The Press

A CALL TO ARMS. Governor Curtin has sent the following

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

despatch to Mayor HENRY: EXECUTIVE MANSION, HARRISBURG, Sunday, July 10, 1864. Hon. Alexander Henry, Mayor of Phila-

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA: I refer to my recent proclamation calling for troops, on the requisition of the President of the United States. You are not responding freely. The enemies of our Government are active in deterring you. offorts 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 made last year, at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your borders.

Despatches have been this morning received, establishing the fact that General-Wallace, with 10,000 men, was yesterday compelled to fall back from Frederick. He is believed to be in retreat towards Balti-more. The communication between this point and Baltimore was cut this morning by the rebels below Cockeysville.

The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate efforts, that they this morning by telegraph authorized men to be mustered in by companies, which they had vesterday peremptorily refused. It is my duty to state to you the fact, that your country requires your immediate services, and the safety of your own soil, and of our good neighbors in Maryland, may depend on your promptness. Recollect that the mode of enlisting men is at the discretion of the Government, and it is the duty of all to obey its requisition.

It would be disgraceful to you to waste time in objections to matters of form and detail, or profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty to their country will scorn such subterfuges. Turn, therefore, a deaf ear to all mischievous suggestions from any quarter. Do not appear trifling in politics. Why her Malend yourselves to a betrayer of your country. Come forward, then, like men, to aid her. The rebel forces will be easily defeated and driven away if you do your duty, and I pray God so to enlighten you, that the honor of the Commonwealth may be maintained. A. G. CURTIN.

THE CALL TO ARMS. The news up to the hour of going to press is vague and alarming. The statement we published on Saturday, and which gave so much comfort to the reader, that General VALLACE had attacked the rebels at Fre derick, and was pursuing them, is not vewas drawn from Frederick by the rebels to the Monocacy Junction, and there defeated. This defeat, or, as we should say, this 1842. entitled " Notes of a Tour through repulse of General WALLACE, is the first in-Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Arabia, Petrœa, dication we have had of the real strength to the Holy Land; including a visit to of the invading column. We presume Gen. WALLACE had nothing more than the hastily-summoned militia of Maryland and some of the hundred-days' men from the West-Social and Political," and translations ern States, who have been guarding the from the German and Italian. He served fortifications around Baltimore. A brigade of rebels would find little difficulty in managing this body of new-made soldiers, and accordingly we see General WALLACE States Charge d'Affaires at Naples Few doing the best he can under the circumgentlemen are better qualified, by talent stances, and hurrying back to the defence and education, for high office abroad. He of Baltimore. In our sister city great exhas performed his duties with advantage to his country, satisfaction to the foreign citement prevails. The generally calm and Power to whom he is commissioned, and prosy reporter of the Associated Press credit to himself, and will return to Turseems to be carried away, and becomes key, we are persuaded, with the assurance fanciful. "The streets, the very air, it from the Executive that appointed him, may be said, is teeming with rumors fast that he has fully maintained the honor and succeeding each other." The Governor faithfully represented the interests of his gives us an idea of the strength of the native land. rebels in his despatch to the Mayor, which we print this morning. He tells us that General WALLACE, with ten thousand men, Ohio, that State, with a prudence which does credit to its courage, has established was compelled to fall back. If the rebel a National Guard, forty thousand strong, force was so large that even ten thousand raised to help the nation by defending the men could make no impression on it-State. This was done after Ohio had furcould not even make a respectable battlenished its full quota of troops. In view of then we must dismiss the idea that the what that gallant State has accomplished, rebels are merely stealing horses and hurrythe advice which we find in an Ohio paper ing home again. We must make up our deserves attention : "It is about time the State of Pennsylvania p minds to accept this as an invasion, or

something so much like an invasion that

we may be compelled to fight a battle for

our capital on the old battle-ground of

Bladensburg. This is the view of the Go-

vernment; for the Governor tells us, that

while twenty-four hours ago the War De-

partment would not accept soldiers unless in

its own way, it will now accept them in

any way at all. We must have men!

Can the rebel column take Washington or Baltimore? We do not think so. Washington we have regarded, for the last two years, as the strongest city in America. It is surrounded by line after line of entrenchments, and is guarded in such an intricate manner that it seems as if man had exrun the risk both of weakening the arm of authority and cooling the spirit of the hausted the genius of war and engineering in securing its safety. Baltimore is naturally a strong point, and has been well defended. Both of these cities may be protected by a naval force, and in any event would be untenable, if held by the rebels. While we speak of this as a mere opinion, we must not fail to say that our duty at this time is not with the guns and entrenchments of Washington, but with this body of rebels now in our midst, burning our homes, and making war upon the capital of the nation. This is the substance of the call of the Governor we print this morning. "It is my duty," he says, "to station in the wards. We should have had the drum beating in every part of the city. state to you the fact that your country reand the war spirit should have been orouires your immediate services, and the ganized here several days ago. General safety of your own soil and of our good and carnest action by all leading men of neighbors in Maryland may depend on the city is demanded by the public sentiyour promptness." This is plain. We ment. cannot resist it. We remember the invasion of last year. It was treated as a panic will be fatal to the rebellion. If it is not and derided as a falsehood until LEE had opposed, it may be a severe blow to Gen. GRANT. The invasion is not formidable confronted our armies at Gettysburg. Have in numbers: it is dangerous only so far as we ever ventured to imagine what would our apathy makes it so. Don't wait to have been our fate if LEE had succeeded send troops to Baltimore. Let men go. in that battle? Did Pennsylvania have You will find a place and a musket when troops enough to have even made a respect- | you get there. If this rebel force is deable defence of its soil, had a victorious feated, victory is certain in front of Rich to day not far from Washington, and has been rebel army been at liberty to continue its work of invasion, pillage, and murder? on Baltimore or Washington, not into the We must confess it, that, in those sad and Cumberland Valley, proves the movebloody days of July, if Pennsylvania had ment to be an invasion and not a raid. not depended upon the Army of the Po-The fact that the main army of LEE still tomac, it would have been at the mercy of opposes GRANT, proves that it is not an inthe rebels, as Maryland is to-day. vasion in great force. The enemy solely depends upon the failure of the North to

We will not now continue the argument heretofore presented to our readers, and speak of the many wasted opportunities of the past year. . If there was a good militia law, instead of entreaty from the Governor, we should have an order, and, instead of calling upon men to take up arms, armed men would be called upon to take the The invasion is a desperate attempt, and field. Our duty now is not with the indicates the desperation of the rebel cause. past, nor with what might have been. The rebels cannot be reinforced. If they We must meet this rebel army. We must are beaten they are destroyed. This should prepare to defend our homes. We must or- inspire us with the determination that the ganize in companies, or squads, or in couples, Tebels shall not recross the Potomac.

and go at once to Harrisburg. We must do | English Influence upon the Danish Ques this, or tamely submit to the shame of having our State again invaded by the onemies of the country. The Governor uses strong language, but we endorse every word of it. "It would be disgraceful for you to waste time in objections to matters of form and detail, or profess that you would go if called in some different way. Those who want an excuse for skulking may do so, but all who desire to do their duty will scorn such subterfuges." Let us act like men in this great crisis, and our

children will bless and honor our names. The Situation Abroad. The Conference at London has adjourned, without having done anything to settle the Danish difficulty. Various propositions were made, too moderate for the aggressive Germans, too humiliating for the injured real ally, England appears to be without influence; and now, detached from all but sternly-defiant Danes. The Conference other powers in its responsible views and broke up on the 25th June, and hostilities were to be resumed on the following day. sympathics regarding the Danish question, the bodiless and spiritless conduct of its On the 27th a statement of the intended peace policy of England, as unanimously government is apparent. Should it finally retire from the controversy, Europe would agreed upon by the Palmerston Cabinet not be surprised. Should it take part in was officially made in both Houses of Parthe war, no one would tremble. Such an liament, and the Opposition were about eventuality the German papers regard with testing the popularity of the ministry by moving a vote of censure on that policy, perfect equanimity. but it was not anticipated that this vote would be carried. No doubt the popular feeling in England is in favor of helping

Our attention has been called to a state ment in a contemporary, to the effect that The Press refused to publish, even as an Denmark. But our readers have not now advertisement, the patriotic call of Col. to learn that Parliament does not represent WM. B. THOMAS in reference to the defence the feeling of England, and that the Palof the State." This statement is untrue merston ministry is only an aristocratic Col. Thomas has not, to our knowledge, clique. The ablest man in that organizaexpressed a wish that his call should appear tion, next to Palmerston, is Mr. Gladin this newspaper. STONE, who is opposed to war, on account of the cost. His great object WASHINGTON. is to relieve taxation and expenditure, and he has been tolerably successful in Washington, July 10. PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT IN RE

this. It appears to us that Queen Vic-TORIA's own will is at the bottom of the peace policy of England. The Manchester party, led by BRIGHT and COBDEN, and claiming GLADSTONE as a recruit, are opposed to war, upon any pretext, and they have unconsciously backed up the Queen in her obstinacy. Her Majesty scarcely conceals her sympathy with the armed lespoilers of Denmark. A few weeks ago she permitted her second son, Prince AL-FRED, to accept the Order of the Black Eagle from the King of Prussia, and at the Court which she held at Buckingham Palace on June the 21st, it was noticed that, besides the ribbon and Star of the Garter, and the insignia of the Order of VICTORIA and ALBERT, she were and ostentatiously paraded the badge of the Prussian Order of Queen Louise. This may

A National Guard.

Ir is almost idle for any newspaper to

This invasion, if it is worthily opposed

THE simple fact that the enemy moves

LEE has divided his army. He may have

kept three-fourths and sent one-fourth

of it into Maryland. If we will deal with

the invasion, Grant will take care of LEE.

This is the best opportunity that has yet

existed for the destruction of the rebellion.

Since Mongan made his first raid in

clear up.

lan expresses the sense of Congress upon that sub-set, and which plan it is now thought fit to lay beore the people for their consideration : efore, I, Abraham Lincoln, Presiden of the United States, do proclaim, declare, and nake known that while I am, as I was in Decembe ast, when, by proclamation, I propounded a plan or restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of his bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration; and while I am also unprepared o declare that the free-State Constitutions and Gojesty should be antagonistic to Denmark, vernments already adopted and installed in Arwhich has given her a fair daughter-inkansas and Louisiana shall be set aside and held law, is a mystery which time may one day for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loval citizens who have set up the same as to further efforts, or to declare a constitutional com-The Hon. Edward Joy Morris. petency in Congress to abolish slavery in States. but at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting This distinguished gentleman, who has that a constitutional amendment, abolishing slavery held the responsible position of United throughout the nation, may be adopted; neverthe-States Minister to Turkey, has been in this less, I am fully satisfied with the system for the restoheld the responsible position of United ration contained in the bill, as one very proper plan his native city for a few days, and will reach Washington to-day. A domestic calamity has caused his return, on leave of absence, from his post at Constantinople,

for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am and at all times shall be prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any to which he was appointed in 1861. Mr. such State and the people thereof shall have suffi-ciently returned to their obedience to the Constitu-Morris has shown himself well qualified for a foreign ministry. A distinguished tion and the laws of the United States, in which graduate of Harvard University, and well eases military Governors will be appointed. directions to proceed according to the bill. versed in the languages of France, Ger-In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand many, and Italy, he visited the Old World and caused the scal of the United States to be before entering into public life, and comaffixed.

Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of Inly in the year of our Lord one thousand eight municated his experience and impressions July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eighundred and sixty-four, and of the Independent of the United States the eighty-ninth. of foreign travel, in a work published in

FERENCE TO STATES IN REBELLION.

Whereas, At the late session Congress passed a bill "to guarantee to certain States whose govern

form of government," a copy of which is hereunt

Whereas, The said bill was presented to the Presi

dent of the United States for his approval less than

one hour before the sine die adjournment of said

Whereas, The said bill contains among other

hings a plan for restoring the States in rebellion

o their proper practical relation in the Union, which

ments have been usurped or overthrown a repu

ssion, and was not signed by him; and

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 9.

That the London Conference upon the

Danish question has proved a signal failure

need not excite surprise. After allowing

this vexed question to grow rank and bit

ter, it cannot be trimmed and cured in the

diplomatic way. The meeting in London

was only a ceremonial home policy, with

out a particle of effect on the cotompora

seldom or never before brought so little in

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. Athens, Sparta, Delphi, Cairo, Thebes, THE PRESIDENT'S FAST-DAY PROCLAMATION. Mount Sinai, Petra, &c." He subsequent-The following is the text of the President's Proclamation appointing Thursday, August 4, as a day ly produced other works of which the tion and prayer: best known are "The Turkish Empire, Whereas, The Senate and House of Representa-lives, at their last session, adopted a concurrent re-solution, which was approved on the second day of July, instant, and which was in the words following, for several sessions as Representative from namely:
"That the President of the United States be re-Philadelphia in the State Legislature, and was subsequently thrice elected to Congress. In 1850-4. Mr. Morris was United

namely:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day for humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military, and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people to convene at their usual places of worship or wherever they may be, to confess and repent of their manifold sins; to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme ruler of the world, not to destroy us as a people, nor suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adhesion to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and to do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to segure that result

implore him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him, in His infinite goodness, to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they be not uterly destroyed; that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders." Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and is sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolu-

tion, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first emergencies as are presented when the annual rush of rebels up the Shenandoah Valley occurs. The hursday of August next to be observed by the peorebel raiders ought not to be allowed to beat's track up the Cumberland Valley while Pennsylvania walls for other States to expel the rascals. John Morgan had the kindness to cross the Ohio river ple of the United States as a day of national humi-I do hereby further invite and request the heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all legislators, all judges and maand take a ride through our State a year ago.
The consequence is a National Guard, forty
thousand strong. When the Guard are at home we
could laugh to scorn a matter of ten or fifteen thousand rebels on our borders. The Uhioan's pride in
the National Guard of the State (misad after putstrates, and all other persons exercising authority n the land. whether civil, military, or naval, and ing our full quota of troops into the field to fight or the Union) is associated with a sense of security. Let storms come from what quarter they may, our than to follow our example

service, and all the other loyal and law-abiding pe ole of the United States, te assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler f the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid The formation of a regular guard for the lefence of this State has been repeatedly resolution, so solemnly, so earnestly, and so reve urged. Danger has once more brought this rently recommended. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my necessity home to us; let it not be disrehand and caused the seal of the United States to garded when danger is over. For very be affixed. want of striking while the iron is hot, we

Done at the city of Washington this seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By the President. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. RECENT ACTS OF CONGRESS.

urge, even in the most vehement tones, the Among the recently passed acts of Congress is one duty of our citizens at this hour. This is bolishing all discriminations as to the employment only so much written; much must be done. of persons on public or private vessels, with a pro-Our authorities must act in the same spirit in all cases be citizens thereof that we warn. In this let-alone license and The sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for protecteasy-going liberty given to the volunteering ing the commerce of the lakes, by causing the nubit is not wonderful that so little is effected by proclamations and appeals, and that Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, and Superior, to be repaired and made useful for purevery man volunteers to do as he pleases. poses of commerce and navigation; and the furth or to do nothing. The responsibility for um of \$100,000 for repairing and rendering useful action rests upon every man in authority; for similar purposes works connected with harbor every citizen elected to the municipal go-The act to prevent smuggling provides that all vernment; every man holding political ods, wares, and merchandise, and all baggage and

effects of passengers, and all other articles imported into the United States from any contiguous foreign country, as well as the versels, cars, and other vehicles or envelopes in which the same are exported, are required to be unladen in the presence of, and nspected by an inspector or other officer of customs at the first port of entry or custom house where the THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. Although there is naturally much solicitude eve

ywhere felt for the safety of Washington, in view of the intelligence which has from time to time been eccived to-day, and which has excited our com munity, there are no indications whatever of a panic among our citizens. The military measures which have been taken tend to give assurance of security from a rebel invasion of the Capital. It is asserted that several rebel scouts have been seen in Washington to-day, but this may be mere

ught in to the city. THE REBEL TROOPS REPORTED NEAR ROCK-VILLE. The mail carrier between Washington and Rockville, which is fourteen miles from here, returned this afternoon with a report that the rebel troops were in that immediate neighborhood. He says he saw them, but has no idea of their numbers. FORMS FOR INTERNAL REVENUE.

Blank forms and regulations affecting all branches of the Internal Revenue act are in course of prepa A MISSING MAN. Much anxiety is felt at the Navy Department respecting Third Assistant Engineer R. B. Hing, as othing has been heard of him since October last.

PERSONAL. Ex-Secretary Chase received and entertained at his residence, last night, the various clerks and employees of the Department. He is on the eve of eaving for Ohio. OFFICERS OF COLORED REGIMENTS. The total number of officers for colored regiments xamined by the proper board, up to this time, is

2,471. Of these, 985 have been rejected and 1,486

under the charge of Colonel TAGGART.

THE INVASION.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM SECRE-TARY STANTON.

BATTLE AT -MONOCACY. ries of the English abroad. England has The Rebels Reported 20,000 Strong, fluence to bear on any question of eminent concern in Europe, and seldom has its GENERAL WALLACE FORCED TO FALL BACK.

counsel been so slightly regarded. The Danish war, whatever its moral worth, is precisely of the kind in which England has GEN. TYLER TAKEN PRISONER. always been in the habit of interfering. Now that for the second time its warning FREDERICK REOCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY has been unheeded, will England go to war? We may doubt quite as easily as believe, but need care little. Without some Reinforcements from Grant's Army

> Recapture of Martinsburg by Hunter THE UNION CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE IN ARMS THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAIL-

Reported en route.

ROAD REPORTED CUT. The Rebels Said to be Moving on Washington THE QUOTAS OF THE COUNTIES FIXED The Rebels Reported Moving on the Philadelphi:

OFFICIAL GAZETTE. WASHINGTON, July 10-1 o'clock A. M. Major General Dix: An official report from Major General Wallaco,

just received, states that a battle took place be ween the forces under his command and the rebel forces, at Monocacy, yesterday, commencing at 9 clock A. M., and continuing until 5 o'clock P. M. Our forces were at length overpowered by the superior numbers of the enemy, and were forced to re reat in disorder. He reports that Col. Seward, of the New York Heavy Artillery, was wounded and taken prisoler.

and that Brig. Gen. Tyler was also taken prisoner that the enemy's force is at least 20,000, and that cu troops behaved well, but suffered a severe loss. He etreating to Baltimore. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War

THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY BRIDGE—OVR LOSS ONE THOUSAND IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE. July 10-Evening.-The troops e gaged in the fight at Monocacy bridge yesterday formed in line of battle on the left of the railroad and on this side of the river, two Ohio regimen being thrown out as skirmishers on the right. The latter were attacked at 7 1/2 A. M., by cavaly, from the Hagerstown pike, when they fell back across the river in good order, and with slight loss, fighting all the way. After crossing they succeed ed in checking the advance of the enemy, and held him here a long time. About 10 A. M. a desperate attack was made h dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed; and not

withstanding they repeatedly tried to dislodge our men from their position, they could not succeed Their loss here was very heavy, our men having the advantage of rifles, while they only had can After fighting till three P. M. a heavy body the enemy, four regiments were discovered to b moving on our left flank, having crossed the rive some distance below, and in consequence our troop had to abandon their position and fall back, th enemy following about three miles, but without

inflicting much damage. Our loss in the action if and captured. General Tyler was in command of some of the or nundred days' micn, and how he got captured is not The enemy levied a tax on Middletown of \$20,000, and the women are represented as having been insulted, their clothes, &c., stolen, and numerou

ther outrages committed. They are believed to be Ewell's corps, and are now reported to be marching on Washington. They set fire to the depot at Frederick and a barf The battery engaged on our side, having unfavor-

able ground to manœuvre on, was not as effective as t otherwise would have been. THE CAPTURE OF COL. SEWARD CONTRA-WASHINGTON, July 10 .- The Secretary of State as received the following despatch from Gen. Lew

ELLICOTT'S MILLS, Md., July 10. Hon, Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State: I have the pleasure of contradicting my statement of last night: Col. Seward is not a prisoner, and I am now told, is unhurt. He behaved with rare gal-Lew Wallace, Major General Commanding. REPORTED ARRIVAL OF HILL'S CORPS IN MARYLAND.

HARRISBURG, July 10-11 P. M.-Reliable de spatches received here estimate the strength of the enemy at 40,000, most of which force is now in Maryland. The advance of General Hunter's force has an rived at and occupies Martinsburg.

It is reported that General A. P. Hill is in com mand of the rebel forces, and that his old corps crossed into Maryland at Edward's Ferry. To-day the Northern Central Railroad was cut le The late call for troops by the Governor is me ing with much success, and squads and companie

GEN, EARLY COMMANDING THE REBELS BALTIMORE, July 11-2 A. M.-There is no doub that the force engaged by Gen. Wallace yesterday as commanded by Gen. Early, and that his entire corps was present, numbering not less than 20.000. The battle fought had this important result, if no other, that it compelled the enemy to develop his strength, and afforded us information in that re-

pect vitally important. The city is now entirely quiet, and the streets are learly deserted, except by the armed guards and We have no further reports as to the movements

of the enemy's cavalry, but the belief is they are depredating along the line of the Northern Central, and most likely moving off towards their main body, which appears to be concentrating in Montgomery county. It is supposed that there are at least two rebel

army corps now operating in the present movement. THE ENEMY NEAR THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD. BALTIMORE, July 11-1.40 A. M.-Scouts have just reported that the enemy are approaching the Gunpowder bridge on the Philadelphia Railroad. If they succeed we shall be cut off from telegraphic communication with the North very soon, but we think they will fail in their object. THE CITIZENS RESPONDING TO THE CALL.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

BALTIMORE, July 10.—This has been a day made nemorable in its local and national history by the ents of the past few hours. At an early hour the bells were tolled, calling upon the people to respond o the calls of the Mayor and other authorities regard to the immediate danger then threatening the city. The call was almost unanimously respond ed to, and it was an inspiring sight to view the heroes of the old war buckling on their armor anev with honor in years gone by. As the day wore on rumor had it that the enemy incoments that nothing like a panic was mani-

and engaged cheerfully in the various duties asead, and the hope expressed that General Wallace REPORTS FROM WALLACE'S COMMAND. News was received that he was retreating slowly, ichting his way, and having his rear supported by lexander's Battery and a few veterans. The WHITE AND BLACK TROOPS The troops improvised from citizenship were early

eing instructed in the manual, and whites and gion, and entered into the service with an alacrity betokening hope and promising well for the resistance to be offered in the hour of trial. The churches were very poorly attended, the congregations being sed of female OPERATIONS OF THE REBEL CAVALRY-BURNING OF BRIDGES. The rebel cavalry, some twelve hundred strong distinct from the party pursuing Wallace, entered Green Spring Valley and put their fiendish passions

into execution by destroying the bridges on the Northern Central Railroad. The smoke from the burning bridges near the Relay House, on that road, was discernable a few miles distant from the ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON THE PHILA-DELPHIA RAILROAD. It is thought this party had designs upon the Gunpowder bridge on the Philadelphia and Wilmington road. At least, fears are expressed for its

THE REBELS OHECKED BY FEARS OF HUNTER.

The party who were pursuing Wallace made a diversion towards Washington, but later in the day, hearing that Hunter was getting uncomfortably recommended. The larger portion of those received close, they made backward tracks, but my informative been from the Philadelphia Military School, ant was not certain whether they were moving towards Baltimore or Frederick. They have at least | modify mustering regulations so as to permit mus. | at Fairfax, and they proceeded to Aldie, where they

been halted in their mad career, and the vengeance hey have so excited will shortly be meted out to A DESPATCH FROM THE PRESIDENT. The President was not unmindful of the order these people were passing through, and he thoughtfully sent a message to be of good cheer, as the

lovernment were making preparations to give the rebels a cordial reception THE ROBBERIES OF THE RAIDERS. Their robberies have extended all along their line of march. They have taken everything that could be made serviceable, and have not spared their allies. All have suffered alike, except those having representatives in the rebel army. Their lestructive propensities have been exercised in the destruction of that which they could not put to rofitable use. The roads leading to the city have been lined with wagon trains saved from the hands have been kept busily engaged in transporting Government property of various kinds.

THE CHARACTER OF THE NEWS RE-

CEIVED. The information received here is not of a very reliable character. Much of it is bogus, and some of it very highly colored to suit the purposes of cor-RUMORS AS TO WALLACE'S MOVEMENTS. A report was received here this evening that Walce had been freinforced and had turned upon the foe, and that the two forces were fighting in the streets of Frederick. This is hardly true. I give

it to you as one of the rumors prevalent here. Another was that Wallace had reached Ellicott's Mills, and was bending his footsteps this way. A train was despatched to meet Wallace, and it is probable that this last story is correct. GEN. LEE REPORTED IN COMMAND OF A hav who reached here this afternoon from Frade rick says that General Lee is commanding the inaders in person, and he states that the re that they will get back safely, from the fact that

QUIET CONDITION OF THE CITY. The city is very quiet this evening. The patrol, both mounted and on foot, are about the only travellers on the streets. Passes are required for those wishing to leave the city. All amusements here have come to a stand still. The theatres will be closed to-morrow. Secesh hangs its head and preserves a dignified silence. The temper of the public mind is such that any manifestations of sympathy with the rebels would lend to a serious outbreak

THE CAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG BY HUN-

TER'S ADVANCE-THE RAILROAD TO Special Despatch to The Press. 1 BALTIMORE, July 10.—Martinsburg was captured this evening by Sullivan, who forms the advance of Gen. Hunter's command. A large number of prisoners and a great quantity of stores were captured. The rebel cavalry is in the country engaged in plundering, but no fears are entertained here of their ontering the city.

The railroad between here and Washington is all ight, and there are no fears of its being cut. AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE-MOVEMENTS

[Special Despatch to The Press.]
WASHINGTON, July 10.—The excitement in Bultimore has been intense all day. Citizens were arving all Saturday night, and have turned out en At 9 o'clock this morning the telegraph was still

OF THE REBELS.

working at Marriottsville, beyond Ellicott's Mills.
At 10 A. M. rebel cavalry were reported at Reisertown, Gen. Wallace having fallen back toward the city. ssionists in Baltimore have been quiet and uite frightened. All the churches were closed, and all the polic armed. A despatch dated midnight, Westminster, says the rebels were then at New Windsor, seven miles above,

destroying the Western Maryland road. At 11.30 this morning, the Northern Central railroad was reported at headquarters as cut, the rails being torn up. The telegraph was still working west to Mariottsville. Towards noon, the centre of Baltimore became more quiet, the armed citizens having all gone to the fortifications on the outskirts The latest reports from Gen. Wallace express the pinion that the main body of rebels are toward Washington. A despatch, dated 3 P. M., says the rebels have cut the Northern Centra Railroad at Cockeysville, and also at Texas. It is elieved they are making for the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, to cut it and The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been badly

The enemy were severely nunished, and this is hought to be the reason they have not yet appeared in our rear. The enemy were far better supplied than we were with artillery and cavalry, and outnumbered our forces two to one. The rebel cavalry passed through Westminster and Reistertown on Saturday night, and are reported to have burned Union bridge, on the Western Marvland Railroad. RETURN OF SENATORS FROM THE FRONT

Schafors Wade, Chandler, Wilkinson, Ramsay, and Sprague, came up from the front on Saturday of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in which they left for Grant's lines last Tuesday. THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. In Washington news is excitably discussed, but

here is no consternation at all. We are awaiting the issues calmly. [Special Despatch to The Press.] BALTIMORE, July 10 .- Everything is quiet. The train from Washington arrived safely, but made only one stoppage between this place and the Capital. There were no rebels visible along the

[Special Despatch to The Press, 1 WASHINGTON, July 11-1 A. M.-Everything i quiet here to-night. This afternoon crowds were around the Chronicle office, buying extras. Organi gzations are perfected in case the rebels approach our city. All the clerks in the Departments are under drill for the emergency. D. C. FORNEY. PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND AND MAYOR OF BALTI-

BALTIMORE, July 9-Evening. The following proclamation has been issued: CITIZENS OF BALTIMORE: We have been unwiling to create an unnecessary alarm or agitation in his community, by any appeal for your immediat ssistance in resisting the threatened invasion that night be deemed premature; but we have no longer daring that, in our opinion, the danger which now threatens the city is imminent, and if you would avert it, every loyal man must at once prepare to

The invading army is, by the last accounts, aproaching the city. Men-all the men that can be raised-are wanted o occupy the fortifications already completed, and It is not important how you should come, but portant that you should come at once. Come in your leagues, or come in your militia mpanies; but come in crowds, and come quickly! Brigadier General Lockwood has volunteered take charge of all the civil forces thus raised, and has been assigned to that command. The loyal men of every ward will assemble a heir usual places of ward meetings, and will report orthwith to Gen. Lockwood, at his headquarters A. W. BRADFORD, Governor of Maryland. No. 34 North street.

JOHN LEE CHAPMAN, Mayor of Baltimore FREDERICK REOCCUPIED BY THE REBELS. FREDERICK JUNCTION, Saturday, July 9.—Early n Friday morning Brigadier General Tyler, under Frederick City and took command. Colonel Clen lenin, with cavalry, commenced and continued kirmishing with the enemy all day in the thoun tains back. In the afternoon, Gen. Wallace went to the front with reinforcements. Learning that the enemy's operations on our front were merely femilific cover his movements on Urbana, and thence oward Washington, General Wallace withdrew his

es and evacuated Frederick City at 10 o'clock on Friday night. Early this morning the rebels were in line of bat tle and advanced on Frederick, which they re-occu ied. We removed everything possible from the city, cluding sick and wounded, stores, &c. Two oltizens were arrested by our retiring skirmish ers making signals to rebels, last night, from The General has his headquarters here this (Saurday) morning. The rebels are advancing, and are now skirmishing with our guard, who hold the

ridges on the Baltimore pik twenty thousand dollars on the citizens of Middle town, besides pillaging the place. In the fight on Thursday we killed one hundre and forty-three rebels. Our loss is eighteen, all told. Captain Morris, of the 5th Illin was killed in Friday's fighting, and about a dozen o who fought us were commanded by Breckinridge They have two brigades, under Bradley Johnson and McCausland. General Wallace is now making parations to defend this point, which we will old up to the last possible moment. The enemy are said to be advancing in heavy force down the Baltimore pike.

ADVICES FROM HARRISBURG-THE COUN HARRISBURG, July 9.—At the request of some of he representatives of different counties, the Governor has apportioned his calls for troops among th countles in proportion to the number of inhabitants. and an order will appear this afternoon from the Adjutant General fixing the quota of each county. That of Philadelphia has been fixed at five regi-Colonel Roberts, a member of the Governor's staff.

Railroad. der, of the United States service, in the hastening of pryanizations. THE HUNDRED DAYS' MEN. HARRISBURG, July 8.

Henry C. Lea, Esq.:
In reply to your telegram yesterday I was authorized to say that the one hundred days' men will be mustered by minimum companies, so confident ore we that such authority would be given by the War Department, in reply to a joint telegram sent by the Governor and Gen. Couch. The War Department, however, for reasons given at length, delines to modify the mustering orders, and I feel it my duty to inform you that the mustering must be one by minimum regiments, as set forth in General Order No. 50 of these headquarters. A. L. Russell, Adjutant General of Pennsylvanja.

ING REGULATIONS. The following telegram from Adjutant General important medification it refers to will greatly incilitate the raising of troops : HARRISBURG, July 10, 1864. Henry C. Lee, Philadelphia. The War Department has this morning agreed to

ters by minimum companies. The term of service to | found twenty-five wounded men, and cleven dead be reckoned from the day of regimental organiza-tion. A. L. Russert. Adjutant General Pennsylvania. REBELS FORTIFYING AT SOUTH MOUNTAIN. HARRISHURG, July 9.—There is no evidence that the rebels are retiring, but there are rumors, suposed to be well founded, that they are fortifying at South Mountain.

GEN. WALLACE'S WITHDRAWAL FROM FREDERIOK-ITS OCCUPATION BY THE REBELS. BALTIMORE. July 9 .- The Baltimore America ns the following: FREDERICK JUNCTION, July 9-8 A. M .- Our forces have evacuated the Mountain City, and it is now in ossession of the rebels. At the time of closing my letter, at two o'clock vosterday, from Frederick, everything in our front core a favorable aspect, the enemy still falling back on the Catoctin Pass road, and no fears were enter tained of any advance of the rebels in the direction of Frederick. On the contrary, they appeared to be nxious that our skirmishers should follow them up in their retreat. The design of their movement was

pparent.

During Thursday night they received strong reinproements : some from McCausland's force at Willamsport, and others from Middletown and Hagerstown. McCausland's force is intended to keep the cations open. Having received these reinforcements during the night, they fell back on them with the hope that the Union troops would follow them up in a body and attack them in the mountains, where our troops would have been trapped and easily flanked by their superior force. We also ecoived reinforcements, but not to so great an extent as the invaders, as our scouts reported them late in the afternoon to be scattered for a great distance on the west side of the Catoctin mountains, their commanders keeping them well under cove and hidden from our view. In addition to the knowledge of the heavy force

known to be west of Frederick, General Wallace was informed that a large body had crossed the Poomac at Nolan's Ferry and other of the lower fords from the direction of Leesburg, Va., and were en deavoring to reach Urbana, on the Frederick and Washington turnpike road, ten miles east of the Monocacy junction and about five miles south of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

With Frederick thus threatened, both on the west and south, the necessity for its evacuation will easily Gen. Wallace at once set about performing the

rail to the Junction, and withdrew his forces by the turnpike road to the same place. Had he held on to Frederick longer the robels would no doubt have shelled the city, as they did on Thursday, and with heir overwhelming force finally captured it. The whole movement was executed quickly an rderly, and by midnight there was scarcely a Union soldier in the city, except a few of our scou who had been stationed to watch the movements of the enemy. The feelings of the loyal citizens of Frederick, when it became known that our troops were about to evacuate the city, cannot be described. The gloom and despondency on Thursday again took he place of the hope and joy of Friday morning. The sudden revulsion from joy at their deliverance o despair at their abandonment was pitiable.

Hundreds left with our troops in every manner of conveyance, and many on foot. They have ex-perienced a taste of rebel treatment in the past, nd have learned only to dread it in the future. The stars and stripes that so proudly waved throughout every street of the city were again taken

and hidden for better days. On the withlrawal of our troops, many of the rebel sympathizers with headlong haste, made their way out the Hagers-town road, and communicated to them the glad ddings that the Yankees had left, and a general reolding was had, of course, over the news. Refugees who have arrived here state that Bradey T. Johnson was one of the first to enter the city of his birth. He hoisted his flag over the court-house. The

advance cavalry of his command is composed of Marylanders, the 1st and 2d Regiments, and the Maryland battalion of infantry are also in his com-A sharp look-out should be kent in Baltimore to these individuals, as many of them are Baltimoreans, who will, no doubt, endeavor to visit their ation of the rebel sympathizers omes. The gratific t the occupation of the city was only equalled by ue disgust of the majority of the people, the Among the rumors current there is one that Breckingidge commands this force, which is said to

it is hard to sift which is true. The capture is certainly a very barren one to the rebels, so far as the Government is concerned, everything in the way of stores, horses, ammunition wagons, &c., belonging to it having been removed ong previous to their entry. Nearly all the horses of the citizens there—of the rebel sympathizers in luded-had been sent away, and many people had sent their valuables to points of safety. The banks have ample arrangements to secure their property.
Mr. Schley, the collector of internal revenue in Monday last, promptly forwarded it to Washington and the railroad company has secured all the rolling tock and motive power on the road. Altogether xcepting what they steal of citizens, they will not

wallace is preparing for any emergency that may arise here. There has been some skirmishing this morning It is rumored, but I cannot trace it to any reliable urce, that Early commands the force that crossed at the lower fords vesterday, and that they will co

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE-CITIZENS MANNING THE FORTIFICA-TIONS-REBELS REPORTED AT MARRI-OTTSVILLE. BALTIMORE, July 10-9 A. M.-The excitement is otense this morning. The Union citizens have been rming all night, and at six o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung. Parties headed by drums and fifes are moving through the town to man the defensive works. The citizens are turning out with spirit and determination, to do their utnost to defend the city. The enemy are now reported at Ellicott's Mills. Gen. Wallace is falling back The telegraph is still working to Marriottsville, which is beyond Ellicott's Mills, so that the report

of the rebels being there is premature. Their scouts, however, are believed to have been within fifteen miles of the city. We are still not without good hope of being able to prevent their ntrance into Baltimore. The Secessionists who have property and stocks f goods on hand are by no means pleased at the respect of changing their goods for rebel money. greenbacks, notwithstanding heir sympathy with the South. The rebel cavalry are reported at Reistertown, sixteen miles north of Baltimore, and are supposed o be making for the Northern Central Railroad, to endeavor to cut our communication in that di-

A train which started out on the Ohio Railroad

has returned with a number of wounded. THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD REPORTED CUT-PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENCE-THE REBELS SAID TO BE MAKING FOR WASHINGTON. 11.30 A. M .- The Northern Central is reported at neadquarters as cut and the road torn up, but at hat precise point is not known. The American and Clipper newspaper offices have un out their national flags, resolved to put a good ace on things and show their colors to the last, if the worst should come. The American Telegraph Com many has also put out "Old Glory." Our only real anger at present seems to be from the rebel cavalry eception, however, and if they should get in their very air, it may be said, is teeming with rumors fast eding each other. I send only nost authentic and reliable, as far as can be

athered in the excitement. more quiet, the armed citizens having all gone to The latest reports from General Wallace express making towards Washington. It is reported that Harry Gilmore's rebel cavalry were at Westminister last night. He is said to have

d in stealing horses, &c. ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED-THE FIGHT ON SATURDAY-THE REBELS AIMING AT

THE PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE, July 10-2 P. M.—An ambulance has ust arrived with wounded officers. Captain Adam Ekin, A. A. G. of General Ricketts' staff, and Captain Payne, 106th New York, were wounded, the The fighting is represented as having been of the The new recruits did well. Our veteran troops

ngaged especially distinguished themselves, and ought with desperate determination, only giving way when they were outflanked by superior num-bers to prevent being captured, and, when ordered, cut their way through the rebel ranks. The enem Alexander's battery is reported to have done grea execution with canister and shell. The enemy were owever, far better supplied with artillery and ca alry, and outnumbered our forces two to one. not, thus far, appeared in our rear, is because of heir having been so severely punished, and have s many wounded on their hands. The rebel cavalry that passed through Westmins ter and Reistertown last night are reported to have urnt Union bridge, on the Western Maryland

ville this morning, making, as supposed, for the Philadelphia Railroad, at some point east of Baltinore, in the expectation of being able to cut our nication in that direction. Precautionar neasures have been taken, which, it is hoped, will guard against such a disaster. A UNION SCOUTING PARTY CAPTURED BY MOSEBY. WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Star has the follow

ANNANDALE, July 8 .- A scout of one hundred

nd fifty men from the 2d Massachusetts and 13th

New York Cavalry, under the command of Major

Forbes, went up to the vicinity of Aldie, where they net Moseby with a large force. He had a piece of rtillery and some riflemen. Moseby charged on them and killed ten or fifteen. and captured nearly the whole party, with their horses and accountements. These horses were well IMPORTANT MODIFICATION OF MUSTERdrilled, and of great value to the Government. Our cavalry had Spencer's repeating rifles, which will also be of material service to the rebets. This affair has stirred up the boys to the highest nitch of indignation. On receipt of the news, Col. Jowell started off at midnight with two hundred men from the 2d and 3d regiments, and Captain Mc-Pherson, of the 16th New York Cavalry, joined him

which they buried They secured the country in that region, and found it of no use to pursue Moseby, as he had twelve hours' start of them towards Upperville, where he had taken our boys and his booty. This has been Moseby's bravest and largest can ture, and there is something about it almost unac countable, when we know how officiently this cavalry

force has fought Moseby the past year, and the nun ber of captures we have made. Our party returned last evening with the wounded of the 13th New York and 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. Captain Stone, of the 2d Massachusetts, is lyin angerously ill at Centreville. Thirty rebels were at Fairfax Court House vester lav. and some nearer. Indeed, we are surrounde

SIGEL'S WAGON TRAIN AT BALTIMORE-RECAPTURE OF MARTINSBURG, AND A THOUSAND PRISONERS. BALTIMORE, July 10-6 P. M.-General Sigel's wagon train arrived here to-day in charge of a large detachment of infantry and cavalry.

One of the officers who was in the fight says that in all his experience in this war he has never fore desperate fighting, and he thinks we placed fully as many rebels hors du combat as our own loss. Alexander's battery is all safe. Our loss in prisoners is about a thousand, and we have yet no stimate of the number of killed and wounded. LATER-7 P.M .- It is reported that the advance of a rebel cavalry force is within seven miles of this vity, on the York road. Later intelligence has eached here that a portion of General Hunter's force, under General Sullivan, has recaptured Mar tinsburg, and has taken about one thousand prisoners; also, all the stores captured there, and much der collected by the rebels at that point.

THE NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD CUT-WILD RUMORS AFLOAT.
BALTIMORE, July 10-5 P. M.-The Northers Central Railroad has been cut between Timonlum and Cockeysville, and a bridge is reported to be now burning. It is supposed to be the bridge at the A rebel cavalry force, estimated at fifteen hundred strong (probably an exaggeration) crossed the Northern Central Railroad, above Cockeysville,

this morning, going toward the Philadelphia Rail-road. They expected to reach there before night and cut that road or destroy one of the bridges; but it is hoped that the force new guarding the road in that direction will be strong enough to drive the only course left for him to pursue in this state of facts, and collecting what few stores and little am-There are many wild rumors again affoat this noon, but confidence in the ability of our forces nunition there was in the city, he forwarded it by to hold the city is gaining, and there is less excite Among the rumors just started is one that a por ion of the rebel force that engaged General Wallace vesterday have struck the Washington road near Laurel Factory; but this I think is incorrect. At all events, the telegraph line to Washington is as yet uninterrupted, and it is believed our troops are in such a position by this time as to effectuall protect our communication with Washington. A matter of precaution, the valuables, records, &c.

f our banks and other institutions have been placed on board a steamer in the harbor for safety. LATEST REPORTS OF THE INVASION. BALTIMORE, July 10-Midnight.-Some four hun lred wounded have arrived here during the day, and are now well provided for at the host The lieutenant colonel of the 14th New Jersey Regiment is reported killed. Captain Adam E. King, acting assistant adjutant general of General Ricketts' corps, is wounded in he right side and abdomen. Lieut. Col. Hall, 14th New Jersey, wounded in arm ; Captain Harris, Adjutant Buckalew, Captain Craig, Captain Hawk, and Captain Janeway, all o the 14th New Jersey, wounded; Captain Cruizer. same regiment, wounded and a prisoner; Captain

H. Stutts and Captain Conine, same regiment, killed; Lieut. Green, Lleut. Bartruff, and Lieut. Craig, same regiment, all wounded—the latter was taken prisoner; Captain J. C. Patterson, sam regiment, wounded; Col. Laft, 9th New York Artilery, killed. The 14th New Jersey suffered very severely, being on the left of the line, when the enemy came in on The reports from the line of the Northern Central ailroad are somewhat confused, and are probably exaggerated. enemy are reported to have struck the railrend first at Cockeysville and Texas, tearing up

They also burned the bridge at Ashland, and report says the Ashland iron works, a very extensive stablishment. The bridge across Gunpowder creek is also burned. The bridge at Hanover Junction is also reported burned. The trains and engines were all sent down the road, and it is believed all have thus far escaped. The report seems to be well founded that a portion of this force were this evening within seven miles of the city, on the York road, but it is not believed that they will attempt to enter it, nor that they are, by any means, in sufficient force to do so should they feel so disposed. As the hours pass by, and each of the many appre hensions prove to be unfounded, the confidence of ur citizens becomes more firmly established, and a his moment very little apprehension whatever is clt for the safety of the city from the threatened raid It is believed that the force which were reported Railroad have retraced their steps. Certainly they

have not struck that road as yet, and if they ver ture near either of the bridges this side of the Susuchanna, they will catch a tartar, such are known o be the nature of the defences adopted. REPORTS OF A DESERTER—BRECKINRIDGES COMMAND.
[Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9-6 P. M.—The news of to-day from the scene of the rebel operations in Maryland is meagre and indefinite,
A deserter from the 11th Virginia (Breckinridge's command), brought here, states that the whole force was fogether at Hagerstown, and had there separated. He estimates their number at 12,000, made up principally of the various small commands for some rated. He estimates their number at 12,000, made up principally of the various small commands for some time operating in Northern Virginia. He thinks no portion of Lee's army has been sent to co-operate. He also states the object of the raid, as far as he was able to learn, to be the securement of horses and provisions particularly, and in general to do all the damage and accomplish as much as possible. He does not think they will hazard an attack upon our regular posts, unless invited to do so by their extreme weakness. The affair is looked upon by him as a raid brought about by the desperation and destitution of the rebel forces of Northern Virginia.

The cavalry supposed to have been menacing Chambersburg were a few of Jonkins and imbo-den's men engaged in robbing the border inhabi-tants. They were not within sixteen miles of the town, and not more than a score are known to have crossed into Pennsylvania.

The inhalitants that congregated in anticipation of extensive military operations in the valley are commencing to return to their homes.

A later desputch, received a short time since, states that the rebels passed through Frederick today, and are moving towards Baltimore. This lacks confirmation, and is highly doubtful. Supposing, however, the movement to be correct, there is no probability of success in that direction. Our reason for thinking so we are not permitted to make public, it being sufficient to know that such is the fact.

Recruiting in this State for the short term of service is going on briskly.

We are uncertain whether the force under Breck-inridge does not indicate a deeper purpose on the own, and not more than a score are known to have Inridge does not indicate a deeper purpose on the part of the rebel commander at Richmond, and it is

HEAVY FIRING HEARD AT WASHINGTON. Correspondence of the New York Herald.] WASHINGTON, July 9.—The city has been filled washistory, July 9.—The city has been filled with exciting rumors to-day concerning the rebel invasion, although very little definite information could be obtained.

Heavy firing could be distinctly heard on the heights, north of this city, from ten this forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, in the direction of Edwards' Ferry. No large force of rebels are known to have approached nearor than that point, although Edwards' Ferry. No large force of rebels are known to have approached nearer than that point, although a few cavalry were captured by our troops last evening a few miles north of Georgetown.

The defences of the city are being materially strengthened, and an adequate force is believed to be on hand for any emergency that may arise.

In Fairfax the robel cavalry is very active, and reported to be under the command of flosoby. This force has several pieces of artillery, and day before yesterday, in a skirmish with a detachment of our cavalry, killed a number and took several prisoners. Our scouts, however, state there is no indication of any advance of the main body of the enemy in this direction. The guerillas have also become emboldened, and

OF RENDEZVOUS. The following circular fixing the quotas of the diferent counties in the State has been issued by the HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, July 9, 1864.
To supply the troops required from Pennsylvania,
y the late call of the President of the United States, ny the inte call of the President of the United States for Tventy-four thousand Volunteer Militia, to serv-or One Hundred Days, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington and it icipitly, the Quota of men which will be require

THE QUOTAS OF THE RESPECTIVE COUN-

TIES OF PENNSYLVANIA-THE POINTS

rom each county of the Com 238 Juniata 298 Lawrence. 242 Lebanon... iol York.. Jefferson. 1511 YORK. 562 Transportation will be furnished and troops will report to the commandants of camps of rendexvous, as directed by circular of Major General Couch thereto attached. By order of

LIGERCO ALLECTICA. By OFGET OF A. G. TURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Onies.
A. L. Russell, Adjutant Goneral, Penna. Headquarters Dep't of the Susquehanna Headquarters Dep't of the Susquehanna,
Harrsburg, Pa., July 8, 1864.
The twelve thousand (12,000) men being raised in pursuance of the proclamation of the Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Harrisburg, July 6th, 1864, for the defence of the State, will be mustored into the United States service for one hundred (100) days, unless sooner discharged, to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, 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 the mountains, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburg, Pa.; all east of that line and west of and including Reading, Pa., will report to the commanding officer, Camp Catvalader, Philadelphia.

Companies, if possible, should be formed before starting for the camp of rendezvous.

Upon the application of the commanding officer of a squad consisting of not less than eight (8) mon, 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, Shultze, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

THE WORK PROCRESSING WELL.

HEAVY ARTILLERY SKIRMISHING

A Desperate Rebel Attack Repulsed THEIR BATTERIES SILENCED.

Washington, July 9.—The Star says the mail steamer Highland Light arrived from City Point, leaving there at cleven o'clock yesterday morning. On Thursday night the rebels brought a battery to bear on a working party of ours, who were throw ng up carthworks nearer Petersburg, and for a while sharp cannonading took place. Our men having brought up a battery to bear upon the rebel battery, the latter was soon silenced. Subsequently the rebels took up a new position, and again oponed on the working party, but finding they could accomplish nothing they soon ceased their fire. With this exception all has been quiet for a few days past, but this is only the preliminary moment of quiet be-

fore the storm. General Grant never was more hopeful of taking Richmond, never was better prepared, and was never before so near the accomplishment of his purpose, as at this moment. All this may seem paradoxical, in view of the rebel calculations of creating a diversion from Richmond by their Potomac raid: but it is strictly true, as time will show. On Wednesday the work of siege operations against Petersburg was so completed that the mer vere allowed some respite from their labors for a

few hours. Hon. John Covode, of Pennsylvania, came up on the Highland Light, bringing the body of his son Colonel G. H. Covode, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry. who was killed while protecting the rear of Sheridan's train while crossing the James river, in the late movement from the White House. On Wednesday night he proceeded within the rebel lines, escorted by a detail of forty men of Sheridan's Cavalry, who, under cover of a gunboat, letailed for the purpose, landed at St. Mary's, in Charles City county, and, avoiding the rebel pickets, His body had been interred by negroes, who placed oards around the grave. The negroes state that Col. Covode lingered all night, and died in the morning, after being wounded. Before he died the rebels took from him his watch, money, and

valuables, and then stripped him of all clothing exept his shirt. Hon. John Covode says that Gen. Grant is confilent of final success, but that he should have more roops with which to carry on his movements. The army was never better supplied, and its sanitary condition is very good. THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-ARTILLE-

RY SKIRMISHES—THE REBEL PRESS ON THE MARYLAND RAID. WASHINGTON, July 10 .- A letter from the Army of the Potomac, dated near Petersburg, July 1th, evening, says: To-day the enemy were discovered erecting a fort in front of our left centre. A battery of 32-pounders, recently placed in position, opened on them from the line of the 5th Corps. This suspended all operations at that point. All day our guns bellowed forth their thunders, and were answered by the rebel cannon. Most of their shots fell short. For a season this destroyed the harmony existing between the two opposing lines. A number of rifles were used. Captain Carter, of the 157th Pennsylvania regiment, received a severe gunsho

wound in the breast, while looking over the breast-The Richmond and Petersburg papers of the 6th are jubilant over the excitement they imagine their raiders are creating in Maryland. No intimation is given of the number of troops detached from Lee's army, or by whom commanded. The people of Petersburg are said to have given up their homes to the destroyer. They may be consumed to ashes, and they expect nothing else, but the brave boys in the front must not halt nor falter. the prave boys in the front must not halt nor falter. A second letter, dated the 8th, 10 P. M., says:
There was another outbreak along our lines this afternoon. Like the last, it was brief, and in front of Turner's division of the 18th Corps, with this

difference: Last Friday we provoked the attack;

this afternoon the rebels were the aggressors. The day had been unusually sultry. No one expected an assault, and every one seemed plea should be a momentary truce between the hostile Gen. Burnside's left and Gen. Smith's right meet near the Prince George county road, where the line is near the enemy's breastworks. About 9 o'clock P. M. the rebels opposite Gen. Turner's woods sprang to their feet, uttering a loud yell, which was anied by a rapid volley of musketry. It was ecompanied by a rapid volley of musicery. leat, but our men sprang to their posts, responding to the rebel yell with a loud hurrah, opening or them with shot and shell. The 13th Indiana, armed with seven-shooters, poured several close and rell-directed volleys into the compact line of the nemy, which caused them to recede and crouch nder the friendly shelter of their earthworks. In he meantime two full regiments were see oushed down to strengthen their line at this point. Lieut. Jackson, of the 1st Connecticat Battery. and charge of our mortars, and worked them in effective manner, completely silencing those of the enemy, which were poorly served. The excite Burnside, and those near Warren's headquarter pegan to throw shell into the town.

the Appomattox threw their shell into our works.-A bolt struck one of the men belonging to the 3d New York infantry, carrying away his head. At night the losses in the division were no large General Turner's headquarters were near the road which the enemy loved to shell. It became so an noving that the quarters were shifted a short distance one side, which took them out of range. The object of this feint of the enemy is unknown. When they sprang from their works, this afternoon waving their battle flags on high, they received cor incing proof that we are still here, and are likely to remain with steady persistency Both armies are strengthening their lines by forts in which heavy guns are mounted.

and anon tried to reach our guns, but failed misera-

bly in every attempt. The enemy's battery across

is wanting to make the works of both armies appa MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

Nothing that strength, ingenuity, and skill can do.

Arrest of Secessionists at Memphis. MEMPHIS. July 7 .- The excitement here conse uent upon General Washburne's order of retaliaion is intense. The following Secessionists are now under guard at the railroad depot: C. A. Stillman, J. F. McKinney, H. S. Hardwick, John Kirk, Sr., C. J. Selden, J. W. Page, Jr., They will be sent out of the State on the next James Elder, O. A. Farnsworth, and D. C. Cook. rel, were also arrested, but temporarily released Elder and Farnsworth are bankers, and Cockrel is proprietor of the Gayoss House Several Secessionists along the line of the railroad ave also been arrested.

Arivals from below report all quiet. Gen. Canby is at New Orleans, carrying forward important movements, which will soon develope Nothing has been heard from Gen. Smith lately.

Attack on the American Consul-Movements of Blockade-Runners. NEW YORK, July 10 .- The schooner Harkaway orings Bermuda papers of the 29th ult. A brutal and cowardly attack was made on the United States consul by a gang of ruffians, representing themselves to belong to the pirate Florida. The ringleader of the gang was arrested. Arrived at St. Georges, steamer North Heath. from Wilmington, with cotton and tobacco; steame Lilian, from Wilmington, with cotton; steamer Florie, from Wilmington, with cotto Cleared, steamer Edith, for Nassau; steamer Old Dominion, do.; steamer City of Petersburg, do.; [Note.—The Rouen has since been captured by he U.S. steamer Keystone State.]

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. SAN FRANCISCO. July 8.—The steamer St. Lon! ived to-day from Panama. Also, the ship R. L. Elv. from New York.

The Nevada Constitutional Convention has adopted articles disfranchising "disloyalists," and decided not to elect State officers at the time of submitting the Constitution for ratification by the Enthusiastic War Meeting in Reading— A full Regiment to be Raised. READING, Pa., July 10.—An immense meeting was aeld here this afternoon, and the organization of a ull regiment is going on, with no don Another meeting is now being organized in Penn Square amid great enthusiasm. Public opinion is

verwhelmingly in favor of a sweeping conscription of every man between the ages of 18 and 45, to put The Pirate Florida. NEW YORK, July 10 .- The French bark S. H. has arrived from Martinique. On the 7th inst. lat. 37.24, long. 75.40, she was spoken by the rebel pirate Florida, having on board a large number of persons taken from vessels she had burned. The captain of the S. H. was requested to take on oard twenty-five of these prisoners, but At the time of speaking the Florida, a burning

Burning of Steamboats and Wharves in New York. New York, June 11—1:15 A. M.—A great fire is now raging on the North river. The fire broke out on the steamer John Potter, and the flames rapidly spread to the boats' and wharves of the Came and Amboy Railroad Company, which are being

The loss will probably be heavy A violent storm is raging here. Fire at Portland. PORTLAND, Me., July 6.-Larry's large wooden mill at Vassalboro, Me., was burned on Thursday night, with all the machinery and \$10,000 worth of

wool, all of which was uninjured. Fire at Salmon Falls, N. II. BOSTON, July 9 .- A fire at Salmon Falls, New Hampshire, destroyed the old mill, the repair shop, the agent's dwelling, and a large brick block adjoining. The new mill was uninjured. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Sale of a Prize Steamer. Boston, July 9.—The prize steamer Greyhound was sold at auction to-day for \$40,500.