Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING.....JULY 11, 1864.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Mass Meeting on Saturday Evening.

On Saturday evening a mass meeting was held at Wilkins' Hall, in accordance with the call of the Mayor, to take action in regard to the formation of companies for the 100 days' service. The meeting was large, and considerable interest was manifested. Mayor Lowry presided, and Messrs. Thomas Steel and G. M. Irwin acted as Secretaries.

The Mayor stated that the object of the meeting was to adopt some plan to encourage enlistments to repel the rebel hordes now on the borders of our State. This was the time for patriotic men to act, as the rebels may now be marching upon the Capital. Citizens of means were making arrangements to pay all volunteers a small bounty. He was not authorized to state the amount, as it had not been definitely settled, but would be on Monday. Men were organising in Ohio and in the Western part of the State, and companies for Washington were expected to pass through the city on Sunday. Allegheny county should not be behind, but should have a regiment ready to march within three days. The speaker had been informed that the manufacturers of the city were considering the propriety of stopping their works until the present emergency was passed. He closed by urging those present to step forward and enroll their names.

Loud calls were made for Gen. Moorhead and Gen. Howe, but neither of the gentlemen being present. Col. L. W. Smith was requested to address the meeting. The Colonel stated that the present was the time for action, not speaking. Not only Maryland, but part of our own State is invaded. Allegheny county should be the first to act, as we have more spare men than any other county in the State. A regiment should be raised by Tuesday, and it could be done if the proper interest was manifested. Citizens of Pittsburgh had assured us that all the material aid required would be forthcoming. Mercer and Beaver counties were already organizing companies, and we should not be behind them. The Colonel closed by saying that it was the duty of all patriotic men to respond to the present call.

At the close of the Colonel's remarks, the meeting adjourned until this evening at 7½ o'clock.

A number of persons enrolled their names after the meeting, and it is supposed the first company will be filled to-day.

Second Ward (Allegheny) Public Schools.

The Board of Directors of the Second Ward Public Schools of Allegheny City, in view of the fact that their worthy and esteemed Principal, Mr. J. E. Stevenson, has resigned his situation, with the intention of embarking in another business, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is with feelings of deep regret that we accept the resignation of Mr. Stevenson.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, judging from the prosperous condition of the schools, Mr. Stevenson has, during the term of his office, faithfully discharged his arduous duties; and by his faithfulness and gentlemanly deportment has endeared himself to all, and left a record that does him great honor.

Resolved, That, while we regret our loss, it is our earnest wish that he may find profit and pleasure in every future calling in life.

The following teachers were elected for the ensuing year:

Principal—Mr. E. M. Stile.

Assistant—Miss E. J. Proudfoot.

Grammar Department—Miss Lucinda Smart, Miss Susan B. Nichol, Miss Sarah J. Haley, Miss Margaret Lusk.

Medium Department—Miss Mary Mawhinney, Miss Eliza McIlendry, Miss Bella Hartrit, Miss Harriet A. Graham.

Primary Department—Miss Rachel McClane, Miss Margaret H. Fields, Miss Charlotte E. Day, Miss Margaret Brown, Miss Sarah A. Druitt, Miss Sarah J. Payne.

The Home of the Friendless.

The public has a great heart, a watchful eye, and willing hand to help the needy. The panorama which passes before that eye, through the public prints, at present, is a fearful and exciting one—blood-stained with the glare of battle. Nobly has it responded to the call for help to the suffering and wounded soldier. The blessedness of giving has been taught in a manner new and emphatic. May the lesson never be forgotten.

There is an institution in our midst which has just taken its place among kindred associations. It has received the confidence of many of our worthy citizens by liberal donations to pay for the noble structure which has been purchased as a "Home for the Friendless of Pittsburgh and Allegheny," located on Washington street, Allegheny City. A grant has also been received from the State, yet the current expenses of the large family of over seventy children must come from the hand of charity.

This notice is written to invite the attention of our citizens to the institution. There are religious exercises at the "Home" every Sabbath at 4 o'clock p. m. Come and see the happy little ones who are sheltered and cared for, and trained to habits of cleanliness, order, obedience and piety; who might otherwise be left to pauperism and crime. It is a work that tells on society, but it takes *money*, as well as labor and time, to do it. The managers of this institution *believe* in the willingness and ability of their fellow citizens to sustain them in this labor of love; hence this appeal.

Supplemental Draft in the 23d District.

A draft for the number of men distributed, in the form of loans, by the Board among deficient sub-districts out of the excess in other districts, and which were subsequently ordered to be drawn for, notwithstanding that excess, will be commenced on Wednesday next, 13th instant. To the number above mentioned will be added whatever deficiencies may be found in the districts in which the late draft was made.

South Buffalo township, Armstrong county, to which a *loan* of five men was made out of the excess above spoken of, has since put in the same number of volunteers, and is now free from draft. Duquesne borough had a loan of three—all it needed—and is also free. Zelienople borough, Butler county, has also filled its quota. Cranberry township, Butler county, lacking one man, borrowed one; but it has since sent in a volunteer, and is now clear of both debt and draft. Other subdistricts have reduced their deficiencies since the draft.

An excess of ten per cent. will be drawn to cover exemptions, agreeably to a late order. It is believed that the old law of commutation will continue in force until this draft shall be completed; but the Board have no orders on the subject. In the absence of an order to the contrary, it will be continued of course.

A Pittsburgher Swindled.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of Friday says:—

A gentleman from Pittsburgh, who visited this city to look after his son, who is a wounded soldier in one of our hospitals, was swindled out of $50 last evening. He went to the depot to return home, but was too early for the train by several hours. An individual struck up a conversation with him, after introducing himself as a storekeeper in a town near Pittsburgh. The two concluded to take a walk together and brought up at the Exchange. Here the Pittsburgher was requested to wait while his newly-made-acquaintance went up stairs to settle a bill. The latter returned in a few minutes having a check in one hand and a roll of greenbacks in the other. He said that the man would not take the check, and requested a loan of $50. The money was handed over and the "confidence" chap went up stairs again. He entirely forgot his Pittsburgh friend, and the latter, after waiting for a half hour, concluded that he had been victimized."

A Disorderly Character.—A man named McGlaughlin, who resides in Hardscrabble, created quite an excitement yesterday in the neighborhood of his residence, by breaking up his furniture. On Saturday evening he procured a bottle of whiskey, intending to have a good time on Sunday. After drinking a portion of its contents, he became demonstrative, and commenced an onslaught upon the furniture in his dwelling, breaking looking-glasses, chairs, table, dishes, &c. His wife not relishing the amusement, sent for the police, when he was taken into custody and locked up for a hearing. McGlaughlin is represented to be a very hard case, and was released from jail only a few days since, where he had been incarcerated for thirty days for a breach of the peace.

The Coming Boat Race—Arrival of Ward.—Yesterday morning Joshua Ward, with his trainer and a number of friends, arrived in this city in the noon train, and took rooms at the Monongahela House. Ward took a walk through the city during the afternoon and attracted considerable attention. He will row over the different courses to-day, and announce his choice shortly. The race will come off on the 19th inst.

The Buck Case—Statement of Mr. Dietrich.

Messrs. Editors: In your paper of Friday morning, I find the following statement:

"Dietrich appeared on Saturday and withdrew the prosecution, or refused to prosecute the case any further, and the Mayor supposed that Buck had been discharged, there being no evidence upon which to hold him."

I appeared on Saturday, as stated, and agreed to withdraw the prosecution in case the boy would enlist, make good the stolen property, and pay costs. It was understood that if the boy did not enlist he would have a hearing on the following Tuesday. On Tuesday, about one o'clock, I went to the Mayor's office, and asked where Buck was. The Mayor then inquired of officer Will as to where Buck was, and the officer replied that he did not know. The Mayor then said there ought to be something done with him. I then started down to the cells, and met officer Grubbs who informed me that officer Gabby had taken Buck to Pittsburgh and had not returned yet. I then asked the Mayor to fix another time for a hearing, and left the office with the understanding that the boy would have another hearing. My attention was next called to the case by the publication in the newspapers of the following day. I then went down to the Mayor's office and saw officer Gabby. He told me not to be alarmed about the matter, as they would make it all right with me. I know nothing about the efforts to sell Buck as a substitute until it appeared in the papers. My only object in not pressing the suit was that the boy might have a chance to enlist, and pay me for the loss of my watch.

JOHN B. DIETRICH.

Important Circular from Gen. Couch—Directions for Mustering In Troops.

Headquarters Dep't of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, Pa., July, 8, 1864.

The twelve thousand men being raised in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, July 6, 1864, for the defense of the State, will be mustered into the United States service for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Washington and vicinity, as the safety and protection of the State may require.

All responding to the call west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of mountains will report to the commanding officer, Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, Pa. All east of that line, and west of and including Reading, Pa., will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg. All east of Reading and that line will report to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwallader, Philadelphia.

Companies, if possible, should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvous. Upon application of the commanding officer of a squad consisting of not less than eight men or a company to the agents of the different railroad companies throughout the State, transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

By command of Major General Couch.

JOHN S. SCHULTZ, Ass't. Ad'jt Gen.

Call for One Thousand Mounted Men.

Harrisburg, July 8, P. M.—The following order has just been issued:

Headquarters Dep't. of the Susquehanna, Harrisburg, July 8, 1864.

General Orders, No. 38.—In accordance with authority from the President of the United States, and the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated Harrisburg, July sixth (6th,) 1864, I hereby call for one thousand mounted men, for special service. They must be good riders and gallant men, they must furnish their own horses and equipments, for the use of which they will receive forty cents per day each, and be paid for those actually lost in the service at the price entered on the muster rolls. The United States Government will furnish clothing, subsistence, and forage.

All those responding to this call are requested to assemble at Harrisburg without delay, for company and regimental organization. Applications for transportation must be made to Captain J. G. Johnson, A. Q. M., and Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Susquehanna, at Harrisburg, Pa.

By command of Major General Couch.

JNO. S. SCHULTZ,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Dinner to Prisoners.—On Thursday afternoon, the Federal soldiers' confined as prisoners in the Athenæum in Wheeling, for desertion and other offenses, partook of a dinner in the dining hall of the Fair buildings. They numbered about a hundred. Many of them performed a great deal of the hardest of the labor when the buildings were being erected, and the dinner was given in compliment to their efficiency in that respect. About one-half of the prisoners carried that most painful and degrading of all badges, a ball and chain, and were closely guarded.

Theatre.—Dupree & Green's popular troupe of New Orleans Minstrels, consisting of twenty-four talented artistes, will make their first appearance this evening at the Theatre. We are assured that the vocal and instrumental department, of the present combination is equal to the best, while the comedy business is of a greatly superior character—far less than fire comedians of sterling merit being attached to the company. A full house will doubtless greet them on their opening night.

Carncross & Dixey's Minstrels.—This excellent troupe will remain another week at Concert Hall. This is considered to be one of the best that has ever visited this city, and has been drawing crowded houses nightly. A change of programme will be given every night during this week.

State Taxes.—Under a law passed at the late session of our State Legislature there will be no abatement allowed on State taxes paid into the State Treasury before the first of September, but there will be five per centum added on taxes that remain unpaid on and after the first of August.

For One Hundred Days.—Capt. James Ballentine and Lieut. McMunn, late of the Ninth Reserves, have opened a recruiting office in Wilkins Hall, where persons wishing to enter the 100 days service can have an opportunity of joining a company to be commanded by veterans.

Meeting to Raise Volunteers.—A meeting of the citizens of Allegheny will be held this evening at eight o'clock, in Audience Hall, of the Sanitary Fair Building, for the purpose of taking some measures in regard to the raising of volunteers for the one hundred days' service.

The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad has applied to the Supreme Court for a rule to show cause why the Atlantic and Great Western Railway should not be restrained from prosecuting the work on the Sharon branch of the latter road.

Fast Driving.—A drunken man was arrested yesterday afternoon by the Allegheny police and placed in the lock-up, for driving a horse and wagon along Federal street at an immoderate gait.

Funeral of Capt. McKee.—The funeral of Capt. Samuel A. McKee, late Captain of company I, 155th Pennsylvania Regiment, took place yesterday, and was largely attended.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

Thomas Parry, Plain and Ornamental Slate Roofer, and dealer in Pennsylvania and Vermont slate of the best quality at low rates. Office at Alex. Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

To Arms! To Arms!—The citizen soldier will find a more deadly foe in the brackish muddy water and damp night air than in the most determined enemy. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS do purify the blood and strengthen the stomach and bowels that the soldier can endure these hardships and still be strong and healthy.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are now retailed, owing to the high prices of drugs, &c., at 30 cents, 75 cents and $1,10 per pot or box.

For sale in Pittsburgh by B. L. Fahnestock & Co.

For sale at Fulton's drug store, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

For sale also by Geo. A. Kelly, Federal street, Allegheny city.

Acrostic.

Full oft the radiant summer moon,
Looks down upon a scene of care,
Or shines on some despondent head
Regretting premature gray hair.
It shall be so no more! for now
Lubin's "Hair Dressing Fluviline" appears.
It will the hair with newer life endow,
New lease of beauty to old age allow,
Knurring hair against the gathering years.

Dr. Moffitt, Dentist, No. 162 Fourth street, between Smithfield and Grant.

No inducements held out by offering low prices; but an equitable fee will be charged in every case, for the best materials will be used, and all the time and skill necessary to insure permanent results shall be applied

mlf:6m

Sozodont, the most popular Dentifrice in existence, used and prized by everybody. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Stead

Joseph M. Gazzam, Attorney at Law, 98 Grant street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE INVASION OF MARYLAND.

BATTLE AND UNION DEFEAT AT MONOCACY!

Great Excitement in Baltimore!

THE REBELS REPORTED MARCHING ON THE CITY.

Frederick City Occupied by the Rebels.

MORE SERIOUS ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

Preparations to Protect Baltimore.

LATEST FROM PETERSBURG.

FEINT ON OUR LINES ON FRIDAY.

BOTH ARMIES STRENGTHENING THEIR WORKS.

IMPORTANT WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

THE REBEL INVASION.

The raid that we have all been puzzled over continues as mysterious as ever. It is certain, however, that the rebels are in force enough to have caused General Lew Wallace to fall back from Frederick City and to give them possession. Whether either Early or Breckinridge is in command, is, however, at present a question upon which there is no satisfactory evidence either way. Things, however, unquestionably look more serious, and are regarded by the military authorities as more serious than at any previous time since the raid began. Preparations to protect Baltimore and repel the rebels are going on that would scarcely yet be proper to detail, and considerable activity is manifest in the defenses of Washington.

The city itself is as quiet and undisturbed as ever, and there is not half as much excitement as a strong debate in Congress would arouse. Along the border, too, the scare seems subsiding. The people have been laughed at so much for crying before they were hurt that they begin to moderate their apprehension.

SECRETARY FESSENDEN.

Secretary Fessenden and ex-Secretary Chase had a long interview to-day and agreed upon some important financial movement, which the latter recommended. At his advice however, Mr. Fessenden decided to visit New York before taking action, and he has accordingly gone to-night, accompanied by representative Hooper of the Ways and Means Committee. It is quite safe to say that the negotiation of a foreign loan will in all probability be attempted, and it is also probable that the Ten-Forty bonds will be changed to Six Per Cents. and that currency will be issued to make the money market easy. Secretary Fessenden, who has hitherto been living in a very retired mansion, has taken the elegant house on fifteenth street, lately occupied by representative Hooper, of Boston.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, July 10, 1864.

LATEST FROM THE RAID.

Last night's reports are in the main confirmed, and the raid, developed, as they think, into an invasion, has become a source of great excitement to our neighbors of Baltimore. Here everything is calm. As usual a few strangers are alarmed and are making haste to get through to Philadelphia and New York before, as they fear, the capital is cut off. Small parties of rebel cavalry, gathering impunity from their belief that the country is utterly unprotected, are roaming about stealing horses, frightening the women, and in some cases riding impudently close to our posts. But all this is aggravating rather than alarming, and indeed is pretty good evidence that no serious movement is meant on either Baltimore or Washington. If there were such an intention the rebels wouldn't send so many straglers in advance to give notice that they are coming.

There is a story that a Union man, who were supposed to be rebel scouts, were here this morning, and the police officers saw them, but instead of arresting them, they imitated some of our distinguished Generals by going off to make a report of it. Nothing, however, is more probable than that such scouts should be here. There is nothing to hinder them, unless they should be foolish enough to come in uniform, or that they should go around telling who they are. The military authorities have no apprehensions but that all proper precautions are being taken. The Quartermaster's clerks, making a handsome battalion, are being drilled under Col. Greene, Chief Quartermaster of the depot, and other civilians, clerks, &c., can be pressed into service if any necessity should appear. People went to church and took their after dinner naps as usual, and there is a good deal more complaint about the heat than about the rebels.

Baltimore seems to be in a very intelligent and hard working state of sentiment. Instead of running away they are busy organising to fight. A joint proclamation of Governor Bradford and Major Chapman was issued last night and posted through the city, calling upon the citizens generally and the Union league to turn out for its defense.

About six o'clock this morning all the bells of the city rang the alarm for an hour, and subsequently, after half an hour's intermission, rang another hour. To this the Union men, City Guard and Union Leagues promptly responded, and at 10 o'clock a. m. large companies of citizens, Union Leagues, &c., numbering altogether probably 10,000, were marching through the streets and parading to the different fortifications and defenses.

The secesh, generally, are very quiet and mute, mere lookers on, and they take no part in the defense, but are seemingly more frightened than the Union people. They all think the rebels do not design an attack on Baltimore, but purpose a demonstration on Washington. The police are all armed and at their post. Very many southern sympathizers attempted to ride out of the town on horses, but were generally stopped and their horses impressed. Even foolish rebel women are frightened. The churches are closed and every one is absorbed in the excitement. Rumor, of course, is thousand tongued, and intensely wild stories of General Wallace being wounded is widely circulated, but untrue.

The Gen. Tyler, who is supposed to have been taken prisoner, is the former Colonel of Cleveland, of the 7th Ohio. Later reports give some grounds to hope that he may not been taken after all. A dispatch dated midnight. Westminster, says the rebels are at New Windsor, seven miles above, destroying the Western rolling stock Railroad of which is all safe in Baltimore. It is also reported today that the rebels possess Westminster and have gutted the town, and intend proceeding to cut the Northern Central railroad, also the small squads of rebel cavalry are at several points, from fifteen to eighteen and twenty miles from Baltimore in different directions.

Great activity is visible at military headquarters. Banks and other institutions have taken the precaution to secure their valuables, and public property will also be attended to. There are some apprehensions that an attempt will be made to cut the Philadelphia Railroad, but it is well guarded. The Northern Central trains still run, but very cautiously. The Washington trains run regularly.

REBELS REPORTED MOVING TOWARDS WASHINGTON—FEELINGS REGARDING THE REPORTS.

This evening, Washington begins to wake up a little. Our correspondent at Baltimore telegraphs to our office here, that they believe there that the rebels are moving towards or upon us. Stories to the effect that they are approaching the railroad rapidly. Some squads of them are within a few miles of us that they have sent a force around Baltimore to cut the railroad between it and Philadelphia at some point this side of Havre De Grace, and the like are in free circulation.

Here in Washington there are some who expect the rebels to attempt cutting the single road which binds the capital to civilization, and so isolate the North, but no fears are entertained of the result.

Men talk about it as they do of the approaching warfare in Chicago, and in the midst of it an excited crowd at a principal hotel found time to give their attention to a bet as to whether Lincoln would be the next President. Still, considerable preparation is being made, and the military are on the alert. Some gents from the West are discussing about at a furious rate, and are evidently anxious for commands.

If no telegraphic communication be had for the next day or two, take things cooly, and rest assured that the Capital is in about as little danger to night as Cincinnati or St. Louis. Full accounts of yesterday's fight will be sent you from Baltimore.

THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

Near Newmarket, on Reverdy, July 9—9 p. m.—As stated in my last dispatch, Gen. Wallace evacuated Frederick late yesterday evening, and fell back to the junction, where it was determined to make a stand. At daybreak this morning the rebels entered the city in force. About 8 o'clock Gen. Wallace formed his forces, composed of two brigades, in line of battle along the east bank of the Monocacy river. A skirmish line composed of two Ohio regiments was thrown along the railroad on the western side of the river to within half a mile of Frederick.

At half after 8 o'clock the rebels moved down the Washington Pike and attacked the skirmish line, which fell back slowly before the advancing column and joined our main line, after gallantly contesting every foot of ground. At 9 o'clock the enemy attacked our main line with infantry and two or three batteries. They made three distinct charges and were as often compelled to draw back. At 11 o'clock it was discovered that a large body of rebels had crossed the Monocacy, two miles below, and were coming upon our left flank. It was now felt to be impossible to hold out longer against such superior numbers, and an order was given to fall back slowly in the direction of New Market, on the Baltimore Pike. As soon as the enemy discovered we were retreating, they rushed over the Monocacy Railroad bridge and succeeded in throwing our lines into utter confusion. General Tyler was taken prisoner here.

Our retreat now became somewhat precipitate for three miles. The enemy pressed us hard, but after this nothing but a small body of their cavalry continued the pursuit. But the enemy have now ceased to pursue. It is impossible to give a true estimate of our loss, but it cannot fall much short of a thousand men, mostly captured. In killed and wounded, the enemy's loss no doubt was much greater than our own. The lowest estimate I have heard placed on the enemy's force is 10,000. It may be wondered why General Wallace permitted himself to be drawn into the fight at such disadvantage, but it must be remembered that up to the very hour when the fight began no one suspected so large a rebel force in this vicinity. Yesterday we had whipped them handsomely, and the general impression up to yesterday evening was that only Bradley Johnston's forces were here. Prisoners all agree in saying that the force with which we were to-day engaged is Breckinridge's command. The following are some of the casualties:

Col. Seward, 9th New York heavy artillery wounded, but not a prisoner; Lieut. Colonel Taffe, of the same regiment, killed, and the Major wounded; Adjutant Martin, 87th Pa. mortally wounded; Lieut. Chas. Hold, Co K, 87th Pa., wounded and Lieut. Spurgier, Co A, 87th Pa. Capt. Latimes, A. A. G., 1st brigade Reserves, wounded, and Lieut. E. P. Detrick were killed. The following are the losses in the 122 Ohio regiment: Killed, Sergeant A. F. Linn, Corporal Chas Thompson, Co C; Wounded, Sergeant McMullen, Co I; Corporal Thomas Hutchinson, Co B; Marshall, Co C; Chas. Likes, Co E; G. Brooks, Co E. 110th Ohio, Killed, Captain Hathaway, Co C; Capt. Snodgrass, Co H; Capt. Trimble, Co D; Capt. Brown, Co I, mortally wounded; Lieutenant Mopp, Company B; Lieutenant Stevens, Co I; Lieutenant Shear, Co A; Lieut. McMillan, Co. G: Corp. Benjamin Albright, Co. G; Private Elijah Brown, 124th Ohio—wounded, Capt. Hoaz, Capt. Weyrand, Sergt. Jno. E. McPeck, in the enemy's hands; Sergt. Wm. Simmonds, Private Jacob Smith, Co. I: Sergt. Louis, Co. I: Private Vandike, Co. I; Lieut. James Greenley, wounded. Lieut. Col. A. W. Ebright, of the 126th Ohio, was sick and sent back to Baltimore on Friday. Capt. Weynand was in command of the regiment during the fight. Only forty men of the 126th reported after the battle. Six men of Co. D were killed outright. Only two were left in Co. G.

NEWS FROM PETERSBURG.

We have news from Petersburg down to yesterday morning. On Friday afternoon there had been a sharp outburst in front of the 18th Corps. About four o'clock the rebels opposite Gen. Turner's works, sprang to their feet, uttering a loud yell, accompanied by a report of musketry. It was very disagreeable to move under such a scorching heat but our men sprung to their posts and opened on them with shot and shell. The 13th Indiana, armed with seven-shooters, poured several close and well directed volleys into the compact line of the enemy, which caused them to recede and crouch under shelter of their earthworks.

In the meantime two full regiments seen, massed near a large house opposite our men, were hurried down to strengthen their line at this point. Our heavy batteries in front of Burnside and those near Warren's began to throw shell into the town. The rebels tried to reach our guns but failed miserably in every attempt. The enemy's battery across the Appomattox threw several shells into our ranks at night. The losses in the division were no larger than usual.

The object of this feint is not known. Probably the enemy think that we have weakened our lines by sending off a heavy column to intercept a handful of them detached from his command, to plunder and destroy about Baltimore. Both armies are strengthening their lines of forts in which heavy guns are mounted. Nothing that will strengthen, together with what ingenuity and skill combined can do is wanting to make the works of both armies impregnable.

There has been no rain here yet.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The following are copies of the essential parts of the two War Department Orders:—Major General J. J. Reynolds is assigned to the command of the 19th army corps as reorganized. This arrangement will not affect General Banks' position as commander of the Department of the Gulf.

The troops of the Department of North Carolina and Virginia serving with the Army of the Potomac in the field under Maj-General Smith, will constitute the 18th Army Corps, and Maj-General W. F. Smith is assigned to the command of the Corps. General B. F. Butler will command the remainder of the troops in that Department, having his Headquarters at Fortress Monroe, Virginia. This last is interpreted as virtually depriving Gen. Butler of any command in the field, just as Gen. Banks was deprived by the appointment of Gen. Canby. Each is converted into a sort of Military Governor.

SECRETARY CHASE—SURPRISE PARTY.

Ex-Secretary Chase was surprised yesterday evening, on returning from a ride with a couple of friends, to find a large party gathering at his house. The heads of Bureaus and a great proportion of the clerks in his late Department called to pay their respects and say a formal good bye, and the large and brilliant though informal assemblage made up the pleasantest party of the season. He is certain to remain in town for a couple or three days yet, and his future movements are still a little uncertain.

THE LATEST.

Baltimore, June 10.—No fighting to day News comes confirming the report that some force has attacked the enemy in the rear.

ANOTHER PROCLAMATION BY GOV. CURTIN.

The People Not Responding Freely.

URGENT APPEAL TO REPEL INVASION.

"Our Country Requires Your Immediate Service."

Executive Chamber, Harrisburg, July 10, 1864.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

I refer to my recent proclamation calling for troops on the requisition of the President. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you, and efforts have been made to dissuade you from the belief that any considerable rebel force is in your vicinity, and many of our most loyal and patriotic citizens have been thus deceived. Similar efforts were too successfully made last year in the moment when Lee's army was actually on your borders.

Dispatches have been received this morning, establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace, with ten thousand men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat towards Baltimore. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeyville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate efforts that they have this morning by telegraph, authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact that your country requires your immediate service, and the safety of your own soil and of your good neighbors in Maryland may depend on you.

Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey the requisitions. It would be disgraceful to you to waste time in objecting to matters of form and detail, or to profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for shulking may do so; but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges, and will turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your country. Come forward, like men, to aid her. The rebel forces will be easily defeated and driven away if you do your duty, and I pray God to enlighten you, that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained.

A. G. CURTIN.

ADVANCE OF COUCH'S TROOPS

Hagerstown in our Possession.

RETREAT OF A REBEL BRIGADE,

PROBABLE FIGHT AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Martinsburg and 1000 Prisoners Taken by Hunter.

Philadelphia, July 10.—A special dispatch to the *Sunday Transcript*, dated Chambersburg, July 10th, says that Gen. Couch's cavalry advance, supported by infantry and artillery, entered Hagerstown yesterday afternoon and captured fifteen or twenty rebel stragglers, who had been engaged in burning and plundering the day before. Quite a number of buildings had been laid in ashes. The rebels were, if anything, more severe upon the consistents than upon the Unionists, raising contributions everywhere.

McCausland's rebel brigade, in consequence of this movement of Couch's, retreated in confusion along the Williamsport and Sharpsburg roads.

Heavy firing was heard here last night in the direction of Harper's Ferry, indicating that a brisk engagement was going on between Sigel's forces and a portion of the rebel raiders. The impression prevails that Sigel has whipped them, because there was no other Union force in the direction of Harper's Ferry, and the sound of cannonading was southwestward, growing in volume and loudness towards Falling Waters and Williamsport. The rebels would not have retreated in the direction of those places unless driven under a severe fire.

Baltimore, July 10—Intelligence has reached here that a portion of Gen. Hunter's force, under Gen. Sullivan, has recaptured Martinsburg, and taken about 1000 prisoners; also all the stores captured there, and much plunder collected by the rebels at that point.

FIGHT WITH MOSBY'S MEN.

Union Force Killed or Captured.

Washington, July 9.—A letter from Annondale, Virginia, six or eight miles west of Shelbyville Va., says: A scouting party of one hundred and fifty men from the 2d and 13th New York cavalry, under the command of Major Forbes, went up in the vicinity of Aldie, where they met Mosby with a large force, and a piece of artillery and riflemen. Mosby charged on them, killed fifteen and captured nearly the whole party, horses, accoutrements, &c. On receipt of the news two hundred men from the 2d and 13th regiments, and Capt. McPherson of the 16th New York cavalry joined at Fairfax, when they proceeded to Aldie, where they found twenty-five wounded men, and eleven dead, whom they buried. They scoured the country about that region and found it was of no use to pursue Mosby as he had twelve hours' the start of them towards Upperville, where he had taken his booty. Our party returned back in the evening with their wounded.

Washington, July 10.—An Extra, 1 P. M., says a satisfactory body of veterans are in position to reach either Washington or Baltimore before the rebels do. The large brigade in the Quartermaster's Department here are ready for instant service. The rebels have not crossed at Edward's Ferry, as reported. No rebels in department of Washington.

Gen. Washburne's Order of Retaliation—Excitement at Memphis—Gen. Canby's Movements.

Memphis, July. 7.—There is great excitement here, consequent upon Gen. Washburne's order of retaliation.

The following secessionists are now under guard at the railroad depot: C. A. Gillman, J. P. McKinny, H. Hardwick, John Kirk, sr., C. J. Seldon, J. W. Page, jr., L. C. Hardwick, and Dr. A. R. Hagen; they will be sent out on the next train. James Elder, T. A. Farnsworth, and D. C. Cockeral were also arrested; but temporarily released. Elder and Farnsworth are bankers, and Cockeral is proprietor of the Gayoso House. Several secesh along the line of the railroad also have been arrested.

Arrivals from below report all quiet.

Gen. Canby, at New Orleans is engaged in carrying forward important movements, which will soon develop themselves. There is nothing from Gen. Smith.

New York Money and Stock Market.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1864.

There is no change whatever to note in the money market. Stocks irregular, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 111¾; U. S. Sixes, 104@105; One Year Certificates, 94¼; Seven-Thirties, 100; Five-Twenties, 104, Gold irregular, closing this afternoon at 270.

THE REBEL RAID!

SECRETARY STANTON'S BULLETIN.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. WALLACE.

BATTLE AT MONOCACY ON SATURDAY.

Our Forces Overpowered and Retreat in Disorder.

GEN. TYLER TAKEN PRISONER.

Wallace Retreating Toward Baltimore.

FREDERICK EVACUATED BY OUR TROOPS

Proclamation of the Governor of Maryland.

THE CITY OF BALTIMORE THREATENED.

12,000 Rebels Reported in the Vicinity

OUR FORCES HOURLY GAINING STRENGTH

Ewell, Breckinridge and Rhodes North of the Potomac.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD CUT.

The Rebels Reported Moving Towards Washington.

FULL PARTICULARS OF OPERATIONS.

Washington, July 9.—*Maj. Gen. Dix:* An official dispatch just received from Maj. Gen. Wallace states that a battle took place between the forces under Gen. Wallace's command and the rebels at Monocacy to day, commencing at 9 a. m. and continuing until 5 p. m. Our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to retreat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York heavy artillery, was wounded and taken prisoner, and that Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner; that the enemy's forces numbered at least 20,000, and that our troops behaved well, but suffered severe loss. He is retreating towards Baltimore.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton,
Secretary of War.

Baltimore, July 9, 3:50, p. m. Our forces have evacuated Fredericksburg, and fallen back in this direction and now occupy a position south of the Monocacy.

The rebels now occupy Frederick, but in what numbers is not positively known, reports say twelve thousand, under the command of Breckinridge.

There are reports seemingly well founded that another rebel force has crossed the Potomac near Edwards' Ferry, and has marched in the direction of Urbana, in what force is not known. This is supposed to be an effort to flank us. We are hourly gaining strength by reinforcements, and will doubtless frustrate this rebel movement.

Frederick, July 9.—Early on Friday morning Gen. Tyler, under orders of Gen. Wallace, went to the front at Frederick City and took command. Col. Clendennan, with the cavalry, commenced and continued skirmishing with the enemy all day on the mountain's back. In the afternoon Gen. Wallace went to the front with reinforcements. Learning that the enemy's operations in our front were merely feints to cover his movement on Urbana and threaten Washington, Gen. Wallace withdrew his forces and evacuated Frederick City at ten o'clock on Friday night.

Early this morning the rebels were in line of battle and advanced on Frederick, which they reoccupied. We removed everything from the city, including sick and wounded, stores, &c. Two citizens were arrested by our retiring skirmishers making signals to the rebels last night. The General has his headquarters this (Saturday) morning at Monocacy. The rebels are advancing, and are now skirmishing with our rear guard, who hold the bridges on the Baltimore pike.

The rebels levied $20,000 on the citizens of Middletown, besides pillaging in the place in the night. On Tuesday we killed one hundred and thirteen rebels. Our loss was eighteen all told. Capt. Morris, of the 5th Illinois cavalry, was killed in Friday's fight and about a dozen of our men. We were fully assured that the rebels who fought us were commanded by Breckinridge. They have two brigades under Johnson and McCausland.

Gen. Wallace is making preparations to defend this point, which he will hold up the last possible moment. The enemy is said to be advancing in heavy force down the Baltimore pike.

Baltimore, July 9, 9 p. m.—It may, without exaggeration, be said that we have had excitement all day. The streets have been coming with rumors from the front. In the city active arrangements are being made in anticipation of an emergency, which it is confidently believed is only barely possible, not probable. The Loyal Leaguers are being rallied, and the defensive works are being strengthened. The Government are sending more heroes. The enemy are confiscating all able-bodied horses, and especially the most blooded horses. Of the disloyal passes are those who leave the city, and a vigilant watch is being instituted on the movements of suspected parties, who are supposed to be seeking opportunities to communicate with the enemy. The last accounts we still held our own on the Monocacy. It is stated that there has been some fighting, and our people feel confident that Gen. Wallace and the troops now concentrating against the enemy will render a good account of themselves.

Baltimore, July 9, 10 a. m.—The enemy are now reported at Ellicott's Mills, but as the telegraph works to Marlottsville, which is beyond, this is doubted.

Baltimore, July 10, 11 a. m.—The party at Rustertown is said to be small. It was reported that a bridge was burnt on the Northern Central. Gen. Wallace is retreating towards the city. His retreat is covered by fresh troops. The city is alive with troops for defense.

Baltimore, 9, 11:30 a. m.—It is reported at headquarters that the Northern Central Railroad track is torn up, but it is not stated where. We have also reports that the main body of the rebels are making for Washington.

Baltimore, July 9—1 p. m.—Capt. Adam Eilks, Assistant Adjutant General on Rickett's staff, and Capt. Payne, 106th New York, were both badly wounded.

Both the new regiments and veterans fought bravely, and gave way only when outflanked. The enemy were severly punished, and it is though that this is the reason why they did not follow up our rear.

The Union bridge on the Western Maryland road, is reported burned.

Cavalry passed through Cockeysville this morning, it is supposed to cut the Philadelphia railroad east of Baltimore. Precautionary measures were adopted to prevent this.

Baltimore, July 10, 9 a. m.—The excitement is intense this morning. The Union citizens have been arming all night, and at six o'clock the alarm bells were rung.

Parties headed by a drum and fife are moving through the town to man the defensive works. Our citizens are turning out with spirit, and manifest a determination to do their utmost to defend the city. The enemy are now reported to be at Ellicott's