Raleigh Register.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C. SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1862.

"A SCENE IN THE CONVENTION."-We think ou neighbor of the Register has done injustice to Messrs. Badger, Rayner and Graham in relation to what he calls "a scene in the Convention." We witnessed the whole of it, and we saw nothing but what frequently occurs in deliberative bodies, as the result of ordina ry disputation and difference of opinion. We did not hear Mr. Rayner "burst angrily out" in reply to Mr. Badger; nor did we perceive that Mr. Badger was disposed to treat Mr. R. discourteously or unkindly. It is true, the discussion between these gentlemen, though brief, was somewhat animated; but no anger

or bitterness was exhibited. The intimation that Mr. Graham acted the part "stage manager" on the occasion, is not only absurd, but a mere fiction of our neighbor's imagination. Mr. Graham, as every one in the Convention perceived, simply rose at the time to submit a few remarks on the question before the Convention. We saw no

"management" whatever.

The slang te ms which our neighbor uses in speaking of Mr. Badger, will pass for what they are werth. They will not injure the venerable and distinguished gentleman to whom they are applied.—Raleigh Stan-We are not aware that we are at all re-

sponsible to the Editor of the Rale gh Standard for anything which we may choose to write. Our remarks upon the "Seene in the Convention" were understood by everybody but the Editor of the Standard, and if he did not understand them, we are not responsible for his want of brains. We repeat that the scene between Messrs. Rayner and Badger was an angry one, and would have become more angry, but for the interruption of Mr. Graham, who said, in substance, that no good could come out of a continuation of such a debate, and then went on and delivered himself of his own views. Our remark that Mr. Graham soted as "Stage Manager" was mere persiflage, and conveyed no intimation that Mr. Graham had "managed" in any manner discreditable to himself. We have known Mr. Graham from our schoolboy days. We knew him in Hillsborough long before the present Editor of the Standard broke his apprenticeship, and eloped from Dennis Heartt's printing office. W knew him, too, before the present Editor of the Standard applied to him for aid in the purchase of a Whig newspaper, and before the present Editor of the Standard, failing to get the means of purchasing said paper, ratted the Whig party, and became its most envenomed enemy, berating Mr. Graham, of whom we never said a disrespectful word, in the bitterest manner. As a specimen of the manner in which the Editor of the Standard, after he had swapped his principles for a newspaper office, was wont to treat his friend (!!) Mr. Graham, we take the following from the

Standard of July 12th, 1854: The Recorder is the willing instrument of the gen tleman (Gov. Graham) who deserted his friend, Mr. Fillmore, to run on the Scott-Seward ticket for the Vice Presidency; and the letter of that gentleman (Gov. Graham) is alike unfair, unjust and jesuitical. He had not read our article, it seems, and seldom sees the Standard. Well, he shall hear from it, and what is equally consolatory, we expect to survive the dignified and contemptuous manner in which he is pleased to refer to this journal. Real dignity of hearing is certainly commendable; but affectation of digmity, by which some gentlemen of ordinary natural endowments have contrived to pass for great men, is nothing more nor less than starch and buckram:

"Our men in buckram shall have blows enough, And feel they, too, are penetrable stuff."

Of his "venerable" friend (!!) Mr. Badger, the Editor of the Standard was for years and years the constant reviler, going so far as to call him an "imbecile," and to charge that in the course of a long life, he never had done anything for the benefit of his State state that the Editor of the Standard's "venerable" friend returned his affection with ten fold interest, carrying his admiration so far as to refuse to give in his list of taxable property while the Editor of the Standard was sitting as a magistrate, on the ground that "Holden was not a gentleman."

But "times change, and we change with them," and soon, probably, we shall see George E. Badger vote for W. W. Holden as Governor of the State of North Carolina.

We learn on good authority that a scheme is on foot in the Convention to elect W. W. Holden Governor for the term which will begin on the day after the first Thursday in August next, and end on the first Monday in January, 1863. This is a precious scheme, but the concoctors of it will egregiously miss their mark. Madly as W. W. Holden has sought and is seeking high position, and trucklingly as he is striving to build up a party for his own selfish and mercenary purposes, he is doomed to utter and complete failure. The Convention dare not make him Governor, because the Convention dare not outrage and insult the people of the State by electing such a man. What! elect a man Governor who, on the 17th of April last, after the fall of Sumter, charged upon the South the commencement of hostilities, by using the following language:

What! elect a man Governor of North Carolina who, on the 17th day of April last, used the following language:

The ultra Black Republicans cry "havoe and let slip the dogs of war," while the ultra disunionists of the South reloice over the shedding of blood at Charleston. The two extremes are still conducting the country to war and ruin. The people of the country to war and ruin. The people of the country can alone save the country. A Convention of all the States would be able to command the peace. As we said in our last, "neither Congress nor the President can recognize the independence of the "Confederate States." They have no power to do so. A Convention of all the States could either reconstruct the Vention of all the States could either reconstruct the Union or permit the second States to go in peace.—
As it is, we appear to be drifting to civil strife against the wish of the people of the United States, and without their having had any opportunity in their primary capacity to remove the evils which threaten all of us, both North and South, with one common ruin."

What! elect man Governor, in whose paper of the 17th of April last was found the

following language: Who in the South are this day sincerely friends o the Union policy? Who would now make an effort to reconstruct and perpetuate a broken fabric, whose Black Republican governor and his friends are heaving solid shot and destructive shell from the port holes of Sumter at the unoffending but despised men, women and children of the chivalric and devoted Palmetto State? - Wilmington Herald.

The Herald is speaking from impulse and passion "Solid shot and destructive shell" were thrown first by the army of the "Confederate States" among Federal troops. The "unoffending" men who were fired on by Maj. Anderson were the men who fired the first shot. If the blood of brethren has been shed by a brother's hand, the awful responsibility of the act is on Jefferson Davis and 'he-"Confederate States."-

This is the truth of history .- Raleigh Standard. The above are fair quotations from the Raleigh Standard after the war had begun, and after Lincoln had called for 75,000 men wherewith to whip the South into good behaviour. And is such a man to be made Governor of one of the States of the Southern Confederacy? Should such an outrage be committed, a voice of execration would arise from the people which would make the perpetrators call on the mountains to hide done many tings which had tended to bring them from the righteous wrath which they had provoked.

THE COAL-FIELDS RAILROAD.

The Convention did a good day's work on Tuesday, when they passed the Coalfields Railroad bill. There are but few persons in the State who will not rejoice at the passage of a bill so pregnant with vast benefits not only to North Carolina, but the entire South. In a short time we shall have developed in the very heart of the State incalculable treasures of the finest coal and iron in the world. The Valley of Deep River, with its salubrious climate, its forests of the finest kind of timber, and its inexhaustible beds of coal and iron, will soon become the seat of a dense and thriving population. Everything to the manufacture of which the use of iron is essential, will be manufactured in that region, and sent to the consumers by our railroads. A bill more replete than the Coal Fields Railroad bill with benefit to the country, never passed any body. The bill provides that the Road shall commence at some point on the North Carolina Railroad within 12 miles of Raleigh, and terminate at such point or points of the Coal Fields as the Company may select. This provision will bring the different mines within reach of the main stem of the Road. The road will be some 35 miles in length, and will, we presume, be made ready to receive the rails during the present year.

THE BURNSIDE FLEET.

Intelligence reached here on Wednesday evening, by passengers in the train from the East, that eighteen of the Yankee vessels had been lost in the Sound, and a number of men drowned. Accounts differ as to the number drowned, one account making it or country. It is but justice, however, to 2000, another 800, and a third 300. Upon the whole, the Burnside Expedition, the last card in the hand of the desperate Yankees, may be set down as a dead failure.

Three weeks have now elapsed since the Expedition left Hampton Roads on its piratical errand, and the scene of men and horses in crowded transports, amidst tempestuous weather, may be imagined.

Since the above was written intelligence has been received from Newbern that 22 of the vessels have been lost, and 1000 men

"Our Currency: Some of its Evils and Remedies for them By a Citizen of North Carolina-Raleigh : John W. Syme, Printer to the State

So reads the title page of a pamphlet which lies before us, and we take rleasure in recommending it to the public attention. The subject of the Currency is one of the most important that can claim the notice of our government, and light upon it from any and every quarter is desirable.

We have not had time to read the views of the author carefully enough to form and express a just oninion about them, but from his prefatory letter and some hasty dippings in his discussion, we are inclined to think that he has acquitted himself with great ability. His arguments, at all events, are entitled to the most respectful consideration of the eminent functionary to whom they are addressed (the Secretary of the Treasury, Confederate States) and Southern legislators. The pamphlet is very handsomely printed up-

on good paper, and in all respects is creditable to to the press from which it issued.

Petersburg Express.

SALT .- We don't think there will be much

supply of salt; our people are making it all along "A blow has at length been struck by the Confederate States on the Government of the United States."

What! elect a man Governor who, on the 17th of April last, used this language:

"We very much fear that a general civil war impends. We have told our readers from the first that a second meant civil war and the destruction of civil war and the control was not control to the control was not control was not

SIGNS IN INDIANA.

The papers give an account of a Democratic Convention recently held at Indianapolis, very numerously attended, and in which all but five counties were represented. Resolutions very denunciatory of the Lincoln Administrations were adopted. The temper of the meeting and of the great Democratic party of the Northwest is clearly indicated by the interesting speech of John G. Davis, which we publish:

Hon. John G. Davis, in the absence of the Committee on Resolutions, was called upon to address the Convention. He said be felt honored by being thus invited by his fellow citizens, but if he was unequal to the task of doing justice to the subject, perhaps the inability might arise because of his recent visit to Richmond, Va., by way of Hopkinsville Ky. [Laughter.] If he had known beforehand that he was about to take that trip, he would have been harpy to have been bearer of dispatches from Democrats of the North to their friends in the South. [Cheers and laughter.] If he had made that trip, he probably would have it in his power to state that his old personal friend Jeff. Davis, was in good health, and sent his kind regards to his many friends in Indiana whose name perhaps it would not be prudent to mention, for he did not want them hung. The worthy President of the Convention might be one, and we could not spare so valuable a spoke from the wheel of Democracy!

He (Mr. Davis) had been abused by the press— his life threatened by the black abolition party. He defied them. There were but two parties in the country—the conservatives and the abolitionists. The battle now being waged was between the friends of the Constitution and the Union on the one side, and the abolitionists on the tive slaves from entering his lines. Immediately

Threats could not intimidate him. He intended to speak his sentiments. They might burn his property, might take him to the block—he would ascend the scaffold with a firm step—but in defiance of them all he would express his opinions on matters relative to the good of the country. He was charged with being a secessionist, because, forsooth, he was not all abolitionist. The standard by which the Republicans judged a man was this: If you were a friend of Old Abe and his administration, you were a good Union man, but if you sought to maintain the Constitution and the Union | cago to Boston would denounce it. you were a secessionist. The Southern men were | The Committee on Resolutions having come in, much to blame in this controversy. They had Mr. Davis concluded, saying upon the country this dire calamity. But the plame did not all rest with them. The ground taken by the abolition party of the North was the cornerstone of all our difficulties. If they had let this slavery question alone, the sun would today have risen upon a free, prosperous and united people. This party, last winter in Congress, could have settled our difficulties if they had been disposed. They weighed the Chicago platform and the Union one against the other, and concluded to take the Chicago platform, and let the Union

Every one of the peace propositions coming from the South was voted down by a solid Republican vote in both branches of Congress. In view of the dangers which stared us then in the face, ities of dissolution are now upon us.

He had said, in some of his speeches, during the summer, that this war would cost \$300,000,000 per annum. For that he had been branded as a demagogue. He now believed it would cost more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum. Who pays the Government this money? It comes out of the hard earnings of the tax-payers. The interest alone on this sum would, at 7 per cent., be \$70,000,000 per annum. After exhausting all other resources of the Government there would remain of this immense sum (\$1,000,000,000,) \$140,000,000 to be raised by direct taxation. Indiana's share of this would be \$7,000,000, to be raised, he repeated, by direct taxation. How is it to be paid, looking at the depreciation of property ?-of the value of horses, corn, wheat, lands. Does not this thing, with this enormous depreciation of property, look ke coming down with a crushing weight upon

He had predicted a war with England when our troubles began. For this he had been denounced as a demagogue. If it had not been for the cowardice of those controlling the Government we would now be involved in a war with England. The capture of Mason and Slidell had been indorsed by the republicans everywhere .-Yet in face of this, in face of a solemn voice in Congress endorsing Commander Wilkes, when the British lion roared the miserable, crouching, corrupt Administration quailed -backed down.

He was no advocate of the recognition of the time within the fold of its ruins. Southern Confederacy, but the surrender of Mason and Slidell was more bumiliating than would be such recognition. These Abolitionists are brave at a distance, brave about hanging honest men and mobbing printing presses; but when the British lion roared they crouched !

What did these Abolitionists recommend What did Cameron's report, before modified by the President, recommend? The arming of slaves for the slaughter of their misters! And yet this man was retained by Lincoln in his Cabinet. Oh, for one hour of General Jackson at suffered the summer, the fall and half the winter Washington. [Tremendous applause.] Would'nt there be a ratting of dry bones among the pickers and stealers and plunderers of the people there

Not one half of the money paid into the public treasury by the people goes to defray the expensea of the war. It is stolen by the cormorants at Washington. Would Jackson have tolerated these thieves? Would Jackson permit a man to remain a member of his Cabinet who had recommended the rising of the slave to cut his master's throat? John Cochrane, who holds a commission under the Secretary of War, had avowed ures. like atrocious sentiments. Neither he nor Cameron, nor any other malignant abolitionist, was when Sherman landed his troops at Port Royal. removed by the President; and all these things proved conclusively that the ultimate intention of ken them with ease. But following the recognized the Republican party was the liberation of the policy of the Administration, he remained quiet slaves of the South. He predicted the success of the Democracy if the right kind of a platform was adopted. He would vote for no platform endorsing this Administration. He would vote for ne platform which would pledge the people to an unconditional presecution of this war. He never intended to endorse anything which came out of that miserable Nazareth, this Republican Administration. You might talk to him about the honesty of Abe Lincoln-about his conversation on the slavery question. He was as corrupt as those who surround him, and, unfortunately, the smallest toad in the puddle! He was, although at the time he might be politic, as corrupt as Simon Cameron, who ought to have been hung when he was a little boy? They might talk about hanging him (Davis) for expressing these sentiments, but let them first go and hang the editors of their own papers who had said the same thing.

He would lay down his life for the restoration more difficulty experienced from an inadequate of peace and prosperity to the country. He would lay it down on this spot. But he did not

thing as secession in the South. Virginia, Tennesses and North Carolina had all voted to stay in the Union, but after the rejection of the Crittenden Compromise their votes were reversed.— That all the border states are not leval to day was owing solely to the action of the Republican

He (Davis) had been charged with being a member of a secret society—of the M. P. S., by lying Republican editors. There was not one word of truth in the charges brought against him in this connection. He never was a member of a secret political association. There was no secret political association among the Democracy of Indiana. Yet this charge came from me., whose garments were dripping with the corruptions of Know Nothingism. If there were secret political organizations in Indiana they existed among the Abolition Republicans themselves

But these gentry raised the cry of no party Was there a Democrat in Indiana that was a not a Union man? Not one! No party! Do the acts of these men come up to their Siren song of no party? How many Democrat's heads had been brought to the block by this Administration to make way for plundering partisans? must have nothing but a Union party, they say! Is not the Democratic party a good enough Union party? If this Government is to be saved from rretrievable wreck the Democratic party must do it. From the moment of the defeat of the Democrattle party you could date the downfall of our country, its institutions, the Constitution and the Union. Democrats had warned the country of the rain which would overtake the land in the event of the triumph of a sectional party. of their predictions were now being fulfilled.

The policy of the Administration, its ultimate object, was to liberate the slaves. Gen. Halleck, in Missouri, makes a proclamation prohibiting fugi-Lovejoy, the intimate friend of the President, and the prince of Abolitionists in Congress, sets on foot a movement to remove him Lovejoy who ran twenty-nine miles from Bull's Run without stopping to eatch his breath. Gen. McClellan too, because he is an old fashioned Democrat. a Union man, he was to be superseded. who do you think is to be his successor? thaniel P. Banks, who said not more than three years ago, "let the Union slide." If the Administration should declare against the emancipation of the negro, every Republican press from Chi-

That there was a change going on in the public mind in regard to this war and its origin, and declaring that he looked only to the Democratic party to restore the Constitution and the Union.

TRYMEN.

The Chicago Tribune draws a contrast between the United States of eighteen months ago and the Dis-United States of to-day, which rivals anything of the kind that has come to our notice from the most graphic pen of Southern journals:

"But a year ago," it asserts, "our people, from Maine to Georgia, were in the actual enjoyment of more of the blessings, and happiness attendant with civil war in prospect, these Republicans came upon a state of peace and the operations of a govup and voted solidly against compromise, against ernment based upon the loyalty and patriotism agreement with brothers. Dissolution of the of its citizens than ever fell to the lot of any na-Union was the consequence, and all the dire calam- tion. Our national debt was small and our taxes light. Our commerce, internal and external, was nowhere exceeded. At home every branch of industry was prosperous, and abroad we were respected and feared in every quarter of the globe. No nation could insult us, and our friendship was sought, and an alliance with us courted by all.

Then hear the piteous but truthful contrast of

"In the short space of a twelve month this glorious picture, so full of peace, prosperity and happiness, has become dimmed and stained with national disaster and degradation. Now we are realizing all the dreadful agonies of a civil war .-Financial bankruptcy stares us in the face. Our national debt is counted by hundreds of millions .-Taxes more onerous and oppressive than was ever imposed on a free people are being assessed against us. Our commerce is preyed upon by the pirat-

ical privateers of the rebels and traitors, and worse, far worse, than all, we are becoming a bu word and a reproach among the nations of earth. Our great hereditary enemy dares to insult us, and we tremblingly await each foreign arrival to learn the extent of our humiliation." Since the South withdrew her resources, her

statesmanship and her support from the rotten cencern at Washington, it has been tottering like some stupendous Parthenon, deprived of its Corinthian columns, evidently destined to fall with a deafening crash, and envelope multitudes of vie- nest of the Convention to do what is proper and

GROANS OF THE ENEMY. The Cincinnati Times of the 2nd pours

proadside into the Lincoln dynasty. Hear it: SHALL WE SURBENDER .- The dark days of the Republic are upon us, and at no time more than the present has the lover of the Union had so much cause to despair. Treason yet exults in the Southern States unchecked. With unlimited means at its control, and its calls for men more than fully responded to, the War Department has to pass away without a single decisive movement. The people have been asked to be patient, and pa-

tience has been exercised until the longing heart grows taint, and hope is fast expiring. The rehals still rob and murder in Missouri : there is no advance in Kentucky, where over one hundred thousand troops are concentrated, and General McClellan, with his army of over three bundred thousand men, remains calmly at Washington, watching the Potomac. The great naval expeditions, on whose brilliant exploits we were led to hope so much, have, in a measure, proved fail-

Charleston and Savannah were within our grasp He could have marched upon both cities and taat Port Royal, until the rebels had prepared to resist his advance. Now he cannot stir a step towards the interior. And now it seems the only dashing, American-like and brilliant act of the war, is about to be repudiated by the Administration. It is said that trembling before the awful growls of John Bull, the Administration will surrender Mason and Slidell, and blot our history with another page of infamy.

God help the nation if these things are to continue. We must confess we are losing our patience. The Congressional reports show that the War Department, at least, is in the hands of thieves. The masterly inactivity of the Administration is broken only when it comes to the plundering of the treasury. The report of the Congressional Investigating Committee thrills every honest man with horror. It is the saddest exposition of our national history.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS. NORFOLK, Jan. 28 .- The flag of truce steamer

this evening, brought Mrs. Carl Epping and three children, wife of the Dutch Consul at Sa-

The New York Herald, of the 27th, has been received here. It was reported in Washington vesterday that a battle had occurred at Bowling Green, in which the Federals were defeated. Nothing official re-

FOR THE REGISTER. WHISKEY DISTILLERIES VERSUS GRAIN SUPPLIES. OXFORD, Jan. 27th, 1862.

Mr. Editor: Some few years past a not over observant individual walked into a church in the city of New Orleans, during the morning service, and found there the Devil very actively engaged amongst its members. The next day he visited the Metarie Race-course and found the Devil quietly snoozing on a stump, perfectly unconscious of all around him. He was truly surprised to find his honor so unconcerned, and so remarked to him. His Honor replied by saying, that there every thing was passing off to suit him, but that while in the church, the day before, he had his hands full of work. I might, and that too not very inappropriately, compare the members of our present Convention to his Honor's condition while on the stump; not, however, for want of something to do, but for the want of nerve and moral firmness to walk straight up to the mark, and do what the times, the interests of humanity, and the safety, care and protection of our brave volunteers demand. Sir, the evilthat is being complained of andso severely feit by so large a portion of our population is so notorious and glaring, that I need hardly mention it to patriots and men who have the establishment of our independence at heart. The demand for a remedy or protection against this monster evil in our State is coming up not only from a few districts and counties, but the voice of the widowed mothers and volunteer husbands and sons is already added to that of the masses; and the members of the Convention, who shall permit these appeals to pass unheeded, will have erected for themselves monuments of disgrace so lasting, that no future repentance on their part will ever atone for. The Representative who has it in his power, either by words or deeds, to add to the happiness and protection of his constituency by abating or suppressing a positive nuisance, and fails to do so, is unworthy the name, and upon such an one Cain's curse would be a mild infliction. I like prudence, and am not an advocate for hasty and inconsiderate legislation upon any subject, but I like not that prudence which would lull me into a false security only to enable my enemies to bind and overpower

An inordinate love of the almighty dollar has frequently caused good men to err, and I regret to know that it is now causing gentlemen styling themselves southern patriots, and in one sense they, no doubt, are, to engage in a business, the probable and not impossible effects of which wil be the cause of much severe suffering to our volunteers, their wives and families, and which may do more to hinder our efforts for our liberties and independence than all other causes put together; WHAT A FALL WAS THERE, MY COUN .. for, if you take away from our army that which supports life and gives physical strength, it will be impossible for it to strike with effect, in any cause, however just or righteous. I confess frankly that I impute no mean or unpatriotic motives to those gentlemen now engaged in the manufacture of whiskey, but I trust they will at least pardon me for accusing them of much short-sightedness in not seeing the palpable evil effects of their eperations. Fearing that simple declarations, without some positive arguments and figures. may fail to convince them of the error of their ways, and this I mean also for the members of our Convention, I will simply state, that corn, which sold in this market and through the county generally two morths past at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per barrel, can't be bought to day for less than \$4.00, and the only possible reason for this unprecedented rise is the high prices being offered and actually paid by the distillers. Nor is this all. The farmers seeing and knowing that the price of corn is being continually enhanced by competition on the part of distillers, are disposed to hold back their surplus grain, and now it s with the greatest difficulty that it can be procured for present use. If Granville was alone to blame in the premises, I should not have troubled myselt to write this article; but what is true of her, I presume, is true of many counties in this State, and other Confederate States. As a further argument, from the information I can get, there are this day not less than twenty distilleries in operation in this county alone. The average capacity of each being about thirty gallons, it requires about twelve bushels of grain to work or run each per day. This theing the fact-and I have no good resson to doubt it-there are being distilled into whiskey, not less than forty eight barrels of corn in Granville per day, 288 barrels per week, or 1248 barrels per month. Now, I cut the question to our members of the Convention in all scriousness, how long, at the above rates, will it take to consume every grain of surplus corn in this county? It is to be greatly feared that the "day of grace" has already passed when we look at the above figures, but as an earright, I trust they will at once proceed to satisfy the public expectation, by at least adopting the suggestion of their honored member, B. A. Kittrell, Esq., or if possible, some more stringent act in reference to the same.

It may possibly do some good in connection with the above, to give a summary of the grain products of this State, together with her number of horses, mules, neat cattle and population, and to show by actual figures the amount of grain con-

sumed by each class separately. Population of N. C., in 1860. No. Horses and Mules in 1862. 180,000 " Neat Cattle, " Swine, 2,000,000 " Bushels of Corn, 32,000,000 " Wheat, 4,000,000 " Oats. 4,000,000 It is but fair to say, that I have arrived at the ade.

above figures, as to number of horses, mules, neat cattle, swine and bushels of grain, by adding a moderate ratio of increase to the census report of 1850. If there are any errors in the above, I am disposed to think I am below the true figures. My object in giving the above is to draw a comparison between the amount of grain made in ican Government is sealed, if January passes this State, and the amount needed for actual conumption, and further to show that the present is no time for distilling it into whiskey.

The population of the State (992,667,) allowing ten bushels per head, consumes 9,926,670 bushels Horses and mules (180,000) "

7,400,000 8 bbls. each, Milch cows and beeves, 1,000,000 Swine, (2,000,000) 8 bushels 16,000,000 Am't of past year's crop needed

34,326,670 for consumption,

Leaving a surplus of only 5,673,330 "
In addition to the above, it must be evident to every one that large quantities of grain have already passed out of the State, and a larger proportion of hogs fattened than ever before, both of which causes have tended to lessen our surplus of grain. Again, Virginia having been for the last days. eight months the principle theatre of the war, her agricultural operations in many localities were seriously disturbed, and in some entirely suspended. This, taken in connection with the fact that she has supplied a large portion of grain to our army in her borders, proves conclusively that she will have to draw upon N. C. for a large portion of her present deficiency. The same, in a measure, may be said of South Carolina, with the sage by flag of truce to demand the liberation of additional fact, that in times of peace and unin- the schoone terrupted prosperity she had to look to N. C. for ish vessel. quite a portion of her grain supplies. The pro-

of which, in our midst, is being continually increased. The surplus of grain in the State is predicated upon the supposition that not one bushel has been distilled, but if Granville is a sample of the rate at which it is disappearing and coming up in the form of whiskey, we may begin to despair, not on y of feeding our soldiers, but ourselves at home. Sad thought, truly, and one that should crimson the cheeks of every member of the Convention. In a few months the time for which a large number of our regiments enlisted will have expired, and if they do not re-enlist, it will be because the means of feeding their families, and even themselves, if in the service, have been so materially lessened. We cannot expect men to fight for us, when there is positive danger of their families suffering for want of the necessaries of life, and I feel assured that many truly patriotic husbands and sous now in the service, will be influenced by the high prices of grain to stay at home when their time is out. Here the argument comes home to every individual in the Southern Confederacy, and I think will have its effect in curing the selfishness of the farmers and cupidity of the distillers; if not, the future may reveal to them our temple of liberty deserrated and the boges of our gallant volunteers bleaching on every hill and every valley of our Confederacy. These are no ordinary times, and I still trust that the wisdom of our Convention will

cause it to act promptly in the premises. In conclusion, I hope the distillers of N. C., seeing the propriety of stringent legislation, will submit with a good grace to whatever act the Convention may adopt, thereby giving another evidence of our determination to spend all that we have and are in defence of our beloved Confederacy GRANVILLE

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM SAVAN-

A telegraphic dispatch dated Augusta, | Jan.

Intelligence from Bavannah states that six Federal vessels entered the river on yesterday, back of Little Tybee, and passed up to the north and of Wilmington Island, thereby cutting off com-munication between Fort Pulaski and the city of Savannah. The enemy shelled Wilmington Island, and fired on the Confederate steamer Ida, but no injury was done. Commodore Tstnall's fleet was at Thunderbolt, but arrived safe at Savannah. The enemy is trying to remove the ob-

structions from the river.

Fort Pulaski has provisions enough to last them six months.

Commenting on the above telegram, the Richmond Dispatch says: A gentleman now in this city, a resident of

Georgia, and who is familiar with the approaches to Savannah, suggests that our telegraphic correspondent is in error in his statement of the effect of the present position of the enemy at the north end of Wilminton Island.

Granting that the enemy has passed up around little Tybee Island, and now holds the north end of Wilmington Island, still the communication between Fort Pulaski and the city remains intact. Indeed, it would appear that the Federal steamers have not entered the Savannah river proper at all. Entering at Warsaw Sound-into which St. Augustine creek (one of the numerous mouths of the Savannah) empties its waters—these vessels sought to turn the Fort by one of the outlets of St. Augustine creek. Should they succeed in passing the batteries along this creek, they would have still to go some miles further before they would reach the river above the Fort. Until they shall have done this, the communication be-tween the city and Fort Pulaski will remain

The ships, it is understood, in endeavoring to pass around the north side of Wilmington Island. are trying to avoid a battery which is on St. Augustine creek, southwardly from the island. They had encountered obstacles, as already stated which they were endeavoring to remove, and which labor may be one of more difficulty than is supposed. Fort Pulaski is upon the Savannah river, in a notherly direction from the present position of the Yankee vessels; but, between them and it, there is an impassable marsh.

Should the Yankee ships succeed in passing above Wilmington Island, and proceeding on to the Savannah, they have still most serious difficulties in their way. Fort Jackson is on the Savannah, immediately above the point where they would enter it, while above that fort again there are batteries enough to make it a serious under-

taking to proceed to Savannah. When at Savannah, what have the Yankees attained? The people there will hold no inter-course with them. Were the trading Rhode Island Senator there with his vessels, he would find no one to open a trade with him. There is, indeed, nothing there. There is no cotton in Savannah, and the banks have transferred their valuables to the interior; so there is nothing for trade and little whereupon to employ the other predomi-nant passion of the Yankees-stealing. They may burn Savannah. Well, let them if they can reac . it. It is not as big as New York .-When we do begin to retaliate, we can have lar-

ger cities than Savannah to burn. LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

By flag of truce steamer from Fortress Monroe to Norfolk we learn that the steamer Europa had arrived at Halifax, with dates to the 12th. She brings further news from the Trent affair, its po-litical effect, &c. Great satisfaction was manifested at the British demands being compiled

The Paris Moniteur, with most of the London journals, condemn bitterly the stone block-The Tuscarora was still watching the Confede-

rate steamer Nashville. It was reported that the Sumter had left Cadiz for Southampton. Dresden had been visited by an earthquake.

Lord Russell predicts that the fate of the Amerwithout some great victory. It is reported that notwithstanding the settle-

ment of the Trent affair, war preparations in Eng-An additional steamer was preparing to leave for Halifax and Jamaica with troops and muni-

The steamer Kate, of Charleston, arrived at Nassau on the 18th, having made the run in forty-three hours. She entered with the Confederate flag flying.

The London Times understands that England has returned an answer to Seward expressing gratification at his disavowal of Wilkes act in

capturing Mason and Slidell.

The Post announces that Ragland is fully satis-European powers are secretly discussing the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy. It will probably be done within sixty

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. MOBILE, Jan. 26. The Register states that a private dispatch from Pensacola announces the safe arrival there of a Confederate schooner. The Yankees fired at the

schooner, but she escaped unburt. The British Consul at Mobile has sent a mee the schooner Wilder, which is claimed as a Brit-

The schooner Jessie Richards, while attempt ing to run the blockade, got aground. The capbability is that with our surplus grain not exceeding 6 or 8,000,000 bushels, we will have to furnish to some extent Virginia, South Carolina, and to feed a large portion of our army, the size of cotton on board.