

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FURTHER OF THE REBEL RAID.

A Fight at Hagerstown—Repulse of the Rebels. [Dispatch to the Phila. Inquirer.] HARRISBURG, July 5.—A force of 250 rebel cavalry attacked our forces at Hagerstown, Lieut. McLean commanding, at about 3 o'clock this afternoon.

THE REBEL RAID.

Proclamation by Governor Curtin—A Call for 12,000 Men for 100 Days. HARRISBURG, July 6.—Pennsylvania, as A. G. Curtin, in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus and Proclamation of Martial Law in Kentucky. The following important proclamation has been issued by the President: By the President of the United States of America, A PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas by a proclamation which was issued on the 15th day of March, 1862, in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; and Whereas immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrection and rebellion;

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by an act approved on the 3d day of March, 1862, in certain States therein mentioned, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; and Whereas immediately after the issuing of the said proclamation the land and naval forces of the United States were put into activity to suppress the said insurrection and rebellion;

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

From the Valley of Virginia—Invasion of Maryland—Fighting at Williamsport and Shepherdstown—Harper's Ferry Evacuated—Defeat of Rebels from the South Branch—Fight Going on at Maryland Heights.

It was reported and believed on Monday morning (the 4th) that Hagerstown was in possession of the enemy, the operators at that place having their posts between 9 and 10 o'clock abruptly, and the telegraph communication was cut off.

The same account also says that fighting was going on near Sharpsburg—the Federal force being commanded by Gen. Sigel. Reports from Harper's Ferry had located Gen. Sigel, during Sunday night, at Shepherdstown, to which point he had fallen back from the Point of Rocks when he was fired at by him by Mulligan, with the force from the Lee town fight of Sunday, ten miles below.

An attack was made upon Harper's Ferry about 9 or 10 o'clock on Monday morning, by a force estimated at some 2,000 cavalry, with more than 100 infantry. Gen. Sigel, however, set about a vigorous defense, and up to the latest accounts was holding his own, though with a small force compared to that of the rebels.

Nothing had been heard up to 3 p. m. at Harper's Ferry from Gen. Sigel or Mulligan's forces, which is accounted for, perhaps, by the fact that the rebels were firing at the Point of Rocks, which is a body of cavalry had crossed the Potomac there, and interrupted the telegraph.

After 2 o'clock in the afternoon the wires were cut, and the rebels were firing at the Point of Rocks, which is a body of cavalry had crossed the Potomac there, and interrupted the telegraph.

Gen. E. B. Tyler remained at Monocacy, in command of the army of the Potomac, which point he held until the rebels were driven from the Point of Rocks, where they were fired at by the army of the Potomac, which point he held until the rebels were driven from the Point of Rocks, where they were fired at by the army of the Potomac.

The accounts also vary as to the officers in command of the cavalry, and he is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and he is believed to have charge of the cavalry, and he is believed to have charge of the cavalry.

At 10 o'clock on Monday night the operator returned to Point of Rocks, and the telegraph communication was renewed to that point. The rebel cavalry had returned to the south side of the river, and the telegraph communication was renewed to that point.

At a late hour on Monday night a dispatch was received from General Kelly, at Cumberland Heights, who reports that the rebels were shelling his forces stationed at South Branch Bridge, an important railroad station about sixteen miles west of Cumberland Heights, on the north side of the river.

General Max Weber was compelled to give up Harper's Ferry and fall back to the Maryland Heights, on the north side of the river. His force was not large enough to cope with the enemy.

General Sigel and Mulligan reached Maryland Heights about 10 o'clock on Monday night, where they were shelling the rebels who were shelling his forces stationed at South Branch Bridge, an important railroad station about sixteen miles west of Cumberland Heights, on the north side of the river.

At six o'clock this evening an attack was made upon the Point of Rocks, where General Sigel's whole force was concentrated and formed in line of battle for defense.

Very little information of the details of the progress of the siege of Maryland Heights could be obtained, owing to there being no trains running that far up the road, and the telegraph communication was cut off.

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Four railroad trains loaded with Government supplies, as well as the mail train from Harper's Ferry, which went up on Monday, and was intercepted by Moseby on its return, were all worked through from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore successfully yesterday afternoon without the slightest loss.

In addition to the movement of troops from the Point of Rocks, the rebels were firing at the Point of Rocks, which is a body of cavalry had crossed the Potomac there, and interrupted the telegraph.

There is no rebel force east of Harper's Ferry, except on the Virginia side at Point of Rocks, where they were fired at by the army of the Potomac, which point he held until the rebels were driven from the Point of Rocks, where they were fired at by the army of the Potomac.

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3 O'CLOCK P. M.

LATER OF THE REBEL RAID.

Dispatch from Governor Curtin—Reported Crossing of the Rebels at Different Points on the Potomac—Our Cavalry at Point of Rocks Shelled away Last Night.

A Harrisburg dispatch from Gov. Curtin to Col. Puleston, received here at half-past twelve, says: "Our latest information is that rebel cavalry are plundering Hagerstown and Sharpsburg, and that heavy firing is heard in the direction of Harper's Ferry."

"We had information, not official, last night, that 30,000 were crossing at Point of Rocks, and, officially, that a force was crossing there, and had shelled our cavalry away last evening."

"Our cavalry drove in the rebel pickets at Boonsboro. They seem to be crossing, or attempting to cross, at various points, and the people are somewhat alarmed, and many rumors are afloat."

"It is impossible for us at this point with all the means at our command to ascertain the real purpose of the rebels and the force."

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IMPORTANT FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Hunter's Troops Arriving there Rapidly to Reinforce Sigel—The Enemy believed to be not more than Six or Eight Thousand Strong.

BALTIMORE, July 6.—The mail train from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual. Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from the west, and will not doubt soon confront the rebels.

The enemy still retain possession of the Virginia side of the river at Harper's Ferry. Sigel, with his force, holds Maryland Heights. All indications thus far strengthen the conviction that the force of the enemy do not exceed six or eight thousand men, and that it is simply a plundering expedition. Nothing new.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY, HAGERSTOWN AND FREDERICK. Great Panic there in fear of Rebel Invasion—The People more Scared than Hurt.

We have the following information from parties who left Hagerstown at 7 o'clock on Monday morning. At that time none of the rebels were on this side of the Potomac, but they had a picket line extending from opposite Williamsport to within a short distance of the Point of Rocks, on the south side of the Potomac.

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REPORTS FROM UP RIVER.

Boatmen Report the Enemy to be Crossing at Various Points—Scary Rumors. Considerable excitement was created in Georgetown this morning by the statements brought in by the boatmen coming down the canal, who report the rebels crossing the Potomac at nearly every fordable point from Harper's Ferry down to Muddy Branch, this side of Seneca, and less than twenty miles from Georgetown.

The panic-stricken boatmen estimate the rebel force variously from twenty to forty thousand strong, cavalry and infantry. These reports may be set down as, one and all, the exaggerations of panicky fugitives seeking to make the best possible excuse for their own skeddaddling. The river is unusually low, and is fordable at almost all points, and it is not improbable that squads of rebels have crossed in different places on horse-stealing expeditions. Despite the sensational reports of Harrisburg, we cannot see in this rebel demonstration anything more than a movement for plunder by an inconsiderable force of the enemy.

Under and Sigel (now in conjunction) aided by other forces sent from this quarter, ought to be able now to turn the tables upon the rebels, and put them on the defensive. It is certain that the rebels did not expect that Hunter would soon appear on the field of action, and supposed they would have nobody to confront them but Sigel.

Since writing the above another report has been brought into Georgetown to the effect that during the night the rebels (cavalry) some 5,000 strong, forced the Potomac at Muddy Branch, forcing the detachment of 3d Massachusetts Cavalry, and a portion of the 1st Cavalry, to Chain Bridge, at which point they arrived this morning, bringing down all the canal boats between Muddy Branch and the Chain Bridge.

We get the story for what it may be worth, being confident, however, that whatever grains of truth there may be in it, it is quite certain that rumor of the sort above mentioned has magnified the number of the rebels to 20,000. Should it turn out that the rebels made any crossing at Muddy Branch, we are confident that the raiding party numbers less than a hundred than this rumor gives them thousands.

FROM ARKANSAS.

St. Louis, July 5.—Twenty of 300 rebel prisoners arrived here by the steamer Gladia yesterday, in charge of a battalion of Merritt's Horse Veterans, which left for Rock Island last night.

Officers from Duvall's Bluff, Arkansas, on the 30th, say that Shelby has not returned to Granderson, but it was thought that he would cross the Mississippi at some point, and would be met by the Union forces.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. NEW YORK, July 6.—The steamer Queen, from Aspinwall on the 29th ult., has arrived with \$170,000 in treasure.

FROM THE REBEL RAID. DISPATCH FROM GOVERNOR CURTIN—Reported Crossing of the Rebels at Different Points on the Potomac—Our Cavalry at Point of Rocks Shelled away Last Night.

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