

# STANFORD SPECTATOR AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## Stanford Spectator.

STAUNTON, VA.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1861.

Those who desire to pay their subscription in  
wood can do so by having us good loads and  
good wood.

Capt. Wm. Patrick.

We have had the pleasure of reading an extract from a private letter from Gen. Jas. E. B. Stuart, to a relative in this place, in which that distinguished officer speaks in terms of high commendation of his gallant associate in arms, Capt. Wm. Patrick, of Augusta. Although the letter was not designed for publication, we have obtained permission of the gentleman to whom it was addressed, to give, through our columns, to the numerous friends of Capt. Patrick, the following passage:

"I take pleasure to say, from long acquaintance, under trying circumstances, that Capt. Wm. Patrick is as gallant a man as ever stepped, and that his record, for the past six months, is a credit to him; and his Augusta ought to be proud of him, and will I hope, reward his efficiency by repeated confidence and promotion."

This is high praise, from a high source, and we venture to endorse every word of it. Capt. Patrick has deserved all his command as noble a band of young gentlemen never went on a battle-field. We have heard that whenever Gen. Stuart contemplated any adventure requiring cool courage, firm endurance and dazzling valor—*in a word*, all the higher qualities of the soldier—Capt. Patrick's company is always selected as a part of the force to accomplish it. Well may old Augusta be proud of such a Captain and such a company.

Augusta, also says some claim to participation in the success of Gen. Stuart. Though a native of Patrick County, his relatives were citizens of Augusta, and many of his near relations live among us. Augusta bids him "Good speed."

The Foreign News.

The latest news from Europe is of profound interest, and gives the Confederate Government the assurance that she will not have to fight her battles alone." The popular sentiment of both England and France is strongly developed in our favor, while the Government of both nations seems syphoning preparing to give us a full recognition of independence. The extensive preparation for war, which England is making, is an evidence that she intends to fully vindicate her violated rights upon the high seas. It is true that Lincoln andeward may disgracefully back down, thus avoiding a war, a war with England. They are mean and cowardly enough to do anything involving dishonor. But it is not certain that even such humiliation as they will be compelled to submit to for the purpose of avoiding an immediate war with England, will get the Lincoln Government out of its scrape. It is not improbable that the cowardice of the scull will excite some degree of contempt in the mind of England that she will be induced to despise her insolence now, upon the same principle that we kick a dog or spit in the face of a raven. England is obliged to have cotton, and she may never have a better excuse to open our ports.

The Mason and Slidell Affair.

The most recent news from Europe and Washington is far from indicating a peaceful solution of the difficulty between England and the United States, in consequence of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell. The Yankee Government would doubtless be glad enough to dodge a war, and yet maintains its bragging spirit; but the nation of people of the North threaten to push the administration still onward in that career of madness in which they have so long been recklessly rushing. They are a Heaven-condemned God-for-sakes set.

The preparation for war in England is progressing with great earnestness, and the spirit of indignation seem still to be spreading among the people. The interest of the English people and Government strongly invite the war. The English blockade must be broken, as well to maintain the self-respect, as the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of Great Britain. Intense trouble threatens the Government, unless their idle factories, and soon to be starving operatives, are supplied with the indispensable Southern cotton. The merchandise of England, as well as of France, is impotent for the vacant markets of the Confederate States.

Election of Confederate Senators.

The Legislature has fixed on the 23rd of January to elect Senators for Virginia in the "Confederate Congress." It is understood that a warm contest is going on, under the surface, between the respective friends of Hon. R. M. T. Hunter, and James Barber, Esq., as the Eastern Senator; for the Western, Messrs. Wm. Ballard Preston, Walter Preston, Hon. Alex. H. H. Stuart, Judge Allen and Brookes, are mentioned. Former political distinctions are not to be regarded, it is said. The Legislature seemed to be very nearly equally divided in reference to former party positions—there being many vacants.

Draffville.

The affair at Draffville instead of being a "disaster, defeat," as at first represented, was rather a victory. The enemy's plan was exceeded ours on his own selected ground and with five times our forces. Our wagon train and troops which he intended to capture were all brought off in safety. Gen'l Stuart is highly complimented by the commanding General for the skill and ability displayed in his conduct under the extraordinary difficulties of his situation.

Hockridge Semitorial District.

Wm. Frazer, Esq., is elected State Senator to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. G. Paxton, Esq. Mr. Frazer, one year ago, represented most creditably his native county—Augusta—in the House of Delegates. He is a graduate of fine intellect and accomplished education.

The Slave-report "Southwestern" of the 18th instant says that during the previous week several lots of hogs passed through that place from Texas. In one or two years Texas will become as celebrated for the raising of swine as Kentucky was in former days.

The Nashville "Advertiser" states that the Powder Mills of Mr. Whiteman, a coffee company, are now turning out 3,000 pounds of powder per day. It is said to be of the quality for military purposes.

The numerous readers of the Baltimore Christian Advocate will regret to learn that Dr. T. E. Bond, its editor, died recently in or near Baltimore. He was an able writer, a true Southerner, and a Christian gentleman.

We learn that W. G. Brownlow, imprisoned at Knoxville, return to us nothing, desiring to starve himself to death.

Two hundred and fifty released slaves prisoners arrived at Knoblock from Fortress Monroe on Monday night last.

The Hon. Francis E. Kever, of Petersburg, died on last Thursday, the 20th instant.

**Army Appointments Confirmed by Congress.**

Congress has confirmed the following nominations made by the President, to take rank in the order in which they are named—

Major General—

Braetow Bragg, September 12, 1861, Louisianæ.

Major General—

Earl Van Dorn, October 19, Mississippi.

Major General—

W. S. Rosecrans, September 19, Kentucky.

Major General—

T. H. Holmes, Oct. 7, North Carolina.

Major General—

Ben. Butler, Oct. 7, So. Ca.

Major General—

J. B. Magruder, Oct. 7, Va.

Major General—

T. J. Jackson, Oct. 7, Va.

Major General—

Manfield Lovell, Oct. 7, Maryland.

Major General—

E. K. Smith, Oct. 7, Florida.

**CONFEDERATE GENERALS.**

J. R. Anderson, September 3rd, 1861, Virginia.

S. B. Buckner, Sept. 14, Kentucky.

L. P. Walker, Sept. 17, Ark.

A. G. Blanchard, Sept. 21, Louisiana.

Gabriel J. Rains, Sept. 25, Ky.

J. E. B. Stuart, Sept. 24, Va.

L. M. Lewis, Sept. 26, Ga.

T. F. Drayton, Sept. 25, B. C.

T. C. Hindman, Sept. 26, Ark.

A. H. Gladden, Sept. 30, La.

J. B. McDoan, Oct. 15, Tenn.

Lloyd Tilghman, Oct. 16, Ky.

O. N. Evans, Oct. 21, S. C.

O. O. Wilson, Oct. 21, Tenn.

Philip St. George Cooke, Oct. 21, Va.

R. E. Rodes, Oct. 21, Ark.

L. T. Wigfall, Oct. 21, Texas.

J. M. Jones, Oct. 21, S. C.

G. W. French, Oct. 22, Mass.

H. W. Carroll, Oct. 26, Tenn.

H. W. Mercer, Oct. 29, Ga.

H. Marshall, Oct. 30, Ky.

John G. Breckinridge, Nov. 2, Ky.

A. B. Stewart, Nov. 3, Ga.

Wm. Gardner, Nov. 14, Ga.

B. H. Garrett, Nov. 11, Va.

Wm. Malone, Nov. 16, Va.

L. O. B. Branch, Nov. 19, N. C.

**OUR PRISONERS AT FORT WARREN.**

According to the Boston "Advertiser" the number of prisoners at Fort Warren is estimated at nearly a thousand, and adds:

"They are not allowed much range in the fort;

a space of 50 feet in length, in front of their

quarters, and they are allowed a promenade

of 100 feet, twice a day, under escort.

Many of them are off guard at present with

the exception of their sentries, who are

not allowed to be fully on duty, and are

to be relieved every hour.

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