

millions; the wars of the Roman Empire, of Saracens and the Turks, sixty millions each; those of the Tartars eighty millions; those of Africa one hundred millions.

North Carolina Ed. Big.



CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, October 1, 1861.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JEFFERSON DAVIS,
OF MISSISSIPPI.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALEX. H. STEPHENS,
OF GEORGIA.

We hold at the head of our paper this week the names of **JEFF DAVIS** and **ALEX H. STEPHENS**, for President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America. We do this from a firm conviction that they are the men for the times, and because the tongue of slander has sought to prejudice the people in regard to the gentleman last named upon the ticket.

These gentlemen have been tried, and proved themselves eminently fit to discharge the onerous duties which have devolved upon them since their advent into office. We presume that no man in the Confederacy could have taken the position of Mr. Davis at the outset and accomplished anything like the labor. He was a herculean task, but right nobly did he perform it. Success to the ticket.

The Legislature.
This body adjourned on Monday, the 23d instant. The opinions of the laws passed by this body at its late session will be found in another column.

Resignation.
We omitted last week to mention that Captain Lewis Williams had been compelled to resign his post as Captain of the Hornets Nest Riflemen, on account of feeble health. We know that this step proved Captain Williams a pang of deep regret, but justice to himself as well as to his company rendered the step imperative. We hope that long life and happiness may attend him in his retirement.

We do not know whether there has been an election to fill the vacancy or not; but we will assured that Lieut. Owen will be tendered the office without a dissenting voice.

Another New Company.
W. H. Myers, Esq., was on Saturday last elected Captain of a Company of Volunteers which he has been instrumental in raising. Mr. Myers has devoted both his time and means to the Southern cause, and richly deserves the honor that has been conferred upon him.

A Regimental Review.
For the first time in fourteen years the streets of Charlotte were thronged, on Saturday last, with the Militia of the 8th Regiment, embracing the area of Mecklenburg county, in Regimental review, Col. J. Y. Boyce, commanding. The rank and file numbered a thousand and fifteen, and there seemed to be about a third or more of persons liable to perform Military duty, who were not on parade. The Regiment formed in line along Tryon Street, extending through a distance of six hundred yards, and then marched to the Fair Grounds, where after being put through several evolutions, patriotic speeches were addressed to them by Cap. Wm. H. Myers, Col. Jas. A. Young, Cap. Geo. Walker, and Col. J. S. Williams. The Regiment was then thrown into line and marched back to the public square, where Col. Boyce delivered a stirring address after which the several companies separated and were regularly disbanded.

The Pay of Chaplains.
A good many of our exchanges seem to be a good deal exercised just now about the pay of the Chaplains in the army. Some of them pretend to think that they are entitled to scarcely no pay at all, and the remainder, that they should receive the same salary which they heretofore received. We agree in opinion with some of them, that most of the officers in the army receive too large salaries in proportion to the meagre pittance which is doled out, after long delays, to the privates in the ranks. But we confess we are at a loss to determine why it is that the Chaplains have been singled out as the marks of their peculiar displeasure, and why it is that he of all the officers should be curtailed in his salary. We state without the fear of contradiction, that as a class, the Ministers of the South have done more than any other for the cause of Southern independence. From the very inception of this movement until the present hour they have not been idle. Many of them are privates in the service, and quite a number have charge of companies which they have been mainly instrumental in raising. They have performed their duties in every station in which they have been placed, nobly and manfully, and it is but right that they should receive the meed of praise that is so justly their due. There is no one in the whole army who performs more work than the Chaplain, if he perform his duty. Not only does he have to look after the spiritual welfare of the soldiers, but it is his duty to look after and attend the sick, and especially should he be at the bedside of the dying. And in time of battle few ever shrink from taking part in the struggle, and it is a generally admitted fact that they make valiant soldiers. There may be those who do not perform all these duties as they should, but the same could be said of many of the officers in the army; this, then, should not militate against those who do their duty.

We are no advocate for extravagant salaries either in or out of the army, but we are in favor of dealing out justice alike to all. We think therefore, that the Chaplain is as much entitled to his salary as any officer in the army. Their duties are certainly as onerous as those performed by far the larger portion of the officers, and if the salary of the one is to be curtailed, let that of the other be also. The charge that many of them have gone to the army for the sole purpose of making money, it is unnecessary to notice. Let justice be done and we are content.

A Sad Picture.
We have noticed with deep regret and mortification, for several days past, the course pursued by a portion of the press of this State in regard to the late Senatorial election. If there was ever a time in the history of North Carolina, when it was absolutely necessary for the sake of the common weal that a perfect unanimity of purpose and an unselfish devotion to the interests of the State should animate the hearts and actuate the deeds of her whole people, collectively and individually, the present is certainly that time. And if ever there was an occasion when we should, one and all, from the highest to the lowest, ascribe upon the altar of our common country every sentiment and set ourselves in the noblest degree to effect injuriously her interest, the present is assuredly that occasion. There is no journal in the State that does not wield some influence either for good or evil, and that editor who now either directly or indirectly leads himself or his columns to the work of stirring up discord and strife between the people in relation to the election of rival candidates to the Senate, or any other office, is unworthy the confidence of the people, and should be frowned upon by every right thinking man. What matters it who is elected, so that he is honest, and competent to discharge his duties? We are engaged in a struggle now before which all mere party struggles pale into utter insignificance. There is a great work to be done and we have no time to stop to canvass the claims of aspirants for office. The soil of North Carolina has been invaded by a ruthless foe; and the question that concerns us most, and altogether, now, is, what can be done to drive them back and prevent them from making further inroads upon us. Let us attend to these matters and we shall have enough to do.

The Old North State has made a glorious stand thus far, and we hope that her citizens will do nothing now to detract from her good name. Let us forget all the old animosities and make one grand rally for "God and our native land."

An Alabama paper urges the farmers of the South to save their peas and beans as food for soldiers. A good suggestion, and one that we hope will be universally adopted.

The Louisville Courier says that the merchants passing that city are ostensibly inquired for bridging the Mississippi, but really to see out the Green, Cumberland, and Tennessee rivers, to aid Lincoln operations in that quarter.

Inaction—Energy.
Although the statement has gone the rounds of the papers more than a dozen times that the Government was on the point of making some forward movement, we regret to say that we have not seen any reasonable hope of its fulfillment. The people are becoming tired of this inaction, and are demanding that something may be done to show that we have not abandoned the war. The lives of hundreds of our soldiers are being sacrificed to no purpose whatever. If we are to have Washington, why not take it and be done with it? Why this long and ruinous delay? Energy in war is worth more than men and money. Whether this delay has been caused by some action of Congress which has not been made public, we are unable to say. Certainly our Generals must see that this course is retarding our progress and weakening our forces. We do not set up our humble self to give advice in this matter, but we think we speak the almost universal sentiment of the people when we say that they are heartily sick and tired of this inaction. We hope that something may be done, and that at once, that will put all hands that we still have a live Government. The following which we adopt and engrave into this article will show what we mean by Energy, and what can be effected by it.

Of all things in war, energy seems most requisite. Suwarrow, one of the ablest generals of the present century, had always an idea, derived from his long and peculiar military experience, and that was, action. He caused his servants to force him from his couch long before day, and he incalculating upon his general's admirable ideas to attack the enemy *always* on sight, with such troops as were up, regardless of how the rear might advance. All this was nothing but energy, and the great success of that remarkable warrior was owing to it.

We have in our country an evidence from a gentleman whose personal character is almost entirely the reverse of that of Suwarrow, of the advantages of energy, in a pure Christian General, a servant of the Redeemer of all, who has thought it necessary to take up arms. This most distinguished and able man, Gen. Leonidas Polk, who will surely blush if he ever sees this notice, was placed in command on the lower Mississippi, at a period when no men were raised, and when there was no means of arming them. By his will, alone, it would seem, he improvised everything, in places where no merely military man would have expected anything. In a few trumpetted speeches he called forth 10,000 men. But he had a greater difficulty before him—the government could not arm *his* army. For that, too, it seems the Bishop's energy was prepared. He collected at once, and in a time astonishingly brief, all the *skirmishers* in the country; also all the armorers or gunsmiths. Every body went to work, and now, when the news has barely reached us, we find this admirable officer at the head of at least 10,000 men, all thoroughly armed with guns, and even bayonets, and ready, under his conduct, to walk straight into the enemy. We conceive this admirable conduct of our clerical General to form one of the finest specimens which has been given in the present century of that admirable military quality of energy.

Good News.
The News from Missouri, published in another column, will be greeted by our readers with joyful breaths. The capture of Lexington, the new seat of government, by our forces under Gen. Price, is an important acquisition to the Confederate cause, aside from the immediate results of the battle by which the capture was effected. The Government of the State can now sit in safety and direct its energies with ease and confidence to the expulsion of the savage hordes of the Lincoln Abolition disposition.

We have the further gratifying intelligence of the junction of the forces under Generals Lee, Floyd and Wise in Western Virginia, and may confidently anticipate brilliant triumphs in that quarter. The Potomac too, will probably in a short time, tell a tale of glory and treason for our arms quartered there.

WHAT TEXAS IS DOING.—In the commercial review of the Houston *Triangle* of the 7th, we find the annexed statement: "We have wheat and corn enough in Texas this year to furnish us with breadstuffs for more than two years. We have made wool enough to clothe half the Confederate States. We shall make fully five hundred thousand bales of cotton with present prospects, and we shall make, unless the present prospect is injured, far more than it appears to be at present, from eight to ten thousand hog-heads of sugar, and quite likely twelve thousand. Texas is as good a condition as any country can be."

FOR THE N. C. WHIG,
CHARLOTTE, Sept. 1861.
To MOLLIE:—My dear (but alas I fear lost Mary,) you open your correspondence, I presume as is customary in debate and letter-writing you will allow me the liberty of closing; yes, "the benefit of the floor is mine" I confess your rejoinder made me feel momentarily desolate, but on reflection, with regard to your proposal, as well as a better acquaintance with some of your antecedents, I must say I have much to console me.

In addressing you thus (perhaps the last time,) allow me to explain my position fully, as well as to make some little reflection on the frailties of poor humanity generally. Alas, how "fickle are human hopes" I thought from your tempting advertisement that as your case was, or seemed to be, one that would admit of as little delay as is consistent with propriety in such cases, that I would be able to secure (even at this late period of life) a lovely (but perhaps very dormant) partner in the matrimonial firm, having (like you, perhaps) no idea that "0 footer to his socking" would so soon be home on furlough.

Mary, you have a host of objectionable suits to me quite gratuitous, more particularly that which relates to my appearing "too feminine" appearances are so deceptive, especially in my sex, as well as your own; on this point (with your permission) I could introduce a very cogent argument, sufficient to convince you I am right on that score. And with regard to my being too strict to "stoop to conquer," I can bend very gracefully on occasion, and in your case (as you intimate it might be necessary) I should apply myself very zealously to the "good work."

With regard to my hair it is as you have learned, silvered, but just sufficient to lend me the respect due a dignified gentleman. As for my honors, they are "easy," and like other men of sense, I wear them at the option of the community's caprice.

Now my dear Mary, and although I would not press this matter beyond the most refined bounds due the delicacy and dignity of your enviable position, to say nothing of propriety, still you will listen to a proposal of compromise. I hope you are not disposed as the abolition hordes that would have none save the sword; the most warlike weapon I ever held was this pen—I will do good sporting sometimes, but if you "decide war" I'm out of the game. But to the "compromise," I was going to propose that perhaps in the extremity of your feelings, and as stock is scarce in the market, "6 cents" (laughing nearly out, all things considered, you would not take me as a kind of cottage or vicarious hand until you could make better arrangements. The war being over you could listen to "take of the war" as well as the "take affliction leads" I am the more inclined to make this "generous" proposal as I feel satisfied that none on trial I could "win your favor." These things are often done in France and Spain, and other highly moral and refined nations. I am glad you were loved patriots, it shows an admirable disposition, not only so, since ages has increased you have come more to your senses, and begin now to appreciate facts; "that's my state promptly," I begin to feel very much inclined to truth myself. Excuse me, my dear Mary, I cannot answer your letter fully just now, especially numerous requests with it. But finally my "fair girl" do not let yourself, I (I promise you) am just the man to fit you to a sleeky, all weights are equal, and so far my "small cloths" you are welcome to them, "with my blessings, hoping my dear they may prove of more comfort to you than they have to me. Yes, I like above all things equal weight, we can just wear all day for the sport of seeing who can kick the beam first.

Yours truly,
P. S.—You meant you'd please my dear Mr. Josiah;—oh I know you will; I'll love you the better when I get you.

THE VICE PRESIDENTY.—The Richmond Examiner, in a long article on the coming election for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, makes a curious attack on Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the present Vice President, and the man to whom the country looks with almost perfect unanimity to fill that place for the coming six years. The Examiner asks,—

"How does he excel Toombs, Cobb, Sill, Lamar, Wigfall, Greese, Walker, Chesnut, Boyce, Barton, Craigs, Avery, Mason, Hunter, Sedon, Floyd, Brooke, and many others who we could readily name?"

"If many others are no better than these named, we think the people will agree, by electing Mr. Stephens, that he really excels the whole of them put together. Mr. Stephens has long been a Democrat, but we are quite content to vote for him, for any office, for we regard him as one of the most able and upright public men that the country has ever been able to boast of."

Among other things the Examiner objects to Mr. Stephens because he used to be, in old Democratic party days, a friend of Stephen A. Douglas. But the Editor of the Examiner should not forget that he was a friend of James Buchanan, and received a foreign mission from him, the said James Buchanan being now a bitter foe of the South.

The Examiner thinks too, that Stephens ought to have gone into the ranks as a soldier! Why the feeble invalid, weighed perhaps 90 lbs., could not carry a musket. But where is the Editor of the Examiner? Is he in the ranks?—*Fay Observer.*

—In Capt. Finkler's company of Artillery, Ala., about to start for Richmond, each man is furnished with a knife, the blade of which is seventeen inches long and weighs two pounds and a half.

—One hundred thousand blankets are understood to be now at the disposal of the Government, from purchase abroad, for distribution among the army.

Acknowledgements.

The following articles have been received since our last report.
Mrs Wm S Stewart, 2 blankets; J H Bloom, 2 blankets 2 pr socks; Wm McComb, 2 blankets 1 pr socks; Wm A Johnston, 1 blanket; S T Wriston, 1 comfort 1 coverlid 2 pillows; J A Cannon, 1 blanket 1 pr socks; J S Means, 2 blankets 4 pr socks.

The following articles were collected by Mr. Arthur Grier, in the Morning Star Box.

G M Robinson, 4 pr socks Mrs Sarah Smith, 1 blanket 1 pr socks; Jane Smith, 3 pr socks; H A Griffin, 1 blanket 1 pr socks; Andy McAlpin, (free man) 1 pr socks; Mrs P M Burnett, 1 pr socks; Mrs R M Finch, 2 pr socks; Mrs Jane Newell, 2 pr socks; Mary Wentz, 1 blanket; L Harvey 1 blanket 2 pr socks; Miss Mary McDowell, 1 pr socks; Mrs J N Brantley, 1 pr socks; Mrs Mary Thompson, 2 pr socks; Mrs Mary K Hartie, 1 pr socks; Mrs Hugh Whitaker, 1 pr socks; Mrs Malinda Morris, 2 pr socks; Mrs Elizabeth Thompson, 1 pr socks; Mrs Sarah Thompson, 1 blanket; Mrs L B Thompson, 1 blanket; Rev O Morist, 1 blanket 2 pr Socks; Mrs J A Campbell, 1 blanket; Mrs Mary Rice, 1 blanket; Mrs H J Pyron, 1 blanket 4 pr socks; Miss M C Pyron, 1 bed tick, 1 pr socks; 2 towels 2 sheets; Mrs M T Thompson, 1 blanket 1 pr socks; Miss G McLeod, 1 blanket; Miss M McLeod, 1 blanket; Mrs P A McLeod, 3 pr socks; Mrs Martha Grier, 1 blanket 2 pr socks; Miss S M Stillwell, 1 blanket; Miss J A Stillwell, 1 pr socks.

From the Ladies' Association of Sardinia Congregation:

Mrs Amanda Black, 1 blanket 2 pr socks; 1 sheet and quilt; Sewal McLaughlin, 1 blanket 1 pr socks 1 pillow case; Miss Jane E Hunter, 2 blankets, 2 pr socks, 1 pillow and case, 1 towel, 1 shirt 1 bottle soap; Mrs Amanda Peoples, 2 blankets 3 pr socks 1 sheet, 1 quilt 2 towels, 1 pillow and case 1 shirt 1 bed tick and 1 coverlid; Mrs Elvira Hunter, 1 blanket 2 pr socks 1 sheet 1 towel 1 pillow and case; Mrs E Seal 1 blanket 1 pr socks 1 towel 1 pillow and case; Mrs Mary Hunter, 1 blanket 1 pr socks 1 sheet 2 pillows and cases and 2 pr drawers; Mrs Eliza Boyce, 1 blanket 2 pr socks; Miss Martha Alexander 1 quilt; Mrs Catherine McLaughlin, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks 1 pillow and case 1 bed tick 1 comfort; Mrs Jane Wallace, 2 pr socks 1 quilt 2 pillows and cases; Mrs Caroline Reed, 1 pr socks, 1 towel 1 comfort; Hugh Boyce, 1 sheet 1 pair Drawers; Mrs Sarah A Alexander, 1 sheet, 2 quilts 1 pillow and case; Mrs Dorcas Alexander, 1 quilt; Mrs Malinda Hunter, 1 pair socks, 1 sheet 1 towel; Miss Maggie Griffith, 3 pair socks; Miss M A Griffith, 2 pair socks; Mrs M J Johnston, 1 blanket, 1 towel 1 pillow and case; Miss Catherine Wallace, 1 blanket, 2 pair socks, 2 sheets 1 pair Drawers; Miss Margaret Wallace, 2 blankets, 2 pair socks 1 bed tick 1 comfort; Miss Margaret Boyce, 1 pair socks; Mrs Jane White, 1 pair socks, 1 towel, 2 pillows and cases and 1 shirt; Mrs Jane Peoples, 1 blanket 1 pair socks, 1 sheet 1 pillow and case, 1 bed tick 1 Rag of Lint; Miss Martha Erwin, 1 blanket; Miss Margaret Erwin, 1 Comfort; Mrs Nancy Erwin, 2 pair socks; Miss Jane G Griffith, 4 pair socks; Miss Harriet Griffith, 2 pair socks; Mrs Amanda Griffith, 1 pair socks; Miss Mary Griffith, 1 blanket 1 pr socks; Miss Jane Johnston, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks, 1 Towel, 2 shirts 1 bed tick; Mrs Mary Erwin, 1 blanket 2 pillows and cases; Mrs Erwin, 2 pair Socks;

Captions of Laws.

Passed at the second Extra session of the General Assembly of N. C. 1861.
An act to provide for the most and frontier defenses of the State [Appropriates \$2,000,000]
An act concerning costs in executed wills and testaments [Leaves the question of costs to the court]
An act to repeal the 16th section, 65th chapter Revised Code.
An act to enlarge the powers of County Courts raising revenue for county purposes, [Gives power to tax all subjects taxed by revenue law]
An act to provide hands to work the public roads [Strikes out of Revised Code the exemption of Justice Wardens of the poor, Constables, Teachers and Pupils of Schools]
An act to divide the State into ten Congressional districts [We have heretofore published the districts so laid out]
An act to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder.
An act to empower the Board of Claims to take evidence.
An act to pay the first regiment N. C. Volunteers one month's pay.
An act to increase Col. Spruill's legion of Cavalry, to ten companies.
An act providing for the issuing of bonds by the county courts.
An act to repeal the Stay Law of May 11, 1861.
An act concerning the future requisitions of troops by the Confederate Government. [In all future requisitions of troops from the respective counties and captain's districts shall be credited to them, and the new levies are to be taken from counties and captain's districts not having their proportion. In case of a failure of any county or captain's district to furnish the requisite number voluntarily, the Governor shall proceed to raise them by draft]
An act to punish trading with the enemy. [Penalty a fine of not less than \$2,000 and imprisonment not less than six months. Purchasers of bonds, notes or accounts against citizens of the State and belonging to the enemy, shall forfeit them. And any one who shall purchase or act as agent or attorney for the collection of such bonds, &c., shall be subject to fine or imprisonment at the discretion of the court]
An act to alter the rules of evidence as to Indians. [Makes Indian competent witnesses]
An act to amend the county lines of Mitchell county.
An act amendatory of an act to incorporate the town of Franklin.
An act to incorporate the N. C. Powder

manufacturing company in the county of Mecklenburg.
An act to pay the cadets of the Charlotte Military Institute.
An act to provide arms for the independent N. C. Regiment. [Appropriates the necessary sum.]
An act to amend the character of the Madison Savings Bank.
An act to amend the character of the Farmer's bank.
An act for the relief of certain banks east of Raleigh. [Permits them to remove their place of business during the war.]
An act to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors near Lenoir Institute.
An act to incorporate the Independent Guards, Wilmington.
An act to authorize S R Jernigan to discontinue a ferry over the Chowan river.
An act to establish a ferry on the Roanoke river.
An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Washington. [Authorizes them to erect fortifications and levy taxes therefor.]
An act to alter the pay of witnesses in Columbus county. [30 per day and mileage authorized]
An act concerning the sheriff of Watauga Co.
An act to authorize the county, courts of Edgecombe and Richmond to lay rates for the benefit of volunteers. [For equipping, &c.]
An act to amend the charter of the Cape Fear and Ocean steam navigation company.
An act to amend the charter of the S. C. Fibre company.
An act to prevent the felling of timber in the waters of Little creek, Catawba county.
An act to incorporate the town of Smith, Johnston county.
An act concerning the Fayetteville and Northern Plankroad company.
An act in favor of A. B. Long, late sheriff of Rutherford and others.
An act to incorporate the Melville Mill running company.
An act to authorize the sureties of J. S. Willis, late sheriff of Bladen, to collect arrears of taxes.
An act to authorize a special company of cavalry.
An act giving a superior court to the counties of Transylvania, Mitchell, &c.
An act relative to school district No. 43 in the county of Hoke.
An act to revise and keep in force the act chartering Cheraw and Columbia railroads.
An act to incorporate the Rich Park mining company.

RESOLUTIONS.

Suspending portions of the Ordinances of the Convention providing for the disposition of State troops and Volunteers.
Providing for copies of the Ordinances of the Convention.
To continue the Quartermaster, Commissary and Adjutant General's Departments in favor of certain Naval Officers. [Recommends Lieuts. David Coleman, Thomas Green and R. C. Dural to the Confederate Government for Commissions]
Authorizing the tender of forces to the Confederate Government.
Authorizing special messengers for the Governor.
To provide surgeons and hospital store for our troops.
In regard to the Volunteers service. [Authorizes the pay of such volunteers and State troops as have not yet been received into the Confederate service, to the 15th of August.]
Making it the duty of the Governor to issue bonds to amount of \$220,000 in favor of the Western N. C. Railroad company.
Concerning the census of 1860. [Authorizes the Secretary of State to deliver the duplicate return in his office to the Confederate authorities for publication]
Directing how the several regiments of troops of the State shall be numbered.
To pay bounty money to soldiers. [Authorizes the payment of bounty to such soldiers as were detained by sickness after the departure of their Regiments, provided they belonged to their respective regiments at the time they were mustered into the service.]
For the pay of soldiers. [Requires the Governor to pay all our troops, officers and men, now in the State, or in Virginia, if not paid by the Confederate Government. The provisions of the resolution to extend to troops which may hereafter be raised.—The Governor immediately therefor to make a requisition on the Government of the Confederate States for retaining the money.]
To pay speaker Clark the salary of Governor from the time he succeeded upon the duties of Governor.
SOUTHERN SPIRIT IN KENTUCKY.—The *Cynthiana (Ky.) News*, in speaking of the Federal occupation of Kentucky, says:—
There are in Harrison, Owen, Grant, Scott, Fayette, Bourbon, Nicholas, Hart and Boone counties, at least ten thousand of our best fighting men the world ever saw, who are ready to rally to the call of Gov. Magoffin, to drive from Kentucky all the Northern invaders. If the Abolition Legislature now in session believes the contrary, let them invite Lincoln's hordes into the State, and then let the Governor call on his people to sustain him against them.—The people will soon search those pro-Union politicians and legislators, about the capital of the State, that their will is law, and that they will sustain Kentucky's neutrality. Yankee legislators to the contrary notwithstanding.
—The Governor of Texas has issued a proclamation calling for 3,000 more troops; 2,000 to go into camps of instruction, and four companies of infantry and four of artillery, to go on the coast and on the Rio Grande.
—The principal hotels of New York are reducing their prices of board to suit the exigencies of the war. The St. Nicholas, Metropolitan and other great hotels have reduced their rates considerably. The Howard has come down from two dollars to one dollar and a half per day.