

Publication of Army Movements.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following circular was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1862.

Major General J. G. Foster, commanding the Department of North Carolina, has called attention to an article in the New York Evening Post, of September 4th, in which are published the numbers and positions of his troops. He remarks that "the New York papers always reach the enemy in a few days after publication, and that such information from our friends is more injurious than that gained by the Rebel spies."

The newspaper press are earnestly requested to make no publications in regard to the numbers and movements of our troops. No information could be more desirable to the enemy than this. Such publications have done immense injury to our cause.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

A New York Tribune letter from the seat of war says:—"At Keedysville, the citizens seemed not to have recovered from their alarm at the passage of the Confederate troops, whose column was not two hours gone—their rear guard not gone when the Federal advance entered. Yet they all said that the Confederate officers kept their starved and angry troops in perfect order—would allow them to take nothing, took nothing themselves without payment, and then not unless they were willing to sell.—One man was asked to sell the flour and corn with which his mill was filled. He refused, and said they should have nothing unless they broke open his doors. "We break no locks, sir," was the reply, and the column marched on. Their general policy in Maryland has been the same. All the people testify to the admirable discipline of the Confederate troops—their complete subjection to their officers.—"The men dared not pick up so much as an apple under a tree."

The following are the speculations of the Baltimore American on recent events:—"The Confederate army, it seems probable, will direct its retreat towards Winchester, where it is understood they have been gathering supplies from the Valley of Virginia, and perhaps concentrating reinforcements. To stay there long will however, be perilous, and to attempt to retreat to Richmond with Gen. McClellan in pursuit would be equally dangerous. With the military combinations that are likely to be formed around them, it is scarcely probable that they can find safety anywhere except in immediately resuming the offensive and making a desperate attempt to defeat or check the advance of Gen. McClellan. The next two weeks ought to be big with events."

In a letter to the Paisley (Scotland) Reform Association, Mr. Seward, the U. S. Secretary of State, writes, "it has been a disappointment to learn that our struggle is at best a matter of indifference to the Governments of Europe, while it is generally represented to us that the nations of that continent sympathize, not with us but with the insurgents, and desire nothing less than our National ruin."

Gen. Mansfield, killed at Sharpsburg, dined with the Hon. Eli Thayer, on Saturday last.—He was in good spirits during the day, but just before taking leave seemed to have become abstracted, and after a few moments silence, said, "Mr. Thayer, I am going into battle. If I shall have my body sent to my friends at Middletown, Conn." He left immediately after making the request.

PESTERING.—The President in this hour of danger and trouble has had his time intruded on for hours by a deputation of citizens from Chicago, urging him to issue an immediate emancipation proclamation, when we hardly hold any of the Confederate slave territory, and when the freed colored population of this District were actually fearing the arrival of the Southern army, and their consequent return to immediate slavery! The issuing of such a proclamation at so improper a time as this, would thus have its fitting comment. But this, and the President's prompt answers to these continued delegations, do not seem to save him from the infliction, when every moment of his time is more precious to the nation than the lives of his craving and theoretical applicants.—*Letter from Washington.*

The New York World says:—"We await with no little interest the action of the New York Republican State Convention, next Wednesday, on the subject of arbitrary arrests.—The Democratic Convention, after debate unanimously resolved that such arrests are "without the justification of necessity, and are a usurpation and a crime." It took high and firm ground, and presented its opponents a clear issue. Will they accept it?"

The telegraph and letters reported this week, the wounding and capture of Gen. Longstreet and Hill—a terrible slaughter at the bridge at Harper's Ferry, by which the river was made "to run red with blood"—the recapture of Harper's Ferry—the retreat of the Confederate Army last Sunday into Virginia—the total rout and destruction of the whole Confederate army last Wednesday, &c., &c. All these have turned out to be false statements.

Advices from Pensacola to the 12th instant state that the War Department has detached Forts Pickens, Barrancas, and Camp Arnold from the Department of Port Royal and assigned them to the Department of the Gulf, under the command of Gen. Butler. By this arrangement Gen. Arnold was to go to New Orleans, leaving Col. Wilson in command. Admiral Farragut, with the flag-ship Hartford, and the gunboats attached to his expedition, and Commander Porter's mortar fleet, were still in Pensacola Bay.

Paroled prisoners from Richmond say that troops continue to arrive there from the South but are sent thence as fast as possible. This is corroborated from other sources, leaving no doubt of the fact that the Confederates are concentrating a large force in the Shenandoah Valley, with a central military depot at Winchester, which is strongly fortified.

A universal gloom pervades Pittsburg in consequence of the terrible disaster at the Alleghany Arsenal. A public meeting was held at the board of Trade Rooms by the citizens, to make arrangements for the relief of the families of the sufferers. Business was entirely suspended, all the stores being closed at 12 o'clock. The number of killed and missing, as far as ascertained, is seventy six. It is supposed it will reach upwards of ninety.

The Boston Courier, and its correspondents, are still exercised over Rev. Mr. Manning's alleged declaration that "when the curtain rises in Heaven to reveal the purest saints, we shall see Fremont, Hunter, Beecher, Garrison and Phillips." Let the agitated Courierites be comforted.

Gen. Sickles is in N. York, re-organizing and adding to his brigade now here.

The intelligence from the fishing coasts is discouraging. Labrador dates to the 12th instant have been received. The cod fishery was very poor on the entire coast, while there are no herrings at all. Cod oil is reported scarce at £43 per ton.

The National Intelligencer says:—"We have been informed on good authority, in regard to the surrender of the Harper's Ferry post—that the necessity of a surrender had become so clear and unmistakable that the painful step was resolved on with the concurrence of all the superior officers present."

We have intelligence from New Orleans to the 10th. The number of families then receiving aid from the New Orleans Commission of Relief was 7,329, which are classified as follows: 770 Federals, 5,596 friendless, &c., 918 Confederates, 45 uncertain. Some of the guerillas on the river, above New Orleans, fired, on the 5th instant, from ambush upon a railroad car containing United States soldiers, near Bootee Station. Several were punished on the spot, among the rest an officer, supposed to be the leader, who was shot dead. The Delta has an account of a large Union meeting held at Jefferson city on the 2d instant.

DIED.

In Prince George's county, Maryland, on the 19th inst., after a short illness Col. JNO. F. CARTER, in the 46th year of his age.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY GOVERNOR,
ALEXANDRIA, VA., Sept. 16, 1862.

General Orders, No. 2:

Information having been received at these Headquarters, that certain citizens and soldiers of low repute are constantly committing depredations upon the property and persons of defenceless inhabitants, who have by force of circumstances been compelled to resort to Alexandria as a place of shelter and protection:—therefore, notice is hereby given, that all persons detected participating in such lawless acts, will be arrested and placed in confinement. By order of
JOHN P. SLOUGH,
Brig. Gen., Military Gov. of Alexandria.
ROLLIN C. GALE, Capt. and A. A. G.
sept 16—tf

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