The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL.—NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1848.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, April 15, 1848.

Locofoco Prospects.

We took occasion a day or two since to speak at some length of the position and prospects of the Whig party. It is but fair to notice our antagonists with equal candor. If we have our little troubles to settle—if the natural preferences of opposite sections of the country require to be reconciled, ere we can present a united and imposing front to the enemy, and enter upon the contest with the harmony of feeling and vigor of action necessary for success—the difficulties which embarrass the Locofoco party are infinitely greater and more perplexing. The Whigs have to choose between two aspirants only, and of these it is highly probable, if not absolutely certain that one will withdraw, leaving a clear field to the other. Our Locofoco brethren are plagued by an indefinite number of patriotic gentlemen all anxious to occupy the White House, and though several of these watering-on Providence, having recently discovered the hopelessness of their aspirations, are gradually retiring from the conflict, there yet remains three or four, whose claims are so nearly balanced, as to render an opinion of the result exceedingly difficult to be arrived at.

Foremost in the cavalcade of candidates is the burly Senator from Michigan—half soldier half statesman—Gen. Cass. He has been in training for the nomination with an extensiveness of eagerness, and a singleness of purpose that betray themselves in almost every act and phase of his official career. He has toiled for the vote of the Baltimore Convention with an unwearied perseverance that almost excites our sympathies for his success. He did very well for a while, but of late, whether it be that his bottom or wind are not equal to the speed, he seems to be falling behind, and is rapidly lagging in the rear of his competitors.

Of the pliant and supple DALLAS, whose flexible morality did not shrink from the glaring fraud practised upon the voters and of Pennsylvania in 1844, or deter him from assuming a vast throng of Democratic citizens of Philadelphia, that the Tariff of 1842 would be safe in the hands of JAMES K. POLK, of his wily partisan and unscrupulous trading politician, rumor just now saith but little. He made a desperate effort to obtain the nomination of the Locofoco Convention of the native State, but was awfully distanced by Mr. BUCHANAN. Since then his stock has fallen very low indeed in the North, Southward, however, he has still many voices raised in his behalf. The Free Trade Locofocos of that quarter profess eternal gratitude to Mr. DALLAS for what they term his "Koman firmness," in securing the passage of a measure, which was the most deeply offensive and injurious towards Pennsylvania, that could have been possibly devised, and he may obtain many of their suffrages in the Convention. Still he has no general State support, and his chances of a nomination appear to be but slim.

Mr. BUCHANAN is equally no where. His ancient Federalism sticks to him like a burr—of that stain his new-y whitewashed Democracy cannot clear him, and it creates a prejudice that will mar his prospects, and probably prove fatal to his ambitious designs. It is true, that he has secured the vote of Pennsylvania, but every body understands that she is to sustain the Secretary of State for a single ballot only. Afterwards, she will drop him with cruel haste. We are inclined to believe that Mr. BUCHANAN will prove but a weary luck in the Presidential race. He will be duly distanced.

Last, though not least, comes the lot Knight of New Hampshire—a huge in physical proportions, and, peradventure, no wicked, but nothing a million of miles as witty as FALSTAFF. Shrewd, but seemingly senseless and undecisive, Locofoco Humphrey is a practised hand at political encouragement and intrigue. He took lessons from an adept in the art—MARTIN VAN BUREN—and is scarcely outdone, in craft and intuition, by the great master himself. He is now on the ground daily. His apparent moderation, his accommodating non-exemption from those decided qualities of character which excite they make friends, raise up bitter foes, by observing during late years from the arena of party politics—all contribute to render him acceptable to those who hate, or think they find, causes of complaint in other aspirants. The judicial dignity as GEN. CASS' most formidable opponent. The sword of the one may possibly fall from naught against the gown of the other. The bench may prove stronger than the camp. Should such a result follow, the defeated soldier may well exclaim, *Verdict a non lege.*

The selection of a candidate is, however, not the only obstacle to the consecrated action of Locofocoism. In very existence a thoroughly organized and united party is menaced by the dire dissensions which have split the party into hostile factions in the Empire State. The Barnburners and Old Hunkers—the Wilmot Provisoists and the adherents of this new doctrine, are at complete loggerheads. They have nominated separate sets of delegates and the convention cannot refuse admission to the one without mortally offending the other. It is indeed rumored, that the Gordian knot will be cut by the recognition of both sets of delegates; but does any one imagine that the Southern representatives will calmly permit the frantic anti-slavery zealots and the Barnburners to take part in the proceedings, and perhaps control the nomination. We think not so poorly of Southern Locofocoism as to hold it capable of such truckling submission to abolition influence.

Our Locofoco brethren are in somewhat of a quandary, to escape from which will require more than their wonted ingenuity, or their proverbial disposition to fraternize. Until they have accomplished this caption, we would suggest to them the expediency of reframing from futile sneers, at the slight difficulties under which the Whigs may labor. We recommend to their careful reflection, that pithy maxim which bids those who live in glass houses to throw no stones.

☞ We rather think that the investigations of the Court of Inquiry have caused one bright particular star to wax dim, or rather, have so totally extinguished its radiance, that not a solitary beam is left to tell of its whereabout in the firmament. Unfortunate Gen. PILLOW!—To what a catastrophe hath thy prurient love of fame, and thy insatiable thirst for glory, led thee. Thou hast shot madly from thy sphere, and in seeking to eclipse the splendor of thy compeers, thou hast darkened thy own night—Henceforth, thou must wander, shorn of thy beams, "in the dark gloom of uncreated night, devoid of sense and motion."

It was an evil hour when Major General GIDEON J. PILLOW endeavored to assume all the honor and glory of the campaign before the city of Mexico, and thus provoked the inquiry which is now in progress. If ever a picture in borrowed plumes was stripped of his gaudy appendages, if ever the ears of the ass exposed the true character of the animal, and caused the lion's skin to be torn from his shoulders, such a disgraceful exposure has been most fatally performed by Gen. SCOTT. Indeed, Gen. P. is made to wear as rueful an aspect as an entirely degraded of every thing like manly dignity, and so utterly reduced to a state of despairing wretchedness, that a sentiment of pity involuntarily fills the mind of the spectator, and shields the victim from that accumulated obloquy which his wretched vanity, his sinful self-conceit and his foolish and criminal ambition would otherwise elicit. The Thanks by them him—his own political friends deem him—his party exclaim, his sycophants, Mr. Punch, the honored recipients of presidential confidence, blame him with all the bitterness of reproach, from which any man with shrewd sense of ordinary shame would have shrunk appalled and crushed. Who, under such a display of contumelious ex-crimination, could have the heart to assail Gen. PILLOW? It would be the refinement of cruelty to exult over a man so completely crushed by misfortune. Let him chase the cold shades of philosophy, unassailed by those stings from those with which his own conscience is now lacerating him.

Congressional.

In the SENATE on the 5th, Mr. Niles moved to take up the bill which he had previously introduced, explaining the franking privilege of members of Congress, which was agreed with-out amendment.

Mr. Cass, from the Committee on Military Affairs reported a bill for increasing the compensation of keepers of military stores.

Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the resolution tendering the congratulations of Congress to the people of France, upon the establishment of a Republic. On this resolution an interesting debate sprang up, in which Messrs. Foote and Allen participated.

Whilst Mr. Allen was addressing the Senate, a man sprang over the Reporter's Gallery on the Eagle in the Vice President's chair, and cried out, "I deny the man's right to speak for people of Ohio." His remarks were cut short by the prompt action of the officers.

Mr. Allen's resolution being taken up, Mr. Hale moved to amend it, in regard to some slavery question. Mr. Mangum moved to substitute for this resolution the one reported by Mr. Hannegan, from the committee.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Henley from the committee on printing, reported in favor of printing ten thousand copies of the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Mr. Trist. He spoke with great animation, in reply to Mr. Clingman's last speech. He was interrupted (on leave) and interrogated by Mr. Clingman.

Mr McLane moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, upon Mr. Vinton's bill, making appropriations for the Military Academy, which was agreed to.

Mr Stewart replied to Mr McLane's remarks upon the above motion, and he, in turn, was followed by Messrs. Henley and Turner.

On motion, the committee rose.

Mr Cranston reported the bill without amendment.

Mr Dickey moved to strike out the appropriation for defraying the expenses of the annual visit to West Point. The question was pending on this amendment, when the House adjourned.

THE MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Augusta. We are, consequently, without any further details of the address by the *Washington*. By the steamboat *Illinois*, we have St. Louis papers of the 9th; but they contain nothing in addition to the intelligence already furnished.

FRENCH BANQUET.—The second Banquet in honor of the French Revolution takes place today, in the Orleans Ball Room. We acknowledge from the Committee, a ticket of invitation, and shall avail ourselves, with much pleasure, of their courtesy.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—We have received the *American Flag* of the 1st inst. and 25th ult. It is entirely destitute of news. A number of burglars have recently been caught in Matamoras, and securely lodged in prison.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the brig *Mellandon*, Captain Delvalle, we have received files of Havana papers to the 6th inst. They are entirely barren of interest. We perceive by the way, that the journals of that city, observe a profound silence in regard to late European intelligence, and the events of the French Revolution especially. We presume that all allusion to them has been prohibited by the authorities.

☞ It was reported in Mobile on the 13th instant, on the authority of a passenger from Augusta, Ga., that the British steamer *Isberna* had arrived; that cotton had declined three-eighths of a penny, and that there were further troubles in France and England. We give the information for what it is worth.

LOUIS PHILIPPE has, it is said, received a new *sobriquet* by the Parisians. He is now called *Louis la rate*, Louis who runs away last, as he must necessarily do who runs where no one pursueth.

A GREAT INVENTION OR A GREAT HUMBUG.—We find the following in the Boston *Chronotype* of the 25th ult., the editor of which is a shrewd man, but a very visionary one. The paragraph is editorial:

A discovery of Prof. Bronson is recorded in that sub-lime physical monument, the human eye—as simple and unpretending as the philosophy—in exciting much attention and curiosity in the city. By a very easy and painless external operation, he is enabled to remove those defects which call for glasses, both the concave and convex, and both young people and old ones find themselves able to lay aside their spectacles. Our birth in the city was to no purpose, but we recommend to all to whom sight is valuable and capital, to avoid inconvenience to see the end in our columns, and resort to Prof. Bronson.

C. M. CLAY VS. THE PEOPLE'S LEADERS.—The Lexington *Atlas*, of a late date, says:

We learn that the suit brought by Capt C. M. Clay against "the committee" for removing the True American office from this city in August, 1845, was terminated on Saturday last in the circuit court of Jessamine county, to which place the trial had been removed, by the jury returning a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,500. The defendants, we also learn, have taken an appeal.

THE EXAMINATION OF BUSTER, the colored barber of the steamer *Magnolia*, who is accused of having violated the person of a German girl, and having thrown her overboard to conceal his crime, took place at Natchez on the 8th, and was attended and followed by intense excitement on the part of the German population of that city. After a patient investigation, which shed very little light upon the transaction, BUSTER was committed for trial at the May term of the Circuit Court, his bail being put at four thousand dollars. The *Free Trader* says:

There has been much excitement in our community, particularly among our fellow-citizens of German origin, in the arrest of a colored man's being connected with the diabolical outrage perpetrated upon the person of a little child named Armand, an Orphan who is under the care of the complainant. The poor little creature's face was cut severely with a carriage whip. Daniel was arrested and gave bail for his further appearance.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a Frenchman named Francois Lamothe, who was laboring for some time past under insanity, mounted the parapet and throwing himself into the river opposite Mallery's Saw Mill, in the Third Municipality. The unsoundness of his mind, coupled with the day that the news of the French revolution reached this city. He appeared to be sorely affected by the overthrow of Louis Philippe, whom he called his friend.

ROBBERIES.—It is somewhat surprising that so many burglaries are committed almost nightly and with impunity in the very heart of our city. The last case, in so populous and well lighted a thoroughfare as Camp street, near Canal, argues either gross neglect on the part of the police, or an insufficiency in their number. We trust that the authorities will look to the matter. There is not a jeweller's store in our city that is safe, unless more vigilance is exerted, or some effective means adopted for protecting the property of our citizens from depredation.

DARING OUTRAGE.—We take the following from the Columbus, Geo. *Enquirer*:

A man by the name of Stephen Duff, was struck by a negro, on Saturday night and seriously injured. The skull of Duff is supposed to be fractured and he is now lying in a critical condition. The negro has been arrested and imprisoned. It may not be out of place here to remark, that the negroes about our city are becoming rather free and insolent, and that their owners would do well to restrain them within proper limits. This course would save the city authorities much trouble and the interested parties some cost.

"TAXATION IN ENGLAND."—As illustrative of the weight with which taxation falls on England on the newspaper press, as well as on everything else, the London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Ledger* gives the following facts:

"The London *Times* uses a paper weighing ninety lbs to the ream. Its regular daily edition is 29,000 copies, and it, therefore, consumes upon this 5,655 1-2 pounds of paper per day. Besides this, it is counselled by a crowd of news and advertisements, to issue a supplement of one-third the size and weight of the regular sheet, almost daily the year round—during the session of Parliament, daily and frequently. But, suppose it to average only four days in the week, or two hundred and eight days in the year, amount of consumption of paper supplement, 565,500 lbs., regular issue 1,696,500 lbs., making the total 2,262,000 lbs of paper, upon which there is to be the first place an excise tax on the manufacture of 1-2 penny per pound. Here is, to begin with, 3,393,000 pennies, or 14,137 pounds sterling. Then the 2d item is one hundred and thirty-seven and a half pounds, equal to about sixty-eight thousand five hundred dollars. Then the 2d item of taxation is in the stamp duty. This being one penny per copy upon the regular paper, and a half penny per copy upon the supplement, makes a handsome item of fifty thousand two hundred and sixty-six pounds, twelve shillings sterling, or the handsome amount of *two hundred and forty-three thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars per annum.*

"Next comes the tax upon advertisements, the exact detail of which has not transpired, but it is estimated that the advertising receipts of the *Times* amount to one hundred pounds or near fifteen hundred dollars per day, it is fair to suppose the tax on this is equal to one-third of the amount. It this be correct, then here is the moderate sum of one hundred and fifty-six thousand dollars more.

"We will now estimate the amount of duty paid upon paper manufactured for wrapping, the tax upon window lights for such an establishment as the *Times* has, &c. Do you say "No?" Oh, well, then I will not trouble you with them but will give the aggregate of three items enumerated, viz: tax upon paper, $68,500 newspaper duty, 68,265.793—advertisement tax, $153,000—grand total, of three items, of over four hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars.

POISONED ARROWS OF THE BRAZILIAN INDIANS.—The most curious and most formidable weapon is the blowing cane. This cane, eight or ten feet in length, two inches in diameter at the larger end, and gradually tapering to less than an inch at the other extremity. It is usually formed by two grooved pieces of wood, fastened together by a winding of twine, and carefully polished. The bore is less than half an inch in diameter. The arrow for this cane is a splint of a palm one foot in length, sharpened at one end to a delicate point, and at the other wound with the silky tree cotton to the size of the tube. The point of this is dipped in poison and slightly cut around, that, when striking an object, it may break by its own weight, leaving the point in the wound. With this instrument an Indian will, by the mere force of his breath, shoot with the precision of a rifle, hitting an object at a distance of several rods. Our Gemio Pedro never used any other weapon; and we saw him one day shoot a turkey buzzard upon a housetop, at a distance of about eight rods. The arrow struck fairly in the breast, the bird flew over the house and fell dead. Senhor Henriques assures us that an Indian in his employ, at one time and another, had brought in seven harpy eagles thus shot. The accounts we received of the composition of this poison were not very explicit, and amounted, principally, to this: that it was made by the Indians at the head waters of the Rio Branco, from the sap of some unknown tree, that it was used universally by the tribes of Northern Brazil in killing game, being equally efficacious against small birds and large animals; that the antidote is its effect upon sugar and salt applied externally and internally." It seems to us a decided case of *trespass*, and therefore the vendor. The plaintiff touches $1,000 as the only "sanction" for his wounds which in no case can give him; lest this a consolation for his loss. There are more flowers in the way side.

The Used-up politician.

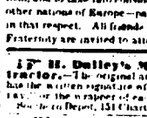
The following sketch of a "Used-up Politician" is from the pencil of the late Joseph C. Neale:

Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition—out at elbows, out at knees, out at pockets, and out of spirits, and out in the street—as "out and outer" in every respect. He sat upon the curb-stone, leaning his head upon his hand, his elbow being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush had for some time been advertised in deep ought, which he released at intervals by spitting through his teeth forlornly into the gutter. At length, heaving a deep sigh, he said:

"They used to like me, put out your trust in princes—and I have. None of 'em ever wanted to borrow nothing of me, and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes, good! put no your trust in politicians! There's my sentiments. There's no two men alone that Heint I been a-using my country that have exercise a greater passion for specimens and buzzing my name about, and getting as blue as Aldgate! I have had my windows got locked fifty times, carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses for the good of the commonwealth and the purity of legislature, and all for what? Why, for not. If any good has come out of the commotion, it has been at the expense of their pockets and not mine. I have got nothing for my services, as the world will testify, and that's the fact.

"For further particulars apply—Mercy's the absence of Mr. Brush, 6, Mt Mercy, Counterskifter.

Letter Bill for England, West Indies, &c.



BRITISH CONSULATE,
New Orleans, April 12th, 1848.

Departure Bark, now lying at this Port, for Liverpool, Great Britain; to the Island of Barbados, for THE ISLAND OF NEVIS, for Southampton, England, for Antwerp, Belgium, and for Hamburg, Germany.

THE REGULAR PACKET SHIP ANN, Captain Hall, now lying at this Port, for Liverpool, England, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage, apply to the undersigned at the office of the Consulate of Her Britannic Majesty, in the Custom House.

RICHARD J. PALFREY, Consul.

THE GAS COMPANY have been obliged to lay down new pipes in Carondelet street, between Canal and Common streets, and in consequence of the inconvenience to which the public will be subjected by the operations, the Company have determined to allow a discount of 25 per cent. on the bills of all consumers on the line of the above streets, for the months of April and May.

By order of the Board of Directors.

apl2 3t WM. H. HYDE, Secretary.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—John Norwood, f. m. c., charged with an assault and battery upon the person of another free man of color, named Mederith, was yesterday put upon his trial, and found guilty.

RECORDER BALDWIN.—Henry Garvin, John Burke and John O'Neil, alias Thos. Lynch, charged with riot, were yesterday examined before Recorder Baldwin, and committed for trial before the First District Court. On the 10th April, they entered a Coffee house, situated at the corner of St. Joseph and Levee streets, and raised a fight with several of the inmates, causing the assemblage of some two hundred and fifty persons to congregate in front of the establishment.

Lucretia Lane and Margaret Mason, charged with assaulting and knocking down another woman named Mary Ann McKay, were examined and sent to the First District Court.

Louis Amnon and Frederick Brossard, charged with breaking open the store, No. 192 Poydras street, and taking therefrom, about 70 gold rings and other jewelry, the whole valued at about $150, were also examined and discharged.

The notorious Bill Vanhook, was again arrested by the Second Municipality police, charged with breaking open the jewelry store of R. L. Bruce, on Camp street, and with robbing said store. Wardsman JOHN DOLAN, who was then in Camp street, swore positively that the robbery was committed by Vanhook. The case will be examined before the Recorder on the 18th inst.

ASSAULT UPON A CHILD.—Sanite Courteur, Lam e, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Baldwin, against one Daniel, whom he charges with having, on Thursday afternoon last, at the corner of Marais and Bienville streets, committed a brutal assault and battery upon the person of a little child named Armand, an Orphan who is under the care of the complainant. The poor little creature's face was cut severely with a carriage whip. Daniel was arrested and gave bail for his further appearance.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, a Frenchman named Francois Lamothe, who was laboring for some time past under insanity, mounted the parapet and throwing himself into the river opposite Mallery's Saw Mill, in the Third Municipality. The unsoundness of his mind, coupled with the day that the news of the French revolution reached this city. He appeared to be sorely affected by the overthrow of Louis Philippe, whom he called his friend.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the New-Orleans Bee.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, }
MOBILE, April 14th, 12½ P. M. }

DISPATCH 1.—The mail is through. No later news by the steamer *Washington* than follows:

LIVERPOOL, March 18th.—Sales of the week, 23,000 bales. New Orleans 3¾-4 to four and seven eighths; Uplands 3 3-4 to 3¾; Mobile 3 to 4 3-4. Corn 28s to 32s.

BELFAST, &c. April 10.—Ireland arrived.

Monster meetings in Ireland passed off quietly—leaders arrested and imprisoned for trial. France quiet—continued heavy failures—Rouen Bank suspended.

Telegraph deranged.

MOBILE, April 14, 8 1-2, P. M.

DISPATCH 2.—In the Senate on the 6th, Mr. Allen's resolutions of sympathy with the French people, passed by a vote of 32 ayes to 9 nays.

The steamship *Hibernia* arrived at New York on the 8th inst. Her news is deeply interesting. The revolutionary spirit is spreading, and the whole continent of Europe, except England, is in tumultuous uproar, resulting in great confusion, depression and embarrassment, both commercial and financial. Cotton has declined 3-8d per lb.

MOBILE.—The sales of cotton, to-day, since our first despatch, have been 400 bales, at 5 1-2 to 5 3-4c. for middling.

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In order to render it of sufficient consequence to be applied to the arrows, a concentrated gluttonous effusion of another plant called Kuracaguetu, is mixed with it, being poured in while the curare is in a state of ebullition. The resulting mixture becomes black and of a tarry consistence. When dry, it resembles opium, but upon exposure to the air, absorbs moisture. Its taste is not disagreeable, and unless there be a wound upon the lips, it may be swallowed with impunity. There are two varieties, one prepared from the roots, the other from the trunk and branches. The latter is the stronger, and the kind used upon the Amazon. It will cause the death of large birds in from two to three minutes, of a hog in from ten to twelve. The symptoms in wounded men are the same as those resulting from urgent fates, being vertigo, attended with nausea, vomitings and numbness in the parts adjacent to the wound.—It is the general belief that salt is an antidote, but upon the Amazon sugar is preferred.—*Edwards' Voyage up the Amazon.*

AMPUTATED LEGS.—When Barnard, a young man in Cincinnati, was stabbed in a fracas not long since, Dr. E. K. Chamberlin was sent for, and upon his arrival and on examination of the wound, he found that a portion of one of the lungs was protruding some two inches from the wound, it having been forced out, probably, by respiration, or by action, a serious, if not requiring immediate operation, the Doctor resorted to a new method of treatment. The end of the protruding lung, which had been injured by the shot, was bound with a silk thread, and the injured end *cut entirely off*, and the remainder forced back into its natural location.—Barnard is now in the enjoyment of good health. The Doctor has the amputated lung now in his possession.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The following record of a legal decision in New Hampshire, is we think a very fair one for leap year. If the ladies will assume the burdens of courting, they ought also to be amenable to the laws made and provided for the abuse of such a right:

We learn from the Keene (N. H.) Sentinel, that a novel case of *breach of promise* was tried this week before the Court of Common Pleas in that town. An action was brought by a young gentleman against the lady for damages —a most ungallant act, had not the circumstances been of a peculiar character. The parties both resided at Bellows Falls, Vt. when the engagement (of some time standing) was entered into—and among the articles of the present to the jury. The parents and friends of the lady—were opposed to the match—but love reigned triumphant in the bosoms of the parties and fed upon the opposition, until, as it appeared, an acquaintance of the ladies's commences with a "Gentleman in search of a wife"—from New York made his appearance in that quiet village, and *love* to the lady. The supervise of the upper and lower tenths sounds of the Empire city, by his blandishments, soon produced a fluttering in the "dove cote"—the engagement was discarded and the lady was "off with the old love and on with the new." She finally got a man of her second choice, lost an unenviable name, as reported, except in novels, and the parties married for the rest. They were arrested both in Vermont and in this State, on the suit of the disappointed and discarded lover. The jury gave a verdict against the lady and her husband of $1,000 damages; as from the testimony it was made quite evident that the engagement was