

Northern Central Railroad near Cockeysville on July 10, and pushed across the country, cutting the telegraph wires on the Harford and Philadelphia turnpikes. A small detachment came down Charles Street Avenue and burned Governor Bradford's handsome residence five miles from Baltimore at an early hour on the morning of July 11. This was done as a retaliation for the burning of the residence of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, by a Union force under General Hunter.

There was skirmishing on the York Road at Govans-town, a few miles from the city, and also near Pikesville, but the main part of the force struck the Philadelphia Railroad at Magnolia Station, eighteen miles from Baltimore, and captured two of the morning trains from the city; also burning the Gunpowder River bridge. They soon after retired toward the west and joining the main body of General Early's army, the whole force recrossed the Potomac at Seneca and near Poolesville, carrying a large amount of booty with them. A levy of \$200,000 had been laid upon Frederick and collected before the town was evacuated.<sup>28</sup>

The excitement throughout the state was most intense, but at no place greater than in Baltimore City, especially on Sunday, July 10, when it was learned that General Wallace had been defeated at Monocacy. The city was startled at an early hour of that day by the general ringing of alarm bells, and in a short time the streets were thronged with excited crowds. A joint proclamation was issued by Governor Bradford, who was in the city, and by Mayor Chapman, calling upon the citizens to rally at once to resist the invaders, and the City Council, by a joint resolution, appropriated \$100,000 to aid in the defense. The call met with a ready response, and it was estimated that about ten thousand of the citizens of Baltimore were organized. Major-General E. O. C. Ord arrived in the city on Monday,

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<sup>28</sup> See contemporary newspapers for further particulars.