

## GLEANINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

Miss Effie Catherine Carztang lately sued Henry Shaw—all of St. Louis, Mo.—for breach of promise, claiming one hundred thousand dollars damages. On the 2d of June the jury rendered a verdict for the full amount of the petition of the plaintiff; which will afford the disappointed damsel a handsome competency for life.

The young lady is represented as being about thirty years of age, tall and graceful, dark hair, brilliant eyes, blonde complexion and a mouth expressive of great firmness and decision of character; in rather poor circumstances. Mr. Shaw is about sixty years of age; his hair is somewhat gray; his features are rather sharp, but with an expression of countenance anything but disagreeable; he is a man of great wealth, assessed for \$600,000, and worth upwards of a million, according to the evidence; is one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis, and Tower Grove, his country seat, is one of the finest residences in that vicinity.

Damages were at first laid at \$20,000, but Miss Carztang subsequently had her petition amended—probably by advice of her counsel—and the amount fixed at \$100,000.

During the trial the defense tried to impeach the young lady's character, but signally failed. On the contrary, says an exchange, the whole effect of the testimony on the part of defense was to show that Miss Carztang, so far from being immodest or indecorous, was unusually prudent and discreet.

The courtship between Mr. Shaw and Miss Carztang was continued from the spring of 1856 to the winter of 1857-8, a few weeks previous to the institution of the suit. Shaw was an old bachelor.

It is said that no inconsiderable fraction of the one hundred thousand dollars damages is to be regarded as "smart money."

It is understood that defendant's counsel will file a demand to have the verdict set aside and petition for a new trial.

To give a more definite view of the case, we extract the following from a letter written by Miss Carztang to the defendant, in the spring of 1858:

I write to you now, not because it is a pleasant task, nor do I do it to annoy you, for I believe I am so constituted that it is my disposition always to heal rather than wound; but, at the same time, I consider myself, under all circumstances, as bound to protect and defend my own person, honor and reputation, let who will suffer; and I write now to remind you that by your attentions the last two years to me, and our engagement, and your subsequent desertion of me, you have attacked and compromised all three.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I am much put out and dissatisfied, though perhaps you think I ought to have had better sense than to have believed you. It is over two years since you sought my acquaintance and requested permission to visit me, and offered me references as to your character and position, and very soon after came your proposal to marry.

You said your wealth and business did not answer for company; you were very lonesome; that your mother was too old to live with you; that your single sister would probably die, even before your mother; and Mrs. Morisse had her husband for company.

After delaying some time to test the sincerity of your offers, becoming satisfied that you really desired me for your wife, I accepted you, and from that time you were a constant visitor. You sent me flowers and fruit, and made me presents from time to time, and frequently invited me to ride, and seemed to desire that our relation should be made public. You invited me to meet friends at your house in the city, and to ride out to your country seat. You sent me a piano and desired that I should employ a teacher. You told sister that you were going to take me away, and finally named the time when we would marry, and I made preparations for the same.

The time arrived, and you postponed it, on account of your desire to perfect your arrangements in relation to the botanical garden. You removed the piano to your own house, under the pretence that you desired it on account of a musical party to be held there. Finally, you cease to visit me, and when I become solicitous for fear you are ill, and call at your house, you insult me with a proposition which any true woman would reject.

During our engagement I have avoided general society, and declined the attentions of others, and have endeavored to please you in every way.

Your attentions have been remarked by many, and I am now subjected to all the unhappiness and mortification arising from your desertion of me.

Had you called on me as a gentleman, and offered any reasonable excuse for this treatment, or simply asked me to release you from this engagement, and assigned no reason, I trust I should have had too much pride not to have complied at once; but your desertion, as it is, deserves whatever punishment the opinion of a just public may visit upon its author; and you may rest assured that if my counsel so advises, such reparation shall be demanded of you as our laws grant to my sex under the circumstances.

During the courtship, the lady resided with her sister, Mrs. Seaman, who was the principal witness in the case.

In rendering so large a verdict—the largest, it is thought, ever rendered in any similar case

the jury were undoubtedly influenced by the known wealth of the defendant, "the personal attractions of the plaintiff, and still more by the course which he, a man twice her age, pursued toward a woman whose affections he had once sought to win."

—JOSEPH PERRY, in the circuit court at Beaufort, North Carolina, obtained a verdict of \$500 damages against Malachi Bell, for slanderous words used by Mrs. Bell against Mrs. Perry, plaintiff's wife.

—HORACE GREELEY writes from Leavenworth, May 23, that a mule train would leave the fort in a few days, "filled with 160 soldiers' wives and babies, on their way to join their husbands in Utah, from whom they have been separated nearly two years." From which fact he "argues" that "Uncle Sam expects to have use for his army in Utah for some time yet."

Yes, Mr. Greeley, the "army in Utah" serves an admirable purpose in depleting the people's treasury when its coffers are overflowing—but, it is intimated, is not so efficient in restoring financial soundness to a country steeped in bankruptcy!

—A DESERTED husband publishes the following card in the *Napoleon (Ark.) Planter*:

Whereas, matilda pinkham, my wife, has left my bed and board, and who so ever will bring her back shall be suitably rewarded, let it be more or less. She has chestnut culled hair, like blue eyes, like skin, shose of a small size, find her du or her muther will be distracted, age 28, richard pinkham, of madbury. If you can find out anything about her, send a letter to dareau postoffice of new hampshire, she went away the 9 of nowember 1842, before she was married her name was matilda hill the darter of extra hill and hanner hill of alton.

It is not at all likely that the "schoolmaster" has ever visited those remote regions.

—LEAVENWORTH is the largest city in Kansas and contains about 10,000 inhabitants.

—STEAM CANAL-BOATS have commenced plying on the Ohio canal.

—SANTA ANNA's recall by special decree is confirmed.

—PROTESTANT liberty in France has recently received the attention of the Emperor, who, in connection with a report from M. Rouland, Minister of Public Instruction and Worship, issued an imperial decree modifying the French laws in regard to the exercise of Protestant worship.

M. Rouland's report of "measures for the protection of the liberties of the minority" begins as follows:

The principle of liberty of worship, though stated in general terms, refers especially to the liberty of conscience. The state has no right to ask account of personal faith. . . . But when, leaving these private individual prayers and devotions, citizens meet together to worship openly, the French government regarding the important interests of society, has never hesitated to give the state the right of previous authority.

The office of permitting public worship is now entrusted—not as before to the perfects of departments—but to the "Council of State," who, it is thought, will be even less accessible to protestant petitions than the perfects were. It is also asserted that dissenting ministers must be Frenchmen by birth.

—PRESIDENT BUCHANAN returned highly satisfied with his visit to Chapel Hill. During the college exercises the Professor of Logic and Rhetoric having mentioned the name of the successful candidate, requested Mr. Buchanan to award the premium for the best English composition, in compliance with which the President remarked:

I confess I am taken by surprise. I am very happy to be the honored medium through which this token is presented to the young gentleman before me. He has distinguished himself for merit in composition, and that is the greatest merit, perhaps, that any literary gentleman can enjoy; because the man who writes clearly and thinks clearly, after a little practice will speak clearly. The great merit of composition, in my humble judgment, consists in short pointed sentences. The author who writes our long sentences involves himself in many difficulties. One distinct idea presented in a distinct manner has more potency and more power than the sentences of a book in which everything under the sun is brought together, according to the style of many of our modern writers. The ancient style was the best style, and that was emphatically the style of Mr. Calhoun, and in an eminent degree the style of Mr. Webster. I wish you great honor and great prosperity in whatever pursuit you intend to follow.

I have been delighted with the exercises here to-day. I think I have never heard in my life more genuine humor and wit than that presented to-day by the gentleman who delivered the address, and who was formerly a professor here; and in regard to the sober portions of his address, I hope they have sunk deep in the mind of every student of this college. The great curse of our country—that curse which has involved so many of the most promising young men of the land in ruin, which has made mothers miserable, and which has made fathers feel disgraced by the spectacle of their own offspring—is the crime of drunkenness, more deadly by far than the pestilence, than the yellow fever, than the plague, and than all other calamities that have visited man.

Mr. Buchanan was dubbed LL.D.

The President, among the people, as was evidenced during his recent tour, is held in general high esteem. The *Washington Constitution* says that "no President—not even General Jackson himself, in the height of his popularity—was ever more cordially welcomed, or ever received stronger proofs of grateful attachment and affectionate respect, than have been spontaneously manifested towards Mr. Buchanan by those who constituted the ornament and guard, as well as the strength and glory, of a state and a nation, at every stage of his tour."

—DANCING, though rather unseasonable during the hot weather of mid-summer, is nevertheless, at proper times, in proper places and under proper circumstances, an exhilarating and healthful recreation. A Presbyterian minister of Buffalo, N. Y., lecturing on "The Christian Law of Amusement," knocks off the corners of religious superstition as handed down from the days of Salem witchcraft and the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut—uttering the following sentiments:

Why, I have sat beside a professing Christian woman in one of the beautiful parlors of a fashionable metropolitan avenue, whose jeweled neck, and ears, and fingers, and dazzling brocade, as much as said to the assembled guests, 'none of your dresses cost as much as mine,' and then I have seen her go into the supper room and eat enough to make a swine have gripes of conscience, and then come out, obese, and panting for breath, made marvelously religious by sandwiches and champagne, and wind up the farce with a pious discourse on the sin of dancing.

Now, I think that if she had transported a portion of her conscience from her slippers to her stomach, though she might have an inch or two less of phylactery, the loss would have been compensated by several additional yards of Christian consistency.

—A MONUMENT in commemoration of the battle of Lake Erie is about to be erected on "Gibraltar Rock" in Put-in Bay, north end of Lake Erie. Tom Jones, the Ohio sculptor, produced the design which, for fitness to the object, masterly proportions and originality of conception, says the *Ohio State Journal*, "vies with the great Trojan column at Rome." Its description is given as follows:

The base is about thirty feet square, from which rises a square block, having the entrance to the column and supporting a panel on which will be cut in bas-relief that most glorious event in the history of Perry, when he quitted the dismantled Lawrence, and with the battle flag upon his shoulder passed in a small boat through the raking fire of the enemy to another ship.

The next important feature of the monument will be the broadside of a man-of-war, with its port-holes and cannon protruding; and above this will rise in majestic proportions the lofty column, representing the sturdy mast of a vessel, the top surrounded with sea shells, among which, as in water, is placed the cap of the monument, formed with the prows of four noble ships of the line. This will be the striking feature of the monument—the bold prows, with their cutwaters and figure-heads, making the corners of a masterly Corinthian capital. From the centre of the capital will rise the crown, a ship's capstan, worked out to the life, and upon the whole stands a statue of the noble Perry, fifteen feet high.

The small island on which the monument will be placed is three hundred feet broad, and twelve hundred feet long, shaped like a coffin, and at equal distances from the sides and upper end is the highest point, rising forty feet above the water—solid rock. The monument will be one hundred and sixty feet high, which, with the forty of the island, gives an altitude of two hundred feet.

—THE SLAVE population of Cuba is estimated at 600,000. There is about one free black to three slaves. The white population is not quite equal to the whole number of blacks—free and slave together. Besides these, there are thought to be about 200,000 Coolies.

From a book entitled "To Cuba and Back," by Richard H. Dana, jr., we make a few interesting extracts. "The laws relating to slavery," he remarks, "do not emanate from the slaveholding mind, nor are they interpreted or executed by the slaveholding class." The slave laws emanate from Spain, where slavery is not tolerated.

In the enjoyment of civil privileges, the free blacks are the equals of the whites. "In the courts of law, as witnesses or parties, no difference is known.

Relative to the rights of the slave, he says:

Every slave has a right to go to a magistrate and have himself valued, and on paying the valuation to receive his free papers. The valuation is made by three assessors, of whom the master nominates one and the magistrate the other two. The slave is not obliged to pay the entire valuation at once; but may pay it in instalments of fifty dollars each. These payments are not made as mere advances in money, on the security of the master's receipt but are part purchases. Each payment makes the slave an owner of such a portion of himself, pro parte indivisa, or as the common law would say, in tenancy-in-common with his master. If the valuation be one thousand dollars, and he pays one hundred dollars, he is owned one-tenth by himself and nine-tenths by his master. It has been said, in nearly all the American books on Cuba, that on paying a share, he is entitled to a corresponding share of his time and labor; but, from the best information I can get, I think this is a mistake.

Some protection against or indemnity for ill treatment by a master is afforded in the provision for compulsory sale, thus described:

A slave may, on the same process of valuation, compel his master to transfer him to any person who will pay the money. For this purpose he need establish no cause of complaint. It is enough if he desires to be transferred, and some one is willing to buy him. This operates as a check upon the master and an inducement to him to remove special causes of dissatisfaction; and it enables the better class of slaveholders in a neighborhood, if cases of ill-usage are known, to relieve the slave without contention or pecuniary loss.

The valuation is made according to the strength, age and health of the slave; and if he "knows an art or trade, however much that may add to his value, only one hundred dollars can be added to the estimate, for this trade or art." Moreover, on complaint and proof by a slave, of cruel treatment, the law will annul the title of the master.

Family and religious privileges are thus secured:

A slave mother may buy the freedom of her infant, for twenty five dollars. If slaves have been married by the church, they cannot be separated against their will; and the mother has the right to keep her nursing child. Each slave is entitled to his time on Sundays and all other holidays, beyond two hours allowed for necessary labor, except on sugar estates during grinding seasons. Every slave born on the island is to be baptized and instructed in the Catholic faith, and to receive Christian burial.

Marriage in the Romish church being indissoluble, it is not much approved by either master or slave. Promiscuous intercourse was never interdicted while the slave trade was allowed—the plantations being supplied with bozales (native Africans); but, since the trade has been declared a high crime, slave labor has become enhanced in value and the attention of masters is more turned to the observance of that law which the Eternal has ordained against adultery, or promiscuous cohabitation.

—A SLAVE at Grand Cane, Texas, lately killed his master and was burnt alive on the very spot where he had murdered and burnt the body of his master. He acknowledged that his master had always been kind to him. The slave had a wife in Alabama, which his master had promised to purchase next spring, if money could buy her; but this was too long for the negro to wait and he thought that if he killed Mr. Roper, his master, the family, who had previously desired to return to Alabama, would then return at once.

—PHILIP McNULTY, a traveling agent for a patent bedstead, hailing from Ohio, was lately detected, at Covington, Georgia, in an attempt to decoy slaves into a free State; upon which, the citizens of that place sheared the fellow's locks—applied a thick coat of printer's ink to his person and then rode him on a rail to the railroad depot, where he was sent adrift.

—THE TELEGRAPH wires in India are down more than half the time. The elephants use the poles for scratching their sides and the monkeys curl their tails upon the wires.

—ADVERTISING in New York city, by the principal papers, is charged at the rate of one dollar per line for each insertion. What will be said to that, when, in Utah, where it costs four hundred per cent. more than in New York to sustain a printing establishment, we insert ten lines for one dollar!

—JOSEPH CHARLESS, an estimable citizen of St. Louis, was shot in the street on the morning of June 3, by Joseph W. Thornton. Charles was a witness against Thornton, lately tried for robbing a bank.

—DRS. COLE and Wickham lately poisoned a woman in Sussex county, N. J., to get her life-insurance money, four thousand dollars. Their anxiety to get the money excited the suspicions of the insurance company, by whose orders the body was disinterred and opened, when a large quantity of arsenic was found in the woman's stomach. The villainous doctors were arrested. Cole confessed the whole plot.

—MORPHY, in Europe, out of 149 even games of chess, won 117, lost 19, and 13 were drawn. Of 33 blindfold games he won 20, lost 1, and 12 were drawn. Of 35 consultation games he won 17, lost 2, and 16 were drawn. Giving the pawn and move he won 18 games, lost 2, and 5 were drawn. Giving pawn and two moves he won 14 games, lost 2, and 1 was drawn.

The great chess-player has been proposed as a candidate for the Gubernatorial chair of the State of New York. The *Jour. of Com.* says he is not old enough.

—THE COST of looking glass plates for the new Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, is about \$16,000. The silvering and frames will increase the amount to near \$30,000.