Glorious News from Kentucky.

THE FIGHT AT PERRYVILLE.

From our city exchanges we gather the annexed news from our army in Kentucky and the victorious battle of Perryville.

KNOXVILLE, (TENN.) Oct. 16th.—The report of the fight in Kentucky has been confirmed by the arrival of two couriers here who state that the fight commenced at Perryville, in Boyle County, Ky., on Monday morning, October 6th, Gen. Hardee commanding the left, Gen. Buckner the centre, and Gen. Humphrey Marshall and Morgan the right.

The result of the first day's fight was that Hardee captured 1,500 prisoners, with a very heavy slaughter to the enemy.

On Tuesday, this fight was renewed with still greater slaughter to the enemy; Hardee capturing 1,000 prisoners, and Marshall and Morgan capturing 3,200.

The enemy was driven back 12 miles, with tremendous slaughter. Our loss in the whole engagement was very small.

We are not posted as to who were in command of the Yankee forces, except General Thomas, who encountered Gen. Hardee. We captured 40 pieces of cannon.

The following is an extract from Col. Palmer's letter dated October 4th, received here last night from Cumberland Gap:

Wounded soldiers are here from the Battle of Perryville. A Captain of a Tennessee regiment reports that, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Bragg and Hardee fought the enemy at Perryville, and drove them back 10 miles, taking about 2,000 prisoners, and killing and wounding about 1,500 of the enemy; that the next day, Witter's Division engaged the enemy and captured 2,000 prisoners; and that on Friday, Kirby Smith engaged them after right and beat them back, capturing 500 prisoners, killing Gen. Jackson, and capturing Gen. Tom Crittenden.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Register, Oct. 14.

Officers from our army in Kentucky, who reached this city yesterday, report a battle near Perryville, between Hardee's forces and the Federal force under Crittenden. The engagement commenced on the 7th, when the Confederates drove back the Federals, capturing 1,500. On the morning of the 8th, the fight was renewed, when the Federal force was routed, and 4,000 prisoners and ten pieces of cannon captured. When our informant left, the prisoners had been brought to Danville. Only the right wing of our army was engaged.

Perryville is in Boyle county, about 12 miles from Danville, on the road between Harrodsburg and Lebanon.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 11th inst., says that Gen. Bragg has whipped Buell, driven him across the Kentucky river, and is in hot pursuit!

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, of Saturday, Oct. 11th, has been received at Murfreesboro'. It says that three Generals (Jackson, Terrell and Webster,) were killed in the fight at Perryville, on the Federal side. Gen. P. Joseph, of Lexington, and Major W. P. Campbell, of Louisville, were also killed. Generals Rousseau and Curran Pope, of Louisville, were wounded.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

HARRODSBURG, KY., Oct. 10th.—via Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 17th.—At Frankfort the matter was soon ended. The enemy, under McCook, fled before Kirby Smith, while Withers cut off his rear, and took 700 prisoners and wagons.

Another battle is at hand.

Bragg's depots being menaced, he at once withdrew his army to protect them. Immediately, the enemy sent a flag of truce to our lines, asking permission to bury their dead at daylight next morning.

After the fight, not even a Yankee surgeon was left on the field of battle; but all of their wounded were left on the field. Our wounded were removed.

On the night of the battle Gen. Polk had a narrow escape. At dusk he left the staff, and rode off to stop the fire, as he thought, of a Confederate regiment on our troops. He seized the Colonel of the offending regiment by the shoulder, and demanded of him:

"Why do you fire on your friends?"

The Colonel replied that he did not know that he was doing so.

"Who are you?" asked Gen. Polk.

"The Colonel of the 23d Indiana," replied the officer.

Gen. Polk again spoke to him roughly, and ordered him to cease firing; and, then, before the Yankee officer found out who he was, put spurs to his horse and galloped away.

Gen. Bragg says that he has got the best troops in the world.

Two thousand Kentuckians have taken up arms for us, and more are organizing.

Gen. McGuire's army has arrived.

Among the killed on our side were Lieut. Col. Patterson, of the First Tennessee Regiment; Lieut. Col. Evans, of the Texas Rangers; Major W. Pryor, Commissary; Capt. Cartright, of Georgia, and Wm. S. May, of Gen. Claiborne's staff.

MOBILE, ALA., Oct. 17.—The following is a special dispatch to the Mobile Advertiser & Register:

SENATOBIA, MISS., Oct 17.—Despatches of the 12th inst., from Indianapolis to the Chicago (Ill.,) Times, say that intense excitement prevailed there, caused by despatches from Gen. Boyle at Louisville, Ky., saying the Bragg was in the rear of Buell, and marching on Louisville. He urges Gov. Morton, of Indiana, to send him reinforcements, he having but 2,000 men at Louisville.

The impression prevails at Louisville that Buell has been badly whipped. The excitement in the city is intense.

The Cincinnati Commercial, of the 12th, claims a victory, but its dispatches are very conflicting.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE.

NEAR CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, NINE MILES FROM DANVILLE, Oct. 13, via KNOXVILLE, October 17.—Fifteen thousand of our troops fought forty-five thousand at Perryville, on the 8th inst. Our loss is between two and three thousand, the enemy's loss between two and five thousand. We captured eleven guns and about five hundred prisoners.

THE NEGRO COLONIZATION SCHEME SUSPENDED.—A Washington letter says:

Senator Pomeroy's negro colonization enterprise is temporarily suspended. An energetic protest of Minister Molino, of Costa Rica, has resulted in an assurance from Secretary Seward that Senator Pomeroy's expedition shall not seek any point likely to give offence to any foreign power. The misapprehension seems to prevail that the Government intends to exercise some political authority over the colony planted under the provision of the late act of Congress. Such, however, is not the case, nor will any locality be selected likely to cause offence to any friendly nation. The suspension of the expedition is believed to be only temporary, and will not prevent its taking place this fall.

☞ Some ten or twelve of the Tennessee bridge burners made their escape from prison in Atlanta, on the 13th, and at last accounts had not been apprehended. If they had their just deserts, a rope would have been used long ago.

☞ In Ohio, Vallandingham has been defeated by Gen. Schenck, the Black-Republican candidate.

☞ The Newark City election resulted in a Democratic triumph.

Election Returns for the State Legislature for Edgefield District.

BOXES.	Senate. Thomas J. Simkins	Senate. B. G. M. DeSaussure	Senate. W. S. Mobley	House of Representatives. John P. Talbert	Abram Jones	John Huiet	Henry T. Wright	W. W. Adams	Thomas G. Lamar	W. H. Timmerman	George A. Addison	Lewis Hill	P. L. Calhoun	M. W. Gary	James B. Griffin	M. C. Butler	A. L. Dearing	James G. Williams	E. W. Pierce	Scattering	Total
Mt. Willing	24		18	17	7	6	6		13	6	3	1	1	10	5	12	10	2	7		21
White House	22	9	4	25	1	4	1	2	13		2	17	27	18	18	7	4	12	5		31
Perry's X Roads	13	4	15	5	15	18	10	2	12	3	3	2	11	7		6					20
Parks'	12	3	3	15	1	3	2	8	12			4	12	6		7		3	1		15
Edgefield Court House	121	26	86	103	84	108	62	87	3	21	87	13	50	13	47	17	13	12	9		146
Cantey's	23	9	20	14	10	4	5	3	26	13	12	11		2	1	20	4	24	3		32
Coleman's X Roads	25		23	21	29	26	14	6	1	4	17	6	1	2	2		17	1	11		30
Cherry's	12	1	13	12		12	10	11	1	1	1	12	1		1	1	1				13
Moore's	6	2	7	3	2	7	3	6	1	2	2	5			2		1	1			9
Collier's	7	1	4	8	1	6		7	6		2		2	2	2	3					9
Longmire's	20		18	27	1	12	6	19	15	2	2	1	26	12		13	3	4		9	29
Mobley's	26	6	40	35	26	15	15	25	1	18	6	2	14	2	1	2	2	2	2		40
Meeting Street	32	10	29	19	8	25	18	14	3	32	23	8	6	7	6	11	1	31	2	1	43
Dozier's Mills	18	5	21	6	13	15	10	8		14	16	4		10	5	8		13		1	21
Red Hill	21	1	23	24	23	21	5	19	4		14		12	1	11		1				23
Trenton	116	27	55	139	45	29	69	59	2	59	36	92	48	21	113	15	14	11	3		155
Cleveland's	16	23	31	12	26	13	28	6	9	49	2	1	6	11		8	9	10	6		30
Norris'	6	18	15	12	14	13	8	4	20	1	1	2	5	22	1	19			10		26
Plum Lane	37	8	35	34	22	19	19	18	2	42	8	5	1	10		7		2	35	1	45
Mickler's	16	5	20	11	11	11	17	1	10	5	2	2	1	9		9	20	4			23
Nick's Corner	11	3	15	12	5	10	2	7	17		4	10	1	6		7	3		3		18
Richardson's	24	3	23	22	16	14	11	8	11	5	8	17	2	4	4	5	6	2	1		27
Ridge	20	4	18	11	18	9	6	1	15	13	2	3	6	11	5	11	5		20		27
Bauknight's	8	2	21	11	19	12	7	10	8	9	3	1	3	4	1	5	1		4		22
Hughes'	21	5	12	6	7	13	13	12	21	7	4		10	15	2	18	3				26
Jamesville	25	14	33	21	27	20	6	23	14	4	25		3	14		21	7	3			30
Newby's	7		4	7	3	2	2	3	5	2	4		8	2	2	3	1				8
Allen's	23	13	33	19	15	32	29	15	6	10	21	5	10	1	11	2		6	4		36
Cherrakee Ponds	26		9	22	11	16	15	18	1	13	18	15	2	1	3	1	2		1	1	26
Hamburg	39	39	42	68	60	26	38	14		32	27	64	30		25	1	14	4	17		81
Cooperville	14	17	28	8	8	23	11	14	7	4	21	28	14	1	11		8		1		31
Pine Ridge	12	2	9	8	11	10	1	6	5	6	7	4			4		5				14
Shaterfield	17	1	23	26	23	15	22	20	11	33	5	4	19	19	1	15	1	17	2		38
Army Vote	161	41	203	182	112	99	64	87	223	79	69	20	26	57	36	58	107	58	39	174	174
Total	1025	369	1015	1074	688	671	551	537	509	486	457	389	361	321	320	302	271	252	189	187	1361

Gen. Bragg's Address to the People of the Northwest.

Gen. Bragg has issued from his headquarters at Bardstown, Ky., one of the strongest addresses which has been issued by any military man during this war. It is addressed to "The people of the Northwest." He assures them that the Confederate Government is waging this war with no design of conquest, but "to secure peace and the abandonment by the United States of its pretensions to govern a people who never have been their subjects, and who prefer self government to a union with them." He further assures them that the Confederate Government and people, deprecating civil strife from the beginning, and anxious for a peaceful adjustment of all differences growing out of a political separation, which they deemed essential to their happiness and well being, at the moment of its inauguration sent commissioners to Washington to treat for these objects, but that their commissioners were not received or even allowed to communicate the object of their mission; and that on a subsequent occasion a communication from the President of the Confederate States to President Lincoln remained without answer, although a reply was promised by General Scott, into whose hands the communication was delivered.

That among the pretexts urged for the continuance of the war, is the assertion that the Confederate Government desires to deprive the United States of the free navigation of the Western rivers, although the truth is that the Confederate Congress by public action prior to the commencement of the war enacted that "peaceful navigation of the Mississippi river is hereby declared free to the citizens of any of the States upon its borders or upon the borders of its tributaries"—a declaration to which our Government has always been and is still ready to adhere.

From these declarations, people of the Northwest, it is made manifest that by the invasion of our territories by land and from sea, we have been unwillingly forced into a war for self defence, and to vindicate a great principle once dear to all Americans, to wit: that no people can be rightly governed except by their own consent. We desire peace now. We desire to see a stop put to a useless and cruel effusion of blood, and that waste of national wealth rapidly leading to and sure to end, in national bankruptcy. We are, therefore, now, as ever, ready to treat with the United States, or any one or more of them, upon terms of mutual justice and liberality. And at this juncture, when our arms have been successful on many hard fought fields; when our people have exhibited a constancy, a fortitude and courage worthy of the boon of self government—we restrict ourselves to the same moderate demand that we made at the darkest period of our reverses—the demand that the people of the United States cease to war upon us, and permit us in peace to pursue our path to happiness, while they in peace pursue theirs.

We are, however, debarred from the renewal of former proposals for peace, because the relentless spirit that actuates the Government at Washington leaves us no reason to expect that they would be received with the respect naturally due by nations in their intercourse, whether in peace or war. It is under these circumstances that we are driven to protect our own country by transferring the seat of war to that of an enemy who pursues us with an implacable and apparently aimless hostility. If the war must continue, its theatre must be changed, and with it the policy that has heretofore kept us on the defensive on our own soil. So far it is only our fields that have been laid waste, our people killed, our houses made desolate, and our frontiers ravaged by rapine and murder. The sacred right of self defence demands that henceforth some of the consequences of the war shall fall upon those who persist in their refusal to make peace. With the people of the Northwest rests the power to put an end to the invasion of their homes. If, unable to prevail upon the Government of the United States to conclude a general peace, their own State Governments, in the exercise of their sovereignty, can secure immunity from the desolating effects of warfare on their soil by a separate treaty of peace, which our Government will be ready to conclude on the most just and liberal basis.

The responsibility then rests with you, the people of the Northwest, of continuing an unjust and aggressive warfare upon the people of the Confederate States. And in the name of reason and humanity, I call upon you to pause and reflect what cause of quarrel so bloody have you against those States, and what are you to gain by it? Nature has set her seal upon those States, and marked them out to be your friends and allies. She has bound them to you by all the ties of geographical contiguity and conformation, and the great mutual interests of commerce and productions. When the passing of this unnatural war shall have subsided, and peace resumes her sway, a community of interest will force commercial and social condition between the great grain and stock growing States of the Northwest, and the Cotton, tobacco and sugar regions of the South. The Mississippi river is a great artery of their mutual national lives, which men cannot sever, and which never ought to have been suffered to be disturbed by the unwise minions, the cupidity and the bigotry of New England and the East. It is from the East that have come the germs of this bloody and most unnatural strife.

It is from the meddlesome, grasping and fanatical disposition of the same people who have imposed upon you and us alike those tariffs, internal improvement and fishing bounty laws, whereby we have been taxed for their aggrandizement. It is from the East that will come the tax gatherer to collect from you the mighty debt which is being amassed mountain high for the purpose of ruining your best customers and natural friends. When this war ends, the same antagonism of interest, policy and feeling which have been pressed upon us from the East, and forced us from a political union, where we have ceased to find safety for our interests or respect for our rights, will bear down upon you from a people whose traditional policy it is to live by their wits upon the labor of their neighbors. Meantime, you are being used by them to fight the battle of emancipation—a battle which, if successful, destroys your prosperity, and with it your best markets to buy and sell. Our mutual dependence is the work of the Creator. With our peculiar productions, convertible into gold, we should, in a state of peace, draw from you largely the products of your labor.

In us of the South, you will find rich and willing customers; in the East you must confront rivals in productions and trade, and the tax gatherer in all the forms of partial legislation. You are blindly following abolitionism to this end, while they are nicely calculating the gain of obtaining your trade on terms that would impoverish your country. You say you are fighting for the free navigation of the Mississippi. It is yours freely, and has always been, without striking a blow. You say you are fighting to maintain the Union. That Union is a thing of the past. A Union of consent was the only Union ever worth a drop of blood. When force came to be substituted for consent, the casket was broken and the constitutional jewel of your patriotic adoration forever gone.

I come, then, to you with the olive branch of peace, and offer it to your acceptance in the name of memories of the past, and the ties of the present and future. With you remains the responsibility and the option of continuing a cruel and wasting war, which can only end after still greater sacrifices in such treaty of peace as we now offer; or of preserving the blessing of peace to the simple abandonment of the design of subjugating a people over whom no right of dominion has been conferred on you by God or man.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General C. S. A.

Important Orders.

Gen. Beauregard has issued the following important orders:

I. Officers visiting Charleston hereafter will call at the office of the Adjutant General and register their names, the nature and duration of their absence from their post of duty, and by what authority so absent.

* * * * * *

III. All *soldiers* of this command now absent from duty, without proper authority or leaves of absence, are called upon by the Commanding General to rejoin their standards without further delay. Those who remain recreant to their obligations shall be exposed in the public prints and treated as *deserters*.

Regimental, battalion, or other commanders, will publish the names of all unauthorized absentees in the two Charleston newspapers, and the utmost rigor of the law will hereafter be enforced against this class of military offenders.

IV. The attention of *disbursing officers* is called to paragraph 897, Article 4[illegible] Regulations:

"If any disbursing officer shall lose at cards, or any game of hazard, his command ing officer shall suspend his functions and require him to turn over all public funds in his keeping, and shall immediately report the case to the proper Bureau of the War Department."

LINCOLN'S VISIT TO THE CONFEDERATE WOUNDED AT SHARPSBURG.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, who was with the army at the time, relates the following as strictly true:

After leaving Mrs. Richardson the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded. By request of Lincoln the party alighted and entered the building. Lincoln, after looking, remarked to the wounded Confederates that if they had no objections he would be pleased to take them by the hand. He said the solemn obligations which we owe to our country and posterity compel the prosecution of this war, and it followed that many were our enemies through uncontrollable circumstances, and he bore them no malice, and could take them by the hand with sympathy and good feeling. After a short silence the Confederates came forward, and each silently but fervently shook the hand of Lincoln. Lincoln and McClellan then walked forward by the side of those who were wounded too severely to be able to arise, and bid them be of good cheer, assuring them that every possible care should be bestowed upon them to ameliorate their condition. It was a moving scene, and there was not a dry eye in the building, either among the National or Confederates. Both Lincoln and McClellan were kind in their remarks and treatment of the rebel sufferers during this remarkable interview.

☞ The small pox has made its appearance in some parts of Mississippi. It is reported that there are two cases at Citronelle. The military authorities at Jackson have issued an order on the subject, and prescribed immediate vaccination, means for which will be furnished gratuitously at Jackson.

Col. Thomas G. Lamar.

We [illegible] which will be shared [illegible] the death of Col. Thomas G. Lamar, of the First Regiment of South Carolina Artillery Volunteers.

He died at five o'clock Friday morning, after a short illness, incurred no doubt by his indefatigable labors and constant exposure under duty.

As an artillery officer, Col. Lamar had few rivals or equals, and no superiors among volunteers now in our service. Zealously and enthusiastically devoted to this arm of service and to the cause of the Confederacy, he had the enviable faculty of begetting equal ardor and enthusiasm in his command.

Faithful and vigorous in enforcing all the essential conditions of military discipline, he was as far as possible removed from a Martinet. He claimed no show of authority for the sake of authority, but he commanded and enforced authority as well by the example he placed before his men in meeting all duties and dangers as by virtue of rank. He was emphatically the hero of the memorable and glorious battle of Secessionville. He had largely aided in the labors which had created the lines of defence there so gloriously signalized, and he had impressed throughout the garrison the spirit of resolute and defiant resistance, which resulted in the glorious victory of the 16th June, against great odds and a well ambushed attack.

He was equally ready for fighting or for working, and in this respect afforded an example which should be improved and imitated.

His body was taken to the South Carolina Grand Depot on Friday evening, [illegible] country and [illegible] transportation to his native place. We [illegible] it a sad privilege, on obtaining further details of his late and career, to render a further tribute to one of the best and bravest who has fallen in this war, either in the field or under disease.—Charleston Courier, Oct. 18.

DEATH OF COL. T. G. LAMAR.—We have sad news to communicate to our readers today. Col. Thos. G. Lamar, the brave and gallant soldier, the [illegible] and chivalric gentleman, the [illegible] friend is no more. He died in Charleston at an early hour this morning.

In the death of Col. Lamar our country has sustained a loss which is irreparable. His devotion to the cause, his zeal, activity and energy in all that pertains to its advancement, his cried courage and coolness in the hour of battle, all conspired to render him universally esteemed, and his death will be widely mourned as a national calamity. He had been in active service since the breaking out of the war, and commanded the 1st Regiment of Artillery South Carolina Volunteers.

We all know how gallantly he led his men at the battle of Secessionville, and how, on that sanguinary field, he received several wounds while in the thickest of the storm of shot from the enemy's ranks. A grateful country will cherish his memory, and her sons strive to emulate his noble deeds.

Col. Lamar was, we believe, a native of Edgefield District, S. C., and in the 36th year of his age. He leaves an interesting family.—Augusta Chronicle & Sentinel 18th.

FUNERAL OF COL. THOMAS G. LAMAR.—The remains of Col. Thomas G. Lamar, who died in Charleston on Friday morning last, arrived in Hamburg this morning, and at 9 o'clock A. M. were conveyed from the Hamburg Depot of the South Carolina Railroad to the family burying ground, a few miles from that town, for interment. The following were named as pallbearers from Edgefield: Col. Frederick Ramsey, Capt. [illegible] Lieut. [illegible] Lebby, Private [illegible] and [illegible]. A detachment of the [illegible] Capt. J. V. H. Allen, also bearing the military escort.—Augusta Constitutionalist, 19th.

Late News from the North.

RICHMOND VA., Oct. 16.—The New York Herald of October 14th has been received here. The first page is filled with an account of an immense gathering of the Democracy at Cooper Institute. Horace Clarke, Horatio Seymour, John Van Buren and Richard O'Gorman, were the speakers on the occasion. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the prosecution of the war, but insisting on the fulfillment, by the Administration, of the pledge that the war is not waged in any spirit of oppression or for the purpose of overturning the established institutions of the states.

John Van Buren in his speech pronounced the Black Republican Administration the most contemptible government on the face of the earth.

He said that his plan was that McClellan should move on Richmond; that then a Convention should be called, and the Southerns invited to it. The Constitution should then be altered so that all should hereafter live in peace, and that if the South would not stay in the Union, he would say to them "Wayward Sisters depart in peace."

The Democracy should not lose time in talking and people call them traitors just knock them down and go to the polls. They had been told that the Southern people would not fight, and in his judgment they ought not to live, under abolition sway, and he would not live with them if they would.

☞ The Rebel steamer "290" has destroyed ten American whalers off the Western Islands.

☞ The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool was 17,00 bales.

The Advertiser.

ARTHUR SIMKINS, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 22, 1862.

Death of Col. Thomas G. Lamar.

The District of Edgefield is called upon to mourn the loss of one of her noblest sons, and the State of South Carolina sorrows to day for another of her fallen heroes. He who so lately stood upon the very parapet of our outer works and repelled by the might of his own strong will the sudden and terrific onslaught of a beautiful foe, now lies low in death from exposure to the fatal influences of the locality in whose defence he risked all hazards. Among the many up-country men who have so persistently waited to meet this double danger of an incensed enemy and an untried climate around our beloved city of Charleston, perhaps no one has been at once so prominent and self sacrificing as Col. LAMAR. From the earliest dawn of this revolution for independence, he has been actively useful in maturing the defences of that city, often laboring with his own stalwart strength to set the example of earnestness and energy to all around him. His untiring assiduity and enthusiastic zeal commanded the prompt commendation of his superior officers and elicited a special return of thanks from the Governor of the State. The writer of this poor tribute has heard the latter speak again and again, with the warmest applause, of the manliness, the devotion, the patriotic impetuosity with which the deceased applied himself to whatever his hand found to do in the good cause of his State and Country. But his career has been cut short, seemingly in the mid-way of its honorable course, by the inscrutable and all-wise decree of a Good Providence. Let us bend to the *fiat* in humility and reverence!

During the recent canvass for the Legislature in this district, Col. LAMAR was announced by his friends for a seat in the House, which position he had occupied for one term. It is not perhaps out of place to publish his brief and characteristic note to this office, declining that honor. It may be, that this was the last time our lamented friend put pen to paper. The note should have been received in time for our last issue but for some irregularity in the mails. It is as follows:

JAMES ISLAND,
CAMP BEAUREGARD Oct. 4, '62.

"DEAR COL.: Thanking my comrades and friends for the compliment they have paid me in bringing my name forward for a seat in the Legislature, I beg leave to decline being a candidate. I can better serve my country in the field, and as long as the war lasts and I keep my health, I prefer to continue in the military service,—feeling better adapted to that line of duty. Very little legislation is necessary. Arrange a good Tax Bill, elect a good Governor, pass a resolution that no member of the Legislature is excused from duty, and then adjourn.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant
T. G. LAMAR,
Col. 1st Regt. Ar., S. C. V."

Thus always, promptly, honestly, and to the point, spoke this lamented gentleman and soldier. His signature to this note shows the post of duty in which he died.

How he signalized this honorable command at the battle of Secessionville, already fills one of the brightest pages in the record of the War. Within the past few days we have chanced to meet several of his men at home on brief furloughs; and their every tone and look, when his name was mentioned, gave token of the still-abiding, all-present confidence with which they clung to their brave commander. The testimony of one was, that Col. Lamar was indeed the devoted friend as well as the trusted leader of his men, and that in his death the Regiment had lost what could never be replaced. Sad and sorrowful rests the gloom of regret over his late proud brothers-in-arms. Sad and sorrowful it comes over the hearts of us all. We grieve for the soldier, patriot, friend, brother,—gone to return no more,—and know not how to offer consolation to the cherished and beloved of his heart of hearts. May that God Who has received and (as we trust) blessed the spirit of the departed, be the shield and defence of the dear ones left behind!

From the 7th S. C.

We are permitted to publish the following extract from a letter, direct from Col. BLAND, of the Seventh Regiment S. C. V. It is brief, and asks nothing,—but if our people do not respond to its bare facts, we are mistaken in the stuff they are made of:

"The Regiment is in fine spirits, numbering 850 for duty, but I find them almost perfectly destitute of shirting, blankets and shoes. Think of the cold, wet nights under these circumstances, with but two axes to the Regiment and no tents."

Returned.

We notice the return of Hon. M. L. BONHAM from his congressional duties at Richmond, and are glad to find him in the enjoyment of his usual good health.

Cool.

On Monday morning the winds blew up a change indicative of approaching frost.

Election in Edgefield.

In conformity with the command of our [illegible] we present our readers a tabular statement of the vote in this District for Senator and the Representatives in the State Legislature.

The following gentlemen were at the same time elected Commissioners of the Poor for Edgefield, viz: JULIUS BANKS, SIMEON CHOATE, M. FRAZIER, JESSE GUILLION, B. M. TALBERT.

☞ In the obituary of the gallant young B. WARREN FAIR, published last week, it should have read the *second* instead of *eldest* son of JOHN H. FAIR.

Egg Plants: How to Cook Them.

To our friend, B. who sent us those five or six model egg plants, we tender our thanks, and also offer his good lady, and the ladies in general, the following recipe for cooking this vegetable, which we have from an experienced housekeeper, and which has been tried by the couple with the best results. One merit of it is, it is relishing, that it avoids the use of lard, of which we are empty, and takes but little butter in proportion to the size and excellence of the dish:

Recipe:—Boil the egg plant whole and with the peeling on in water slightly salted; when it is supposed to be cooked through and through, take it off, drain the water entirely from it, take away the black peeling; then mash it well—mixing with it a piece of butter the size of an egg, two grated biscuit, one beaten egg, salt and pepper to taste, and bake in a dish; it is ready for the table.

☞ The favorite village of the North Carolina up-country, *Asheville*, derives its name from Col. JOHN ASHE, who in 1765 informed Gov. TRYON that the stamp act would be resisted in that province to every extent. Col. ASHE was at the time speaker of the House of Commons of North Carolina. He afterwards headed a body of citizens who drove out of Cape Fear river a British ship loaded with stamp paper, seized her boat and carried it off with flag flying, to Wilmington, and the whole town was illuminated that night. And this he remembered, seven years before the boasted exploit of the Boston tea party.

☞ Gen. M. Jenkins passed through Columbia last week *en route* for his command. He had recovered from his wound.

Death of Dr. Wm. B. Johnson.

In our news column last week the death of this aged and distinguished minister of the Gospel was briefly stated. It is not for us to pass by that event without further comment. For many long years of faithful duty, Dr. JOHNSON dwelt in this community; and although other years with their changes have passed since he departed to another sphere of usefulness, yet we cannot forget in Edgefield to lay a wreath of reverential regard upon the grave that closes over his strongly-marked life of Christian beneficence.

The deceased was a soldier of the Cross who feared not man, nor turned aside from his duties for the love of man. In his pastoral life, he dared not dishonor his Master's cause by a complaisant, faltering discharge of his obligations; he ever spoke promptly, and often severely, to error wherever it appeared,—whether in the old or the young, the learned or the unlearned, the rich or the poor. The mere garb of sanctimony was no barrier against his searching lessons, and the panoply of sin had no terrors to deter him from the rebuke which it deserved. He was a firm censor under the Gospel's requirements, and, like old John Bunyan, was no respecter of persons in his exposure of wrong and his vindication of right, whether Bible *Truths* or Bible *Duties* were the subjects of his discourses. Perhaps his avocation of teaching the young tended to impart this quality of sternness to the tone of his religious instructions. Whatever produced it, it was perhaps the secret of his long-continued success and acceptableness, both as a teacher and a preacher. Neither was his character at all deficient in the gentler graces of his religion. He was as kind to the poor (though few except his beneficiaries ever knew it) as any who has lived amongst us. He was scrupulously polite in his intercourse with men, setting an example of uniform courtesy, tending to exhibit the lesson that the true Christian is, after all, the true gentleman. As a teacher, he is remembered and beloved to this day by many who feel that they owe their mental improvement to his conscientious care for their advancement while yet he held upon them the reins of a rigorous but wholesome authority. As a preacher of the Word, there are those in Heaven as well as on Earth who will bear immortal testimony to his faithfulness.

"Dr. JOHNSON," says Judge O'NEALL, "was educated for a lawyer, but becoming soon impressed with the duty to preach, he entered upon his duty, teaching and preaching the truth." The same writer says: "I have an indistinct recollection that he was the pastor of the Baptist Church at Beaufort, but this was before I knew him." Upon this point, we chance to possess information through a little volume which has been among our books for many years. It is a "*Series of Letters*" written by "HENRY HOTCOMBE, P. D." and published, in 1812, at Philadelphia. The Reverend writer happens to have been the predecessor of Dr. JOHNSON at the Beaufort Church, and thus speaks of him:

"As a suitable person for my successor, I warmly recommended to the Church the Rev. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON; and they have had the happiness to obtain him in that capacity. This distinguished servant of the Churches is in the prime of life, has an amiable rising family and success has uniformly crowned his labors. He was bred to the law, at a little upwards of twenty years of age was brought to the knowledge of religious truth, and joined the Baptist Church, in Beaufort, was ordained by his predecessor, and the Reverend JOSEPH B. COOK, and pursued his literary studies for several years after his entrance on the ministry, under the direction of the Rev. Dr. JONATHAN MANCY, President of the South Carolina College."

He was afterwards the pastor, consecutively, of Columbia, Greenville, and Edgefield, in each having been also the Principal of flourishing female academies at the two latter places. We conclude this notice with the following observations by Judge O'NEALL in a letter addressed to the *Confederate Baptist*:

"Dr. Wm. B. Johnson is remarkable as the leading Baptist in South Carolina, for at least 30 years. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Furman, as the most influential man of his denomination."

"He was the first president of the Baptist Triennial Convention. The same position he held in the Southern Baptist Convention. When he left Edgefield, he settled at Sudrsong, and became the Chancellor of the female institution at that place. After the marriage of his youngest daughter to Col. G. F. Townes, he became a member of his family. To him was the duty, a pleasant one, of soothing for him, the descent to the grave. There, after a very brief illness, he was gathered as a fully ripe shock in the Master's harvest. He is at rest, and though we may mourn his loss to us, yet we know it is to him a great gain."

☞ The friends of Colonel D. Wyatt Aiken, of the 7th S. C. Regiment, (says the Southern *Guardian*,) will be gratified to learn that he has arrived at Winnsboro' safely, on his home furlough. He is daily improving, and his surgeon entertains no doubt of his ultimate recovery. His wound was through the left breast, the ball making its exit behind, just at the edge of the shoulder-blade.

Miss Buie and the Soldiers.

Miss BUIE is endeavoring to raise money for the soldiers. We have repeatedly spoken of her zeal, in what we supposed were sufficiently warm terms. If we have sometimes failed to publish letters from her, it was simply because they were too long. Short statements are all our busy will permit us to give.

Miss B. appears to have obtained from Mr. GREGG, of Graniteville, the following promise:

NOTICE.—I propose to Miss M. A. Buie, to give her in cash half as much as the whole District of Edgefield, S. C., will subscribe, to buy cloth, to be made up for our soldiers of Edgefield.

WM. GREGG, Pres't.

Graniteville, S. C., Oct. 9.

Under this pledge, Miss B. has thus far received donations from Hamburg to the amount of seventy-one ($71) dollars as follows:

Mr. DeCottes,	$20.00
Mr. S. C. Bowers,	3.00
Mrs. Wadelin,	.50
Mr. S. Myers,	.50
Mr. Wm. Spires,	20.00
Mr. J. O. Lark,	25.00
Mr. R. [illegible],	3.00
	$71.00

Mr. DeCottes pays all the carpetting in the Bank, and also the new carpetting.

M. A. BUIE.

Any other brief statement like this we will at any time make; but long communications we decline.

Miss BUIE has made to us certain acknowledgments of donations, which we do not know how to state, if she will present them in tabular form, briefly, we will gladly publish them. A simple announcement of receipts and disbursements is all that any one can ask, who (like Miss B.) is not seeking notoriety but the discharge of a patriotic duty.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* thinks it impossible that a man, evincing so much of the

"*spirit of Christian charity*"

as Gov. SEYMOUR, can ever be elevated to office in New York, unless the millenium is at hand.

☞ "*An Exile*" from Port Royal contributes a reminiscence of home to the Quincy (Fla.) *Dispatch*, in which the following pretty verse occurs:

How oft my bark has on thy breast
As the Day-god sunk to rest,
While courtier waves before him bowed,
In gold and purple dress:
'Till Luna, like a fair young bride,
Gazed in that mirror clear,
While dimpling waters laughed for joy,
And held her trembling there.

The News from Kentucky.

The news from BRAGG's army is all in a "*muddle*," to use the Augusta *Chronicle's* peculiar phrase. STILL, even the last account (*Vide* New's Column) does not conflict with the belief, that our army has been victorious in