

**GENERAL MORGAN'S KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.**

After having been entirely dependent upon Yankee accounts for intelligence of General Morgan's recent operations in Kentucky, we have at length the pleasure of laying before our readers an extract from an official despatch sent by the General himself from Cynthiana, Kentucky, on the 11th instant. We omit only so much of the telegram as refers to his future movements. It will be seen that he improved his time in Kentucky; and with a mere handful of men did more fighting, took more prisoners, and destroyed more public property, and generally inflicted more damage on the enemy than the Yankee cavalry have inflicted on us in all their raids in Virginia since the war. This is the despatch.

CYNTHIANA, June 11th 1864.

"To General ——— &c. ———  
"Entered Kentucky through Pound Gap and met the enemy, twelve hundred, (1200) strong. Drove and forced him to burn his stores and supplies. Moved on Mount Sterling, surprising and capturing the garrison of four hundred men, all their supplies, camp and garrison equipage.

"Moved next morning to Lexington. Attacked and captured the city, taking prisoners, stores and fifteen hundred (1500) horses—enough to mount my whole command. Burned Government depots and stables, &c."

"At eleven o'clock moved via Georgetown to Cynthiana, and engaged the enemy, under Colonel Berry. The enemy fought in the houses, and I was forced to burn a large portion of the town. Colonel Berry was killed. The town surrendered with four hundred prisoners.

"General Hobson moved up at 2 o'clock from Cincinnati. After a short skirmish I captured him and staff, with two thousand prisoners, three trains loaded with ammunition and baggage, and three hundred (300) horses, with their equipments.

"Major Chanoworth destroyed the railroad between Lexington and Boyd station, on the Kentucky Central; Captain Jenkins destroyed the railroad between Frankfort and Lexington; Captain Cooper took the fortifications around Frankfort, and Captain Everett took Maysville.

"All working well. People ready and anxious to strike for the South.

"Six, P. M.—A force of six thousand (6,000) under General Burbridge, who intended to move on Saltville, Virginia, are now moving to attack me here."

The courier who brought this despatch left before the fight between Morgan and Burbridge.

The Yankees report that Morgan was defeated, with a loss of twelve hundred prisoners. From the great disparity of the forces, General Morgan having only fifteen hundred and Burbridge, six thousand, we do not doubt that the former was beaten and obliged to fall back; indeed, to leave the State of Kentucky; but the number of prisoners claimed by the enemy is ridiculously large. We have certain information that General Morgan, with his command undiminished, has returned into our lines. His defeat by Burbridge, with such overwhelming odds, does not dim the lustre of Morgan's fame or detract from the glory of his bold and dashing campaign. While we regret his defeat, we glory in the pluck with which he, with his little band, joined battle with an adversary of four times his strength.

**CASUALTIES—THE ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.**

The Army Intelligence office is thoroughly organized and ably conducted, and by application there persons can at all times learn the casualties in any regiment or battalion, and can also be informed as to the location of soldiers who have been sent to hospitals. The only thing necessary to the perfect efficiency of this office is that adjutants of regiments shall make prompt returns of casualties in their respective regiments, a branch of their duty which, we regret to say, they are in the habit of neglecting.

**A MAJOR-GENERAL WHO STEALS SPOONS!**

From the following letter it will be seen that not only the private soldiers in the Yankee armies are thieves, but their officers of highest rank. Thieves run through them from the highest to the lowest. Here is a Yankee, not a dirty soldier in the ranks, not what is dirtier, an officer of "coloured" troops, but a Yankee wearing the epaulettes of a Major-General in the service of the United States, caught with silver spoons in his mess chest, which he had stolen from the tea-table of a Virginian lady!

HEADQUARTERS LOMAX'S BRIGADE,  
June 27th, 1864.

"To the Editor of the Examiner:

"Will you please mention in your next issue that the following pieces of plate were found in the mess chest and wagon of General Gustar, United States Army, captured in a charge of the Fifteenth Virginia cavalry, at Trevillian's station, on the 11th instant. These articles are supposed to have been stolen from citizens, and can be obtained by application to these headquarters: One silver tea pot, five silver spoons, marked 'F,' one pair sugar tongs, marked 'H. B. E. L.,' one pair sugar tongs, unmarked.

Respectfully,  
"L. L. LOMAX, Brigadier-General."

**LATEST FROM THE NORTH—GOLD TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR.**

We learn from the Agent of the Associated Press that the New York Herald, of last Sunday, the 28th instant, quotes gold, at the opening of the market on Saturday, at two hundred and forty-four, closing at two hundred and forty-three and three-eighths!

**THE WAR NEWS.**

Yesterday passed off without news and without rumors. As the day declined, the profound quiet that reigned in the city was the subject of universal remark. This quiet did not precede a storm; but, on the contrary, most joyful tidings from the South.

**GLOUMY NEWS FROM GENERAL JOHNSTON—SEVERAL ATTACKS OUR WHOLE LINE AND IS REPELLED.**

At seven o'clock last evening the following despatch from General Joseph E. Johnston was given to the press. General Johnston is known to be remarkable for employing few but well chosen words. His despatches, therefore, especially deserve attentive perusal:

MARITTA, June 27, 1864.

"To General Braxton Bragg:  
"The enemy advanced upon our whole line today. They assaulted French, Cheatham, Cleburne, Stevenson and Quarles, by whom they were repulsed. On the rest of the line the skirmishing was severe. Their loss is supposed to be great; ours is known to be small.

"J. E. JOHNSTON, General."

General Johnston does not say this was a general engagement, but we infer that it was from his saying "the enemy advanced upon our whole line;" from his enumerating the divisions assaulted, and from his saying "on the rest of the line the skirmishing was severe. General Johnston says what he means, and he knows what "severe" is as well as any man. We are certain also that the enemy's loss was very great, far exceeding the "terrible slaughter" of the newspaper war correspondents. When General Johnston says "their loss is supposed to be great," he does not mean to tell us that "certain reliable persons who have walked over portions of the field report so and so;" but he means that Hood, Hardee, Loring, Cleburne and the other Generals who were in this fight and saw the whole thing, upon consultation and a comparison of notes, conclude that the loss of the enemy is great.

It is due to our effective signal corps to state that we are indebted to their energy for this despatch.

**FROM PETERSBURG.**

We had no news from Petersburg yesterday until the arrival of the evening train. This train brought the intelligence that everything was unusually quiet along the lines before that city. But one shell was thrown into the place during the day. No one has been struck since Saturday. The train brought over a Yankee Lieutenant, and ten men, who were captured on the lines in front of General Hsgood. The Lieutenant was communicative. He says he was returning from relieving guard, when he lost his way and fell among our pickets. They neglected to take his pistol, and carried him to General Hsgood, whom he could have shot if he had thought it safe. Grant, he says, is going to tear Petersburg to pieces with shot and shell in the course of a day or two.

When asked if he thought Grant would do this without notifying our authorities, he said he presumed Grant considered the preliminary shelling he had been keeping up for several days as quite sufficient notice.

**FROM KAUTZ.**

We have nothing from the Yankee raiders in Notoway since our last publication, but the fact that we do not hear from them convinces us that they are not near any of our important lines of communication; have given up their expedition, and are making their way back to Grant's army at Petersburg.

Notwithstanding the conflict in the statements about the fight near Staunton river, we feel pretty well convinced that the engagements mentioned in the despatches published yesterday were one and the same, and took place at neither Staunton river bridge nor Clover depot, but at or very near the bridge over the Little Roanoke river, where the Danville road crosses the two. Little Roanoke river is a mile and a half this side of Staunton river, and flows into it a mile or two south of the railroad. Its course here is due south. On the west bank, and between it and the Staunton river bridge, are a high range of hills commanding the railroad and also the county road. We doubtless availed ourselves of these hills and here made fight. Unless this position was forced, the bridge over the Staunton was safe. The latter bridge is, as we have said, a mile and a half west of this position. Clover depot is two miles still further west.

**HUNTER.**

This raider has escaped, carrying with him much more of his material of war and plunder than we had hoped. This he was enabled to do, we are informed by a letter from an officer of experience and intelligence, who was at Salem when he passed, and has since been over a considerable portion of his track, from the fact that he picked up, as he went, immense numbers of fresh horses, with which he replaced his animals when they gave out, and upon which he mounted his men when they became exhausted. It must also be recollected he had twelve-hour's start, a large item in a short race. He began his retreat on Saturday night, and made pursuit the next morning.

The letter alluded to above states that Hunter found and seized through the country vast quantities of provisions, hoarded by the Yankees and kept back from market. While it is to be regretted that our enemy obtained, and was benefited by these good things, we conceive there will be few regrets that the selfish and unpatriotic owners have lost them.