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THE SENTINEL.

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EDWARD GALE, EDITORS.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1863.

IMMIGRATION.

The Radicals have talked much, without rhyme or reason, about the large influx of capital and population which will come in to this State, just so soon as it is reconstructed under Radical rule. They speak and look as wisely on this subject as inspired seers, as if there were many facts to justify their declarations.

A favorite idea of the Radicals, in the late Convention, was the establishment of a Bureau of Statistics and Immigration, with a salaried officer stationed in New York, to induce the roving and surplus population of the North and of Europe to come to North Carolina. The Radicals among the colored population of this State were opposed to that measure and defeated it. It is plain that the blacks of North Carolina are universally hostile to bringing into the State any large addition to the working people of the State, and their policy in the Radical party of the South will enable them to defeat any legislative action which tends directly to bring foreign white labor into competition with the black labor of the South.

The termination of the war left the debris and the hangups on and followers of the Federal army in the South. A few of this portion of our present population, both Yankee and foreign, have proven themselves to be quiet, industrious citizens and have put their energies into cultivation to improve their own condition and to aid in the recuperation of the country. But, so far as the greater portion of them are concerned, who have availed to control public affairs, and who are known all over the State for their office and an immodest forcing of themselves upon the public for place and position, the leeches of Egypt were never more destructive to its fields; then these office-seeking carpet-bag interlopers have been, and will be, to North Carolina.

We have no prejudice against any man, on account of the place of his birth. We estimate every man according to his conduct, character, his real worth to society. There are Northern men and foreigners among us whom we esteem as our best citizens, and we rejoice to see settling among us men of character, industry and enterprise, who show by their conduct and associations that they seek the good of the State and of our people, as well as their own. But men who pride themselves upon their cantiness, their demagogery, their smartness in controlling elections, whose language and moral character are a blight upon society, and whose sole aim is office and money-making, at the risk of the rule of the people, we have no use for. They are a moral stench, which no honest needs of friendship or pretense of interest can ever neutralize. Such is the character of many of the Northern men in the State, who have foisted themselves into office and raised and invigilated the blacks into their support.

The black population form the great body of field laborers in the South. They are suited to the climate, and, under instructors and governors, are well adapted to the cultivation of the soil and the production of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar. If these people, now that they have been made freemen, show themselves capable of control and improvement in their new relations, and are willing to be encouraged and trained to systematic and skilled labor in agricultural pursuits, especially, we are anxious that they should be aided and assisted in the work. In a word, if the colored population of the South can be made to answer the purpose of agricultural improvement and the recuperation of the country, and thereby promote their own well-being in all respects, we are in favor of promoting that object in every prudent way. We are not in favor, if this can be done, of displacing the colored population by foreign white laborers. But if the blacks, instructed by the new regime, shall claim to be the governors and owners-holders of the State, instead of its mere laborers, the sooner immigration associations and effective systems for the introduction of the right kind of foreign labor can be adopted, the better.

The soil of the South is its chief source of support and wealth. It must be cultivated, either by the blacks and whites among us, or by the whites or blacks alone. To develop the agricultural resources of the South great changes and improvements must be effected in the manner and character of its cultivation. Large plantations, with long rows of negro quarters, with from 20 to 500 colored laborers to be taught, governed and provided for, must give place to small farms, with small cottages and suitable provision for laborers, and for the comfort of stock, etc., with from one to ten employees. To these must be added, at convenient points, churches and schools, separate for blacks and whites.

Laying down the foundation of industry and enterprise deep in the morality and Christianity of the Word of God, in the cultivation of good manners and refinement, and in the proper regard to the claims and duties of society and of all classes, we may hope over much for a prosperous and happy country, but not otherwise. The foundation of the equality of all men, of the equality of the blacks and whites, so thoroughly incorporated in the new Constitution, is the wedge at the root of Jonah's gourd, which must forever lay all the projects, by the tender to all improvements, the promoters of disloyal and unchristian of the race, and result in continued agitation and the strife

mutual extinction of one or the other of the races. The Anglo-Saxon race never has, in the history of civilization, gladdened to the control of the black or mongrel race, and never will. History, virtue, truth, peace and quiet and prosperity demand for North America the white man's rule and the white man's government. This is our watchword, and to the white men of North Carolina, as well as to thoughtful, sensible, considerate colored men, we command it, as the shibboleth and talisman of peace and prosperity.

GOV. WORTH.

It is little remarkable that the name of Gov. Worth has scarcely been mentioned in the late campaign in this State. We never voted for Gov. Worth, but it is due to him to say that he has discharged his duties so faithfully and fairly, that neither party could find good cause for complaint. The fact is Jonathan Worth is an honest man, and although he is an old-line Whig of the strictest sect, while we claim to be nothing but an old-line Democrat of the original party, we cannot but admire his straightforwardness in acting as the Chief Executive of North Carolina.

We presume that Gov. Worth has but little faith in the ability of the new parties that have sprung up during and since the war, to settle national difficulties, and probably believes that things will never get right until the country gets upon and adopts the principles of the old Whig party, (for the Whig party was a party of principle.) While we believe that the rights of the States and the people will not be respected and maintained until the principles of the old Democratic party are ingrained on the policy of the Government—we mean the principles of that party in regard to States Rights, Tariff Banking and Expenditure by the General Government. The war settled the question against the right of a State to secede and against slavery, but not against the general rights of the separate States.

But it was not to talk about old parties that we commenced this article, (we may have something to say on that subject hereafter) it was merely to pay what we consider a deserved compliment to Gov. Worth for the faithful manner in which he has discharged his duties as Governor in times of great trial and perplexity. His fame is at once an incentive and a model to the youths of the country—a proof of what industry, constantly stimulated by true ambition, can accomplish.

In private life, and in all his intercourse with his kind, Mr. Rives was the very mirror of refined and courteous address.—There was an easy elegance of manner and address which bespoke the kindness of his heart and the true nobility of his soul; whilst his chivalrous bearing made him in public assemblies the Rupert of debauch, and in private gave assurance of that keen sense of honor which was ever his animating principle."

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—The Charlotte Times has the following just and handsome notice of the facilities of this Road and its management:

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The Prospects.—The general aspect of affairs is gloomy. Confidence is not likely to be restored, and we fear that immigration—for which we justly expected great benefit—if not entirely driven off, will be greatly retarded. Should negro government be established in the State, with W. W. Holden as Governor, no respectable man will bring his family and capital in. Who, except an office-seeker, would willingly place his wife and children on an equality with the negro. If the State has been ratified the Constitution a blow has been struck at the prosperity of North Carolina that will stagger her and retard her recuperation for a long time. The Anglo-American loves freedom—liberty is his watchword and reply, and in the course of time he will burst the fetters that bind him down—but in the meantime we will be plundered, and driven almost to despair. The State has been degraded almost beyond endurance. Her true sons must retrieve it, must wipe it out. The miserable conspirators who have banded together to plunder the people and take the life of the State must be marked. To shun them is not enough, they must be made to feel that the hand of every honest and honorable man is against them. They are criminals—successful criminals—and their booty should not be allowed to protect them.—*Char. Times.*

Grange's Popularity.—Chicago may be called the home of Grant and the very head and front (heretofore) of Radicalism. It was chosen for the Radical Convention because it was believed to be the Gibraltar of the party, and the place of all others which involved the least possibility of doubt. At the section, a few days ago, every influence and appliance were called into active play, in order to continue its prestige of political success, and the most ardent appeals were addressed to the people on behalf of Grant, backed by considerations of State and West's pride. Yet Chicago has not only been gloriously redeemed by the choice of the Democratic candidate, but the triumph is made memorable by a gain of more than 200,000. Nowhere in Illinois similar facts are witnessed, which indicate to the certain overthrow of Radical rule in that State.

Political Adversaries.—The importance of the political adventurers from the North and West who are roaming through the Southern States, running for all the offices, from the highest to the lowest, well nay the Baltimore Sun, is inconceivable. What would be thought in Massachusetts or Pennsylvania if some of the freedmen or radical whites of the South were to go there and insist on being made Congressmen, Legislators or Governors? Yet this is just what those bolding political Lazaruses of the State north of Mason and Dixon are doing in the Southern States, through the instrumentality of the untrusted freedmen, who are made to believe that in electing these interlopers to office they are exercising the pre-ordained prerogative of the Adams of Massachusetts.

THE LATE HON. WM. O. RIVES.
The death of this distinguished statesman and patriot, one of the few remaining links that connected us with the illustrious past, which occurred at his residence in Albemarle on Saturday last, has excited universal regret throughout the State of Virginia. The Richmond Dispatch furnishes an eloquent and eloquent tribute to the eminent deceased, from which we make the following extract:

"Upon his return from the last mission to Europe he retired to private life to carry out a long cherished purpose of preparing a *History of the Life and Times of James Madison*—a work rather of love than of labor to one who had enjoyed the confidence, and in many points of character and intellect resembled, the great architect of the Constitution. This work, we fear, has not been completed. One volume had appeared before our disastrous civil conflict, and Mr. Rives was diligently preparing the sequel, when he was called from his retirement to take part in the abortive Peace Conference at Washington, and subsequently to serve in the Confederate Congress both at Montgomery and in Richmond. Though opposed in the commencement to secession, he acquiesced in the decision of his countrymen, and lent all of his mighty powers to sustain the struggling cause. We have often heard his speech on the question of the suspension of the *Adams* corps not quite of one of the most masterly and eloquent efforts of his life.

"In every station Mr. Rives exhibited prominent ability; and, with habits of prudence and systematic application, he contrived to advance,

"Having wisdom with each studious year."

"As a popular orator, Mr. Rives had few equals. Many of his speeches during the General Campaign are still remembered as models of eloquence, dignity, and power. The writer remembers especially his speech in 1844 in advocacy of Mr. Clay's election, in depth and compactness, rising at times to flights of startling eloquence, he believed it was rarely, if ever, surpassed.

"It rather heightens than detracts from the fame of Mr. Rives that he had not originally a brilliant mind, and that his triumphs and trophies were the result of patient, persevering study and thought. His fame is at once an incentive and a model to the youths of the country—a proof of what industry, constantly stimulated by true ambition, can accomplish.

"In private life, and in all his intercourse with his kind, Mr. Rives was the very mirror of refined and courteous address.—There was an easy elegance of manner and address which bespoke the kindness of his heart and the true nobility of his soul; whilst his chivalrous bearing made him in public assemblies the Rupert of debauch, and in private gave assurance of that keen sense of honor which was ever his animating principle."

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TABULAR STATEMENT.

ELECTION DISTRICT.	Average Repub. Vote.	Average Cons. Vote.	For Constitu-	Repud.	Conser-
			tion.	Gains.	Gain.
Burke and McDowell,	1,284	420	.....	.....	.....
Polk and Rutherford,	1,225	81	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell and Yancey,	653	25	.....	.....	.....
Bancroft, Madison,	2,300	605	.....	.....	.....
Henderson and					
Transylvania,					
Jackson and Haywood,	663	537	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee, Clay, and	690	374	.....	.....	.....
Macon,					
Alleghany, Ashe &					
Surry, Yadkin and	1,900	955	.....	.....	.....
Watson,					
Alexander, Caldwell,	3,088	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Iredell and Wilkes,	1,524	1,121	.....	.....	.....