

NORTH CAROLINA.

Negotiations Between Gen. Sherman and the Rebel Johnston.

THE CONFERENCE DIRECT WITH BRUCEBRIDGE AS A WITNESS.

Strange Terms and "Bases" Agreed Upon.

SHERMAN'S ACTION DISAPPROVED BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND CABINET.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.

Yesterday evening a letter of a dispatch arrived from Gen. Sherman. An agreement for the hostilities, and a memorandum of what is called a treaty of peace, had been entered into on the 18th inst. by General Sherman with the rebel General Johnston, the rebel General Brucebridge being present at the conference.

A cabinet meeting was held at 8 o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and by every member of the Cabinet.

General Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and he was directed that the instructions given by the late President in the following telegram, which was sent by Mr. Lincoln himself at the Capitol, on the night of the 23d of March, were approved by President Andrew Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the action of military commanders.

On the night of the 23d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the White House, requesting an interview or conference to make arrangements for terms of peace. The letter of Gen. Lee was published in the message of Davis to Congress.

General Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who after pondering a few minutes took up the paper and read it with his own hands the following reply, which he submitted to the Secretary of State and Secretary of War. It was then dated, addressed, and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to General Grant.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1865—12 P. M. Dear Gen. Grant: The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.

He instructs me to say that you are not to decide discuss, or confer upon any political question, and that you are not to hold in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conference or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the utmost your military advantages.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The orders of Gen. Sherman to General Stoneman, to withdraw from Salisbury and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or to Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but previous accumulations.

A dispatch received from Richmond says: "It is stated here by responsible parties that the amount of specie taken south by Jeff Davis and his party is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks but previous accumulations."

They hope, it is said, to make terms with General Sherman commander by which they will be permitted, with their families, including their gold plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe. Johnston's negotiations look to this end.

After the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for North Carolina, to direct operations against Johnston's army.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between General Johnston and Sherman, the following memorandum, on basis of what was agreed upon between the generals, and the result, is published:

Memorandum, on basis of agreement made this, the 18th day of April A. D. 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present.

First. The contending armies now in the field to maintain the status quo until notice is given by the commanding general or any one to his opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and to be conducted to their several States, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State Arsenal; and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war, and to abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the maintenance of peace and order within the borders of the States respectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments, on their officers and Legislatures, and then let the Government of the United States and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, so far as the Executive can, their political rights and franchise, as well as their right of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms it is announced that the war is to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority, and will endeavor to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, Commanding Army U. S. in N. C.

J. E. JOHNSON, General Commanding C. S. Army in N. C.

It is reported that this proceeding of General Sherman was disapproved for the following among other reasons:

rested in General Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnson knew that General Sherman had no authority to enter into any such arrangements.

Second. It was a practical acknowledgment of the rebel Government.

Third. It undertook to re-establish rebel State Governments that had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousand loyal lives and immense treasure, and placed arms and munitions in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals which might be used as a base for the armies of the United States were disbanded, and used to conquer and subdue loyal States.

Fourth. By the restoration of rebel authority in their respective States they would be enabled to reestablish slavery.

Fifth. It might furnish a ground of responsibility, against the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of rebel States to debts contracted by rebels in the name of the State.

Sixth. It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments, and the New State of Virginia, which had been recognized by the Federal Government of the United States.

Seventh. It practically abolished confederation laws, and relieved rebels of every degree, who had slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for their crimes.

Eighth. It gave terms that had been demanded, and which were not only rejected by President Lincoln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition.

Ninth. It formed no basis of true and lasting peace, but relieved rebels from the presence of our victories, and left them in a condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government, and subvert the loyal States whenever their strength was recruited and any opportunity should offer.

SHERMAN'S OLDER ON PEACE.

PORT MONROE, April 21.—The following important order of General Sherman was received here this morning:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE UNITED STATES, PORT MONROE, VA., APRIL 21, 1865.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDER, No. 58.—The General commanding announces to the army a suspension of hostilities and an agreement with General Johnston and high officials, which, when formally ratified, will make peace from the Atlantic to the Gulf.

The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with General Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of General Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter.

He instructs me to say that you are not to decide discuss, or confer upon any political question, and that you are not to hold in his own hands, and will not submit them to military conference or conventions.

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Sixth. The executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

Seventh. In general terms it is announced that the war is to cease, a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fill these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority, and will endeavor to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN, Major General, Commanding Army U. S. in N. C.

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OUR CAPTURES AT MOBILE.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In a despatch dated at Mobile, 5 o'clock P. M., on April 14, Major General Canby reports as follows: "We first took Mobile on the 11th inst. at the west side of the bay, over 150 guns and a very large amount of ammunition and supplies of all kinds, and about 1,000 prisoners. Inventories are now being taken, and a detailed report will be forwarded as soon as they are completed. The quantity of cotton cloth probably reached 90,000 bales, and there is a large amount of provisions and forage."

Major General Hancock reports that nearly all of Mosely's command have surrendered, including nearly or quite all of the officers, except Mosely himself. Some of Mosely's own men are hunting him for a reward of \$2,000 offered for him by Gen. Hancock, who has been directed to establish his headquarters at Washington.

The counties of Prince George, Charles, and St. Mary's have, during the whole war, been noted for hostility to the Government, and its protection to rebel blockade-running, and its aid to the rebel cause in every species of public enemies.

The murders of the President were harbored there before the murder, and Booth fled in that direction. If he escapes it will be owing to rebel accomplices in that region.

The military commander of the department will specially measure up for these rebel sympathizers and accomplices in the murder to a sense of their criminal conduct.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE FALL OF MONTGOMERY.

Rebels Retreat Toward Columbus, Ga.

NEW YORK, April 24.

The steamer Blackstone, from Hilton Head, with dates to the 20th, has arrived. She brings Savannah papers of the 19th, which state that intelligence received there on the 17th confirms the news of the fall of Montgomery. The place was evacuated by the rebels and occupied by the Federal troops on the 11th.

On receipt of the sad intelligence in Savannah Gen. Crozer requested the papers to which it would be sent tomorrow, and donated the guards throughout the city.

General Grant at Raleigh.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 24.—10 P. M.—Major General Dix, New York, A. dispatch received here today by the Department from General Grant, dated Raleigh, 9 A. M., April 24th. He says: "I reached here this morning, and delivered to General Sherman the reply to his negotiation with Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, and informing that civil matters could not be continued any convention between army commanders."

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

FROM NEWBURN.

NEW YORK, April 26.

Advices from Newbern to the 24th inst. have been received. The city was captured in morning and a meeting was held on that day to give expression to the public sorrow for the death of President Lincoln.

The Standard and Progress newspapers which are still conducted by their proprietors appeared in mourning and say that President Lincoln was the best friend the South had, and that South suffers from his death to the north.

The ratification of the constitutional amendment to abolish slavery is regarded as certain, and the desire to return to the Union upper general throughout the State.

General Sherman's army is in camp, awaiting the answer of the Government to the relief proposition.

THE POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

TREASON TO BE MADE ANSWERABLE TO THE LAW.

The Safety of the State Lodged Alone in the Justice which is its Strength.

The Punishment of Traitors Essential to the Security of the Government.

A large number of the citizens of Illinois, sojourning in Washington, immediately after the inauguration of Andrew Johnson as President of the United States, called on His Excellency, and after a speech of congratulation from Gov. Oglesby, President Johnson replied as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I have listened with profound attention to the kind words you have addressed to me. The visit of the one delegation to speak to me through you, sir, these words of encouragement I had not anticipated. In the midst of the saddest circumstances which surround us and the immense responsibility thrown upon me, an expression of the confidence of individuals, and still more, of an influential body like yours, and of an important and great country, which offers and strengthens my heavily burdened mind. I am at a loss for words to respond. In an hour like this of deepest sorrow, were it possible to embody in words the feeling of my bosom, I could not command my lips to utter them. Perhaps the best reply I could give is to thank you, and to express my appreciation of your kind assurances of confidence, would be to receive them in silence. The throbbings of my heart since the sad catastrophe which has appalled the country cannot be reduced to words, and expressed as I am by the new and great responsibility which has devolved upon me, I can only say that I will do my best to respond to you at all. But I cannot permit such expressions of the confidence reposed in me by the people to pass without acknowledgment. To an individual like myself, who has never claimed much, but who has, it is true, received from a generous people many marks of honor, and who has, in some time, an honor like this and a manifestation of public feeling so well-timed, are peculiarly acceptable. Sprung from the people myself, every pulse, as one with the popular heart, finds an immediate answer in my own. By many men in public life such occasions are often considered merely formal. To me they are of the highest value of encouragement and encouragement sink deep in my heart, and were I even a coward I could but gather from their strength to carry out my convictions of right.

Thus feeling I shall enter upon the discharge of my great duty, firmly and steadfastly. [Applause.] If not with the signal ability exhibited by my predecessor, which is still fresh in our sorrowing minds, I repeat that no heart feels more sensitively than mine this great affliction.

In what I say on this occasion I shall indulge in no petty spirit of anger—no feeling of revenge. But we have held a notable event in the history of mankind, and the might of the American people, where every citizen is taught to obey law and observe the rules of Christian conduct, our Chief Magistrate, the beloved of all hearts, has been assassinated, and when we trace his crime to its cause, when we remember the source whence the assassin drew his inspiration, and then let at the result, we stand yet more astounded at this most barbarous, most diabolical assassination. Such a crime as the murder of a great and good man, honored and respected, the beloved and the hope of the people, springs not alone from a solitary individual of a depraved

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FAVORITE POEM.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, the well-known painter, has written a note in reference to a poem, which was adapted by Mr. Lincoln. He says: "I have been urged by several friends to send you the enclosed poem, written down by myself from Mr. Lincoln's lips, and although it may not be new to all of your readers, the events of the last week give it now a peculiar interest. The circumstances under which this copy was written down are these: I was with the President alone one evening in his room, during the time I was painting my large picture at the White House, last year. He presently threw aside his pen and papers, and began to talk to me of Shakespeare. He sent little 'Thad,' his son, to the library to bring a copy of the plays, and then read to me several of his favorite passages, showing genuine appreciation of the great poet—relapsing into a sadder strain, he laid the book aside, and leaning back in his chair, said: 'There is a poem which has been a great favorite with me for years, which was first shown to me when a young man by a friend, and which I afterwards saw and cut from a newspaper, and learned by heart. I would,' he continued, 'give a great deal to know who wrote it, but I have never been able to ascertain.' Then, half closing his eyes, he repeated to me the lines which I enclose to you."

Oh! Why Should the Spirit of Mortal Be Proud?

Why should the spirit of mortal be proud? Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud. A flash of lightning, a break of the wave, He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade, Be scattered around the tree he laid; And the young and the old, and the low and the high, Shall moulder to dust, and together shall lie.

The infant and mother, attended and loved; The mother that infant's affection who proved: The husband that mother and infant who blest, Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne; The brow of the priest that the matre hath worn; The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave, Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap; The herdsmen, who climbed with his goats up the steep; The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread, Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitudinous, like the dower of the weed That withers away to let others succeed; So the multitude comes, even those we be hold, To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been; We see the same sights our fathers have seen, We drink the same stream and view the same sun, And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think; From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink; To the life we are clinging they also would cling; But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

The loved, but the story we cannot unfold; They scorned, but the heart of the laughing is cold; They grieved, but no wall from their slumbers will come; The joy lost, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died, ay! they died; we things that are now, That walk on the turf that lies over their form, And abide on their dwellings a transient smoke, Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yeal hope and despondency, pleasure and pain, We mingle together in sunshine and rain; And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge, Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of the eye, 'tis the draught of a breath, From the blossoms of health to the paleness of death, From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud around, Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud!

Jeff. Davis' Ten Service Presented to President Johnson.

Last night a coffee or tea set, formerly used by Jeff. Davis, and sold at auction, with a quantity of silver plate, just previous to the evacuation of the city by the rebels, was presented to President Johnson by a gentleman of Richmond who purchased the article at the auction sale. The coffee or tea set in question is a perfect miniature of the article attached. The locomotive boiler receives the coffee or tea, makes and discharges it through a spigot, a steam whistle indicating when the tea or coffee is ready.

The boiler of the locomotive is of porcelain, and the figure of the freeman, of the same material, appears on the locomotive, vigorously ringing the bell, which we suppose, means the breakfast, dinner or supper bell. The tender, which is an admixture of brass and other metal, carries sugar in an elegant sugar cask, with goblet for Cognac, and stunning small cut glasses. The sides of the tender are embellished with faces of negroes.

The most curious contrivance of all is the secret music box, located somewhere in the tender, which being set plays eight popular airs, sufficient in length to entertain a supper, dinner and breakfast table. The whole establishment, engine and tender, rests upon two beautiful enameled wheels. Upon the side of the locomotive, in miniature, is emblazoned, "President Jefferson Davis" showing that the testimonial, locomotive and tender, were built expressly for his use or pleasure. Upon the front, just above where the cow-catcher ought to be, appears the Confederate national banner and battle flag, entwined with the national ensign of France.

Shamokin Coal Trade.

Shamokin, Pa., April 22, 1865.

For week ending April 22nd 5,102 00

For last report, 66,238 13

71,240 14

76,298 11

To sometime last year, 7,231

The San Francisco resolutions of respect for Mr. Lincoln contained a significant passage: "God have mercy on the souls of the rebel chiefs." When Jeff. Davis and John C. Breckinridge hear these words from a United States Judge they may congratulate their mourning

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Great Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in Six Weeks. Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, promptly sealed, on receipt of price.

Address, WARREN & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. February 18, 1865.—17

DEAR SIR:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm that will effectually remove, in ten days, Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, and all Impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear, smooth and Beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and information that will enable them to start a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist, 851 Broadway, New York

Feb. 25, 1865.—3m

WHISKERS!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of curly hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN, in another part of this paper.

Information Free! TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay, and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (Free of Charge) a Recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the experience of a successful patient, and to secure a cure and valuable remedy, can do so by addressing him at his place of business. The Recipe, and full information of all particulars, will be cheerfully sent by return mail. Address,

JOHN B. GARDIN, 60 Nassau St., New York

P. S.—Nervous Sufferers of both sexes will find this information invaluable.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

A note of warning and advice to those suffering with Seminal Weakness, General Debility, or Premature Decay, from whatever cause produced.—Read, ponder, and reflect! Be wise in time.

Sent Free to any address, for the benefit of the afflicted. Sent by return mail. Address,

JAMES S. BUTLER, 42 Broadway, New York.

April 15, 1865.—3m

All Marriage Notices must be accompanied with 50 cents to appear in the AMERICAN.

On the 23d inst. by the Rev. W. C. CREMER, Mr. GEORGE STECK and Miss MARGARET L. HAVET, all of Sunbury.

SUNDURY MARKET.

Flour, 12 00 Eggs, 20

Wheat, \$2 00 @ 2 25 Butter, 14

Rye, 1 00 @ 1 25 Lard, 45

Corn, 1 00 @ 1 25 Tallow, 10

Barley, 1 00 @ 1 25 Beans, 15

Buckwheat, 1 00 @ 1 25 Ham, 20

Flaxseed, \$2 50 @ Shoulders, 25

Greenfeed, 27 50 @

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TAKE NOTICE!

THAT J. W. PALM & E. D. LUMLEY, have entered into partnership in the

Practice of Medicine & Surgery.

Our offices are located at the office of J. W. PALM, unless previously advertised.

Sunbury, April 22, 1865.—3m

TO THE MUSICAL PUBLIC.

THE piano-forte 20 years a practical Piano Forte Manufacturer of New York City, has permanently located in the section, and I would respectfully

TUNING, REPAIRING AND REGULATING PIANO FORTES AND MELODEONS.

The subscriber is also the manufacturer's Agent for

CHICKERING & SONS, HAZELTON BROS., LINDEMANN & SONS, WILLIAM B. BRADBURY'S, GEORGE W. WELLS, McDONALD & CO'S, PIANO FORTES, and Carlisle & Needham's and Pelouzat's MELODEONS & ARMONIUMS, and L. U. Stuart's Pipe CHURCH ORGANS.

Bloomington, Pa., April 22, 1865.

JEREMIAH SNYDER.

Attorney & Counsellor at Law. Office corner of Blackberry and Pava Streets, doors east of N. Y. Bright's Foundry, SUNBURY, PA.

Will attend promptly to all professional business connected with the sale of real estate in Northumberland and the adjoining counties. Consultations in German and English. Sunbury, April 22, 1865.—7

RO! FOR NEW BONNETS AND MILLINERY GOODS!

Just opened at the GRAND MILLINERY STORE, of Miss M. E. Gussler, Fawn street, two doors south of Shamokin Valley & Potsville Railroad.