BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

"THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS."

VOLUME XLIX. BALTIMORE, MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864. NUMBER 26.

Latest News by Telegraph

TO THE

BALTIMORE CLIPPER.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

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REBEL PRISONERS TAKEN.

A GUNBOAT AT WORK.

ETC. ETC. ETC.

Rebel Invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland.

HARRISBURG, July 30th.—A large force of rebel cavalry entered Chamberburg at 3 o'clock this morning. General Couch is at Carlisle. The Governor has arrived in this city from his visit to Bedford. The citizens here are arming.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Harrisburg, July 30.—The Rebels continue their advance. They are marching in three columns, one of which halted at St. Thomas, a small town some eight or ten miles west of Chambersburg.

Since 3 o'clock this morning no telegraphic dispatches have been received over the American telegraph line, and the inference is that the operator has fled or been captured. A few minutes previous to that hour, he notified Harrisburg and Pittsburg offices that the advance guard of the rebels had entered that town. The suppositions of yesterday have been confirmed, and it is believed in official circles here that it is their intention to make Bedford county, near the mountains adjacent, a sort of general rendezvous.

Hon Thomas A. Scott proceeded to Bedford in a special train yesterday to confer with the Governor. The latter returned at once with him to Harrisburg to-day. Nothing has been heard definitely whether the rebels are destroying private property or pillaging the country in their advance. There is none of that alarm shown as yet that was so painfully manifested during former rebel incursions.—It was too hard to realize that a bitter and relentless foe was in close proximity, but nevertheless, so it is. The Patriot and Union of this morning says: "The telegraph wires are all down between Chambersburg and [illegible]er's Ferry, and between the former [illegible] Cumberland. A dispatch came [illegible] way of Frederick yesterday, and [illegible] press Company refused to re[illegible] beyond Chambersburg, and [illegible] at the risk of the shippers." [illegible] Northern Central Rail[illegible] as usual. The Cumber[illegible] run their trains only to

LATER.

Harrisburg, July 30, 11 A. M.—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 Lee's army, and it is also believed that the invasion is of a character too extensive to be regarded as a mere raid.

The telegraphic operator has left Shippersburg, and the presumption is that the enemy has thrown out strong advanced parties in that direction since three o'clock this morning. We have no communication with Chambersburg. At that hour the rebels entered and now hold the place. Major Gen. Couch is at Carlisle directing the necessary means of defence, the details of which cannot, of course, be alluded to. The presumption is, however, that he will be able to offer a vigorous resistance to any advance that may be made in that direction.

The Governor has just issued the following:

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF HARRISBURG.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

Harrisburg, Pa., July 30.—The enemy have once more entered Pennsylvania. They occupied Chambersburg at 3 o'clock 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.

A TOWN MEETING.

An immense town meeting is now being held at the court house, and the people are enrolling themselves for organization to defend the city.

Adjutant Gen. Russel 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 DISPATCH.]

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE INVASION.

Harrisburg, July 30.—A conversation with a gentleman attached to one of the newspaper establishments at Chambersburg, who left there this morning at 8 o'clock, reveal[s] the following facts:

The people of Chambersburg having received information yesterday of the approach of the rebels, the merchants and business men at once commenced packing their stocks, and before ten o'clock last night the most valuable merchandise was sent far beyond the reach of the rebels.

At three o'clock this morning, a rebel force of 800 mounted infantry reached Chambersburg, and encamped on the Fair ground. This force was met a short distance from Mercersburg by a small party of troops from Carlisle barracks, who fought the advance stubbornly, but were compelled to withdraw on account of the overwhelming numbers of the invaders.

The disposition of the invading force as they left the Potomac, as described by our informant, was as follows:—One party moved via Mercersburg, another through Waynesborough, and the centre by Greencastle.

Gen'l Averill is reported to have engaged the centre in a hot fight, and is said to be falling back on Chambersburg. If this be so, his position must be perilous, and he is likely to be surrounded at any moment. Should the rebels leave Chambersburg to meet him those moving from Waynesborough will also join in the assault.

The rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is being removed to this point.

Large numbers of fugitive colored people accompany the stock, and they present a deplorable condition as they are huddled on the heated sidewalks around the railroad depot.

It is reported that the rebels have burned the court house, town hall, and residence of Col. A. K. McClure, at Chambersburg.

Various estimates are made of the numbers of the invading rebels, the lowest putting them at thirty thousand.

At one o'clock to-day they had made no advance beyond Chambersburg, and our force, still hold Shippensburg, eleven miles east of Chambersburg. Should they advance on Shippensburg, the movement develops an apparent plan to make demonstrations still further down the valley, if not actually to lay siege to Harrisburg.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

THE ROUTE OF THE INVADERS.

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.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, special aid to Gov. Curtin, arrived here at 12 o'clock to-day.

Gen. Couch is now on his way to this city.

No additional news from Chambersburg.

Great Excitement in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The excitement is very great here, over the news of the capture of Chambersburg and invasion of our State. The newspaper offices are crowded by citizens, anxious for more details, which are momentarily expected from Harrisburg.

Still Later.

GENERAL AVERILL DRIVES THE REBELS OUT OF CHAMBERSBURG—HIS FORCES IN CLOSE PURSUIT—THE GREATER PORTION OF THE TOWN A MASS OF RUINS—THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE HOUSELESS!

HARRISBURG, July 30.—Most positive information has been received that Gen. Averill has driven the rebels out of Chambersburg, and is following them westward towards London, Franklin county. The best part of Chambersburg is said to be in ashes, and 3,000 people rendered houseless. It is stated on the authority of prisoners that Breckinridge is making a raid towards Wheeling or above, to return via Kanawha Valley. It seems by the statements of these prisoners that it is the intention of Longstreet to threaten Washington, while Breckinridge makes his raid. In the meantime Early is holding the Valley.

The Very Latest News.

SUSPENSION OF INTELLIGENCE—THE OBJECT OF THE INVADERS THWARTED—THE REBELS RETREAT AFTER BURNING CHAMBERSBURG—GREAT DESTRUCTION IN THE TOWN.

HARRISBURG, July 30.—The censorship having been revived by the military authorities at this post, much news that would be interesting and important to the public, cannot be communicated by telegraph. This caution on the part of the military authorities must not be misconstrued, because it is justified by circumstances surrounding the situation in the Cumberland Valley, and made necessary by the highest regard for the public safety and the military success.

There can be no doubt that the main object of the present rebel invasion has been already thwarted, and that the rebels themselves will be kept exceedingly busy to extricate themselves from the position into which their rashness led them.

Nine o'clock P. M.—Col. McClure has just received a dispatch from the operator in the field, a few miles this side of Chambersburg, to the effect that the rebels had fired that town. After having perpetrated their fiendish act, the result of the rags and disappointment of the rebels in having been foiled in their hopes of gathering an immense amount of plunder, they left with increased celerity, in comparison to that with which they entered that ill-fated town this morning, and that they are now hastily collecting their marauding forces for consolidation in retreating, instead of rendering themselves more successful in their aggressions.

The military authorities here are active and vigilant. Major General Couch thoroughly comprehends the situation, and will certainly use the means at his disposal for the most effective and prompt defence of the people and property within his district.

All the public buildings in Chambersburg and Colonel McClure's residence and barn were fired by the rebels and burned. The greater portion of the town is a smouldering mass of ruins.

THE NEW REBEL RAID OR INVASION.

Washington, July 30.—There is considerable discussion as to the point where the rebels crossed into Maryland unobserved, and penetrated into Pennsylvania as far as Chambersburg without detection.

They could not have gone by the way of Hagerstown, and though they might have crossed at Williamsport, and pushed on towards Chambersburg by the turnpike road through Greencastle, yet they could not have escaped observation in taking that route.—The distance from Williamsport to Chambersburg is about thirty miles.

The probability is that the rebels crossed at Hancock, (the route taken by Bradley Johnson in the late raid,) and from thence to Chambersburg via Mercersburg and Greencastle.

Communication between Hagerstown and Frederick remained uninterrupted yesterday morning, as letters mailed at Hagerstown yesterday at 7 o'clock A. M., were received here to-day.

Yesterday morning Hagerstown was occupied by Averill's and Cole's cavalry, but all the stores were closed and business entirely suspended. No person was allowed to leave Hagerstown in either direction without a pass from the military authorities.

No rebels had made their appearance on the Maryland side of the river, between Williamsport and Harper's Ferry, but it was reported at Hagerstown that they were concentrating their forces at Sheperdstown.

NO UNEASINESS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—No uneasiness whatever is felt by the Government in relation to affairs in Pennsylvania, and the preparations made, together with the militia of that State, are ample to give the invaders a severe punishment.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT CARLISLE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A private dispatch received in this city at 1 o'clock to-day, from Carlisle, Pa., states that there is a terrible excitement there on account of the rebel demonstration.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE CHAMBERSBURG AFFAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The Chambersburg affair is believed to be serious by the military authorities.

APPALLING ACT OF VANDALISM.

The Town of Chambersburg Fired by the Rebels—250 Houses, with all the Public Buildings, Destroyed—An Appeal from the Houseless and Homeless Families for Aid.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31.—The rebels, who entered this town yesterday morning, made a demand for $500,000 under a threat of burning the town, which, as the event proved, was a mere pretext. The order was signed by Gen. Early, *but before it could be complied with, they fired the town in fifty places, scarcely giving the people time to escape, who saved only what clothing they had on or could carry in their hands. Two hundred and fifty houses, with all the public buildings and stores in the heart of the town, were laid in ashes. Thousands are rendered destitute. An appeal to the benevolent people of the North for help has been issued.*

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

HARRISBURG, July 31.—Gen. McCausland was in command of the rebel troops when they burned Chambersburg. He is a desperate and ferocious free-booter, ready at any time to violate the usages of honorable warfare, in order to gratify his dark and malignant passions. After he had taken formal possession of the town he made a proclamation demanding $100,000 in gold. It was, of course, impossible to comply with such a demand—a demand, no doubt, made in confident expectation of its failure, and as sure of its affording a pretext to execute the premeditated plan for destroying Chambersburg.

The valuable portion of the merchandise having been removed, added to the rage and disappointment of the rebels, and when thus inspired, the order was issued to fire the court house, the town hall and bank buildings. A strong breeze prevailing communicated the flames to the surrounding buildings, and parties of soldiers having sacked several drug and chemical stores, had manufactured a quantity of turpentine balls, which they ignited and throw in all directions, thus creating as many different fires in different localities, which soon united in one general conflagration! Speedily the scene became heart-rending and most appalling. The crackling and roaring of the flames as they leaped from house to house, the shrieks of terrified women and panic-stricken and suffering children, pitiful appeals of the old and helpless, were heard above the noise of the conflagration, but all to no avail. The citizens had without protesting submitted to the plundering of the stores, and only appealed to the mercy of the foe, but nothing could appease the butcher and incendiary, McCausland.—Two hundred and sixty-five of the most valuable and prominent public and private buildings have been destroyed. They fired the town, as near as can now be ascertained, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and remained just long enough to see the flames spread and get proper headway. When the alarm was given that Averill was approaching, then instantly every freebooter was in his saddle, and took the road hurriedly to St. Thomas, with Gen. Averill in pursuit. No intelligence has reached this city concerning the direct effect of Averill's attack. It is believed, however, that he succeeded in punishing McCausland very severely.

A train heavily laden with commissary stores was dispatched from this city this morning for the vicinity of Chambersburg, in order to relieve the present wants of the houseless women and children of that town, who now crowd the woods and fields of the suburbs.

THE PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS.

When General Averill reached Chambersburg, the flames had obtained such a headway as to render it impossible for his men to stay them. The word, "Onward" rang along the whole of his lines, and the rebels hurried over the St. Thomas Road towards McConnellsburg, but the rear of their retreating column could not fail to distinguish the approach of Averill, so they were prevented from committing any deeds of violence. Averill came thundering after them, entering at one side of McConnellsburg while the invaders left at the other.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE RAIDERS.

Philadelphia, July 31.—It is reported here that Gen. Averill has defeated the raiders at McConnellsburg.

The Burning of Chambersburg by the Rebels—Two-Thirds of the Town in Ashes—Appeal of the Citizens for Relief.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 31.—The following has just been issued by a committee of citizens:

"*Appeal to the benevolent citizens of the North.*"—On the morning of the 30th July, 1864, the rebels under the command of McCausland, with a force of about five hundred men entered Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, and demanded *five hundred thousand dollars* from the citizens under a threat of burning the town. This requisition was in writing and was signed by General Jubal Early.

It is now established by indisputable proof that this demand was a mere pretext on the part of the marauders to cover up a purpose formed before they reached the town to burn it to the ground, without giving any time to remove private property, and scarcely time enough for the citizens to remove their families. They fired the houses of our citizens in perhaps fifty places. Upwards of two hundred and fifty houses in the heart of the town were consumed, including all the public buildings, stores and hotels, comprising about two-thirds of a town containing about six thousand inhabitants

Thus a large body of citizens are reduced from comparative wealth to absolute poverty. Many families have lost all their bedding and all their clothing, except such as they had on their persons. The loss will be largely over *one million of dollars*. Without aid from abroad there will be great suffering in our community. The Rev. John K. Warner, of Gettysburg, providentially with us at this time, is the accredited agent of our citizens for receiving subscriptions and contributions for relief.

(Signed) F. M. KIMMEL,
BERNARD WOLFF,
and many others.

Latest from Harper's Ferry.

Col. Mulligan Not Dead, but Badly Wounded—Mosoby in Maryland with 500 Cavalry—Design Upon the Union Wagon Trains.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—A dispatch from Harper's Ferry to the Bulletin, dated yesterday, says:

"It has been ascertained that Col. Mulligan is not dead, but is badly wounded and still in the hands of the enemy.

"Pretty well authenticated information received here to-night to the effect that the rebel Mosby, with 500 cavalry has crossed the Potomac into Maryland at Edwards Ferry, and is endeavoring to intercept our wagon train. But I learn that it is out of his reach, besides which, it is strongly guarded. Other good authorities think the report is doubtful, and that there are no rebels yet in Maryland.

"Trains are arriving regularly from Sandy Hook and Frederick."

[The Washington Star says of the above: "We have information from up the river that satisfies us that this Mosby story is a canard.]

The Heated Term.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The weather here yesterday and to-day has been intensely warm. The thermometer has reached 95 in the shade.

THE LATEST

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Siege of Petersburg Commenced.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Works Lifted Into the Air.

Men and Guns Buried in the Ruins

REBEL WORKS ASSAULTED.

The Entire First Line Carried.

THE ENEMY TAKEN COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE.

Great Slaughter and Many Prisoners Captured.

Further from James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—Four hundred prisoners, captured by the 2d Corps opposite Jones' Point, on the James river, on Wednesday morning, have arrived, and it is reported that our advancing forces have *captured three rebel brigades*, with arms, equipments, &c.—We have also captured several guns. The 18th Army Corps and Sheridan's cavalry are co-operating.

The Latest.

SIX GUNS CAPTURED FROM THE REBELS INSTEAD OF FOUR—SUCCESSFUL SHELLING OF PETERSBURG.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The mail boat Charlotte Vanderbilt arrived here this morning from City Point. She brings no definite news of the further operations of the Second 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 river above the point of the late fighting.

The guns (four 20-pounders and two 12-pounders) and the prisoners captured near Malvern Hill have arrived at City Point.—The prisoners number between five and six hundred. The Parrott guns (20-pounders) were captured at Drury's Bluff from the 18th Corps, in May last, and the 12-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 from us, and judging from the number of inscriptions, they must have seen extensive service.

On Thursday afternoon, in front of Petersburg, the rebels opened upon our forces from 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 animated style for a considerable time.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

FORT MONROE, July 30, P. M.—The mail steamer from City Point has just arrived with important news from General Grant's army. The siege of Petersburg opened in earnest this morning at daylight, we sprung the mine and blew up one of their principal batteries in front of Petersburg, containing sixteen guns, and subsequently carried the entire line by assault.

LATER.

FORT MONROE, July 30, P. M.—Just as the boat is about leaving for Baltimore, your correspondent gathers the following additional particulars.

The explosion took place shortly after four o'clock this morning. It was terrific, and destroyed one of the enemy's strongest fortifications, which as before stated contained a battery of sixteen guns. The work was rendered a mass of ruins.

Immediately after the explosion the artillery opened with one simultaneous and continuous roar along the entire line of our army.

Up to the leaving of the mail boat at 10 o'clock, A. M., two other earthworks had been carried, and also the enemy's entire outer line of entrenchments, and the battle was progressing with great fury.

FROM ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

Washington, July 31.—Information from Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac dated yesterday, says:—The great event so long anticipated, viz:—The explosion of the mine under the enemy's fort in front of the 9th Army Corps, came off this morning at 4.40.

Picket firing had been kept up all night, and in fact at the time the match was applied, the skirmishers were still engaged on both sides.

These prisoners state that only about a dozen of their regiment remain out of the entire number. It was a South Carolina Regiment.

The volume of dirt thrown up was immense, rising over three hundred feet in the air, resembling an immense fountain of dirty water, more than anything else.

The Ninth Corps at once charged the works, driving the enemy to their second line and taking a number of prisoners some of whom were *dug out of the dirt*, badly bruised.

As soon as the explosion took place *one hundred and twenty guns were opened on the enemy* along our front, while the musketry blazed in one continuous line of fire along the front of the *Ninth* and parts of *Fifth* and *Eighteenth* Corps. The scene was one long to be remembered by all who witnessed it. But the smoke from the guns soon obscured the view, and the first particulars of the success was gleaned from those who came in with the prisoners.

The prisoners say that most of those in the fort were asleep at the time of the explosion. They state that there were—guns in the fortification, which of course, were buried far out of sight.

One prisoner states that they were actively engaged mining under our works, and that in two days more they would have been ready to blow us up, but we got the start of them.

It is hoped here that long ere this dispatch reaches you Petersburg will be in our possession.

THE LATEST.

A later despatch, dated 7 A. M., says:—Reports just in, say that we have possession of the entire first line of the enemy's works, with a large number of prisoners.

Our loss in the charge was of course severe, as our men had to cross an open field to reach the rebel lines.

The troops engaged were the 9th Corps with the 18th supporting them, the 2d and 5th Corps being in reserve.

The firing is still going on, consisting principally of musketry. Gens. Grant and Meade, with all the Corps Generals, are at the front watching the progress of affairs.

THE OPERATIONS NORTH OF JAMES RIVER.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Herald's correspondent north of the James River, under date of Near Deep Bottom, July 28, says prisoners report that when it was discovered that the 2d Corps was north of the James River, the enemy immediately commenced pouring in reinforcements both from Petersburg and near Richmond. General Lee was taken entirely by surprise, and was obliged to use the utmost dispatch to rush troops to the threatened points.

During last night, the enemy continued to strengthen the naturally strong position he held, which in the morning were found, together with the strong reinforcements he had received, too strong to assail. All the roads to Richmond, between the James River and White Oak Swamp, were strongly defended also.

Last evening Merritt's brigade of cavalry drove Hampton's rebel cavalry from an important point on the Central road, which he held until 10 o'clock next day, when the rebels came out with three brigades of infantry, making a steady assault upon Merritt's force who had dismounted. Falling back in good order to their reserve brigade, both delivered a destructive volley and then charged, when the rebels broke and fled in confusion leaving their dead and wounded on the field.

At the same time Gen. Gregg's division became engaged at another point with a superior force, and the fighting became very severe. Davies' Brigade receiving the largest share, he was obliged to yield a portion of the ground, and lost one gun, but he soon rallied, checked the advance of the rebels, and, finally, drove them back.

Gen. Kautz took possession of Malvern Hill, which had been abandoned by the rebels to protect one of the Richmond roads.

General Gibbon, after the repulse of the rebels, relieved the cavalry with his infantry, skirmishing with the enemy, and at night took up a position.

The Herald's 18th Corps correspondent of the 29th, says:—An election was held day before among the North Carolina troops, and notwithstanding the intrincidations of the rebel leaders, nearly half of the votes cast were for Holman, for Governor, against Gov. Vance. One regiment gain a majority for Holman.

Later from Gen. Sherman.

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF HIS OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Information from Gen. Sherman's Army represent affairs to be in the highest degree satisfactory. Our movements for the past day or so had met with no opposition from the enemy, but they crouch behind their fortifications, thus evidently showing that they are afraid of the artillery of Gen. Sherman.

SHERMAN MOVING AGAIN—A REBEL ASSAULT REPULSED.

New York, July 31.—The Herald's Nashville dispatch says that General Sherman, on the 28th, put the army in motion to accomplish an important operation, when the enemy attempted to intercept it by an attack on the 15th corps. They were severely repulsed.

Rebel Guerillas Cross at White's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a small detachment of Rebel cavalry, numbering perhaps fifty or seventy-five men, crossed the Potomac into Maryland at White's Ford, a short distance above Edward's Ferry. 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 without doing any harm further than gobbling up a few horses belonging to private individuals.

Guerillas in Kentucky and Tennessee.

LOUISVILLE, July 29.—The Nashville Union says that on Monday night Captain Breckmar, of Col. Stokes' Tennessee Cavalry, attacked Ponus Curry's gang of guerillas in De Kalb county, and routed them, killing Curry and five of his command. Curry was a noted guerilla, and has been long a terror to the East Tennesseans.

Lond Run, a small village in this county, was entered this morning by a gang of guerillas, who robbed the stores and ransacked the Post Office. The Postmaster was told that his building would be burned if he kept any more Government property in it.