

The Franklin Repository.

BY MCLURE & STONER.

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INVASION OF MARYLAND!

The Rebels 30,000 Strong!

WALLACE DEFEATED AT MONOCACY!

PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE!

THE RAILROADS CUT BY THE REBELS!

REBELS MOVING TOWARD WASHINGTON!

Ample Preparations for Defence!

Martinsburg Occupied by Hunter!

REBEL FORCE ALL EAST OF THE MOUNTAINS!

The Cumberland Valley Not Threatened!

The rebel infantry force crossed the Potomac at Shepherdstown and Antietam Fords on Thursday last, and did not move further north than Boonsboro. Their cavalry raided Maryland clear to the Pennsylvania line; but no rebels have as yet been in this State. By Saturday the whole rebel force, infantry and cavalry, was crossing the mountains toward Frederick, and on Saturday Gen. Wallace met the rebels at the Monocacy, resisting them gallantly for eight hours; but he was finally compelled to yield to superior numbers, and fall back toward Baltimore with a loss of 1,000 killed, wounded and missing. We have the following details of the BATTLE OF MONOCACY.

BALTIMORE, July 10—Evening.
The troops engaged 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 regiments being thrown out as skirmishers on the right.

The latter were attacked at 7 A. M., by cavalry, 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 succeeded in checking the advance of the enemy, and held him here a long time.

About 10 A. M. a desperate attack was made by dismounted cavalry, which was repulsed; and notwithstanding 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 carbines.

After fighting till 3 P. M. a heavy body of the enemy, four regiments were discovered to be moving on our left flank, having crossed the river some distance below, and in consequence our troops had to abandon their position, and fall back, the enemy following about three miles, but without inflicting much damage. Our loss in the action is said to be about one thousand, killed wounded, and captured.

General Tyler was in command of some of the one hundred days' men, and how he got captured is not known.

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 barricade by.

The battery engaged on our side, having unlimbered ground to maneuver on, was not as effective as it otherwise would have been.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10—8 A. M.

The excitement is intense this morning.—The Union citizens have been running 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 utmost to defend the city. The enemy are now reported at Ellicott's Mills. Gen. Wallace is falling back towards the city.

The telegraph is still working to Marietta, 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 entrance into Baltimore.

The Secessionists who have property and stocks of goods on hand are by no means pleased at the prospect of changing their goods for rebel money. They much prefer greenbacks, notwithstanding their sympathy with the South.

The rebel cavalry are reported at Rutherfordton, sixteen miles north of Baltimore, and are supposed to be making for the Northern Central Railroad, to endeavor to cut our communication in that direction.

A train which started out on the Ohio Railroad has returned with a number of wounded.

HILL'S CORPS REPORTED.

HARRISBURG, July 10—11 P. M.

Reliable dispatches received here estimate the strength of the enemy at 40,000, most of which force is now in Maryland.

It is reported that Gen. A. P. Hill is in command of the rebel forces, and that his old corps crossed into Maryland at Edward's Ferry.

To-day the Northern Central Railroad was cut by the enemy at Texas, between Parkton and Baltimore.

SIGEL'S TRAIN IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 10, 6 P. M.

Gen. 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 seen more desperate fighting, and he thinks we placed fully as many rebels hors de combat as our own lads. Alexander's battery is all safe. Our loss in prisoners is about a thousand, and we have yet no estimate of the number of killed and wounded.

EARLY REPORTED IN COMMAND:

HARRISBURG, July 11—2 A. M.

There is no doubt that the force engaged by Gen. Wallace yesterday was 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 respect vitally important.

The city is now entirely quiet, and the streets are nearly deserted, except by the armed guards and police.

We have no further reports as to the move-

THE SEAT OF WAR IN MARYLAND.

Map Showing all the Points touched by the Rebels in their Border Raids, and in their Movement on Baltimore and Washington.



ments of the enemy's cavalry, but the belief is

GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

What Gen. Grant has done is not known outside of military circles; but he knew on Tuesday of last week of the rebel movement north, and he is not the man to fail to avail himself of such an advantage. He will turn up just when and where he should be to make the movement most effective.

CALLS FOR TROOPS.

Gov. Curtin has issued the following calls for troops, and they should be promptly responded to. The aggregate call is for 24,000 to serve for 100 days—one half to garrison Washington, and the other half to serve in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and do garrison duty generally:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States has, this day, made a call upon the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for twelve thousand militia, volunteer infantry, to serve at Washington and its vicinity, for one hundred days, unless sooner discharged.

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do make this, my Proclamation, in response thereto, and do hereby call on the freemen of Pennsylvania, of military age, to come promptly forward, as they have heretofore done, and fill the requisition for this important service.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

Although there is naturally much solicitude everywhere felt for the safety of Washington, in view of the intelligence which has from time to time been received to-day, and which has excited our community, 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.

THE PEELING IN WASHINGTON.

The late call for troops by the Governor is meeting with much success, and squads and companies are now arriving by every train.

New York has eight regiments nearly ready to forward, and Pennsylvania has most of the Old Reserves, and thousands of new recruits organizing and being forwarded to the scene of action.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,

Secty of the Commonwealth.

The following was issued after the rebels had advanced on Hagerstown, on the night of the 5th inst:

It is now ascertained that a large rebel force has been detached from Richmond, and is advancing on the North.

So large a portion of our army is at remote points that it becomes necessary to raise immediately a sufficient body to repel them. They are already within the borders of the Commonwealth.

You have always heretofore been ready to answer the call of your country: you will not be less ready to come forward when your homes and firesides are to be defended against a profane horde of plunderers.

I am authorized by the President of the United States to call for twelve thousand volunteers, in addition to those required by my proclamation of yesterday, to serve for one hundred days in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington and its vicinity.

I appeal to the freemen of Pennsylvania to rouse themselves for the necessary effort, and come promptly to sweep the invaders from her soil.

I refer to General Orders from the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Militia, No. 50, dated July 5th, 1864, published with this proclamation, for the details of the arrangements.

Do most earnestly require the good and loyal men of the Commonwealth, and especially the veteran soldiers in all her borders, to show themselves to be worthy of her in this emergency.

Her sons have established for themselves on many a bloody field a reputation for the martial virtue which they will not now forfeit, when both their well-earned fame and the safety of their homes and families are at stake.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-ninth.

By the Governor: ELI SLIFER,

Secty of the Commonwealth.

ADDRESS OF GOV. CURTIN.

The following address to the people of Pennsylvania, by Gov. Curtin, was read by the different pastors in their respective churches in Harrisburg on Sunday evening. We commend its patriotic sentiments to every lover of his country. Read it carefully and act accordingly:

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., July 10, 1861.

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 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, at the moment when Lee's army was actually on your border.

Dispatches have been this morning received establishing the fact that Gen. Wallace, with 10,000 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 Cockeysville. The authorities of the United States at Washington are so impressed with the necessity of immediate effort, that they have, this morning, by telegraph, authorized me to be mustered in by companies, which they had yesterday peremptorily rejected.

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 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 requisitions.

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 slacking 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 malicious suggestions from any quarter. Do not lend yourselves to a betrayal of your country. Come forward, like men, to aid her.

The rebel force 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 New York World publishes the following facts, furnished by its Washington correspondent. They are based on accounts from rebel sources. He says:

The fortitude with which the rebels have borne their severe losses in the past two months seems to be giving way. A wall reached here from Richmond, telling of agony and distress in that capital, taxing human endurance to its utmost. From an active sympathizer with the rebels—one who is in their confidence—it is learned that the distress in and around Richmond cannot be expressed or imagined. The forced marches to defend important points against our cavalry have used up a large number of men. Diseases of various sorts prevail to a fearful extent. It is estimated that Gen. Lee has between forty and fifty thousand sick and wounded on his hands, whom he finds it impossible to remove beyond the scenes of actual conflict. Besides this, there is a large population of non-combatants to be provided for.

It is estimated that Lee has a population of two hundred thousand dependent on him for food, and the severe fear that if Grant keeps the railroads cut, while the common roads were impeded by heavy rain, starvation would be added to the other calamities of the beleaguered cities.