

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates: From the present to the 1st of January \$4.00 For one month 1.00 Two months 2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the Sentinel need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the Cash in a short time. The money may be sent by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

OUR FRIENDS TO WHOM the Sentinel has been sent, in town or country, will please inform us at once whether they desire it or not.

How much of life and liberty might have been saved if there had been frank dealing on all sides on this occasion, it is now fruitless to enquire.—The Fates willed otherwise.

Such is the exclamation of our excellent contemporary, the Petersburg Index, at the close of the correspondence between Mr. Greeley and Mr. Lincoln which we publish to-day. And such doubtless will be the exclamation of thousands. "What a pity," has been often repeated, "that the Fortress Monroe Conference failed." And yet it is manifest upon a moment's reflection that such persons take but a narrow view of the whole case. "What a pity" we have often said, "that the conflict ever began," for who can say with truth that after it was begun, there was any other power short of Omnipotence, which could have ended it and with any other results sooner. There was the blunder—the crime—the ruin!

The correspondence which we give to-day, will impress upon the reader two facts, not generally admitted. First, that Mr. Lincoln was sincerely desirous of peace, but upon his own terms; and if the Niagara Commissioners were authorized by Mr. Jefferson Davis to make propositions of peace, it is in evidence that Mr. Jefferson Davis was equally anxious. That unfortunate man has been over and over again charged that he was opposed to peace, just as Mr. Lincoln was charged at the North. The evidence is before the world, that Mr. Davis sent propositions soon after the battle of Manassas; again, when he sent Mr. Stephens alone, at his request; again by Messrs. Clay, Thompson, &c., and yet again, by Messrs. Stephens, Campbell and Hunter. In four distinct instances during the four years did Mr. Davis indicate to the government of the U. S. his readiness to treat for peace. Twice was the proposition rejected. So that if it can be shown as it clearly can that Mr. Lincoln desired peace, by so much as four exceeds two, it shows Mr. Davis desired peace more.

But what could either have effected, however great their desire for peace, if behind each of them, there was a power which forced them to make such issues in any proposed conference, which would have effectually defeated all propositions for peace?

Why is it that men who fill the land with complaints against both of these men, and especially against Mr. Davis, do not allow the whole truth and bearings of the situation to impress them? We are ready to admit, that if the statesmen and politicians, both North and South, had so willed, the conflict might never have come on; at least to the shedding of blood. If they had so elected, a moral conflict might have been waged, with identical the same results at a more distant day, except the loss of so many lives and so much treasure. But no, they would not.

Now our position is, that the conflict having been begun for the purposes and ends which incited it, neither Mr. Lincoln nor Mr. Davis, nor any other human power could have terminated it sooner than it did. Much has been charged to Mr. Davis' obstinacy, his stubbornness, his vindictiveness, but in all conscience we ask, how could he have ended the strife?

Could Mr. Lincoln have done it shorter, except by the surrender of the Union and of the immediate abolition of slavery? Impossible. Would the North have submitted to either? Would the Union army have submitted to either? Surely not. They would have hurled Mr. Lincoln from his seat, had he compromised or forfeited the Union, or if he had consented to guarantee the preservation of slavery. But what terms short of these would the Confederate army and the South have accepted, at any time short of Gen. Lee's surrender? We grant, that if the army and the people of the South had fully understood the situation, pending the conference at Fortress Monroe, they would have compelled Mr. Davis to accept the terms of Mr. Lincoln; but but who could expect the Confederate authorities to risk the consequences of making known the actual state of things at that juncture? We insist upon it, therefore, there never was a time from the day hostilities began until General Lee's surrender was fully known, when the people of the South and the army, would have brooked the terms which Mr. Lincoln was obliged to submit.

Nor was there any time that Mr. Lincoln could have dared to accept peace, upon such terms as the South would have dictated. The war having been begun, there was no chance to end it, until the South was utterly broken down and over-come. Nothing but just such a crushing, overwhelming war as we have had, could have ever satisfied the South fully, that the dissolution of the Union is an impossibility, and that African slavery in the Union was forever doomed.

WHO WILL BE ENTITLED to vote for delegates to the approaching State Convention? In view of the law of the State prior to the war, and with Gov. Holden's Proclamation before us, this question is easily answered. Every white male citizen of the State, 21 years of age, who has been a resident of the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of election, and who votes in the County where his residence is; provided, he is included in the general pardon and amnesty promulgated by the Proclamation of President Johnson dated the 29th day of May 1865, or who has since obtained a special pardon from the President; and provided, that he take the oath prescribed in said proclamation in good faith, with intent to observe the same, before a properly authorized officer. Beyond these, no one has the right to exact other conditions.

The duties of the Justices of the Peace appointed in accordance with the Proclamation of Governor Holden, to administer the Amnesty oath to and to enroll the names of voters, are first to satisfy themselves that the applicant for enrollment, is "qualified as prescribed in the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th of May 1861," excepting the payment of a tax. Secondly, that the applicants are embraced in the general pardon and amnesty or have been specially pardoned, and that they do then in good faith take the oath prescribed by the President. They are not to attempt to pry into man's hearts and consciences, but in all doubtful cases, admonish the parties, that the oath must be taken with an honest purpose to keep it inviolate, or that in forfeiture thereof, their pardon will be void, and they will be subject to the charge of perjury and treason. Soldiers of the Confederate army, although absent within the twelve months preceding the election, are not to be excluded. To each person taking the oath, they are to give a certificate, which being presented to the inspectors at the polls, is prima facie evidence that they are qualified voters.

WE WROTE to GEORGE that both at Wilmington and Newbern, since the organization of the police of those places, frequent and sometimes serious difficulties have arisen between the police and the U. S. colored troops. These occurrences have gone far to prejudice the troops in public estimation, and to render them, contrary to the designs of the government, a terror to good citizens. For several days it has been rumored throughout the city that a garrison of colored troops will be placed here in a few days. It is known that several of the regiments now garrisoning the city, will soon be relieved and sent home; hence the uneasiness felt at the change which is whispered, the authorities are about to make. For the sake of peace and quiet, we trust that the proposed arrangement will not be carried into effect, if it can be avoided. It is due, however, to the colored troops to say, that in several instances, we have heard the remark made by persons residing where colored troops were stationed, that they have been more orderly than white troops.

DAILY PAPERS.—Raleigh is likely to have more daily papers than the city of Richmond. We have already the Standard, the Progress, the Sentinel, the Record, now semi-weekly, but the daily to be resumed in a few weeks, and we have on file to appear to-morrow, the prospectus of the Merchants, Mechanics and Farmer's Journal, to be started in this city in January, next, and to be published daily, weekly and semi-weekly. We suppose we shall have a merry time, then.

OUR CIRCULATION at the present time is such to make the Sentinel, a most desirable advertising medium. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to make use of its columns.

WE EARNESTLY INVITE correspondence from all parts of the State. Especially do we desire to spread before our readers, what is transpiring in the State, all local news and whatever reflects the temper of our people. We are anxious that all correspondence shall be as "rich, rare and racy" as possible, but each correspondent will please observe one thing as a sine qua non to the publication of any article. It is this: That all statements of fact must be literally true and capable of proof, if need be. Secondly, all allusions to others, whether of dignitaries civil or military or the people, shall be couched in most respectful language, not offending the most delicate and refined. Thirdly, that every thing shall be in good temper, not necessarily offending any one, unless truth offends. Fourthly, the name of every correspondent must be furnished us.

It matters not whether our correspondents differ with us or not, their articles shall find space, if they comply with the above requisites. We do not publish for any party or sect, but for all. Men of various opinions shall not be cut off from a hearing. Whatever correspondents write they are alone responsible for.

The Black Republican papers of New England are down upon Gen. Cox of Ohio, for his late letter to the Oberlin committee. F. a General has too much regard for justice to white men, than those ultra abolition journals like.

We are indebted to the polite Agents of the Southern Express Company for Virginia and Georgia papers.

The Ocean Steamship Seamen's Society of New York, at a recent meeting, passed sundry resolutions embodying the following sentiments: 1st. Not to go to sea in a ship manned by those who are not members of the association. 2d. To report all ships with false names. The chairman also stated that wages had fallen from \$45 to \$25. A member arose and asked if they received all seamen, without regard to creed, nationality or color? The answer was that all were admitted except pre-Adamites (negroes); they may be men and brothers, but that will not do for the marines.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MR. GREELEY AND PRESIDENT LINCOLN RELATING TO THE NIAGARA PEACE CONFERENCE.

The New York press has just issued the life of the lamented President Lincoln by H. J. Raymond, Esq., editor of the New York Times, from which the following correspondence is taken, relating to the proposed peace conference at Niagara Falls in the summer of 1864.

With the preliminary correspondence our readers are familiar. The C. S. Commissioners, Messrs. C. C. Clay, Jacob Thompson, J. B. Holcombe and G. N. Sanders, had informed Mr. Greeley of their presence and readiness to proceed. Mr. Greeley enclosed copies of the correspondence to President Lincoln, July 27th, as follows:

I therefore venture to remind you that our bleeding, bankrupt, almost dying country also longs for peace—shudders at the prospect of fresh conscriptions; of further wholesale devastations and of new rivers of human blood; and a wide spread conviction that the Government and its prominent supporters are not anxious for peace, and do not improve proffered opportunities to achieve it, is doing great harm now, and is morally certain, unless removed, to do far greater in the approaching elections. It is not enough that we anxiously desire a true and lasting peace; we ought to demonstrate and establish the truth beyond cavil. The fact that A. H. Stephens was not permitted a year ago to visit and confer with the authorities at Washington, has done harm, which the tone at the late National Convention at Baltimore is not calculated to counteract.

I entreat you, in your own time and manner, to submit overtures for negotiation to the Southern insurgents, which the impartial must pronounce frank and generous. If only with a view to the momentous election soon to occur in North Carolina, and of the draft to be enforced in the free States, this should be done at once. I would give the safe conduct required by the rebels—envoys at Niagara, upon their parole to avoid observation and to refrain from all communication with their sympathizers in the loyal States; but you may see reasons for declining it. But whether or through them or otherwise, do not, I entreat you, fail to make the Southern people comprehend that you, and all of us, are anxious for peace, and prepared to grant liberal terms. I venture to suggest the following:

- PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT. 1. The Union is restored and declared perpetual. 2. Slavery is utterly and forever abolished throughout the same. 3. A complete amnesty of all political offences, with a restoration of all the inhabitants of each State to all the privileges of citizens of the United States. 4. The Union to pay four hundred million dollars (400,000,000) in five per cent United States stock to the late slave States, pro rata and accession alike, to be apportioned pro rata according to their slave population respectively, by the census of 1860, in compensation for the losses of their loyal citizens by the abolition of slavery. Each State to be entitled to its quota upon the ratification by its Legislature of this adjustment. The bonds to be at the absolute disposal of the Legislature aforesaid. 5. The said slave States to be entitled henceforth to representation in the House on the basis of their total, instead of their federal population, the whole now being free. 6. A national convention, to be assembled as soon as may be, to ratify this adjustment, and make such changes in the Constitution as may be deemed advisable.

Mr. President, I fear you do not realize how anxiously the people desire any peace consistent with the national integrity and honor, and how joyously they would hail its achievement and bless its authors. With United States stocks worth but forty cents in gold per dollar, and drifting about to commence on the third million of Union soldiers, can this be wondered at? I do not say that a just peace is now attainable, though I believe it to be so. But I do say that a frank offer by you to the insurgents of terms which the impartial say ought to be accepted, will, at the worst, prove an immense and solely needed advantage to the national cause. It may save us from a Northern insurrection.

Yours truly, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN, Pres., Washington, D. C. P. S.—Even though it should be deemed unadvisable to make an offer of terms to the rebels, I insist that, in any possible case, it is desirable that any offer they may be disposed to make should be received, and either accepted or rejected. I beg you to invite those now at Niagara to exhibit their credentials and submit their ultimatum. H. G.

To this letter, the President sent the following answer: WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley: Dear Sir: Your letter of the 9th, with inclosures, received. If you can find any person who professing to have any proposition of Jefferson Davis, in writing, for peace, embracing the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery, whatever else it embraces, say to him he may come to me with you, and that if he really brings such proposition he shall, at least have safe-conduct to the point where you publish it if he chooses. The same if there be two or more persons. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

Mr. Greeley answered this letter as follows: OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, New York, July 10, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have yours of yesterday.—Whether there be persons at Niagara (or elsewhere) who are empowered to commit the rebels by negotiation is a question; but if there be such, there is no question at all that they would decline to exhibit their credentials to me, much more to open their budget and give me their best terms. Green as I may be, I am not quite so blind as to imagine anything of the sort. I have neither purpose or desire to be made a confidant, far less an agent, in such negotiations. But I do deeply realize that the rebel chiefs achieved a most decided advantage by proposing or pretending to propose to have A. H. Stephens visit Washington as a peace-maker, and being rudely repulsed; and I am anxious that the ground lost to the national cause by that mistake shall somehow be regained in season for effect on the approaching North Carolina election. I will see if I can get a look into the hand of whomsoever they be at Niagara.

though that is a project so manifestly hopeless that I have little heart for it, still I shall try. Meantime I wish you would consider the propriety of somehow apprising the people of the South, especially those of North Carolina, that no overture or advance looking to peace and reunion has ever been repelled by you, but that such a one would at any time have been cordially received and favorably regarded, and would still be yours, HORACE GREELEY.

Hon. A. LINCOLN. This letter failed to reach the President until after the following one was received, and was never, therefore, specifically answered.

Three days after the above letter, Mr. Greeley having received additional information from some quarters, wrote to the President again as follows: OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE, New York, July 13, 1864.

My Dear Sir: I have now information of which I can rely that two persons duly commissioned and empowered to negotiate for peace are at this moment not far from Niagara Falls, in Canada, and are desirous of conferring with yourself, or with such persons as you may appoint and empower to treat with them. Their names (only given in confidence) are Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, and Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi. If you should prefer to meet them in person, they require safe-conduct for themselves, and for George N. Sanders, who will accompany them. Should you choose to empower one or more persons to treat with them in Canada, they will of course need no safe-conduct; but they cannot be expected to exhibit credentials safe to commissioners empowered as they are. In negotiating directly with yourself, all grounds of cavil would be avoided, and you would be enabled at all times to act upon the freshest advice of the military situation. You will, of course, understand that I know nothing and have proposed nothing as to terms, and that nothing is conceded or taken for granted by the meeting of persons empowered to negotiate for peace. All that is assumed is a mutual desire to terminate this wholesale slaughter if a basis of adjustment can be mutually agreed on, and it seems to me high time that an effort to this end should be made. I am, of course, quite other than sanguine that a peace can now be made, but I am quite sure that a frank, earnest, anxious effort to terminate the war on honorable terms would immensely strengthen the government in case of its failure, and would help us in the eyes of the civilized world, which now accuses us of obstinacy and indisposition even to seek a peaceful solution of our sanguinary, devastating conflict. Hoping to hear that you have resolved to act in the premises, and to act so promptly that a good influence may even yet be exerted on the North Carolina election next month, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY. Hon. A. LINCOLN, Washington. On the 14th, the day before the foregoing letter was sent, Mr. George N. Sanders had written to Mr. Greeley as follows:

CLINTON HOUSE, Niagara Falls, Canada West, July 12, 1864.

Dear Sir: I am authorized to say that Hon. Clement C. Clay, of Alabama, Prof. James P. Holcombe, of Virginia, and George N. Sanders, of Dixie, are ready and willing to go at once to Washington, upon complete and unqualified protection being given either by the President or Secretary of War. Let the permission include the three names and one other.

Very respectfully, GEORGE N. SANDERS. To Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

This letter of Mr. Sanders does not seem to have been communicated to the President, but on the receipt of Mr. Greeley's letter of the 13th, he immediately answered it by the following telegram:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 16, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley, New York. I suppose you received my letter of the 9th. I have just received yours of the 13th, and am disappointed by it. I was not expecting you to send me a letter; but to bring me a man, or men. Mr. Hay goes to you with my answer to yours of the 13th.

The answer which Maj. Hay carried was as follows: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, July 16, 1864.

Hon. Horace Greeley: My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 13th is just received, and I am disappointed that you have not already reached here with those commissioners. If they would consent to come on being shown my letter to you of the 9th inst., show that and this to them, and if they will come on the terms stated in the former bring them. I not only intend a sincere effort for peace, but I intend that you shall be a personal witness that it is made. Yours truly, A. LINCOLN.

When Major Hay arrived at New York, he delivered to Mr. Greeley this letter from the President, and telegraphed its result to the President, as follows:

U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, WAR DEPARTMENT, N. Y. 9 A. M., July 16, 1864.

His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the U. States: Arrived this morning at 6 A. M., and delivered your letter a few minutes after. Although he thinks some one less known would create less excitement, and less embarrassed by public curiosity, still he will start immediately, if he can have an absolute safe conduct for four persons to be named by him. Your letter he does not think will guard them from arrest, and with only those letters he would have to explain the whole matter to any officer who might choose to hinder them. If this meets with your approbation, I can write the order in your name as A. G. or you can send it by mail. Please answer me at Astor House. JOHN HAY, A. G.

The President at once answered by telegraph, as follows: EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1864.

John Hay, Astor House, New York: Yours received. Write the safe conduct as you propose, without waiting for one by mail from me. If there is or not anything in the affair, I wish to know it without unnecessary delay.

A. LINCOLN. Major Hay accordingly wrote the following safe conduct, armed with which Mr. Greeley betook himself at once to Niagara Falls:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C. The President of the United States directs that the four persons whose names follow, to wit:

Hon. CLEMENT C. CLAY, Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, Prof. JAMES P. HOLCOMBE, GEORGE N. SANDERS,

shall have safe conduct to the city of Washington in company with the Hon. Horace Greeley, and

shall be exempt from arrest or annoyance of any kind from any officer of the United States, during their journey to the city of Washington.

By order of the President: JOHN HAY, Major and A. G.

At this point the whole affair, so unappetizingly begun, terminated. Why? Mr. Raymond charges that Mr. Greeley suppressed some of the President's letters, intended for the Commissioners, and some of the facts intended by them, for Mr. Lincoln's ear, and that in mutuality of course of each other's wishes the Commissioners either were not presented by Mr. Greeley with this safe conduct, or the President was induced to a substantial withdrawal of it. The former we believe to be the fact.

A great deal of obloquy was cast on Mr. Lincoln for this alleged indisposition to treat for peace, and he desired to publish the correspondence, except those sentences in Mr. Greeley's first letter quoted above, which speak of the condition of the Northern mind, and the effect hoped to follow in the elections in North Carolina, as will be seen by the following: EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, Aug. 15, 1864.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond: My Dear Sir—I have proposed to Mr. Greeley that the Niagara correspondence be published, suppressing only the parts of his letters over which the red pencil is drawn in the copy which I herewith send. His desirous giving his consent to the publication of his letters unless those parts be published with the rest. I have concluded that it is better for me to submit, for the time, to the consequences of the false position in which I consider he has placed me, than subject the country to the consequences of publishing these discouraging and injurious parts. I send you this, and the accompanying copy not for publication, but merely to explain to you, and that you may preserve them until their proper time shall come. Yours truly,

ALEXANDER LINCOLN. Commenting upon these proceedings Mr. Raymond, in his book, writes: "This public statement of the facts of this case is deemed by the author due to the memory of Mr. Lincoln. He has been wisely censured for entering into communication with rebel agents at all; but this correspondence shows that Mr. Greeley's assurance, and his pressing entreaties, had made it necessary for him, either to open the way for peace negotiations or reject the opportunity, which one of the most influential friends of his own party thus assured him was offered; for an honorable termination of the war. He was charged with having finally insisted upon certain conditions as the basis of an interview, after having first promised it unconditionally; but this correspondence shows that these conditions were distinctly stated at the outset, but were withheld by Mr. Greeley from the knowledge of the rebel commissioners. It is due to justice, as well as to Mr. Lincoln, that impressions so injurious and so false should no longer prevail."

Lord Palmerston, whose early retirement is now confidently spoken of, must be past fourscore. He was considered at one time a most fashionable politician, and somewhat worn out by dissipation before he made any figure in public life. Canning, however, who had a keen appreciation of his qualities, exclaimed, "If I could only shake this puppy's luxurious habits he might make a fair second-rate." Canning was always fond of satirical allusions. He spoke of Brougham on the same occasion as "the infernal four-dacker."

But when the spurs of political life were fairly doffed to Palmerston, he proved himself a singularly extraordinary speed and bottom. His apparently worn out physique has been better preserved than that of any man in Europe. He was described at the age of fifty as having the spring of thirty in him. Intellectually, and as a statesman, even the Tories admitted that he was the ablest man after Brougham and Derby. He was first a member of the House of Commons in 1806; he is a Irish Viscount, without a seat in the House of Lords, and eligible to represent any but an Irish constituency in the lower House. He held office successively under the Duke of Portland, Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Godrich, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Gray, Melbourne's first and second Ministries, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Aberdeen, before occupying his place in the present Cabinet. He was for nineteen years (1809 to 1828) Secretary of War, and for fifteen years Secretary for Foreign Affairs. In person he is, or was before time had touched him, too heavily, a well-made, light-limbed, middle-sized man, with a fine head-piece and elaborately tended whiskers. He is a good speaker, not eloquent, but sensible, ready, witty and sarcastic. His industry is indomitable, and his practical business talent and attention to details unsurpassed. It is undeniable that the loss of such a man must be felt by any government.

—Richmond Republic.

Meeting at Trinity College. At a called meeting of the citizens of Trinity College neighborhood, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has become the duty of the true and loyal citizens of the State of North Carolina to elect delegates to a State Convention for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution of said State, and attending to other matters of vital importance, and whereas, said delegates ought to be men of experience, legal ability, moral worth and intellectual powers;

Therefore, Resolved, That we do heartily and respectfully recommend Dr. B. Craven and Samuel S. Jackson, Esq., as persons well qualified to represent the citizens of Randolph County in said Convention.

Resolved, That we, in common with the citizens of our County, regard as of personal feeling, political prejudice, or sectional interest, do support in this very important election, those men who have never been before the public for honors, but are known as men of conservative sentiments and sterling capacity.

Resolved, That the above resolutions be published in the N. C. Standard and Sentinel. I. S. WRIGHT, Chairman.

THE NORTH SIDE RAILROAD.—The track on this rail road has been widened from Burkeville down to Petersburg, and the process is now being continued on to City Point. The military authorities, after the evacuation of Petersburg, it will be remembered, narrowed the gauge of the road up to Burkeville in order to prosecute their operations. Since the turning of the road over to the military, the latter have been using the United States military engines and cars to maintain their schedule. This stock was temporarily loaned from the Government.

Attorney General Speed has given an opinion, which is in print, the substance of which is, that the late Conspiracy Trial was entirely legal. The logic of the argument is, that the law of justice constitutes the law of the land, and the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations.