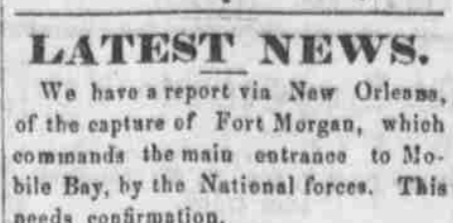


ing had occurred, and yet not a shot fired—it seemed impossible. On we went, however, until suddenly our company came upon an open field, in full view of the rebel works. A halt was immediately called, and curious indeed were the eyes that looked out from behind the trees upon that formidable array of earth-works, not more than two hundred yards from them. After a short reconnaissance, the command forward was given, and away went the three companies in the double-quick across the field. All seemed to vie with each other, as to who should first reach the much desired goal, and even your correspondent's short legs, after they had really ascertained that the rebels were not in their trenches, made excellent time, and enabled him to be along with the company when it, almost as one man, mounted the works. Our company having the advantage of ground, was the first to reach the works, and it belongs to the honor of having first entered the enemy's fortifications from the extreme right, (their left.) By on the extreme right, (their left.)

# The Highland News.

HILLSBOROUGH, OHIO.  
Thursday, June 19, 1862.



## LATEST NEWS.

We have reports via New Orleans, of the capture of Fort Morgan, which commands the main entrance to Mobile Bay, by the National forces. This news is confirmation.

There is no news of interest from Halleck's army. Gen. Mitchell drove the rebels out of Chattanooga, Ala. last week.

Advices via Havana confirm the recent report of the defeat of the French in Mexico. They lost 500 killed and 700 prisoners. The latter were released by their captors, who could not spare food enough for them. The Mexicans are busily engaged in fortifying their capital.

The 7th Indiana, 5th, 7th and 29th Ohio regiments were in the battle near Port Republic, in General Shields' division. Governor Morton has advised of the loss in the 7th Indiana. This was very heavy. Out of 356 men in the engagement, the killed and wounded numbered 143, and the missing 43—total, 186, or over fifty per cent.—This is conclusive evidence of hard fighting and unsurpassed bravery. We have no particulars of the loss in the Ohio regiments.

Colonel Slack, who supersedes Col. Fitch, in command at Memphis, has introduced a new order of things. Traitors begin to wince under his treatment. Col. Fitch was altogether too mild for the rebels.

A report from Charleston states that the rebels are supposed to have 30,000 men there, having been largely reinforced from Beauregard's army. Our troops hold James Island, but do not deem an attack safe until their numbers strengthened.

The crops in Upper Canada are suffering severely from drought. There has been no rain for six weeks.

Large quantities of cotton, sugar and molasses are coming up the river from Memphis.

We have news from New Orleans to the 2d. Com. Farragut returned from the Vicksburg in the Richmond, without attacking the place which, though within reach of his guns, stands rather high up from the water. Its capture cannot, however, be long delayed. The Richmond, in its down river voyage, was fired on several times from the banks.

The Postoffice Department has directed the resumption of mail facilities to Memphis, Tenn.

Another ship load of contrabands will soon leave Washington for Hayti, making in all about five hundred during the present month sent there.

Col. Fitch has been superseded in the command at Memphis, by Col. Slack, of the Forty-Seventh Indiana.

## Communications.

(For the News.)  
"Annotator" to Mr. Pike.

In undertaking to write occasional communications for the News, on political topics, we did not expect to receive the approbation of Mr. Pike. That approbation would afford the public strong presumptive evidence that something was wrong in our positions or in our manner of treating them. In becoming the target of his epithetic abuse, we only share the fate of better and wiser men. After giving formal notice that he would not notice anonymous writers, he has nevertheless noticed in his peculiar style almost every article we have written. The style of epithet which he substitutes for argument, may tickle the fancies and please the tastes of his readers, but we are "vain" enough to think does not minister to their edification. He says, "He has long bored the readers of the Highland News with the brilliant scintillations (scintillations?) from his pen." This is certainly a very "brilliant" specimen of Pike's rhetoric and orthography. His metaphors mix most incongruously. His spelling we presume he will claim as an improvement upon Webster and the latest authorities.

This is the man who says "we are willfully ignorant or flagrantly dishonest." Does Mr. P., in the loftiness of his illumination, "condescend" to point out wherein we have exhibited "wilful ignorance or flagrant dishonesty," or does he expect his naked assertions to be received without question in an intelligent community where people form their own opinions? If he does he reckons without his host. We call for the specifications and the facts, otherwise his statements are branded as calumnies. He says, "He seems to be in great tribulation because we (the editor) do not condescend to give him prominence before the public by noticing his silly lucubrations more fully in the Gazette." In this sentence he both exacts and pays tribute to his own "vanity and egotism." In the hallucination of his "vanity" he imagines us seeing at his editorial tripod for "notice" to give us "prominence." His success in giving himself "prominence" has not been such as to inspire us with very sanguine hopes of obtaining distinction in this way. His kind of "notoriety" we do not envy or aspire to.

He says, "The brilliant scintillations from his pen" are "silly lucubrations." Well, we are not surprised that our humble anonymous labors are not appreciated by an editor who thinks boring is done with "scintillations," and who attempts to conceal his "ignorance" by substituting "silly" puns without wit or point, and low-flung epithets for gentlemanly discussion.

We are not the first writer who has had detractors among "dull, conceited hushes." There are always those who cannot appreciate that which is above and beyond them, and who are ready to pronounce such "lucubrations silly." In our own case we ask a change of venue from Pike's tripod, to a more enlightened and disinterested tribunal. He wants our "real name." What that has to do with the argumentative discussion of political topics, we are "stolid" enough not to perceive. The proper investigation of any question before the public, can be best presented by excluding personalities and side issues; but this is just what Pike does not want. Such legitimate argumentation candidly and honestly conducted would only tend to expose the indefensible weakness of his cause, and the shallowness of his pretensions. Truth and logical argumentation are abstractions and do not depend for their force upon the virtues or defects of individuals. Did any one ever think of charging the Junius of English politics with not "acting the man," in choosing to discuss public affairs and public men under the mask of an anonymous writer? Alexander Hamilton, and James Madison, though they might have added to the weight of their lucubrations by writing in propria persona, chose to write over fictitious signatures. Did any body but Pike ever conceive that, therefore, they rendered their productions unworthy of "serious notice"?

He says we "are a compound of vanity and egotism," because we said our blows upon his Democratic hide were "treacherous." He had said we "bored" our readers—we said our blows were cutting. We think from the wincing and writhing of Pike that we are right. Our "intelligent readers are able to decide between us."

Pike, like all novices and pretenders, depreciates and undervalues that which he does not possess; yet he cannot forbear to parade his shreds and patches of learning to show that he too has thought "to climb Parnassus," but only like the monkey upon the pole, got high enough to expose himself the more conspicuously. We commend to him the poet's

## War News.

From Memphis.

Memphis, June 13.—The city remains unusually quiet and orderly, and business is slowly reviving. Thus far, the amount of rebel property seized amounts to only about \$50,000. Capt. H. W. Dill of the Provost Guard, estimates the value of cotton, sugar, etc., consigned for shipping, to be about \$150,000. This is rapidly finding its way to the river. The absentee have been over-estimated; many who ran at first have returned, while those who leave on upward-bound boats are mostly members of underequipped families.

The Mayor and City Councils of Union proclivities as a general thing, and exercise their functions in harmony with military rule. Their continuance of good conduct is a renewed assurance of this.

There are only two or three places in the city where either Confederate scrip or Postoffice stamps are worth anything.

The most prominent rebel sympathizers will not take the scrip.

An arrival here from Madison, Ark., brings information that General Curtis had not reached Little Rock, but was approaching it from Searay. He would meet with no opposition.

Mr. Markland, Agent of the Postoffice Department, opened the city office to-day, and an Agent of the Treasury Department is on his way to reopen the Federal Custom House.

There have been about thirty applications for the office of postmaster, by prominent citizens of Memphis.

There is as yet but one national flag floating from a private residence, and that is from the house of Mr. Clegg.

But little activity in shipping is manifested, although a few dry loads of cotton have been hauled down to the levee this morning, some five hundred bales of which had been concealed in warehouses.

The Avalanche in an editorial article on billigorenses, admits that the South has defended the use of privateers and guerrillas, and charges the North with the commission of crimes at which human nature in its wildest paroxysms of passion feels itself horrified.

The Arcus indulges in a series of rash and vindictive articles, and should be suppressed at once.

The Avalanche says about seventy-five rebel officers and soldiers have thus far surrendered to Col. Fitch. The U. S. Navy Yard and buildings have been taken possession of by the Flag officer Davis in the name of the Government, and will be occupied as the headquarters of his fleet. The buildings are in good preservation.

The steamer J. D. Perry, Alexander Zeigler, Master, arrived here this morning, having on board the Forty-seventh Indiana regiment, Col. Slack, and Nolen's Cavalry. Col. Slack being senior officer, supersedes Col. Fitch in command of this post.

There is no evidence that the fleet will start down the river yet for several days.

MEMPHIS, June 14.—Col. Slack issued orders this morning, prohibiting the dealing or using the currency of the Confederate States, and stating the use thereof as a circulating medium, would be regarded as an insult to the U. S. Government.

Persons offending are to be arrested and summarily dealt with. Rebel sympathizers are already beginning to wince under the rigorous policy of the new commandant.

## War News.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 10.—The army advanced early this morning, in line of battle, but finding no enemy, proceeded in column through the woods and over the county of Port Republic.

Everywhere were evidences of the completeness of yesterday's success.

The battle was fought at Cross Keys, and takes that name. The rebel loss was greatly superior to ours. They left their wounded on the field. Not less than five hundred dead were found, and many wounded. Two of their guns were left behind, which we captured this morning.

Capt. Danker, of Gen. Fremont's staff, was killed. Capt. Guterman, of Cluseret's staff, was severely wounded. No other staff officers were wounded.

The rebel wounded were found in every house along the road. Ambulances, wagons, arms and clothing strewn the field.

Forty of our wounded, taken prisoner, were left in a church, and were retaken.

The Sixth Louisiana regiment lost all but thirty men.

The enemy retreated till midnight, and this morning their rear-guard crossed the Shenandoah at this place, and burned the bridge.

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GOODY FOR JULY is out in advance as usual, and presents the usual variety of attractions, which render the "Book" so popular with the fair sex. The frontispiece steel engraving, "Summer," is a beautiful picture, and is alone worth the price of a number.

The July number of Arthur's Home Magazine is already received. Among its contents is an article on "Home Intercourse," which should be read by every parent. The continuation of Mr. Arthur's story, "What Came Afterward," brings it to the 10th chapter.—Terms \$2 a year, or four copies for \$5.

The London Daily News, in commenting on the taking of New Orleans by the National forces, making the following sensible observations:

With the Mississippi and its tributaries at the command of the North, what chance would any Southern government have of independent political action, what means of permanent or efficient self-government? No doubt the rebel forces might, as their friends in this country have so often of late suggested, retreat into the interior and carry on a guerrilla warfare, but this would not materially affect the result.—It is the merest illusion in the world to imagine that any number of guerrilla bands scattered amongst the inaccessible swamps of the interior would be of any avail to defend the independence or maintain the integrity of the Confederation. The North would be under no necessity of following the grand army of the South if they should break up into guerrilla bands and attempt any such erratic movements. So long as the North commands the sea, holds the great river frontiers of the West, and occupies the strongest military positions in the re-constituted States, the South is virtually subdued, and all its pretended claims, founded on extent of territory and successful self-defense, are scattered to the winds.

The following dispatches are taken from the Memphis Grenada Appeal of the 12th inst.:

ATLANTA, June 11.—Fighting still continues in the vicinity of Charleston. The papers of that city this morning contain an account of a sharp engagement on James Island, on Tuesday, which lasted till dark. Col. Williams, of the Forty-Sixth Georgia, was mortally wounded.

"The Confederates succeeded in driving the Yankees from a piece of woods they were trying to occupy.

"A Federal prisoner, taken on Monday, reports an enemy's force at sixteen regiments, and a few more expected daily."

Home Testimony.  
Baltimore, Highland Co., August 4, 1862.

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## Deaths.

DEED—In Florida, Illinois, on the 10th inst., Rev. SAMUEL HARRIS, aged 72 years.

The departure of such a talented, useful, and lovely minister of Christ, so early in life, is not only a great loss to the church, but to the community in general. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and his life was a constant example to his flock. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and his life was a constant example to his flock.

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The departure of such a talented, useful, and lovely minister of Christ, so early in life, is not only a great loss to the church, but to the community in general. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and his life was a constant example to his flock. He was a man of high moral and intellectual attainments, and his life was a constant example to his flock.

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