

The County Court of... in session last week, decided the following... Board of Superintendents of Common Schools, to which D. A. Davis, A. Henderson, P. A. Smith, E. J. Holmes, B. Sumner, Wm. R. Frayley and M. S. McKee. They also elected the following—

Committee of Finance—John L. Shaver, A. Henderson, D. A. Davis.
Special Court.—B. Sumner, Wm. R. Frayley and D. A. Davis.
James A. Smith was re-elected County Trustee. B. F. Frayley, re-appointed Coroner. J. S. McCabbin was appointed Salt Commissioner.

Taxes Laid—the same as laid by the State, and on the same articles.
The most important case before the Court during the week, was five indictments against Jack Hall for the issuance of this placard—He submitted, and was fined \$10 and cost in each case.

The CONVENTION has passed a resolution to adjourn on to-morrow, subject to the call of the President and a committee of five; and if not called together between the 13th of May and the 1st day of November, the Convention would be dissolved.

The ordinance to exempt Quakers from military service passed after being amended by a proviso requiring them to pay as an equivalent for military service the sum of one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff as other taxes, for the general purposes of the Treasury.

The Burning of Cotton in New Orleans.—The noble patriotism of the citizens of New Orleans have made the capture of that city a barren victory to the enemy. No cotton remains for them—everything has been destroyed to save it from the rapacity of the enemy. A New Orleans paper says:

Destruction was the order of the day. The floating battery and a gunboat were burned at the foot of Custom-house street, and another gunboat was sunk at the same place.—The great unfinished war was set on fire and consumed at her moorings up the river, and various merchant ships came floating by, monuments of flame. Cotton has been burning for several days, and much sugar and molasses also have been either given over to destruction or distributed among the people. The North will make nothing by this; instead of capturing a richly laden beehive she has merely taken a wasp's nest.

FOURTH REGIMENT.
The 42d Regiment of N. C. S. Troops was organized in this town on the 22d April.—The following is a list of Field Officers, viz:—
FIELD OFFICERS.
Colonel—George C. Gibbs; Lt. Colonel—John K. Brown; Major—D. A. Underwood; Quartermaster—Robt. H. McCoy; Commissary—J. V. L. Rodgers; Surgeon—Wm. C. Brown, M. D.; Asst. John McCorkle, M. D.; Adjutant—W. H. H. Gregory.

COMPANY OFFICERS.
C. W. Braddock, Capt.; J. H. Knotts, 1st Lieut.; Wm. Name Brown, 2d Lieut.; J. W. Underwood, Jr., 3d Lieut.; E. D. Underwood, Capt.; J. W. Underwood, 1st Lieut.; H. M. Alford, 2d Lieut.; David Reid, Jr., 3d Lieut.; J. A. Henshaw, Capt.; R. A. Carter, 1st Lieut.; W. T. A. Norton, 2d Lieut.; S. D. Mann, Jr., 3d Lieut.; J. M. Roark, Capt.; E. E. Crawford, 1st Lieut.; Lee Crawford, 2d Lieut.; E. Underwood, Jr., 3d Lieut.; J. A. Underwood, Capt.; A. Lester, 1st Lieut.; W. H. A. Miller, 2d Lieut.; W. E. Arnold, Jr., 3d Lieut.; W. H. Crawford, Capt.; R. F. Bennett, 1st Lieut.; J. B. Crawford, 2d Lieut.; A. S. Wright, Jr., 3d Lieut.; Wiley A. Brown, Capt.; J. W. Wierman, 1st Lieut.; John E. Connor, 2d Lieut.; Wm. C. Wilson, Jr., 3d Lieut.; Thomas F. Brown, Capt.; John P. Phelps, 1st Lieut.; S. J. Hanes, 2d Lieut.; J. B. Smith, Jr., 3d Lieut.; J. V. L. Rodgers, Capt.; A. Alexander, 1st Lieut.; B. F. Wilson, 2d Lieut.; H. Hendrix, Jr., 3d Lieut.; J. H. Henshaw, Capt.; Alex. Brooks, 1st Lieut.; J. E. Hartwell, 2d Lieut.; R. H. Henshaw, Jr., 3d Lieut.

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 2 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, unenrolled 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 Government be and it 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, and shall be entitled to the bounty of fifty dollars as heretofore paid, although they may be over thirty-five years of age.

A VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.
ADULTA, GA., May 6.—Morgan has defeated the Yankees and taken two hundred and eighty prisoners at Pulaski, Tennessee. He also captured a train loaded with Federal property.

The Conscription Act.—An extract from the Convention, N. C., May 6, 1862.
Many persons are under the impression that the Conscription Act puts an end to volunteering. This is a mistake, as will be seen by the following letter from the Secretary of War to Gov. Clark, which was laid before the Convention on Tuesday:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, N. C., May 6, 1862.
Hon. WILSON M. EDWARDS,
President of the Convention.
I have the honor to enclose to the Convention, through you, a copy of a letter addressed to me by the Secretary of War, in answer to some inquiries about the construction of the Conscription Act. This letter contains all the information I have of the Law, except publications that have been authorized by the War Department, and published in the newspapers. I have the honor to be, Most respectfully,
HENRY T. CLARK.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, April 30, 1862.
His Excellency, Gov. HENRY T. CLARK,
Raleigh, N. C.

SIR.—Your letter of the 25th inst. was received yesterday. In reply I have the honor to say, that the effect of the Conscription Act is to suspend the call on the States for quotas. The number of men between the ages of 18 and 35 is assumed to be precisely in the ratio of population.
The first effect of the act is to retain in service all the soldiers who are there on the 16th of April. The next, to fill up the regiments and companies with men liable to military duty under the act, by replacing those men who will be exempted from age, with those not now on service, not so exempt, and thus fill and keep full the existing corps to the maximum allowed by law. If any States have not enough regiments in the service, or heretofore authorized by the department to be raised, to absorb the material between the ages of 18 and 35, the excess will be collected in Camps of Instruction, disciplined, and brought into service, pursuant to section 2 of the Act.
I will accept the State troops in their present organization, to be received on the same footing with other regiments already in the Confederate service, the men over 35 and under 18 to be discharged within 90 days from the 16th of April, and their place supplied from the enrolled Conscripts. The right of re-organization by election, belongs only to 12 months men. Those who enlist for a longer or shorter period, remain in the service on their existing organizations. These general remarks are supposed to answer several of your specific inquiries. The enrollment of Conscripts will be made as soon as the requisite regulations can be prepared, in order to relieve the men now in service who are over 35 years of age.
2. The State troops will be received as stated above.
3. Men over 35 years of age now in the service will be discharged within 90 days.—They or others not now in the service, who are discharged within 90 days. They or others not now in the service will be at liberty to serve by voluntary enlistment but not in lieu of Conscripts, except as substitutes.
4. Volunteering is not stopped by the Conscription Bill. By section 13, persons liable as Conscripts may volunteer in any company now in service. You are referred specially to Regulations 8 to 11 inclusive. The act approved December 11th, 1861, providing for the payment of bounty to volunteers for the war continues in force.
5. Militia officers between 18 and 35 are embraced by the Conscription Act.
The quota of each State, under existing laws, will be still liable to military duty under the act of April 16th.
I enclose a copy of the Act and Regulations established for carrying it into effect.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Geo. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

POISONED QUININE.—The Little Rock True Democrat, of the 24th ult., says:—
The Memphis Appeal, some months since, cautioned the people against the use of quinine smuggled from the North, as some of it had been found to contain strychnine or other poison. It was difficult to conceive of a depth of depravity leading an enemy to poison medicines to be administered to innocent women and children, as well as to Confederate soldiers. But that the fact is undeniable we have a melancholy proof. Some of this unscrupulous quinine was sent to an army in Western Arkansas, and being administered by the surgeon, produced almost instant death in three cases, and would have killed others but for the timely stoppage on the part of the physician. Yet the wretches who thus seek to murder us, talk of union and a restoration of fraternal relations.

HOUSE MAN SALT.—Mrs. J. M. McCraney, of Hanesburg, is the first to produce an excellent quality of salt by leaching from the soil in her smoke house.
From two four barrels of earth, two full gallons of excellent salt was produced. We are independent. Let the people know it and go to work. The specimen can be seen at our office.—Charlotte Bulletin.

DEFENSE OF CHARLESTON.—We extract the following from the Charleston Courier:—
In conformity with, if not by reason of your suggestion, Martial Law has been proclaimed and labor, white and black, bond and free, without stint or measure, will soon give us an impassable sea wall, against hostile gunboats and mortar fleets. All honor to Gov. Pickens for the brave and timely declaration.
Gen. Pemberton, we are delighted to learn, has declared his determination to defend the city to the last extremity. Honor to the gallant commander for the bold and patriotic resolution.
We propose that his Honor the Mayor should forthwith call a public meeting of our citizens to pledge their support to our noble general, and to tell him that our war cry and our war action will be, "Victory or Death."

THE LATEST NEWS.
From the Charlotte Bulletin.
ANOTHER BATTLE!
GENERAL JACKSON'S VICTORY!

Richmond, May 5.—A dispatch from Staunton this morning says Gen. Jackson's advanced force engaged the enemy near McDowell's, at 8 p. m. yesterday. After four hours fighting, the Confederates succeeded in driving the enemy back. Our loss is said to be 700. General Edward Johnson was wounded in the ankle; Col. H. G. Sherman and Capt. DeBarry, of the 25d regiment, were wounded in the arm. Col. Gibson of the 19th Virginia regiment was killed. A big fight is expected to-day. The Richmond Examiner of this morning says (on the authority of Capt. Hill of the steamer Steiner, that our batteries at Day's Point, (Lido of Wight county), was attacked by three gunboats yesterday and silenced our vessel and an iron clad, Galena. Three hundred and twenty Hessians captured at Williamsburg on Monday, arrived here last evening. The city is greatly excited in consequence of reports received that more fighting has occurred on the Peninsula.

THE BATTLE AT WILLIAMSBURG.
Terrible slaughter of Yankees—Captives of Prisoners and Cannon.
PETERSBURG, Va. 7, 11 A. M.
A bearer of special dispatches from Gen. Magruder, arrived here this evening on his way through to Richmond, conveying highly important and gratifying intelligence in reference to the engagement at Williamsburg, Va., on Monday last. We learn that on Monday the enemy appeared in front of our fortifications at Williamsburg, in large force, and at 2 o'clock, p. m., a battle commenced, which raged furiously until dark closed the scene, when the enemy were in full retreat, and Gen. Stuart's cavalry brigade in hot pursuit. The battle is said to have been one of the fiercest of the war which it lasted, and resulted in a glorious victory to the Confederate cause. Although our troops fought a portion of the engagement behind entrenchments, our loss is represented as having been 500 killed and wounded. Among our losses we regret to hear, that there were eleven officers, the gallant Col. Wood, of Florida, falling while bravely leading his men to the fray. The enemy's loss is known to have been fearful, but we could gather no particulars as to precise numbers. We captured 900 prisoners and 12 splendid field pieces. Only a portion of our forces were engaged, the great bulk of the Confederates being several miles rear of Williamsburg. The charge of Stuart's cavalry brigade is said to have been fearful, mowing the Hessians down by the way, and securing prisoners in large numbers. It is positively known who commanded the Federalists, but it is thought that McClellan was absent. He appeared to "laetate" for this time.

The above information we get from a source entitled to the most implicit confidence, and we know that it has been confirmed by reliable despatches which have already gone to Richmond. The bearer of this pleasing intelligence was despatched to City Point by Gen. Magruder, but the telegraphic station at that locality having been abolished, an engine was pressed into service at the Point, and the glad tidings sent over the wires from the "On to Richmond" by the way of the Peninsula, his met with a very decided check at Williamsburg.

MARRIED:
In this county on the 1st inst. by Wm. M. Kinfield, Esq., Mr. A. W. REGRAVES to Miss BIDDY T. COLLEY.
DIED:
At Yorktown, Va., on the 23d April, A. J. CURRENT, of heart disease, a member of Capt. J. H. Wood's Company, 4th Regiment N. C. State Troops.

Blacksmith For Sale.
THE undersigned offer for sale or hire, Negro man Jo, a blacksmith, suitable for plantation work, and well skilled on work pertaining to railroads.
B CRAIGE,
R. A. CALDWELL,
Adm'rs of C. F. Fisher,
D. F. CALDWELL,
Adm'rs of A. H. Caldwell.
Salisbury, May 12, 1862.

Head Quarters 76th Regiment,
E. V. HILTTI, May 6, 1862.
SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.
THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS will meet at Widow David Klatts, May 22nd and 29th, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for drill, and have their Companies at the same place the 30th at 8 o'clock, A. M., for Regimental Inspection and Drill.—The regular Court Martial will be convened at the same time and place for the dispatch of business. By order of JOHN A. BRADSHAW,
B. F. CHANDLER, Adj't. (73) Col. Com.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, April 29, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER,
No. 5.
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 bills by this 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 Gov. CLARK,
J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant Gen.
April 29, 1862.

NOTICE.
To all whom it may concern!
AS THE UNDERSIGNED HAS VOL-
A. S. STEWART, who has made arrangements to supply the "Confederate Watchman" to those who had paid in advance for the same. The Watchman will be sent to the end of the term for which such payment was made.
Care Musters.
April 17, 1862.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. LETCHER.
Richmond, May 10.
A Telegram from Gen. Letcher, received this morning, says that General Jackson's advanced force has gained a brilliant victory. The enemy is in full flight, but is pursued by our forces. Our loss is said to be killed and two hundred wounded. The enemy's loss is heavy. They left all of their dead and wounded upon the field.

The Monday morning 3d edition of the Bulletin states that Jackson had found about 500 dead and wounded on the field, and that he was in hot pursuit of the retreating Yankee army.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM THE WESTERN ARMY!
Another Engagement—The Enemy Routed—Prisoners and Van Dorn in Pursuit—The Yankees running like sheep—Confederate loss slight.
Richmond, May 10.—The following is a copy of an official dispatch from Gen. Beauregard, addressed to Adjutant General Cooper, dated County, May 9, via Mobile.
We attacked the enemy to-day and drove him from his position.
(Signed,) G. T. BEAUREGARD.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Annexa, May 10.
The Corinth correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, telegraphs: "I have just returned from the front. The enemy has been driven across Seven Mile Creek, running like sheep. It appears Pope's Division of the Federal Army alone occupied Farmington, Shallock, with the main body, is still on the River. The Confederate loss is slight. The Federals retreated so rapidly that we were unable to capture many prisoners. Price and Van Dorn led the attack. We captured a Telegraph Office at Farmington, and then returned to Corinth. It is reported that the Confederate forces operating down the Tennessee have captured a large number of prisoners and a large amount of property at Paris and Paducah."

Interesting from Norfolk—Treachery of a Confederate Officer.
The Richmond Examiner of the 10th says: We have reliable intelligence from Norfolk that the Confederate Gen. A. C. White, has been surrendered to the enemy by the treachery of his co-commander, Captain Byers. The boat a small steamer, had been ordered to Sewell's Point to take off some guns preparatory to the evacuation of our lines at Norfolk, when, by the treachery of its commander, it was brought under the guns of Old Point and surrendered to the enemy.
The traitor is supposed to have conveyed to the enemy full information of the disposition and condition of our forces at Norfolk and on the Peninsula. Shortly after he had come within the lines of the enemy, the Monitor and a number of gunboats proceeded to Sewell's Point and opened a cannonade upon it, when the highbridging steamer was disabled by the

ATTENTION!
GUERRILLAS.
All those who are in favor of forming our own militia companies of mounted men, to step forward and register their names. The struggle now going on, is for life or death. If the South is beaten, we shall go down into the blackness of darkness. Subjugation is not political and moral death. Our all is staked on the issue—home, country, liberty, and life itself. Then let us all at once resolve to beat back the enemy or fall in the attempt.
Call at the office of the Confederate Quarter Master, or at the Express office, and register your name for this service. We offer no bounties, except the precious reward of noble deeds.
"God and our Country."
MANY CITIZENS.
Salisbury, April 28, 1862. 473

State of North Carolina,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, April 18, 1862.
TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BY AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE Public papers, signed W. S. Ashe, you are informed that he will appoint, and send agents through every County in the State, to borrow, purchase, and if necessary, to impress all the arms now in the hands of private citizens.
Any attempt to evade the arms of our citizens, is directly at variance with the Constitution, and in opposition to the declared policy of the Government, which makes it the duty of every citizen to keep and bear arms, and protect the arms of the Militia even from execution for debt.
But while I notify you that these agents have no lawful authority to seize your private arms, and you will be protected in preserving the means of self defense, I must also explain upon you in this emergency, as an act of the highest patriotism and duty, that you should disclose to the proper State authorities, all public arms, muskets or rifles, within your knowledge, and of selling to the State all the arms, the property of individuals, which can be spared.
The Councils of the several States of the Union will act as agents for the State, and will notify me whenever any arms are received, or offered to them. Their prompt and earnest attention is called to the execution of this order.
HENRY T. CLARK,
Governor of North Carolina.
April 18, 1862. 21

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE "SALESBURY BANNER."
The undersigned would avail himself of this medium to announce to his former patrons, that he has made arrangements to supply the "Confederate Watchman" to those who had paid in advance for the same. The Watchman will be sent to the end of the term for which such payment was made.
Care Musters.
April 17, 1862.

COOPERAS,
INDIGO,
EXTRACT LOGWOOD,
COOKING SODA,
NITRIC ACID,
OIL VITRIOL,
MADDER,
MATCHES,
SANDL WICK,
For sale by HENDERSON & ENNIS,
Feb. 8, 1862. 814

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.