of the General Commanding—Colonel Jeffrey E. Forrest. He was a brave and chivalrous spirit—ever foremost in the fight. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness. But his dying gaze was proudly turned upon the victorious field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace to the ashes of these gallant young heroes.

General Grierson, not satisfied with the test of your prowess, united with General Sturgis, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever equipped by the Yankee nation—complete in infantry, cavalry, artillery, and supply trains. They came forth with threats of vengeance towards you and your Commander, for the bloody victory at Fort Pillow—made a massacre only by dastardly Yankee reporters. Again you responded bravely to your General's call. You met the enemy and defeated him.

Victory was never more glorious—disaster never more crushing and signal. From a proud and defiant foe, en route to the heart of your country, with declarations, both by negro and white troops, of "No quarter to Forrest and his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed, destroyed.

You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle field. Seventeen guns, 250 wagons, 3000 stand of arms, 2000 prisoners, and killed and wounded 2000 more, are the proud trophies which crown your triumphant banners. The remainder are still wandering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy. There were not over 3000 of you that achieved this victory over 10,000 of the enemy. Had you never before raised an arm in your country's cause, this terrible overthrow of her brutal foe would entitle you to her deepest gratitude.

Again your General expresses his pride and admiration of your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes. Whether dismounted, and fighting shoulder to shoulder, like infantry veterans, or hurling your irresistible squadrons on the living foe, you evince the same courageous bravery.

Soldiers! amid your rejoicings do not forget the gallant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as they have made the past.

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the screams of your insulted women, and the cries of starving children, will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but simply to be independent of a foreign, yet constitutional and free Government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny—for existence for your property, your homes, your wives, and children—against your own enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation, and subjugation, with all their attendant horrors.

In conclusion, your Commanding General congratulates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere pervade our cause. The Independence of the Confederate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact. The ray of peace is glimmering like bright sunshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourselves and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated homes, there to collect together once more your shattered household gods. By order of

Major-General N. B. FORREST.

C. W. ANDERSON, Acting Adjutant General.

Official Drawings of the Shelby Coll. Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 380—July 29, 1864.

77, 61, 41, 13, 55, 48, 14, 19, 57, 29, 32, 63, 30, 51

EXTRA CLASS 381—July 29, 1864.

27, 31, 6, 50, 37, 2, 59, 14, 56, 61, 62, 55.

Circulars sent by addressing

[illegible] & Co., Covington, Ky.