Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

SHERMAN'S MARCH—THE TOPOGRAPHY OF GEORGIA.

From the Times.

It will be seen that the Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday last rather facetiously remarks that "If the Lieutenant-General (Grant) has already sent to Hon. E. M. Stanton the information which we (the *Examiner*) communicated to him on yesterday, that Sherman had passed by Millen, we hope that he will be fair to that statesman, and send another despatch, stating how the Richmond *Examiner* now *denies* that Sherman's army had passed by Millen. This it does positively," from information furnished by the Confederate Government. We suppose, therefore, that in this case and on this matter we must credit the Richmond *Examiner* and the Confederate Government, and believe that Millen, which is eighty miles from Savannah, was not captured by General Sherman up to Monday night or Tuesday morning of the current week.

It appears, however, from our other extracts from Rebel papers as late as the 6th, that at the beginning of this week, Sherman's army was not far from Millen,—it might even be south of that point—and was marching towards the seaboard along the strip of country, some twenty miles in width, that lies between the Ogeechee and Savannah rivers. The Rebels allege with assurance that Sherman will have a battle before he reaches Savannah, which we think not at all unlikely; and they further assert that he will be whipped, which we think extremely unlikely.]

Sherman, if he be where the Rebels locate him, is now in a section of Georgia where the march of an army is attended with difficulty. A well-informed correspondent furnishes some information as to the topography of this and the other parts of Georgia, which are of interest at this moment, and which we condense. There are three very distinct divisions of the State:—1. The mountain region, which embraces the northwest corner, and comes down to the Kenesaw Mountain, near Marietta. 2. Where it opens into a gentle, undulating country, extending 120 miles east to Macon, about the same distance northeast to Augusta, and south to Columbus. 3. Below those points, the piney woods, low, sandy, level, with wide swamps bordering all the streams, and extending one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles to the sea or the gulf. It is in this latter division that General Sherman's army is now moving.

The mountain region is for farming—almost exclusively for grains and grapes. Wheat is usually a good crop. The middle region, from Atlanta to Macon, is a mixture of corn and cotton. It will produce very little of the smaller grains and no grass. It is cut up into small plantations, and occupied by men of moderate means, with thriving villages as the county seats. The third division, the low country, is almost exclusively in possession of large planters, and cotton is the staple, although it will grow corn, but no small grain or grass. Doubtless the lands are cultivated in cereals as far as practicable at this time. So that General Sherman has a productive region of a hundred miles round him from which he can draw supplies.

The railroad from Atlanta to Macon runs one hundred and one miles on the dividing ridge between the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf, and has not a bridge, not even a *culvert*, in the whole distance, scarcely an embankment or excavation. All the destruction either army can do to that is to the rails and ties and water tanks. The road to Augusta crosses numerous streams and ravines, and can be broken in many places by destroying bridges. These roads are of one gauge. It will be seen that General Sherman already controls the regions of the small grains and the ores. Their chief iron works are at Etowa, Rome, and Atlanta, and all are dependent on the mountain region for ore. The whole country is open, well settled, and the roads good below the Kenesaw Mountain.

From these facts may readily be seen the prospect of gathering colored soldiers from Sherman's Department. The mountain country has scarcely any negroes. The rolling country consists of plantations worked by five, ten, twenty, sometimes fifty negroes. The cavalry raids in those regions will gather up many, but the great bodies of them are below Macon, Augusta, and Columbus.

It is evident from all our news, that the Rebel forces gathered together in Georgia, have not, up to the latest dates, been able to seriously obstruct his progress. If they are able to do anything at all, they must do it this week.

THE NEW CHIEF JUSTICE.

From the Tribune.

Five years ago had any one suggested Salmon P. Chase as the probable successor of Roger B. Taney in the most responsible and eminent position of Chief Justice of the United States, he would have been regarded as in need of a straight-jacket. The chasm that separated the late from the present incumbent of that station is wider than that spanned by the twenty-years' sleep of Rip Van Winkle, to which he lay down a loyal subject of King George and awoke a fellow-citizen of President Washington. The death of Judge Taney during the night following the popular vote whereby Maryland was made a free State marked the close of an era; the accession of Judge Chase marks the commencement of another. The passing away of the one, the opening of the other, occur in the midst of a gigantic civil convulsion, which has piled the earth with its slain and filled the sky with the smoke of its conflagrations; but we need not doubt that the angry clouds of battle and havoc will soon be illumined by the bow of conciliation and peace.

The unanimity and heartiness wherewith Governor Chase's appointment has been welcomed argue a general appreciation of the changed attitude of our country, far more general than had previously been realized. The clamor and clash of parties in our late Presidential contest have given place to a general conviction that impartial liberty is henceforth to be the fundamental law of the Republic; hence the instinctive perception that Governor Chase is the very man for Chief Justice. For more than twenty years he has not only believed, but proclaimed that liberty in our Union is the general and permanent rule, slavery the local and transitory exception.

He so held when to affirm a vital faith in the rights of man as man was to bid adieu to all hope of political power or honors; he has continued so to hold until, through the madness of the slave-holding interest, it has become possible to love and uphold impartial freedom without thereby incurring ostracism or proscription. His present position adds another to the visible, tangible encouragements to faith in the right, and in the present, palpable activity of divine justice in the affairs of mankind.

The position of Chief Justice has been filled, since it was created by the Federal Constitution, by four persons, namely, 1. John Jay, of New York; 2. Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut; 3. John Marshall, of Virginia; 4. Roger B. Taney, of Maryland. Messrs. Jay and Ellsworth were respectively nominated by Washington; and each resigned after serving for a few years only; Judge Marshall was nominated by John Adams, just before his retirement from the Presidency; and Judge Taney by General Jackson in the latter half of his second term. Marshall took the office in his maturer prime, and held it over thirty-four years, dying in it at the ripe age of eighty; Taney accepted it when nearly sixty, yet held it almost thirty years, dying Chief Justice at the ripe age of eighty-seven. As Ellsworth lived to be seventy-two, and Jay to be ninety-three, the office may be deemed favorable to longevity, and we may reverently hope that its new incumbent has many years of vigor and usefulness before him.

General Dix, in his late able letter to the War Democrats of our city, gave emphatic utterance to the widely felt regret that conspicuous ability is now less commonly associated with office than in the early years of our national existence. It is well that the post of Chief Justice should exhibit a signal exception to this remark; and that, as all who have hitherto filled it have been eminently capable as well as personally blameless citizens, their successor in this crisis should be confessedly one of the very ablest and purest of American jurists and statesmen. And, among the many strong and good men who were eligible to this position, the choice of the President could have fallen upon none abler or worthier than Salmon P. Chase.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT TO SHERMAN'S VETERANS.

From the Herald.

In sixteen days more the Christmas festivities will be around us, and we should not forget in the comforts of our own homes the gallant army under General Sherman, who, after their grand march of three hundred miles—such a march as was never made since the time of Xerxes—will be in camp on the Atlantic coast, somewhere near Savannah or Beaufort, on Christmas Day. We gave a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner to the army and navy on the James, and on the ocean. Let us now prepare a still more bountiful Christmas feast for the toil-worn veterans of Sherman. It will be an appropriate offering and a substantial recognition of their services.

After their long journey through swamps and forests, where we may suppose turkeys and plum-pudding do not abound, how pleasant it would be for the gallant fellows to be regaled at a fine Christmas dinner, and to feel at the same time that they were not forgotten at home; that their hosts were waiting for them with well-filled tables and a hearty welcome. It is a novel way, it is true, for a people to reward its soldiers. No nation ever did it before; but then we have done many new things, and introduced many innovations in the way of winning battles as well as in the manner of rewarding the victors, since the war began. At all events it is a very good American way of showing our appreciation of our soldiers in the field. Not the least thing prized by a soldier on campaign is his rations; and what better rations are there than roast turkeys, plum-pudding, and "home-made" pies?

There is plenty of time to get up a fine dinner for the whole of Sherman's army between this and Christmas. The Rebel papers estimate his force at fifty thousand men. Let us take this as a base, and we will want just thirty thousand turkeys, fifty thousand pies, and twelve thousand large plum-puddings. This will be an excellent bill of fare, with a few other delicacies added, which benevolent ladies know so well how to suggest.

In the meantime we hope that the portion of Sherman's army left in the West to look after Hood will be similarly feasted by the people of that region. New Year's Day would be an appropriate occasion. They will have finished up Hood by that time, and will be in fine humor to enjoy a good dinner. But no time should be lost in this city in commencing preparations for the Christmas dinner for Sherman's historic fifty thousand.

FOREIGN NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Tragedy at Boulogne.

On Monday morning, the 7th of November, the bodies of two boys, aged respectively about eight and four years, were found—one in the river Lianne, and the other in part of the water in the Arriere Port at Boulogne.

The bodies, which were evidently those of of brothers, bore no external marks of violence. It was ascertained that a man named Leducq, who has lately resided in London, and who is well known in Boulogne, having a wife residing in the Rue de Bras d'Or arrived in the *Albert Edward*, from Folkestone, about 4·20 P. M., on Sunday, and on leaving the packet went into the passengers' waiting-room, under the Chambre de Commerce with two little boys, and his baggage, consisting of a good hatbox, a nearly new brown leather portmanteau, corded with a rope, and a carpet-bag, of a green ground and dark brown stripe. The party stayed in the room warming themselves by the fire, and Leducq conversed freely with the custom house officers who were there. He told them that he was going to place the children at a school about eight leagues from Boulogne. He left the custom house with the children about seven o'clock in the evening, and was no more seen until late in the night, when he went to visit his wife in the Rue de Bras d'Or, and slept there all night. It is supposed that he left for England by the Folkestone boat at 2·30 P. M., on Monday, or he may have gone to Calais or elsewhere. At all events, the Commissioner of Police in Boulogne is using every exertion to find him, and the police are on the alert in every direction.

The *Impartial* of Boulogne contains a detailed account of the discovery of the bodies. After stating that the children were apparently aged four and seven or eight years, and giving an account of their dresses, the narrative proceeds as follows:—It was discovered with certainty that the children belonged to a person named Leducq, married at Boulogne, but separated from his wife for a long time, and who cohabited with an Englishwoman in England. Leducq disembarked in our port on Sunday, at half-past four, from the Folkestone boat. He was accompanied solely by his two children. During the examination of his luggage he remained in the waiting-room, which he did not leave till nearly seven o'clock.

Between half-past eight and nine, Leducq went to his wife, who resides in the Rue de Bras d'Or. Here he passed the night; but he had not his children with him. His mental condition was that of a man in a state of fever, as he was agitated and uncertain. He many times wished to leave his wife's residence, and only decided to remain there for the night towards ten o'clock. He still slept at eleven o'clock next day. He quitted Boulogne by the 12·20 train, going, as he said, to Montreuil, and was accompanied to the station by one of his legitimate daughters. The two children not having been recognized when they were taken out of the water, by order of the competent authorities they were exhibited in one of the rooms at the hospital, which was visited by an immense and never-ceasing crowd, anxious to view the bodies.

Leducq was arrested at Montcarvel, at the residence of one of his parents. He expressed astonishment at his arrest, and above all, at the accusation made against him. He explained the presence of the two poor children with him when he disembarked from the Folkestone boat, in the following manner:—A woman, a servant, he said, but whose name or address he did not know, requested him to take charge of her two children, knowing that he was going to Boulogne. This servant stated that a man who was aware that they would arrive, would await them on their disembarkation. Leducq, on leaving the boat, entered the stores of the Chamber of Commerce, like all the passengers, and was accompanied by two boys. This fact is positive, as some commissionaires who knew him declared that they saw him.

By means of the information given by them the police were enabled to make their first inquiries. After having quitted the luggage warehouse, Leducq, he says, strolled along the quays, and when he arrived at the barrier bridge a person presented himself, and stated that he was charged by the servant in question to receive the two children. Leducq then handed them over to him. This story, which it is difficult to believe, in our opinion only aggravates the position of this man.

Accompanied by two gendarmes, the accused was brought in a carriage to Etaples, and there handed over to M. Ouzouf, Commissary of Police of the first arrondissement of Boulogne. A considerable crowd of people, who manifested the highest indignation, awaited the arrival of Leducq; but M. Ouzouf caused his prisoner to alight before the train arrived at the station, and he was immediately conveyed to the house of detention in a carriage which was waiting.

When brought face to face with the two poor victims this morning, at half-past ten, Leducq, it appears, betrayed no emotion. He persists more than ever in his story, and, at the sight of the two corpses, he exclaimed, "The scoundrel (alluding to the person to whom he pretends that he delivered the children) has assassinated them. I must have his life, or he must have mine."

Leducq has confessed that he was the murderer of his two boys.

The mother of the two children has made a statement to the magistrate's clerk at Dover, which has been forwarded to the authorities at Boulogne. She states that Leducq was her husband, and that he has given way to violent fits of temper; that he has often drawn a razor across her throat, threatening to murder her; and that he has offered to kill her two children, unless she permitted him to take them away with him.

Having been out of employment for some time, the woman says that her husband left his home at Dover on Saturday week, with the view of getting work at Boulogne. He wanted her to accompany him, but as she is near her confinement she expressed her wish to remain at Dover for a short time, and she would then follow him. He, however, persisted in taking with him his two children, and he proceeded to Folkestone, with the view of getting to Boulogne in the steamer which plies between the ports. The next she heard of her husband and children was through the newspaper which apprised her of the murder.

A King Charged With Swindling.

The French attorney, Tonnens, who, "by the grace of God and the will of the people," has become King of Araucania and Patagonia, appeared on Saturday in the Correctional Police Court at Paris on a charge of swindling, which was set forth in the following terms by the presiding judge:—

In December last you alighted at one of the best hotels in Paris. You engaged an apartment at 150f. a month. You intimated your intention of boarding at the hotel, which is easily understood, as you could not well board elsewhere. You were without resources, but you had, as we are told, an excellent appetite. Your tastes were of a very refined nature. You required the most sumptuous fare, and when the dishes were not sufficiently delicate you rejected them. When persons are in such great penury as you were they should be much more modest, even though they may have been Kings of Araucania and Patagonia. You lived in this way during four months.

Now, for a man who perhaps had worn a crown, but who had not a farthing in his pocket, this was not over-delicate conduct. One day you disappeared from your hotel; you went, I don't know where, to your family, to solicit aid. You returned to your hotel, and then you spoke of resources which would enable you to pay your debt—resources to be derived from an enterprise you were about to engage in—factories in Araucania and Patagonia. You opened offices in Paris in a little corner of the Rue Vivienne. You printed statutes of a company, with one hundred millions of francs capital. Your attempt did not succeed; you did not get a sous.

You were asked how you meant to pay your hotel expenses, and you said you should do so when you formed your company. How, without having a single subscriber, could you pay? Did you mean to pay your personal expenses with the money of your shareholders? In fact, you have not been able to pay. What answer can you make?—A long examination followed, in which the accused tried to defend himself as best he could. He had hopes of forming his company; he had hopes of getting back his crown; he had no intention of swindling anybody; he had given the landlady of the hotel an acknowledgment of his debt, which he meant and which he tried to pay; but all his exertions to raise money failed.

Several witnesses were called, who deposed that he had been for some time King of Araucania, and that he had been taken prisoner by the Chilians, and sentenced to be shot, and that he was saved by the French authorities. Moreover, it was proved by a letter from the Procureur at Perigreux, that during the time he practised there as a lawyer he had borne an excellent character for probity. The Procureur, moreover, added that he did not believe him capable of swindling anybody, but that his pretended royalty of Araucania had completely upset his ideas, and made him indulge the most preposterous projects, and that he was affected with a monomania which had completely absorbed his intellect. The judgment of the court was to this effect:—"Whereas, by assuming the title of Prince and King of Araucania, the accused may have acted under the influence of chimerical thoughts and facts, but, perhaps, to him seemed true, that, consequently, the character of swindling not appearing in the case, it decided that there was good reason to pronounce his acquittal." He was accordingly set at liberty.

PROBABLE ORIGIN OF "JOHN BULL."—The nickname of an Englishman is "John Bull." We have never heard this traced to a reasonable origin. A musical friend of ours, who is *au fait* in all matters pertaining to musical history, informs us that the composer of England's national lyric, "God save the King," was a Dr. John Bull. Is it not probable that his name furnished the objectionable title?

A GREAT MOVEMENT IN PROGRESS.—It is stated on good authority that all the troops along the coast are being concentrated for the purpose of forming a junction with Sherman at a given point, that the navy is active, and that shiploads of troops are continually leaving Fortress Monroe bound southward. Preparations are also making for an important movement upon the defenses of Richmond. The Rebels in Richmond are not ignorant of these great preparations to vigorously prosecute the war, and throngs of the citizens are advocating submission on the terms proposed by General Butler, averring that it is hoping against hope to continue the present contest any longer.

OIL TERRITORY.

I have about 20,000 Acres of Land in Lewis county, Kentucky, that is accepted oil territory.

The surface indications are more like those of Venango county, Pennsylvania, than any oil territory that has been discovered in the country, and promises as abundant a yield.

In order to give capitalists an equal chance to purchase, I propose to receive sealed proposals, based upon cash payments, for any subdivision thereof, remaining unsold up to the 31st day of December next. On that day the bids will be opened, and the awards made to the highest bidder, who will be immediately notified by letter.

Payments to be made on the 10th day of January, 1865, when the deeds will be executed. Owing to ill-health and other business engagements, I have adopted this plan of disposal. I propose it in good faith, and with the full determination of selling, even at much less prices than the same character of oil lands are being sold; but if bids are made at prices below the value of the lands before the discovery of oil upon them, I reserve the right to reject them. $1000 per acre has been offered for a portion of this land. Land in the vicinity remaining unsold is held at from $100 to $400 per acre. The first oil discovered in the county was found on the land now offered. "The Daniel Boone Petroleum Company" of Cincinnati purchased a portion of this tract, and are now sinking a well with every prospect of success. Other wells are going down in the neighborhood, and nearly all the lands in the vicinity has recently been sold or leased to experienced oil men from Western Pennsylvania.

Persons wishing to invest in these lands are invited to visit them. From the 1st to the 24th of December an agent can be found at the Beverly House, Vanceburg, or on the land, who will render every assistance to enable any one to make a thorough investigation. Boats leave Cincinnati daily for Vanceburg, the county seat of Lewis county, and the landing place of the land. A report on these lands has been made by S. W. ELY, Esq., who is thoroughly acquainted with the whole tract, having visited it six times, and studied its topographical, geological, lithological, oil-bearing, and other properties. For years his attention has been given to the geological field in which these lands lie, so that his testimony is presented as of one who, by habit, experience, and scientific accomplishments, is qualified to speak with authority.

The title is perfect. For plots, geological reports, blank form of proposals and further information, address or call in person at the office of J. A. DRAKE & CO., No. 33 West Front street, Cincinnati. A. D. CALDWELL, United States Gazette building, Third street, Philadelphia, or to the undersigned at Room 3, No. 4 Wall street, New York.

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We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers, perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufacture certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. Whereas, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot shirk the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos are made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudiced minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

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Of the charming, versatile, able young actress,
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At Cor. of FIFTEENTH and COATES Sts.

The weather being fine, those wishing an ascension should be on hand early. The city lighted by gas presents a most sublime spectacle.

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RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.
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Which, during the past four nights, has drawn a series of audiences that have filled to overflowing
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THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
THE THEATRE FROM PARQUET TO GALLERY,
WHO EACH EVENING REALLY
GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,
GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,
GO WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM,
AS THE
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MANY THRILLING TABLEAUX
MANY THRILLING TABLEAUX
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DRAMATIC HITS,
DRAMATIC HITS,
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W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.