

NEWS OF THE WEEK,
BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE ADVANCE.
FREEDOM TO THE SLAVE!
TO BE PROCLAIMED

Gen. Fremont
Reported
Death of Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 30.—The British troops from the blockade off the Potomac arrived last evening. She boarded heavy armament when it was in the Federal fleet. We to other intelligence of the expedition for some days at Old Point, and the opinion that the Federal would be blown up by submarine is which Lieut. Maury had placed at the Carolina coast.

The quarrel between the Alabama Virginia troops at Yorktown, which was in the killing of 8 men of the via the elements, they have been trans- Norfolk. The Alabamians ac- the latter of cowardice.

morning a small gunboat mounted filled brass cannon ran out from k to within 24 miles of Newport. She fired 23 shots at the United frigate Savannah. No person was l. The brig was within range of but e Savannah's guns and Sawyer's amon on shore. When they were t to hear upon her she ran down l Old Point and fired two shells, which exploded near Seminole and er close to the Rip Raps. The fire turned, whereupon she retreated l Sewell Point.

QUEBEC, August 31.—The steam- obanion sailed from Quebec at 9 l this morning. She takes out 80 ers and over \$100,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—It seems t that the administration at present, tention whatever to avail itself permission and sanction by Con- or the collection of duties on ship- or to the entire closing of the ports on the land side are in the pos- of the insurrectionary authorities, vement will rely on the existence icency of its blockade for a suffi- er to any reclamation which is- made by any foreign Government ad to their maritime rights.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31. Messrs. David ne, the Commercial Editor, and Fine, have succeeded in conduct- business of the Journal of Com-

W. H. Hall, Hollowell and D. H. ill hereafter conduct the paper. vement have removed the in- against its circulation over the d Express routes in the United

Tribune says we have positive in- on from St. Louis, to the effect n Fremont is this morning to- proclamation declaring the whole f Missouri under martial law and e freedom to the slave population.

INDIAN, Aug. 31.—It is understood ap Gen. Fremont has issued a nation to the citizens of Missouri, g into operation the late act of

NEW YORK, August 29.—Fitzpatrick, reet broker, was arrested Wednes- d sent to Fort Lafayette. He is named Allogher kicked his wife h last evening.

stations are going on for a change eship in the Journal of Commerce. sent editors have been allowed to w

are higher, but transactions are il dispatch to the Commercial: tively announced that the age stamps are as good as the es, but are not on sale. Seaman, of Chicago, an old anti- n, has been appointed as Com- ficial arrests are no longer to be ed here, as the purposes of the ment are thus interfered with.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Hereafter no minors will be mustered into the service of the U. S. States Volunteers, without the consent of their parents or guardians. Capt. Garder Chapin of Virginia 7th Infantry having given proof of disloyalty is dismissed from the service of the United States, to take effect immediately.

It is extremely difficult to obtain reliable intelligence respecting the result of the picket encounter on the other side of the river, but there seems to be truth in the reports that several of our troops were killed, and others wounded along our lines.

Yesterday and last night the Post Office Department having authentic accounts that the mails have been repeatedly violated and cannot be carried safely in that part of Kentucky named therein, it is ordered that the Post Office at Hickman, Columbus and Paducah, and all other Post Offices and Post routes in Kentucky west of the Tennessee river be discontinued except as follows: route No. 9652 from Russellville, Cadys and Mayfield is continued as far as Millbourne, and all other Post Offices on that route except Aurora are discontinued.

Herald correspondence: The enemy has not only re-established their old line of wickets, as before the battle, but has actually increased on the territory formerly held by the United States nearly a half mile nearer our positions.

STRASBURG, Aug. 31.—The Democratic Convention for the second Assembly District was held at the City Hall this p. m. Dr. Harry Gifford presided, Dr. James Farin and James S. Hoffman were appointed Secretaries.

WEST, Aug. 29.—Capt. Jockineck's y of cavalry, of Col. Vanvallur- gment, leaves at 10 p. m. to day.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 29.—The rebels, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers, and surrounding the counties, and committing all kinds of outrages on Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette and other counties in this part of the State, as they are now doing, they will steal enough from Union men to subsist their army for months. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of Gen. Fremont. The Home Guards still occupy the fortifications, and are well supplied with arms and provisions, and can probably hold the place; but reinforcements are needed, to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country. Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Gov. King, of Ray county, has been warned, but his devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

SCRANTON, PA., Aug. 29.—At a Convention held to-day the following resolution was passed:—

Resolved, that the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to the Hon. D. S. Dickinson for his recent masterly plea for the Union, and express our high satisfaction in the course of the distinguished leader of the Democratic party, and the hosts of other partisans in the patriotic course they have taken to rely on the support of the Government against the machination of traitors.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29.—Special to the Post: The Washington Republican of this morning expresses the opinion that a battle across the Potomac cannot be avoided many days longer.

Mrs. Greenough and Mrs. Douglas still remain in their homes. The Government has taken no measures to punish their complicity in the rebellion.

Mr. Russell, the London Times correspondent, has returned from his expedition among the camps, and reports that our troops have wonderfully improved within a fortnight.

Mr. Barrett will receive the appointment of Consul at Newcastle, England. Advice received from Virginia to-day represent that everything is quiet.

Considerable alarm was occasioned in this city by accounts of a skirmish yesterday, but a quiet night followed. There are strong indications, however, of an attack from the rebels within a very short time. The enemy are in full possession of Bailey's Cross Roads, and are bringing up their baggage from Springfield station, a distance of four miles.

Tribune correspondence: Last night, at 10 o'clock, Gen. Franklin's brigade, comprising the 15th, 31st, and 32d, N. Y. regiments, were ordered to advance, without knapsacks. They marched to within 24 miles of Bailey's Cross Roads early this morning. The enemy opened with two rifled cannon, from a hill-top a quarter of a mile beyond the Cross Roads, on our pickets, and followed them about half a mile. Gen. Franklin has about 3,000 troops, with cannon, and are near a point at the Cross Roads. A detachment of pickets under Col. Washburne, of the 31st, went forward. The enemy were at about 800 yards distance. Our troops fired upon them, but without doing any injury.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Mr. Ellis Scribble was this morning conducted to Fort Lafayette, as a Government prisoner, by D. H. Carr, U. S. Marshal of Connecticut. He was arguing and preaching Secession, peace, and other treasonable doctrines, which the Connecticut men do not agree to. The U. S. Marshal has taken a representation for Colonel Burk, from Mr. Scribble. Hon. David Wilmot is ill in Pennsylvania, and it is feared will not recover. His disease is cancer of the stomach. He has been declining for several months.

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The enemy must make an attack upon our lines, and that, too, at an early moment.

Information from the rebel army says that on the roads leading to Richmond and toward Strassburgh there has been much sickness among the men.

They are short of everything except wheat, flour and corn of which they have an abundance.

The men were very restless and there was no discipline. They were highly elated with their success at Bull's Run, and were so confident of their ability to thrash the Abolitionists that they imperatively demanded to be led on to Washington. It is probable in obedience to this request that they are being paraded along our lines.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Va., shows that New York papers were received at that point within ten to twelve days of publication; and further, that the rebels are basing their movements on the supposed intentions and designs of the military authorities here, to suppress the Secession press.

All persons will be removed from the departments against whom charges can be brought.

Two rebel batteries have been discovered within a few days. A flotilla threw in a few shells into Aquia Creek, which produced a scattering among the rebels, and which was returned, but without effect.

A gentleman from Kentucky says that the Union sentiment is gaining ground in that State.

Prof. Lowe has removed his traps, and will make an ascent near Arlington Heights. The result of his reconnaissance has not transpired. He remained in the air over an hour, when the balloon was drawn down.

Prof. Mitchell arrived to-day. He is to be assigned a brigade at once.

They now have a battery of rifled cannon on the top of the hill from which they kept up a fire on our troops for the past few days.

The reconnoiters make out a force at Morrison's Hill, and three pieces of cannon. All these military movements Gen. McClellan was fully apprised of and will pay his respects to the enemy.

Acolum of 40,000 men is prepared to cross Hampton bridges, they are determined to make an attempt to get Maryland in their possession.

Manassas Junction has been virtually abandoned, there being only a guard left there to look after the guns and a battery forward on the Potomac, and are thrown across into Maryland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Herald correspondence: The enemy across the Potomac now occupy several important strategic points, and are throwing up fortifications.

The line of the enemy's pickets is on the Alexandria Railroad, at the junction of Hunter's Creek and the Columbia turnpike. At this place the enemy have constructed breastworks commanding the turnpike, on a line with Bailey's Cross Roads.

The War Department has proof sufficiently strong against the women recently arrested, to place the fact of their complicity with, and aid to, the Secessionists beyond all doubt.

NEW YORK, August 30.—An immense meeting of the friends of the 69th (Irish) regiment took place last evening, in aid of a fund for the widows of the soldiers who died in the last battle. Thomas F. Meagher delivered a stirring address.

The steamer Matanzas brings Matanzas dates to the 25th. A British schooner arrived there, having run the blockade off Newbern, N. C., and sailed again for Charleston. A sloop from Charleston also arrived, having run the blockade.

The storeship Release, from Fort Pickens Aug. 2, and Key West Aug. 14, has arrived. James Brown and Jno. S. Brun, seamen, invalids from the Colorado, died on the passage, and their bodies were consigned to the deep.

QUINCY, Aug. 30.—Special to Chicago Times: Lieut. Pinckney, of Capt. Ralston's company, of the 16th regiment Illinois Volunteers, came to this city last evening. He states that a large body of rebels, variously estimated at from 2,500 to 3,000, under the notorious Martin Green, took possession of Palmyra, Mo., yesterday morning. There were no Union State troops there to defend it, and of course no resistance was made. Some 5,000 of the rebels are in the town, and the balance in camp, in the outskirts.

A train of cars, containing a considerable quantity of muskets, for the troops at St. Joseph, which left Hannibal yesterday, was fired into near Palmyra, and forced to return. No damage was done.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 30.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items:—

Parties from Springfield report that a skirmish had taken place in Union county, east of Fort Scott, between Col. Montgomery, of the Kansas forces, and the rebel troops under Rains. Reinforcements had been sent to Rains from Springfield. 6,000 rebels were in camp at Pond Spring. Another encampment, numbering 5,000, was at a spring south, on the Fayetteville road. There were also encampments near Springfield. Gen. McBride, with 1,000 men, has arrived, during last week. 1,000 men were encamped at Dry Creek. Every vestige of property belonging to Union men in Green county had been seized.

Fremont's Proclamation.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Provost Marshal McKinstry has issued orders peremptorily prohibiting any person from passing the limits of the city without a special permit from his office. Railroad, steamboat, ferry and other agents, are prohibited from selling tickets to any one not holding a pass from the Provost Marshal. This order is aimed especially to such parties reaching the city, for the purpose of communicating information to the enemy.

The following Proclamation was issued this morning:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT, ST. LOUIS, AUG. 30th, 1861.

The circumstances in my district renders it my duty, as being Commander of the Administrative powers, to enforce the laws.

The disorganized condition of the country, the destruction of property by bands of murderers and marauders who infest nearly every county of the State, and avail themselves of our misfortunes, and the vicinity of a hostile force to gratify private and neighborhood vengeance, and who find an enemy wherever they find plunder, finely demands the severest measures to repress the daily increasing crimes and outrages which are driving off the inhabitants and ruining the State.

In this condition the public safety and the success of our arms, require unity of purpose without let or hindrance to the prompt administration of affairs.

In order, therefore, to suppress disorder, and to maintain as far as now practicable the public peace, and to give security and protection to the persons and property of loyal citizens I do hereby extend, and do declare and establish martial law throughout the State of Missouri.

The lines of the army of occupation in this State are for the present declared to extend from Leavenworth, by way of the Posts of Jefferson City and Rolla, Irona, to Cape Girardeau, on the Mississippi River.

All persons who shall be taken with arms in their hands within these lines shall be tried by Court-martial, and if found guilty will be shot.

The property, real and personal of all persons in the State of Missouri, who shall take up arms against the United States, or who shall be directly proven to have taken active part with the enemy in the action, is declared to be confiscated to the public use, and their slaves, if any they have, are hereby declared free.

All persons who shall be proven to have destroyed, after the publication of this order, Railroad tracks, Bridges or Telegraphs, shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

All persons engaged in Treasonable correspondence, in giving or procuring aid to the enemy of the United States, in disturbing the public tranquility by creating and circulating false representations or incendiary documents, or in their interest, are warned that they are exposing themselves.

All persons who have been led away from their allegiance are required to return to their homes forthwith. Any such absence without sufficient cause, to be presumptive evidence against them.

The object of this declaration is to place in the hands of the military authorities, the power to give the instantaneous effect to existing laws, and to supply such deficiencies as the condition of the war demands.

But it is not intended to suspend the ordinary tribunals of the country, where the law will be administered by the civil officers, in the usual manner and with their customary authority, while the same can be peaceably exercised.

The Commanding General will labor vigilantly for the public welfare, and in his efforts for their safety, hopes to obtain not only the acquiescence but the active support of the people of the country.

(Signed) J. C. FREMONT, Major Gen. Commanding.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday on his way to Keene, N. H., to purchase shoe pegging machines for Georgia parties. He was taken to Fort Lafayette by order of the Secretary of State.

The remains of Gen. Lyon arrived at three o'clock this p. m.

They were escorted by a guard of honor of the Seventh Regiment to the City Hall, where they will lie in state until one o'clock on Monday afternoon, when they will go to Connecticut.

The Fifty-fifth regiment left to day for Washington via Ambria.

Special to the Post: All is quiet on the Potomac to-day. The Unionists near Morrison Hill are leaving rapidly. The War Department is actively engaged in the Volunteer forces by appointing Officers, without regard to grades.

An orderly sergeant who has shown special bravery in battle, has been appointed a Captain, to the great delight of his men.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The remains of Gen. Lyon will arrive here to-morrow morning. They will be received by a military escort, and taken to the New-York boat.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The Old-Point boat has arrived. There is no news from Fortress Monroe.

BATAVIA, August 30.—Gen. Thayer, of Warsaw, and John B. Skinner 2d, of Attica, were yesterday elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention, from Wyoming county.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—W. H. Ward, late of the Macedonian, who lately resigned, arrived in New York on the Release, Friday, and has been ordered to spend a watering season at Fort Lafayette.

The Navy Department had the Potomac River examined last night, between this city and Fort Washington, for boats which might be used in transporting contraband articles across.

Letters to Western Kentucky, to the discontinued postoffices, should be addressed via Louisville.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The United States Marshal to-day seized 50,000 pounds of tobacco, the alleged property of James Thomas Jr., of Richmond. The tobacco reached Boston via Nashville and Louisville.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Times correspondence: This morning a demonstration with 3 pieces of artillery was made against our pickets stationed at Fall's Cross Roads. After retiring a short distance, our troops returned the fire, and finally compelled the enemy to retire. They resumed possession. Only one soldier was wounded. In military circles it is believed that the present movement of the rebels has no other significance than to keep their men actively employed to prevent demoralization and dissolution of their army.

The rebels still hold Munson's Hill, a short distance beyond Bailey's Cross Roads. 25 scouts from the New York 37th entered their camp unobserved, and made a capture.

They brought away with them a camp kettle as a trophy.

The rebels can be plainly seen from the cross road throwing up breastworks around the brow of the Hill.

Capt. Whipple of the Engineers accompanied Mr. Lowe on his aerial ascension yesterday. They observed nearly 1000 men at work throwing up entrenchment on Munson's Hill judging from the camp and smoke before the Hill. They think the rebels there are assembled there to the number of 4 or 6 Regiments near Falls Church and Fairfax Court House, a distance of 7 miles.

During the entire day skirmishing parties have been kept up between the pickets of the two armies.

The State Department will not issue papers to anybody permitting them to pass from the loyal to the rebel States.

The Secretary of the Treasury contemplates issuing an address to the people.

Information has been received to the effect that deserters from our troops almost daily cross the river into the secession country and they are furnished with citizen's clothes, and money, and are then conveyed across Chesapeake Bay in small boats. They then make their way to Delaware.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—No exciting news from other side of Potomac to-day. Movements of enemy believed to be intended to draw detachments of our troops out from their intrenchments. No indications of an attack to-day.

Several soldiers have escaped to-day by donning civilian clothes.

A new army order suppress the possibility of all objectionable news and under its provisions Gen. Dix will take measures against the secession journals in Baltimore.

The 13th Rochester Regiment of New York Volunteers has lost only two men by disease since their arrival here.

Official despatches from the East Indies state that the flag officer has received the orders of the Navy Department for the immediate return of the squadron to the United States. One ship will however be left there, and also on the coast of Africa and Brazil, for these squadrons shall have been withdrawn for blockading purposes.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30.—The Baltimore Union has the following reliable information regarding Gen. Rosencrantz from a well known citizen of Baltimore who returned yesterday from Western Virginia. The name of this gentleman has been frequently used in Baltimore as having written letters declaring that he had been in company with Rosencrantz and states that up to the time of the 25th Gen. Rosencrantz was not only alive and well, but was taking things quietly at his headquarters. No information of a disastrous character was understood to have been received at headquarters. The affair of Col. Tyler, near Summerville, had been received, but no other account beyond.

It is believed by military men General Rosencrantz can fully maintain himself, as he has good aides and officers; and military men differ as to the probability of any general engagement in that quarter.

FAYETTE, Mo., August 29.—Apprehensions being felt that the branch of the State Bank at this place would be robbed, the Cashier yesterday sent the specie amounting to about \$100,000 to Alton, on the North Missouri Rail Road for transportation to St. Louis. On reaching Alton the money was seized by a party of 20 Secessionists. Whether it will be recovered is not known. Some saying that Poindexter has been induced to return it to the Bank, while others assert that he will attempt to cross the Missouri River, and carry it to Gen. Price's army in the North West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The Journal strongly condemns the course of General Fremont, and advocates a loyal neutrality on the part of Kentucky.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1, via BALTIMORE, Sep. 2.—Steamer George Peabody arrived from Hatteras inlet this morning, having in tow the prize Brooke captured at the inlet.

The Harriet Lane was got off at 2 p. m. on Saturday. Her armament and coal had been thrown overboard, the guns will be recovered.

The Minnesota had left for New-York, with the Confederate prisoners. The secessionists had 8 killed and 25 wounded.

A new military department it is supposed will be created for Gen. Butler.

Capt. Lander's company of 3d Artillery was detained on the Peabody. They were the first to land, and with the Naval brigade completely cut off the Confederates escape by land. Lieut. Loder was the first man on shore.

The gun boat R. B. Forbes, from Boston, went ashore yesterday on Smith's Island, near Cape Charles, three propellers were sent down from Old Point to assist in getting her off.

Two members of Hawkins' regiment, were accidentally shot to-day, one of them killed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Naval Expedition which left Fortress Monroe has been heard from.

They are on the way to New York with 500 to 800 prisoners.

They took 2 forts, 2,000 stand of arms, and 32 cannon, besides large amounts of munitions.

They took Forts Hatteras and Clark at Hatteras inlet.

The parapet inclosed two thirds of an acre of ground, well covered with sufficient traverses, ramparts, and parapets, upon which our shell had no effect.

The larger work, near this inlet, was known as Fort Hatteras.

Fort Clark, which was about seven hundred yards northerly, is a square redoubt. It mounts five guns and two six-pouncers.

The enemy had spiked the guns, but in a very inefficient manner, upon abandoning the fort the day before.

We had our troops on the shore at the time of the surrender of the forts, but embarked the regulars and marines, finding it impossible to leave them, without a delay of the fleet, which could not be spared from Fortress Monroe.

On consultation with Com. Stringham, Gen. Butler determined to leave the troops, and hold the fort, because of the strength of the fortifications, its importance, and to prevent its possession again by the enemy, and the very great difficulty of its capture.

Until he could get some further instructions from the Government, Commodore Stringham directed the steamers Monticello and Pawnee to remain inside; and these, with the men in the forts, are sufficient to hold the position against any force which is likely or indeed possible to be sent against it.

The importance of the point cannot be overrated.

When the channel is buoyed out, there are fifteen feet of water over it, inside the harbor, at all weathers.

In the language of the chief engineer of the rebels, in an official report, "it is a station second only in importance to Fortress Monroe on this coast. As a depot for coaling and supplies for the blockading squadron, it is invaluable; and as a harbor for our trade for the winter, it is of great importance to hold it.

With the prizes taken in that inlet and captured with the forts, by an official report of the Chief Engineer of the coast defenses of the rebels, will also be found the arms and munitions of war captured with the fort as nearly as they can be ascertained.

While all have done what they could, I desire to speak in special terms of commendation, in addition to those before mentioned, of Max Weber who was in command of a detachment of 300 men on a strange coast without camp equipment or possibility of aid in the face of an enemy 600 strong on a dark and stormy night, also of Col. Weiss who conducted a reconnaissance of 20 men, and of the the daring and efficiency of Capt. Nixon of the coast guards, who during the first night, although in the face of an enemy of unknown numbers, nobly performed his duty.

I desire to commend to your attention Capt. Lander of the New-York 9th, who was in command of a detachment of his regiment when the unfortunate casualty of the Harriet Lane prevented Col. Hawkins from landing.

Permit me to speak of the efficiency of the regulars under Capt. Lander, who worked zealously in aiding the volunteers. I desire especially to make acknowledgments to the volunteer aids, who planted an American flag on Fort Clark, on the second morning to indicate to the fleets its surrender, and to prevent the further wasting of shells upon it, a service of great danger.

I also make honorable mention of officer Fiske, who risked his life on shore to carry my orders before the troops landed, and to apprise them of the movements and intentions of the fleet.

Also my thanks for the valuable aid Capt. Haggerty, who was employed in visiting the prizes in the harbor, and in drawing up the capitulation.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A fire yesterday at Bishop Hill, destroyed several houses, and a large amount of broom corn, together with several hundred thousand feet of lumber belonging to the Bishop Hill Colony. Estimated loss \$25,000 to \$30,000. No insured.