News from the Seat of War in Virginia and Maryland.

FROM SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN SOURCES.

The *True Delta* published an extra Saturday morning, containing the following news:

We have been kindly favored with a copy of the Memphis (Grenada) *Appeal* of September 22, containing information further and later particulars of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, also detailed accounts—Northern and Southern—of two days' hostile fighting in Maryland. From the accounts printed below, this appears to have been one of the severest contests of the war.

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Capture of Harper's Ferry.

LATER AND BETTER.

Richmond, September 20—Colonel Lindsay Walker arrived here to-day from Harper's Ferry, which place he left on Wednesday evening.

The cannon and stores captured had been removed.

There had been no fighting since the capture of Harper's Ferry on Monday. Our army was in front, near Shepherdsburg, and apparent engagement was expected.

Gen. Rose, Federal, was killed in the fight near Shepherdsburg.

Official Correspondence at Harper's Ferry.

Jackson's official report of the capture of Harper's Ferry, dated September 17, says:

On yesterday God crowned our arms with another glorious success, in the surrender at Harper's Ferry of Brig. Gen. White and 11,000 troops, and an equal number of small arms, 73 pieces of artillery, and about 200 wagons.

In addition to other stores, there is a large amount of camp and garrison equipage.

Our loss is very small.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the Senate the military exemption bill was further considered and finally passed—yeas 16, nays 2.

The House and Senate bill, fixing the 2nd Monday in January as the next regular session of Congress, was passed. Also the House bill to provide for the more prompt settlement of claims of orphanage and bounty due to deceased soldiers.

The Arkansas contested election case was dismissed until adjournment.

Another Great Battle in Maryland.

SEVERE LOSS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

Pleasant Day's Fighting Drowns Hostile Hostile.

THE ENEMY ROUTED THE SECOND DAY.

Richmond, September 21—The *Enquirer* has the following from Warren, dated the 20th, announcing a terrible fight at Sharpsburg on Wednesday, in which the advantage was on our side with a great loss on both sides:

Generals Starke, Manning and Branch were killed, and Generals D. R. Jones, R. E. Jones, Ripley and Johnson, wounded.

The whole strength of both armies was engaged in the fight.

Report says the fight was renewed on Thursday, and the enemy completely routed and driven nine miles.

FEDERAL REPORTS.

Richmond, September 21.—The New York *Herald* of the 18th claims a victory at Sharpsburg.

The dispatches are contradictory, but concur in stating that the Confederates were defeated.

Intense from Louisville claim a victory over Kirby Smith and Scott's forces at Munfordville, Kentucky.

The Bermuda correspondent of the *Herald* says: Five steamers were lying in the port of St. George, awaiting an opportunity to run the blockade.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT AT PITTSBURG.

The United States arsenal at Pittsburg was blown up on Wednesday. Seventy-five or eighty boys and girls were killed.

HONEY BAROMETER.

In New York, on the 19th, gold opened at 114¾ and closed at 117¾. Bad news from Maryland influenced operations.

Northern Account of the Great Battle

Washington, September 15.—To-day has been one of the most exciting in the history of the country.

Loyal citizens are everywhere busy with enthusiasm, and consternate everywhere depressed. Hall Run has been avenged, and the strength and dignity of the American flag asserted in the most glorious and decisive victory of the war.

It is said that Secretary Stanton stated this afternoon that we had taken 15,000 prisoners, and that McClellan was closely pursuing the flying and panic-stricken army of the enemy.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning, about 9 A. M., Gen. McClellan's army came fairly up with the enemy, posted on the east of the South Blue Ridge Mountains, and stretching on a line from north to south from a point immediately opposite Middletown and Jefferson, both of which villages are eight or ten miles from Frederick—Middletown on the road to Hagerstown, and Jefferson on the direct road to Harper's Ferry. The right, commanded by Burnside, rested on Middletown; and our left, under Franklin, on Jefferson. A general engagement immediately commenced, General McClellan necessarily attacking the enemy in their advantageous position.

The battle was obstinately contested until nearly 9 P. M., by which time the enemy had been gradually driven up the South Mountain pass, over top, into the valley, or along the mountain side below. We held the top of the mountain—Burnside's line throughout the night, and then received a signal and important victory for the time being, though in doing so we have to mourn the loss of the brave and gallant Reno, who was killed.

Full details of the action have not yet reached Washington.

[Special Dispatch of the Missouri Democrat.]

Washington, September 15.—General rejoicing over our victories, coupled with profound regrets for the death of Reno, whom all unite in pronouncing one of our best and bravest officers.

No particulars beyond McClellan's official dispatch yet known here, and still doubtful whether the engagement has been renewed this morning.

Secession stock has gone up like a rocket today. His official dispatches were bulletined both here to-day, as they arrived, and a general feeling of relief soon began to pervade all circles.

As the situation is more clearly observed the consternation has got wholly reverse, will be easy to be believed that McClellan has not only defeated to-day, and the silence from Harper's Ferry to embrace. It is known that Miles and Hagerstown fighting all day Saturday, and it is feared the rebels attacking him had an overwhelming force.

Nothing has been heard from there concerning operations of either Sunday or to-day, and fears are entertained that the silence bodes no good. It is the universal belief that Harper's Ferry is telegraphed to Philadelphia that the rebels had gained Maryland Heights are true, Miles must have either surrendered or made a rapid retreat into the interior of Maryland, as his position at Harper's Ferry would then be utterly untenable.

As far as McClellan's fight is concerned, it is not yet definitely known to have been more than the attack on the rear of the rebels of Hagerstown, and Scott's forces at Munfordville, Kentucky.

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Stories in circulation of our capturing the passes, so as to prevent the rebels getting out, are without foundation, and merely rumors. We are wholly in the rear of the enemy. There is nothing whatever to prevent them from escaping to Virginia or behind Hagerstown to some strong position, as far as we can see from here.

Heavy firing has been heard here this afternoon, which renders it probable that McClellan has again come up with the rebel rear guard, and that the battle has again been renewed. Many advices seem to render it probable that the rebels had nearly their whole force over in Maryland. In that case, it will be manifestly impossible that our two divisions can have been fighting more than their rear guard. Maryland Heights may Lee told them he had 150,000 men, and entered Maryland with the intention of taking the State.

Gen. Cox's Cauley brigade division of Ohio troops had the honor to be the first to enter Frederick and drive out the rebel rear guard and commissaries of the city. A messenger, just from the battle-field, says a messenger had reached the night before in hot haste from Miles, at Harper's Ferry. Nothing was known of the force he brought save that it was bad news.

Latest advices confirm the news already extant, of our engaging the rebel rear guard, and of somewhat distance from the completeness o victory.

The *Star* says: At 9 A. M., to-day, the engagement at Boonsboro's position had not been renewed. He was then in undisputed possession of the advantageous crest of the mountain, from which he drove the enemy the night before. The firing was commenced at daybreak yesterday was an attack of the enemy on Franklin's corps on the road to Harper's Ferry. No direct information was had with that corps at 9 o'clock this morning.

The telegraph operator at Point of Rocks reports that Franklin was heavily engaged this morning, some miles in front of him (the operator). The division or corps that yesterday morning occupied Hagerstown was not in yesterday's action, though it hastily resumed its steps, in order to be in the fight to-day. Neither Sumner's corps nor Couch's division were in the action yesterday, though both are doubtless supporting Franklin to-day, as they were in a position to do so yesterday evening.

The army corps of Fitz John Porter passed through Frederick to-day at 9 A. M., and were to have arrived on the battle ground at noon. The rebels in the fight say Beauregard is expected to join them to-day, with an army corps, 40,000 strong. We have no idea that any such expectations of theirs can be realized. Burnside's position, won from the enemy in yesterday's battle, commands the only road from Hagerstown to the position where Franklin is fighting, we believe, to-day: hence its great importance to us, and it will be most damaging to the enemy.

Frederick, Md., September 15—Midnight.—News that reaches here from the front, coming through a variety of sources, is all of a glorious and encouraging character. Our troops have been driving the enemy ever since they left Frederick, and yesterday fought them for four hours in a general engagement, defeated them, and sent them flying in rapid retreat out of Maryland.

Washington, September 15.—An officer, slightly wounded in the battle of yesterday, who arrived here to-night, represents that the fight took place three or four miles to the west of Middletown, Frederick county, at the foot of the first mountain going west. The enemy were strongly posted, but our men with the most determined courage, drove them up the mountain, through the woods, cornfields and open grounds.

The rebels made occasional stands behind walls and fences, but were driven from these to the top of the mountain, and over it into the valley, when, it being night, our troops were called from further pursuit. Not one of our men fell. The point of attack was maintained by our troops of the centre. Two colonels were among the rebel slain found on the field this morning.

The battle was fought principally with infantry on our part, it being impracticable to bring artillery into full play. Cavalry, however, with much trial, succeeded in getting in a battery upon the mountain, to the right of the infantry, and did execution. A captured rebel lieutenant said it was their intention to mass all their forces to-day. Hatch is represented as having been wounded in the leg.

THE LATEST.

[Special to the Chicago Tribune.]

Washington, September 15—10 P. M.—A special messenger, just in from Middletown, who left there at half-past 3 o'clock, says that the engagement of yesterday was a drawn battle, and the enemy retained their position in a gorge into which they had retreated, and where they had thrown up intrenchments.

Fighting recommenced about two o'clock this morning. A Union man at Middletown says he counted 196 rebel cannon pass through with the enemy.

General Burnside was in command after two o'clock, P. M.

We get the following from a correspondent who was on the ground on Sunday evening. The fighting ceased to-day with the setting sun, and both armies are busily engaged removing the wounded and burying the dead.

It is impossible at this time to tell the loss on our side during the day, but probably two hundred or more.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

The *Appeal* has the subjoined comments on the news from Virginia, Maryland, the West and Southwest.

THE CURRENT NEWS.

From Richmond we have intelligence to-day fully confirming the signal success of our force at Harper's Ferry. The news grows better as it becomes authenticated, and Jackson has added largely to the Confederate capital in Prisoners, and, what is of more importance, in Federal ordnance and stores.

From Cincinnati we learn that at the latest advices a battle was expected. Our forces had again advanced, and were threatening the enemy's lines. If the Federal report that Humphrey Marshall had joined Kirby Smith be correct, their united forces, with the volunteer recruits that have rushed in from Kentucky, will be sufficient to warrant us in anticipating a glorious result, whenever and wherever they determine to strike a blow.

It will be seen that telegraph from Richmond reports, on the authority of the *Enquirer*, that a great battle was fought on Wednesday near without any decisive result, which was revived on Thursday, and the enemy routed. This is a contradiction of the dispatch announcing the arrival of a courier from Harper's Ferry.

Further reports will be anxiously looked for. A gentleman just from Arkansas brings an additional cheering intelligence from that State. He states that General Holmes is organizing an army rapidly nearly strong in numbers, well equipped and disciplined, to accomplish their purpose. At Pine Bluff he was informed Gen. Hindman had been arrested for disobeying orders. We think his informant was mistaken.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 27, 1862.

TOBACCO.—There is some inquiry, but we hear of no sales of any moment. The Planters' Line steamer Baltimore, just about to File currency for Fine Augusta, and other high prices are being realized to every article.

SUGAR.—There has been a good buying to-day, but with little or none on the levee. Sales of 200 hhds Muscovado at 5½ @ 6c; 100 hhds do Planters' Grade, at 6½ @ 6¾c; 100 hhds do Prime, 7 @ 7½c; 100 hhds do Choice, 7¾ @ 8c; 100 hhds do Fine, 8¼ @ 8½c; 100 hhds do Choice and Prime, 8¾ @ 9c; 100 hhds do Choice and Fine, 9¼ @ 9½c; 100 hhds do Choice and Prime, 9¾ @ 10c; 100 hhds do Choice and Fine, 10¼ @ 10½c; 100 hhds do Choice and Prime, 10¾ @ 11c; 100 hhds do Choice and Fine,