

The Observer and its Correspondents have no political bias.

CONVENTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Under no possible emergency, not even in the event of a rebellion, will the Government justify its interference with the Freedom of Speech or of the Press...

WE HAVE delayed the publication of our paper, in order to give the result of the city election.

The opposition have gained one more adherent in the person of Col. James Worsell, formerly of this city. He has been elected President of the "Union League" at Harrisburg.

The reverend person whom Thurlow Weed recently scored for preaching enlistment to other people's sons, without enlisting his own, is the Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse.

We regret to say that Rev. Mr. May is not the only person who preaches "enlistment to other people's sons, without enlisting his own."

The Harrisburg Telegraph on the Observer as a "counterpart print." Well, as that term in the manner it is now applied, means a paper that stands up faithfully for the Constitution and Law...

Now, if the Telegraph will only keep on giving names to us, and call us "mean," "wicked," "corrupt," "lying," "villainous," "butchered," "traitor," "sympathizers," and some of the other choice epithets which abound in its vocabulary, we shall have reason to rejoice.

The chief obstacle to early peace, and the restoration of the Union, either by force of arms or honorable compromise, arises, says the Pittsburg Post, from a fact not often referred to—the multitude of persons dependent upon the war for subsistence, as well as the thousands who are accumulating colossal fortunes, in various ways, not entirely apparent to the people.

Mr. Galbraith, Esq., at the meeting on Saturday evening last, was one of his finest efforts. Delivered without any preparation, it was yet compact, argumentative and eloquent.

Mr. Galbraith, after referring to the events of the last two years and the present deplorable condition of the country, went on to say that he had been from the beginning, as was well known to his fellow-citizens, bitterly opposed to the rebellion and its authors.

When the war began, the issues now agitating and dividing the country, did not exist. There was at that time only one all-prevailing and determined purpose, and that purpose, in obedience to an almost unanimous public opinion, was solemnly announced by the Congress of the United States, by resolutions passed in July, 1861, and by which it was declared to the world that the war was not waged for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired.

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The last hours of the late Congress were appropriately occupied in a desultory, but somewhat pointed discussion of frauds on the country, and singularly enough the discussion included charges of frauds on each other by members of the Investigating Committee.

Some of the most damaging and damning charges of the war and of the present Congress were made in the Senate of the United States to-day, and on all sides of the Chamber. The debate was upon the bill to regulate trade with the States in insurrection.

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The "last drop" of gas best extinguished. The means and most abusive speech of the sort was made by Mr. DeCamp, thus contrasting the maxim that "war converts are most ungrateful." We shall not, however, contribute to his future success.

The Pittsburg Gazette notices a movement of troops westward, supposed to be for the relief of Harper's Ferry.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War have, it is understood, closed their testimony, and in about two weeks will make their report.

The Governor of Wisconsin has received urgent requests for more medical aid for the troops before Vicksburg.

According to the Van Wreck report the income of the Collector of the port of New York for one year will be over \$110,000,000.

The Republican Committee of Pennsylvania have called a State Convention at Pittsburg on the 15th of July, to nominate candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court.

Gen. Milroy reports from Winchester that his reconnaissance down the Valley of the Shenandoah has led to the discovery of a rebel army in that direction to be wholly groundless.

Gen. Rosecrans reports to the commander-in-chief that Col. Minty's recent cavalry expedition from Murfreesboro drove the rebel cavalry wherever they met them, captured one of their camps, seven-teen wagons, forty-two mules, and one hundred and fourteen prisoners.

An insurrection has broken out in St. Domingo, which, it is feared, may occasion great trouble for the Spanish protectors of the Island.

The colored regiment at Fall River, Mass., now numbers 800 men, and recruits are being received at the rate of ten per day.

It is ascertained that the rebel pickets at certain points on the Rappahannock are composed of one half white men, and one half negroes.

There being a sufficiency of 25 and 50 cent postage currency in circulation, the Government has stopped printing.

The body of the Major Proctor was recently sent to the prison for burial, and at least 3,000 Secessionists, more than half of them women, attended the funeral.

The latest account from our correspondent at Franklin, Tenn., of the scene of the recent disaster, gives the following as the result: Killed 65; wounded 25; taken the position urged upon him by the abolitionists, and it would require no oracle to foretell the calamitous results that would inevitably follow.

The growing Union sentiment everywhere manifesting itself in the seceded States would be almost extinguished. The South would be at once united to death in self defense; the North would be suddenly divided into hostile factions, and a war, the blood and carnage, and woe, and curse of which would have no parallel in the history of the downfall of nations would inevitably follow.

At the close of the reading of this paragraph, the demonstrations of approval were most marked. The applause was spontaneous and enthusiastic, and continued for a considerable time.

He supported the government no more strongly than we now, but then as now he opposed turning the war into a mere barren antagonism—a hopeless, interminable war of attrition and people without object and without hope.

He believed now that the administration would have to return to the wise policy it had ill-advisedly abandoned, and he admonished gentlemen who had drifted off into abolitionism to look back upon those facts, and consider and digest them well before denouncing as traitors and "counterparts" those who while equally true and perhaps more so to the government, refuse nevertheless to believe that the administration is pursuing the best course for the restoration of the Union and the safety of the country.

He urged, in conclusion, a change of men and measures. (Great applause.) No peace or union was likely to come again under the line of policy now being carried out. Let there be a firm adherence to government in this day of calamity and disaster; let there be entire obedience to law, no matter how oppressive; but let there be through the peaceful operation of the ballot box, at every election, small and great, such a revolution as will at last give us a constitutional administration of affairs, and a return of peace and prosperity under a restored Union. (Immense cheering.)

The Detroit Spring has extended to Canada. At Oil Springs, on Saturday night, the whites organized a force, marched to the negro quarters, ordered the blacks away, destroyed their property, and burned their houses. The negroes fled to the woods.

By the arrival of the steamship Marion from New Orleans, we have dated to the 8th inst. Our correspondent states that preparations have been made for an immediate attack on Port Hudson. Troops and munitions of war have already moved in that direction, and the landing party have started for Baton Rouge.

An American merchant, who came in the City of Baltimore, brings intelligence of a new movement which is in process of organization for the relief of the rebels, and of a formidable force, and will be provided with four engines. He described her as one of the most terrible of the family of rams.

Private advices have been received from Gen. Rosecrans' army, which give the most gratifying account of the progress of the men and officers are in high spirits, confident and cheerful. They are well clothed, well fed, splendidly armed, and have comfortably quarters. Foraging parties have been exceedingly successful.

Several trunks have been captured near Baltimore with about a ton of rebel uniforms and buttons enroute for Dixie, unfortified in New York.

Gen. Haynes, who achieved an infamous reputation for the atrocities he committed in Hungary, and mobbed by Barclay and Perkins, brewers in London, recently committed suicide at Caswell, by blowing out his miserable brains.

Refugees are constantly coming within the Union lines. They all tell the same story respecting the sufferings and privations to which the Rebels are subjected.

The prices of all things have increased very much within a short time in consequence of the enormous depreciation of paper. Greenbacks are worth 150 per cent premium over paper of State banks, and 250 over Confederate scrip; the last named is worth only one quarter its face in gold.

The Richmond papers of the 16th, contain an attack on Port Hudson, and made an appeal. The Mississippi was burnt and Farragut went down the river in a flag-ship disabled. The Federal land force did not join in the attack, Fort Pemberton at the mouth of the Tullahoma River, was bombarded on the 13th inst. We have just seen a very valuable manuscript of a few others. Our best is "The War."

The Mobile Register enlarges upon the price of cotton, published in the Chicago Tribune to the effect that the patriot had sold out his property, invested the proceeds in gold at 175, and was anxious to purchase a fine estate in the West.

Advices from Hilton Head state that an order issued by Gen. Hunter on the 6th directed the drafting of all able bodied negroes in the department between the ages of 18 and 50 not otherwise employed by the government, to be sent to the front.

The Chicago Tribune tells us that there are five hundred clubs of the Union League, and that the organization is extending with surprising rapidity.

The town elections in Maine took place a few days ago, and the result in many towns shows that the revolution in public opinion, manifested at the ballot-box in November, last is going on.

The recent local cuttings at Lake Providence and elsewhere have resulted in inundating more than 100 miles of Louisiana territory, destroying millions of dollars worth of property. The guerrillas were completely drowned out.

The story of another rebel raid in the State of Louisiana is strange. Search has been made, and nothing discovered beyond a few imbecile Cavalry.

All accounts agree in reporting great destitution and distress in Northern Alabama and Georgia. The rebel army are starting the entire population.

The United States Senate terminated an extra session on Sunday. No business was transacted in public. An executive session was held, and the President's nominations acted upon. At 9 o'clock the doors were opened and the presiding officer announced the Senate adjourned sine die.

An engagement is reported to have taken place between the Poles and Russians near Kutno, in which the latter were put to flight, taking refuge on Prussian territory. It was supposed that Austria would demand satisfaction for a violation of Congress, and that the Emperor would Polish fugitives over the border.

On Sunday, a fast schooner, while leaving the harbor at San Francisco, was overhauled by Government agents and found to be in full outfit for a privateer. About twenty Secessionists were taken. Other vessels will probably be looked after.

The special correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends us particulars of a highly important victory over the rebel cavalry under General Averell over the rebel cavalry under Stuart, which took place on the 15th inst. near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and also to attack if possible the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee. Accidental information extended its course, and the sequel is thus fortunate.

The enemy were charged across the Rappahannock, and repulsed in three flying engagements, with the loss of several prisoners and a large number of killed and wounded.

A South Carolina planter and member of the Legislature in that State is reported to have arrived in Cincinnati on Thursday. He states that immense armies are massed in Tennessee, and that a powerful force will be sent to the relief of the rebels, and also to attack if possible the rebel cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee.

Their first attempt will be to clear the Mississippi and operate with the Confederates, and to make a dash for the Unionists of Northern Alabama are giving the rebels much trouble. Many of them are deserters from the Southern Army.

It is reported that there has been a draft upon the Army of the Potomac to reinforce the Confederates. The Pittsburg Gazette says that one regiment was to pass through that city on Thursday last, and that two others would immediately follow.

One on Friday and another on Saturday night. There is probably some truth in the rumor that the Confederates are organizing two powerful armies in Tennessee, to hold Rosecrans in check, and the other to invade Kentucky.

Gen. Hooker, who was recently before the War Committee, when asked his opinion as to the cause of the failure of the Peninsula Campaign, replied that the characteristic error of the army was that it never answered the question. The failure of that movement was owing to the incompetency of the commanding general.

From Ferdinand, via Port Royal, we receive news indicating a reverse met by the force of 1,000 negroes which succeeded St. Mary's river on the 9th of March, and it was even thought that it had probably been captured. The object of this expedition was to supply arms, to all slaves whom it could incite to insurrection. Colonel Miggins and Montgomery commanded the blacks. If taken they and other white officers were probably shot.

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