

WELLBORO, PA.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1861.

Congress assembled at Washington in extra session, on the 4th inst. (The House organized by the election of Hon. G. A. Grow of this District, Speaker, and Hon. Emerson Kithridge, of Tennessee, Clerk. Geo. T. Brown of Illinois, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The President's Message was not read to Congress, until July 5th, and did not reach us until too late for this week's issue. We shall print it in our next. The proposed peace compromise, is not even alluded to. He gives a faithful, terse, and readable account of his stewardship from the fourth of March last, and in such simple and unaffected logic, and language, as to be comprehended and understood by the least educated men in the country. He asks Congress to ratify his acts, thus far, and to grant \$400,000,000 of money, and an army of 400,000 soldiers to make the war short and effective. This will doubtless be done.

The notorious traitor, Geo. P. Kane, Marshal of Police of Baltimore city, was arrested on Thursday morning last, about 3 o'clock, by order of Gen. Banks, in command of the U. S. Forces, and conveyed to Fort McHenry, where he is now held a prisoner. Gen. Banks issued a proclamation to the people setting forth the motive for the arrest. The secessionists, of course, are indignant at the arrest of their chief, but the Union men of Baltimore, are delighted that this arch traitor is placed where he can do no harm. A Commission as Brigadier-General in the rebel army was found in Kane's pocket when arrested, and upon searching the building in which he had his office, a case of valuable pistols, 250 rifles, immense quantities of percussion caps, several thousand ball cartridges, four small cannons, half a ton of assorted shot, &c., were found concealed in the cellar and about the premises, all intended to be used against the Government, when a favorable opportunity offered. It was time the villain was caged. A day or two afterwards, all the Police Commissioners except the Mayor, were also arrested, and conveyed to Fort McHenry. This ought to have been done two months ago. Treason in Baltimore is now dead and buried.

SPEAKER GROW.
We are sure it will make glad the heart of every earnest Republican in this district, to learn that their faithful Representative has been elected Speaker of the House for the 37th Congress. All over the nation, his election is hailed as an indication of the temper of the present Congress, and that no compromise can be made, until the flag shall be as much respected at home as it is abroad. The *Tribune* in a notice of Mr. Grow's career, thus speaks of his devotion to the Homestead policy. "He has been a Republican from the organization of the party, and a most industrious and effective canvasser in behalf of Free-Soil principles from Maine to Minnesota. He received the Republican vote of the House for Speaker in 1857. His enduring fame will rest mainly on the fact that, from the day of his entrance upon public life, he has been an earnest, effective, untiring champion of the Freedom of the Public Lands, and has repeatedly carried through the House bills establishing that beneficent policy, only to see them strangled in the Senate, or vetoed by a hostile Executive. We rejoice in the faith that his signature will be officially affixed to the bill which, with the hearty co-operation of a Republican Senate and President, will secure the inestimable blessings of that policy to our country ever more." Upon taking the chair, Mr. Grow made an eloquent speech which we print elsewhere.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.
The *Tribune* of Monday says: We have this morning to communicate the exhilarating information that the combined movement toward Richmond will commence to-day. The three divisions already spoken of will advance on Manassas Junction, with an aggregate force of nearly fifty thousand men. This announcement will be received with enthusiasm by the people, and the result of the movement will be looked for with an interest more intense than has yet been excited. Gen. Beauregard is reported to be at Fairfax Court-House, but the number of his army is not even proximately known.

Various exciting rumors and extravagant reports concerning a battle of great magnitude between General Patterson and General Johnson, at Martinsburg, prevailed last evening at Washington, and reached this city by telegraph. The War Department, however, had no information which would authorize these stories, and they were considered improbable. It is known that Gen. Johnson has been reinforced, his army now consisting of 15,000 or 16,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, and about 20 pieces of artillery. General Patterson has sent for reinforcements, and the New-York 12th and 5th left Washington on Sunday afternoon to go to him. To-day, it is expected, that his force will be still further increased by Col. Stone's command. Patterson has now about 17,000 men and 20 pieces of artillery. Some uneasiness was caused at Washington by the fact that his communication with the Department had been interrupted during the past three days.

One of the most important episodes in the history of the war, so far, has been the action of the rebels at Martinsburg, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. The rebels, under the command of General Johnson, had been marching from Winchester, and on Tuesday evening they entered Martinsburg, and on Wednesday morning they were engaged with the Union forces, under the command of General Patterson. The result of the battle was a decisive victory for the Union forces, and the rebels were driven from Martinsburg. The Union forces captured a large amount of arms and supplies, and the rebels suffered heavy losses. The battle of Martinsburg is considered one of the most important battles of the war, and it has had a great effect on the course of the war.

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You have already been informed that two Regiments from Camp Curtin were sent to relieve Col. Wallace's Regiment, which was hemmed in by the rebels in Maryland. One of these regiments was the celebrated "Kane Rifle Regiment," and the other, Gregg's. Early in the afternoon of Friday last week, a messenger arrived here from Harrisburg, with the information that an Indiana Regiment was hemmed in by the secessionists, and an order was immediately issued for the two Regiments to start as soon as they could get ready. Boxes had been carted to camp containing the Minnie Rifles for the Kane Regiment, and the Buck-tails were in high glee. Oh, they were to have their uniforms and equipments, and everything in prime order, and we of Sherwood's company, were to be tailed on to some Dutch regiment, with old tin-lock muskets, and never by heard of again. We were the butt of all their jokes, and I must confess that we ourselves did not feel in the best of spirits; but we were soldiers, and had no right to complain. The time came, and the boxes were taken to the several companies and opened. The buck-tails fairly yelled with glee. The open air was too hot for most of us, and we sneaked to our quarters and got out of sight of the buck-tails, feeling as a Shanghai rooster seems to feel after having been nicely whipped by a common dog hill. A few, however, who did not care for jeers "hung round," and words really they said, pleased to hear that the Rifles had come. As soon as the boxes were opened, the boys seized the Minnie Rifles with an avidity that showed plainly how fondly they had leered to prize them. The boys were taken from their places and fixed to the guns; and some bystanders suggested that they were the strangest Minnie Rifles they had ever seen—they thought the sabre bayonet always accompanied the Minnie Rifle. But Kane said that his regiment were to have the Minnie Rifle, and Kane wouldn't lie. On a little closer inspection the guns were found to be minus the improved sight. That seemed very strange, really; but they must be the Minnie Rifle; Kane said they were to have them. When they discovered that no primer was to the lock of the army (his also seemed strange) but they must be the Minnie Rifle after all. Kane would have smilingly said: "Next a piece of brass was found set solidly into the lock, so though it were put there to cover and hide the pan of an old flint lock. Other little arrangements were found to differ from their idea of the Minnie Rifle, such as a large and smooth bored barrel, and highly polished on the outside, polished iron mountings, instead of brass; long barrel, and the general finish of the arms; yet our boys said they must be the Minnie Rifle; for Kane had said Kane would have them, and Kane wouldn't lie. Kane had been in the Assistant Adjutant General's office, and he had seen the Minnie Rifle, and he had seen the improved sight, and he had seen the primer, and he had seen the brass, and he had seen the polished iron, and he had seen the long barrel, and he had seen the general finish of the arms; yet our boys said they must be the Minnie Rifle; for Kane had said Kane would have them, and Kane wouldn't lie.

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at the River, near Martinsburg, in the hands of General Patterson's troops. It appears that Monday the rebels had been in the exercise of the Connecticut regiment was concentrated on the Potomac between Williamsport and Sharpsburg, and was indicated that they should have arrived on that morning early at two o'clock. The first division, under General Callaway, at Williamsport, and the Second under General Kane, in the vicinity of Massettsville and Dam No. 4—but by some most extraordinary oversight in the examination which the general had ordered by his staff, the engineer officers, it was found that the river was not fordable for the army at the latter point as reported, and consequently the movement was arrested, and the whole army concentrated in the neighborhood of Williamsport, whence they crossed into Virginia at six o'clock on Tuesday morning. Advancing towards Martinsburg they met the rebels, under Jackson, comprising a force of five infantry and one cavalry regiments, with four pieces of cannon. It is stated by some of the telegraphic reports that the rebels numbered 10,000 men, but it is not likely that more than half that number, probably not more than 4,000 were in action. If only five regiments were engaged, as stated, the first stand was made at the farm of Porterfield, situated on the common road, near Haynesville, where the rebels offered a firm resistance to the advancing columns of the Union army; but they were ultimately driven back, leaving the field scattered over with knapsacks, canteens and blankets, giving evidence of a hasty retreat. Their loss of course has not been definitely ascertained, but the result of the action may be gathered from the following official report of General Patterson, forwarded to headquarters at Washington:—

BACK RIVER, NEAR MARTINSBURG, July 2, 1861.
To Col. B. D. Townsend, Assistant Adjutant General; I left Williamsport at six o'clock this morning for this place, and drove and routed the rebels, who were about 2,000 strong, and who had four guns. I now occupy their camp with the loss, I regret to say, of three killed and ten wounded.

R. PATTERSON, Major Genl. Commanding.
There can be no doubt that this action was brilliant and successful, the troops of General Patterson conducting themselves admirably, and achieving a decided victory over the rebels in the first engagement where the two forces met in such large numbers since the opening of the campaign.

FROM CAMP CURTIN.
NEWS FROM THE TIOGA BOYS.
From our Regular Correspondent.
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