

General Robert E. Lee  
WHY HE ASKED FOR PARDON

We extract the following from a letter, which gives the conversation between a planter and the writer:

He went on to say that for a time his high admiration for the character of General Lee had sensibly declined. He had been told that the General had made application to the Washington authorities for pardon. He had supposed that rather than do that the General would undergo exile or death. Not long afterward an opportunity had presented itself for speaking to General Lee on the subject. The report proved to be correct and not a slander. A voluminous application had been sent in, to which, however, no answer has yet been made. Since the time of his visit a reply may have been received. Having learned the motives which had actuated General Lee in asking for a pardon, his admiration, his veneration, for the man and the patriot was profounder than ever. Had the General considered his own feelings alone, he would have died sooner than humble himself and a just cause by a seeming admission that it was wrong. His application was one more proof of his love for his country. There were thousands of high-toned young men in the South who meditated expiating themselves, and who, when asked why they did not seek for a pardon, replied, that until General Lee had done so they would not. After a long struggle with his inclinations, believing that these young men ought to be saved to the country whose future they were so well qualified to adorn, and, by participating in the rights of citizenship, to guide and shape, the General had done violence to his own feelings, and made the request. Still he had made no subject submission, but had accompanied the petition for pardon with a full statement of those things which made his past conduct seem to him right and proper, and had avowed his unchanging devotion to his former principles.

I asked Mr. K. if he supposed the Government would send Gen. Lee a favorable answer.

"O yes," he replied, "undoubtedly."

"And does he expect to be restored to full enjoyment of all the rights of citizenship?"

"Yes, sir; he has asked for that. And if it is refused him, he will at any rate have done all that he intended to do. This class of men whom he intended to benefit have many of them, applied to be pardoned, and probably all will do so. Thus General Lee's sacrifice will have saved many of our best young men from exile, and opened to them a public career from which they would otherwise have shut themselves out."

Prentice still lives

The press in Kentucky seems to have a lively time. They are always in a "muss." The following items from the Louisville Journal will show that Prentice is what he once was:

Our neighbor of the Democrat recommends to us the use of hot water, soap, sand, and scrubbing-brush. If ever he shall be sentenced to use those articles, we hope he will go far back into the country for the purpose, for if he were washed here, and the washings were to run into the country, the fish and terrapins would be poisoned all the way to Cairo.

Governor Robinson, in 1863, issued a proclamation calling attention to the expatriation law, but he prescribed no form of oath that we ever heard of.—Democrat.

According to your own account of yourself, you haven't seen or heard anything at all. You say you have not "seen sights or heard sounds," and we don't know what else there is to see or hear.

The Democrat has long since quit arguing the question, says the Press. How does the Press know? Its conductors don't know an argument from an apricot. We are directed not to cast pearls before swine.—Democrat.

Smarter men than they of the Press wouldn't know such arguments as yours from foodstuffs.

The Democrat suggests that Gov. Bramlette has lost his senses. If he were to lose them, neighbor, we might congratulate your misanthropy upon having company.

The Democrat and Press are talking about "argument." One of them has quit arguing and the other never began.

But we won't ask our neighbor of the Democrat to undertake to represent anything fairly. The unaccomplished effort might be the death of him. If such as he commit suicide, what's the use of a fool killer?

The time is short, and there is no time to be lost. We shall see sights in the Journal before many days.—Democrat.

We have made you see sights frequently—made you see more stars than were ever set down in any map of the heavens.

Our neighbor of the Democrat asks us not to make mouths. We wish he would. It would improve his looks. With all his talent he couldn't twist and contort his mouth into any new shape that wouldn't be a marked improvement upon that in which frolicking, frolicking nature moulded it.

Our neighbor of the Democrat always has so many kinks in his head that he certainly ought to sympathize with the negroes.

The WASHINGTON STAR says it is understood that an order will be shortly issued, returning general officers of volunteers to their proper rank in the regular army. This will reduce a large number of major and brigadier generals to captains and lieutenants.

The Value of Southern Bank Notes.

It is a matter of general interest, and the Baltimore Sun, of Thursday, to know the relative value of Southern bank money at this moment, and we annex the following statement, which is said to exhibit it. It will be seen that the average is not more than 20 cents on the dollar, though the paper of some few of them command higher prices:

North Carolina.—The notes of all the banks in this State are worth 25, except the Bank of Commerce, which is bringing 20, and the notes of the State Bank, Bank of Cape Fear, and Bank of Charlotte, which command 50.

South Carolina.—All banks in this State 18.

Georgia.—Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad Bank 30; Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia, 25; Bank of the State, 20; Bank of Middle Georgia, 20. All other banks, from 10 to 15. The Bank of the Empire State, Northwestern Bank, Mechanics' Bank, Timber Cutters' Bank, Planters' Bank at Dalton, and Manufacturers' Bank (unavailable).

Alabama.—Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40; other banks average 15.

Louisiana.—Citizens' Bank, Canal Bank, Bank of America, Southern Bank, 30 to 40; Bank of Louisiana, State banks, Union Bank, Bank of New Orleans, and Crescent City Bank, 30 to 40.

Tennessee.—Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of West Tennessee and Ocean Bank, 15; Bank of Tennessee, 75; Union and Planters' Bank, 15.

Virginia.—Wheeling Bank and Exchange Bank of Virginia at Weston, 35 to 40; Farmington Bank, 60; Exchange Bank of Virginia at Alexandria, 40; Corporation of Alexandria, 40; Bank of the Valley, 30; Bank of Virginia, 27; Merchants' Bank of Virginia, 25; Bank of the Old Dominion, 25; Bank of Commerce, 25; Southwestern Bank of Virginia, 25; Farmers' Bank of Virginia, 25; Traders' Bank, 25; Bank of Richmond, 20; Exchange Bank Virginia, 24. No sale for Bank of Commonwealth and Bank of Philadelphia.

Independent banks, 20, except the Monticello Bank and Bank of Howardsville, which range from 10 to 15; Danville Bank, 20; Bank of Pittsylvania, 15; Bank of Winchester, 25.

Richmond Paper.

Petitions for Pardon.

Parties forwarding Petitions for Pardon through the Governor's office, in drawing them should observe the following directions:

1st.—Address the Petition to the President of the United States.

2nd.—State the name, age, residence and occupation of the applicant.

3rd.—State the general conduct of the applicant during the rebellion, and the part taken therein, which may render his property liable to confiscation.

4th.—State the clause in the Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under which he comes.

5th.—State that the applicant has taken the Oath of Amnesty as prescribed by the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and his intention to observe the same.

6th.—Sign the petition.

7th.—Attach to the petition, with mortgage or wafers, a copy of the Amnesty Oath, sworn and subscribed to by the applicant.

The petition should be written on large size paper, or foolscap paper, and folded with the lines of the writing.

Make no endorsement on the back of the petition. By observing these directions, applicants will secure promptness in the consideration of their petitions.—Standard.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.—Under this heading the New York Journal of Commerce says:

President Johnson, with apparently unflinching determination, regards the political fact as complete, that the Union is restored. There is no reason apparent to the ordinary sense or judgment of any true patriot why the Southern States should not resume their places in the ranks of the Union, and every vestige of the war disappear. There is no obstacle in the way of entire restoration at the South. All the obstacles are created at the North. They are created by the same men who helped to bring on the war. These men declare that they will have no peace till they accomplish their objects. Does any one imagine that if they should accomplish their present purposes they would be any more ready for peace? Not at all. They belong to that class, always known in all ages, bigoted, intolerant, seeking power to exert tyrannous compulsion over their fellow men, and who, having once obtained power, are never content to release their grasp. They always have an object yet to be accomplished, and that object always involves trampling on the rights of those from whom they have differed. In general, the motive of such men is hatred, although they convince themselves that it is love. It is hatred to the risk while it professes to be love for the poor. It is hatred to the master, while it professes to be love for the slave. They are not content until they accomplish the whole glatting of that hatred, and in so doing they almost invariably destroy the class for which they profess love.

WHITE LABOR ON LOUISIANA PLANTATIONS.—We understand that, as a consequence of the demoralization of negro labor in many parts of the State, the white population have vigorously and industriously taken hold of the work themselves, and are producing some of the best crops now growing. The people are beginning to see that under the new system of African labor, or want of system, rather, no further dependence is to be put in that race, and they have resolved to do their work themselves.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE STAMP ACT.

The reader must not suppose that we are about to repeat the history of the celebrated British Stamp Act which caused such excitement in the Colonies, but as a matter of necessary information, we publish schedule B. of the Act of Congress of the United States, imposing a stamp tax, which is now actually in force in all the States. All papers using any of the instruments of writing enumerated below, must before they are available, have a stamp attached for which they have paid the tax fixed by law upon said instrument. The stamps are obtained we presume from any of the offices of the Treasury Department of the U.S., now in the State:

SCHEDULE B.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT—of deeds, exempt

APPOINTMENT—of executors, 5 cents

AGREEMENTS—in all legal proceedings, 5 cents

AGREEMENTS—in all legal proceedings, 5 cents

ASSIGNMENTS—of real estate, 5 cents

ASSIGNMENTS—of real estate, 5 cents

BANK CHECKS, DRAFTS OR ORDERS, 5 cents

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—drafts, 5 cents

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PROSPECTUS

OF

THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."  
—Henry Clay.

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the propriety of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, as soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c., to the highest style of the art. Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, the journal will be the "National Intelligencer" in its political days. It will be issued daily, except on Sundays and public holidays, and will contain all the news of the day, as well as a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary and scientific essays of permanent value. The weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain all attempts at dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government will receive the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State rights doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral in the one hand nor factiously partisan on the other. It will be a faithful and impartial expositor of the political errors with which the Government of the Confederation drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be a grudging nor a scolding critic. It will labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a primary for its indefensible rights of American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of unity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disincumbered from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been debilitated, our people reduced to poverty, but the deers must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refinement and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always desiring to bring the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that our country is the inheritance of the white race.

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance, \$5 00

Semi-weekly, for one year, 4 00

Do. for six months, 3 00

Weekly, for one year, 3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number.

W. K. PHILL, Secy.

Raleigh, June 26, 1865.

Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.

A NEW PAPER

THE DAILY RALEIGH RECORD.

THE NECESSARY PERMIT FROM THE MILITARY authorities, proposed to publish in the City of Raleigh a daily newspaper to be called the RALEIGH RECORD.

This paper will contain a record of the important events of the country, both civil and military, the latest military orders affecting the interests of the people of North Carolina and of the South, the daily market prices of provisions, &c., and such other miscellaneous reading matter as is usually found in the columns of daily newspapers.

Having no party purposes to observe, and no political aspirations to gratify, we shall, whenever we feel called upon to do so, speak our honest sentiments in regard to the great measures affecting the interests of our people, unworried by partisan feeling or personal animosity.

Persons in the City desiring to subscribe for the Raleigh Record will please call at our office in the old "Register" building near the Court House, and opposite the Yarns' House, to give us their names.

TERMS.—Single copies 10 cents; for three months \$2 50; for six months \$5 00; new subscribers \$5 00 per hundred copies. Advertising, one square for each insertion one dollar. A liberal discount made for advertisements by the month or year.

The first number of the paper will be issued on Thursday morning next.

J. D. HUFMAN,  
S. B. COBB.

The Daily has been temporarily suspended because of the absence of the senior editor. It is issued semi-weekly for the present.

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY RESUMED.

THE PROPRIETORS of that long established and popular family journal,

THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE,

take great pleasure in announcing to their numerous friends and patrons that its publication will be resumed just as soon as the mail facilities of the country will enable them to circulate the same. This is an old paper published for many years at Augusta, Ga., and is entirely devoted to

POLITE LITERATURE.

It is a gem for the fireside, an ornament for the parlor, and an indispensable companion to the business man's library.

It is a large, eight page sheet, handsomely printed with new type.

Terms.—Subscription one year \$5. Six months \$3.

THE KEY STONE,

OUR MONTHLY MASONIC MAGAZINE.

Will also be resumed at the same time. This Magazine is endorsed and recommended to the Fraternity at large by the Grand Lodge of North Carolina. As regards matter and typography, it will be equal to any publication in the United States.

Terms.—Subscription one year \$4.

Address—Wm. B. SMITH & CO.,  
Raleigh, N. C.

A limited number of advertisements admitted into each publication.

Advertisements generally will please follow. Exchanges respectfully invited at once from all parts of the country.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

By command of Great M. Gen. ROBERT  
CLISTON A. GILLEY,  
Maj. & Asst. Adj. General.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, N. C.,  
July 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,  
No. 19.

ALL NEGROES completing their term of enlistment in the United States Army, who have been driven through this City, thereby endangering the lives of pedestrians, it is hereby ordered that any soldier or other found riding faster than a trot or slow gallop shall be immediately arrested and punished.

By order of  
Lieut. Col. JOS. M. McDONALD,  
47th N.Y. Vol.

32 Commanding Post.

Geo. E. AVERT, Capt. Inf. N. Y. V. Post Adj. Gen. T-1

Headquarters Post of Raleigh,  
July 25, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,  
No. 22.

MERCHANTS, Factors and others are hereby strictly prohibited from selling any Spirituous Liquors to any person whether officer, soldier or civilian.

If all persons having any such Liquors in their possession will immediately close their Bar Rooms.

III. There who now have intoxicating Liquors in their possession will immediately report the fact to the Provost Marshal, who will enter on his books their names and places of business.

IV. The proprietors of billiard rooms and two-pin alleys are cautioned against allowing unlicensed men to lounge about their premises. No unlicensed man will be allowed to remain in any place of this kind after dark.

V. There will be no place of business allowed to be kept open on Sunday, except drug stores.

Any person violating this order will be arrested and tried by Military Court.

By order of Lt. Col. J. M. McDonald, Comd'g Post.  
Geo. E. AVERT,  
Capt. 56 N. Y. 4 Post Adj. Gen.

Headquarters Department of N. Carolina,  
Raleigh, N. C., July 16, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER,  
No. 23.

SUBSCRIBERS time having elapsed for all those formerly officers in the Confederate service to receive all unpaid military bounties, brand, bonds, or other articles designating TAKEN, as required by good laws and a proper respect for the Government of their country, it is directed that they now remove them.

All persons found with such articles on the day of the publication of this order at any post, will have the same taken from them by the Provost Marshal (unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the holder of such articles of their origin), and will be detained in arrest for violation of the same. Commanders of Districts will circulate this order at once after receiving it, and cause particular information to be given to all persons known to frequent the same.

By command of Great M. Gen. ROBERT  
CLISTON A. GILLEY,  
Maj. & Asst. Adj. General.