



SCENE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN GENERALS SHERMAN AND JOHNSTON, APRIL 18, 1865.—JAMES BENNETT'S HOUSE, WHERE THE INTERVIEW WAS HELD.—GENERAL KILPATRICK, WITH CONFEDERATE GENERAL HAMPTON AND STAFF, DISCUSSING THE CAMPAIGN.

Richmond had fallen! This was the news that reached Sherman's army just as it had started for the Roanoke River to get into full communication with the Army of the Potomac. Sherman changed his plans on receipt of the news, and decided to move on Raleigh, hoping to meet Johnston either there or at Smithfield. Reaching the latter place on the 11th of April he learned that the Confederates had retreated to Raleigh. On the 12th came the despatch that Lee had surrendered, and instead of looking forward to another long campaign in pursuit of the united armies of Lee and Johnston thoughts of the homeward journey occupied the minds of all. On the 13th the Union army passed through Raleigh, and went into camp at Durham Station, about twenty-five miles beyond Raleigh. On the 14th Sherman was about taking measures to prevent Johnston from retreating in the direction of Salisbury and Charlotte, when a message was received from the Confederate general, asking for a cessation of hostilities with a view of negotiating terms of surrender. Richmond had fallen. Bonfires, rockets and a general jubilee among Sherman's soldiers, encamped at Goldsboro, N. C., preparing to move on Raleigh, filled the town with noise and commotion. Then came the official information that Lee had surrendered. A personal interview was arranged for the 17th, and, on his way to keep this appointment, General Sherman received a telegram from Mr. Stanton announcing the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Sherman and his staff met Johnston and Wade Hampton at the house of Mr. Bennett, and these were as much affected and grieved at the news as were the Union officers themselves. Both Johnston and Sherman recognized the uselessness of any further destruction of human life, and agreed in regarding it as criminal, but the history of the armistice and of its disapproval at Washington are part of the political history of the campaign rather than that of the military.