

SPAIN—OUR RECOGNITION.

Our readers will recollect that a week ago we published a telegraphic dispatch to the effect that Spain had formally recognized the independence of the Confederate States. This information it seems, was derived from the captain of a vessel, who attempted unsuccessfully to run the blockade at Tampa, and who, to prevent his vessel from falling into the hands of the enemy, was compelled to blow her up and make his escape in a small boat.

This captain passed through here a few days since, and had in his possession a Cadiz (Spain) paper of a recent date, in which it was stated that our independence had been recognized by the Spanish Government. That our Commissioner, Mr. Rest, was officially received at Madrid as the representative of the Confederate States Government, and that a Commissioner had been accredited to our Government, and was now on his way hither.

If this information shall prove correct, (and there are strong grounds for believing it to be so, as the paper referred to was translated by Prof. Tucker, of our Academy,) it is of vast importance to us, as it will enable our privateers to avail themselves of all Spanish ports for adjudication and sale of their cargoes, also refitting and obtaining supplies for further operations against the enemy. But far above all this, it will evidence to cold and heartless England, and selfish and politic France, that there are hearts that not only beat in unison with our own in our great struggle for independence, but have the national manliness to avow that feeling.

No doubt this friendly action, involving as it does great responsibility on the part of Spain, will be properly appreciated by the Confederate States, as unless sanctioned by England and France, may embroil her in a war with Lincoln; but notwithstanding the distance at which the two latter Governments have stood from us, there is good reason to hope they will, as they did in her Mexican embroglio, stand by Spain in this matter.

[Quincy (Fla.) Dispatch, May 17th.]

REGULATIONS CONCERNING SUBSTITUTES IN THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJ. AND INSPECTOR GEN'L'S OFFICE,
Richmond, April 26, 1862.

General Order No. 29.

1. The following Regulations concerning substitutes in the Army, are published by direction of the Secretary of War.

1. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier not indebted to the Government, who wishes to procure a substitute, may obtain from his Captain a permit for the proposed substitute to report himself at the Camp of the Company for examination; and such permit shall operate as a passport but shall not entitle the holder to transportation at the expense of the Government.

2. If the substitute be exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon of the Army be pronounced sound, and in all respects fit for military service, he shall be enrolled and mustered into service for three years unless the war sooner terminate; and the non-commissioned officer or soldier procuring him shall thereupon be discharged, but shall not be entitled to transportation at the expense of the Government.

3. If a non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged by reason of a substitute, be indebted to the Government, the officer granting the discharge shall be liable for the debt.

4. All pay and allowances due to the non-commissioned officer or soldier discharged, shall go to the substitute at the next pay day.

5. Substitution shall not exceed one per month in each Company, and shall be noted in the next morning report muster roll and monthly return.

II. When any person liable to military duty under the Act of Congress, but not mustered into service in any company, desires to furnish a substitute, he shall report himself with the substitute to the Commandant of a Camp of Instruction for recruits raised under the said act; and if the substitute be lawfully exempt from military duty, and on examination by a Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, be pronounced sound and in all respects fit for military service, he may be accepted, and enrolled, and the person furnishing such substitute may be discharged by the Commandant of the Camp. But no substitute shall be entitled to transportation or other allowance at the expense of the Government, until so accepted and enrolled.

III. On the reorganization of new Companies from Companies already in service, and the election consequent thereon of officers, according to existing laws, the commissions of such of the officers of former Companies as may not be re-elected will necessarily expire, and they will cease to be in service from the date of reorganization and election.

By command of the Secretary of War:
S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

SALT.—We have received (says the Charleston Courier,) a specimen of fine Table Salt of superior quality, manufactured at Chisolm's Mill, foot of Tradd street. The proprietors are supplying the wants of its patrons and the public at the very moderate price of \$5 per bushel. We are gratified to learn that it is their intention to furnish it at the above price, and place it within the means of all to purchase any quantity, large or small. We would advise those interested and in want of a good, and at the same time cheap article, to examine the specimen in our office, or pay

AN ORDINANCE.

Amendatory of an Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops, passed and ratified February 19th, 1862.

1. Be it ordained by the delegates of the people of North Carolina in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That under the seventh section of an "Ordinance to raise North Carolina's quota of Confederate Troops," the bounty to privates, musicians and non-commissioned officers, shall be paid as follows: To all volunteers between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, for 3 years or the war, including those accepted directly by the Confederate Government where North Carolina is or may be credited for the same; to all volunteers between eighteen and thirty-five years of age, for a less term re-enlisting or continuing in service for three years or the war, including their former term, by virtue of the Conscription Act of Congress; and to all persons, substitutes excepted, mustered into companies already organized or organized into companies preparatory to active service by virtue of said act of Congress: *Provided, however,* That the officers of all volunteers directly to the Confederate Government, claiming the said bounty, shall make such returns as the Governor may require.

2. Be it further ordained that the bounty to those men now in service shall be due presently and be paid according to seniority of regiment.

3. Be it further ordained, That the Governor be and he is hereby directed to discharge all volunteers over thirty-five years of age not yet transferred to the Confederate Government, that may desire a discharge.

4. Be it further ordained, That all volunteers for three years or the war that have or may volunteer before the 17th of this instant, and shall continue in the service for the war, shall be entitled to the bounty of fifty dollars as heretofore paid, although they may be over thirty-five years of age.

ARE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE EXEMPT UNDER THE CONSCRIPTION LAW?—A friend at Stantonsburg asks us says the Raleigh Standard whether Justices of the Peace are considered "Judicial officers," under the Conscription law. We are inclined to the opinion that Justices of the Peace are not "Judicial officers" in the sense meant by the Congress. Their jurisdiction is local, and they are merely conservators of the peace in their respective neighborhoods. The great body of them have no stated or regular duties to perform; but, in many Counties, there are Justices who constitute a special Court, who are County Court Judges,—and it may be as they have duties to perform at stated and regular periods, that they are exempt. We suppose there are from four to five thousand Justices in this State, of whom, perhaps, two thousand are conscripts. It could hardly have been the intention of Congress to exempt so large a body of men from the operation of the act.

We will add that we have given this opinion after having consulted eminent lawyers on the subject.

NAVY BEANS.—The Richmond *Whig* urges the farmers to plant navy beans for the army. It is a good idea and will be a profitable crop. White beans, hominy beans, or navy beans by whatever name known, is a good article of diet for our army, and should be produced in large quantities.

We understand it is the intention of President Davis to lead an army against the hosts investing Richmond, and that he has declared its streets shall run blood before he yields it. May God be with him.—*Ral. State Journal.*

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—Denby, the traitor who endeavored to cut off the retreat of the 41st Virginia Regiment from Sewell's Point by setting fire to the Indian Pole Bridge, was captured and hung to the nearest tree, without judge or jury. Served him right. He was formerly a member of Doyle's (now Cooper's) Cavalry, but deserted several months ago, and preceded the enemy's advance from Ocean View, the other day, to guide them by the nearest and best route.

GUERRILLAS AT WORK.

Our guerrilla bands in Northwestern Virginia have been doing good work. They made, a few days since, a descent on Summerville, the county seat of Nicholas county, drove out the Yankees, taking a number of prisoners and capturing their baggage and stores.

They then surrounded the town of Suttonsville, the county seat of Braxton county. The Yankees sent out a flag of truce and surrendered unconditionally. The guerrillas took 142 prisoners and all their stores and baggage.

Our men then followed up and took the enemy's stronghold on Cheat Mountain, capturing a number of prisoners, together with all the baggage, and put the remainder of the Federal force to flight. These latter were met by Milroy's Federal army, who, followed by Jackson, were on their way to Cheat Mountain, and reported that locality to be occupied by ten thousand desperadoes. Milroy thereupon stopped, and was attacked by General Jackson, who captured all his trains and routed his whole force.—*Richmond Examiner.*

STRANGE.—While the Yankee gun boats were in James River, it is stated that the government sent down to Old Point 800 Yankee prisoners in the Curtis Peck, to be exchanged. This looks like intimating to the enemy that the way to Richmond was open to him. We rejoice to learn that our wounded prisoners taken by the

BROWNLOW.—It seems that this traitor person does not altogether suit the Abolitionists at the North. Garrison's Boston Liberator thus speaks of him:

A more coarse-minded vulgar, abusive, pugilistic disputant, it would be difficult to find. It is something to his credit, under such trying circumstances, that he refused to play the traitor; but this makes him neither a gentleman nor a Christian.

COL. VANCE NOT A BRIGADIER.—A week ago, upon what we considered good authority, sustained too by general rumor in the City, we announced that Colonel Z. B. Vance had been appointed Brigadier General by President Davis. We afterwards heard that Col. M. S. Stokes had also been appointed a Brigadier.

Col. Vance was in the City on Friday last, and assured us that the rumor was unfounded. He was on his way to Richmond to complete the arrangements for his Legion. We learn that 40 companies have tendered their services to him to join his Legion.—*Ral. Standard.*

If your lips would keep from slips,
Five things observe with care—
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where.

ATTENTION,
"ANSON TROOPERS."

YOU will report in Wadesborough, on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 24 o'clock. Bring five day's rations. Our destination is Kittrell's Springs, forty miles from Raleigh. We march across the country.
May 20, 1862. L. A. JOHNSON, Capt.

For Sale.
35 BUSHELS CORN, \$1 per bushel. By William Kendall's boy JO.
The above sale is authorized by Mr. Kendall.

For Sale.
A GOOD TWO HORSE WAGON and Harness.—Or, I will exchange for a suitable buggy.
181-3 JNO. RUSCOE.

Notice.

BY ORDER OF COL. KENAN COMMANDING the 43d Regiment, North Carolina Troops, I hereby command all the members of Com. K, who are absent without leave, to be in my quarters immediately, or they will be considered deserters and dealt with accordingly.
CAPT. C. H. STURDIVANT.

P. S.—Those who are not able for duty will get a certificate from a physician and carry it before a magistrate and get him to certify that he is a good physician.
Wilmington, May 10, 1862. C. H. S.

Special Order.

ALL THE MEMBERS OF COMPANY I OF THE 43d Regiment N. C. Troops, who are absent on furloughs or otherwise, are hereby ordered to report themselves forthwith to their company. Those who are not able from sickness to report in person will send on a certificate of the fact, subscribed and sworn to by a physician and attested by a Justice of the Peace, as none but those arranged in this way will be received.

By order of THOS. S. KENAN, Col. Com'g 43rd Reg't. N. C. Troops.
R. T. HALL, Capt. Co. I, 43rd Reg't. N. C. Troops.
P. S.—All who intend joining this company as recruits will please report to the company as soon as possible. By calling on a Justice of the Peace and being sworn in and getting a certificate of the same, they will get transportation over the Railroad.
Wilmington, N. C. May 6th, 1862. 180-1f

PROCLAMATION.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT N. C.,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 28th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER
No. 6.
ALL COMPANIES AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNOR to be raised prior to the passage of the law known as the "Conscription Bill," must come to Camp Mangum, near this city, before the 17th day of May; otherwise they will not be received. All those not in by that time will be subject to the War Department under that law, and had better remain at home till ordered by that Department.
By order of Governor Clark. J. G. MARTIN,
179-80. Adjutant General.

Important Notice.

HAVING BEEN COMMISSIONED BY MAJOR W. S. ASHE, C. S. A., Agent for the collection of arms, &c., in the county of Anson, I beg all those having any of the following articles to sell, loan, or give away, to call on me immediately. Rifles, muskets, double barrel shot guns, (all of which must be in good serviceable order,) scrap cast iron, copper and brass. I will be in Wadesborough on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will be pleased to give any further information on the subject that may be required.
179-82 H. W. LEDBETTER.

Guns! Guns!!

ALL PERSONS HAVING DOUBLE BARREL SHOTGUNS or RIFLES which they can spare, will be performing a patriotic duty by selling them to me for the State of North Carolina. Please bring them to Wadesboro, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 8th, 9th and 10th days of May.
Wm. C. SMITH, Agent.

N. B.—The Captains of the 80th Regiment, will please give me their assistance.
Wadesboro, May 1st, 1862. 178-79.

RIFLES AND DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A SERVICEABLE RIFLE or a DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUN, and can possibly dispose of it, will be paid a fair price for it by applying to me, at my residence, or being present with it, at Wadesboro, on Thursday the 8th of May, or the Saturday following.

Mr. Editor: I wish to say a word in relation to the FISHER LIGHT INFANTRY. I came home with the expectation of getting recruits for my company, but find that an erroneous impression exists in regard to the health of the men. It must be remembered that we left home in the midst of a drenching rain—that we were completely soaked, and that we had no opportunity to change our clothing. To this cause is to be attributed much of our sickness. There is no local cause of sickness at the Camp. The sick are improving, and so soon as they recover from mumps, measles, &c., incidental to camp life, the health of the company will be good—probably better than the general health of the people of Anson. I want recruits. Better join my company, young men, than be CONSCRIPTS—to be sent you know not where, and suffer you know not what. We are bountifully provided with tents, clothing, blankets, food, and every thing promotive of the comfort of a soldier.
J. H. COPPEDGE, Capt. Fisher Light Infantry.
Wadesboro, April 28, 1862. 177-79.

"Rally to the Regulators."

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE HAPPY TO RECEIVE and enroll THIRTY or more men from the good old county of Anson, as he wishes to increase the number of his company to at least 125, the invitation is therefore extended to all wishing to enlist, to come, and they will meet with a cordial reception, besides receiving the usual amount of bounty money.
R. T. HALL, Capt. Com. I, 43d Reg't. N. C. T.
Camp Caswell, near Raleigh, April 30th, 1862.

WANTED, 500 TO 1000 FEET OF WALNUT, from 8 to 20 inches wide and three quarters of an inch thick. It must be a good article. The highest Cash price will be paid. J. BRUNER.
Wadesboro, April 26, 1862. 177-82.

ANOTHER IMPORTANT APPEAL.—The attention of every man, woman and child in the State is particularly directed to the following notice. Work—hot, bloody work has to be done, and the tools for its completion are needed. The country expects every one to do his or her duty. Every man to his post, and every weapon to those who

To the People of North Carolina.

AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT DAVIS, I have undertaken to collect all of the arms now in the hands of private citizens of our State. For that purpose I have been invested with authority to borrow, purchase, or if necessary, to impress them. I am satisfied that it will never be necessary to resort to the use of the last named power. Patriots of North Carolina, our soil is invaded, and though we have men enough to repel the invaders, our men are useless unless they have arms. Upwards of 20,000 stand of arms are now lying useless in our houses; these arms should be collected and placed in the hands of our noble defenders. None but a craven or disloyal citizen will refuse to comply with the requisition. I will immediately appoint suitable agents to go through every county in the State, empowered to borrow, purchase, or, if necessary, impress arms; but in the meantime let me entreat all true patriots to send in all of their muskets, rifles and double-barrel shot guns (good bad or indifferent,) to the Sheriffs of the different counties, whom I do hereby authorize to receive and pay for them agreeably to the attached schedule of prices, and draw on me for the amount necessary.

For good rifles and muskets, \$13 and \$20 each, according to value; good double barrel shot guns from \$13 to \$38, according to value; other arms and parts of arms according to valuation.

I have also been requested to purchase old scrap iron, whether cast or wrought, and of all weights, for which I will pay for the former 1½ cents per pound; for the latter, 4 cents.
W. S. ASHE.
April 2, 1862. 175-77.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

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Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.

HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.

Memphis, February, 1862.

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N. B. For the present address the publishers