THE HERALD IN CUBA.

Spanish Editors Slashing at Our Late Commissioner's Report.

DARK HINTS OF THE HIDALGO

Criticisms on What They Are Not Allowed to Publish.

Gems of Ingenuity to Annihilate the Truth.

EXCIFEMENT IN HAVANA.

The Editor Who is Said to Threaten Legal War on the Herald.

The Battle of Holguin and Its Disasters-Mayari

and Magazabomba Sacked and Burned-Spanish Reinforcements-Insurgent Surrenders-Spanish Custom House Frauds. HAVANA, Dec. 31, 1872.

Meagre telegraphic reports by way of New Or leans had prepared the Havana public for a sensa nion, and, as was expected, it came upon the arrival from New York of the last files of the New YORK HERALD, containing Mr. Henderson's full interview with President Cespedes and the principal insurgent leaders and the general success of

DEMAND FOR COPIES OF THE HERALD of the 19th, containing it, was great, and the few which escaped the vigilance of the government officers on the steamer—for attempts were made to

suppress them—were highly prized.

The Havana journals, of course, deny the whole report, and styling it a skilful tissue of lalsehood

nd truth, put the entire report in quarantine.

The New York correspondent of the Diario has long letter replete with arguments to prove that the part of Mr. Henderson's account relating to respedes was written in New York from informaand interpolated. The Diario has not made, as yet, any reference whatever in its editorial mas to Mr. Henderson's report, but con ndoubtedly will be forthcoming from its crudite ditor. The Voz de Cuba, in its remarks upon the bject, states its conviction that Henderson had the collaboration of persons in New York well acquainted with the interior of the island and intersted in assisting the HERALD to repeat, on a small scale, the Stanley-Livingstone adventure. This affair, it says, if it does not find as many believers, per redound so much to the fame and reputation of the Herald, will assist the laborantes to spread

THE EXISTENCE OF THE INSURRECTION and induce belief in their armies, their government nd their invisible President. The Voz further declares that it is impossible to seriously entertain the Herald's lucubration, nor to allow it to pass without some examination and correction, as the Taland of Cuba is

NOT THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA, world to be deceived by narrations of supposed ac-complished facts which only exist in the fertile brain of the director of the American journal. The Fox consoles its readers with the promise (sensor permitting) to publish, in the space set apart for nevels, Mr. Henderson's mission, which it declares the last novel of the Henaud, and also promises, as it proceeds, to publish the commentaries it deems

Gil Geipi, under the same nom de prume he adopted a while ago to attack Mr. Henderson's mission and ress him satirical advisory letters, has an article which is couched in rather scurrilous and piteful language, and

TITEN IN A RAMBLING STYLE

"The 19th December," he declares, "will be for-ever marked with white chalk in the calendar of Angle-American journalism. From henceforth forever this day will be celebrated by the journals of the Republic by elevating fire-balloons, sky-rockets and pyrotechnies generally, in memory of the grand and successful enterprise of an Intrepid interviewer, at the expense of an Admiral journalist. Hencerson describes in a dozen columns of small pra' and one of stunning head lines his adventures s' Havana, Santiago de Cuba and elsewhere; his Interview with insurgent leaders; the generous hospitality of the Cuban patriots, and his invitation to their banquet of roasted bull beef, swallowed down by Cuba Hore, or honey and water." The Constancia continues in the same strain, and concludes by stating that the Henderson-Herald affair already passes the bounds of rolicule, but might be taken as serious in the Peninsula, and, therefore, recommends that the situation of Cuba and its affairs should be treated by the most intelligent experts. The Diario, in conformity with its usual custom, gives a fortinghtly review of the situation, and declares with regret that a year ago it did not believe the rebellion would be prolonged another year, but then perceived and said that the rebellion, even then completely conquered, was impotent as an element of war, and trusted that within the year it would be reduced to such slight proportions that peace would dawn with the coming of a new year. The Diario

Acknowledges with Proporty Sorrow that its aspirations have been fruitless, as the enemies to the prosperity of Cuba had hidden in the pear would be reduced to such slight proportions that peace would dawn with the coming of a new year. The Diario is first gives up, and then answers to its evident discredits their cause and materially harms the loyal inhabitants of the Island.

The learned editor of the Diario is rather weak on this point, as the discreditable act he alludes to it the taking and sacking of Holguin. The Diario then propounds

which it first gives up, and then answers to its own complete satisfaction: such as "Why does Angle-American journalism. From henceforth forever this day will be celebrated by the journals of the Republic by elevating fire-balloons, sky-rockets

tion of the government that, while a single enemy arms existed in Cuba, and for five years afterwards.

REFORMS OF NO KINO SHOULD BE INTRODUCED. Into the Anthiles. The hope that those fatal reforms may yet be realized it declares to be the only one which sustains the waning insurrection, and that many who have surrendered lately have expressed themselves in the same terms.

In all such articles it will be noticed how fastidiously, and as if stepping on eggs, is mention made of the projected reforms, instead of coming out boldly and declaring that the abolition of alvery and a different system of government, more in accordance with the advanced ideas of the civilized world, would contribute towards the pactication of this island, but would be the ruin of the slaveocracy, who as present rule the land.

The Diario, in its review of the past year, declares the insurrection has lost much. The "Villias" have been reconstructed and much advanced in Santi Espiritus and Morou.

THE INSURGENT BANDS IN CAMAGUEY.

Many surrenders have taken place, and the numerous bands of Vicente Garcia dishanded, and its leader disappeared. This the Diario asserts, after publishing that the leaders of THB SEVEN BUNDRED INSURGENS WHO ATTACKED HOLDING.

Were Vicente and Calixto Garcia. The Diario states in this review that losses and descritions have weakened the insurrection, and its complete annihilation is again foretold and declared not far distant. Thus the Diario labora to show the insurrection to be—nowhere, and then continues in its review to report the latest movements of the rebels, smoothing over and explaining the asperities of the reports adverse to the Spaniards.

The Diario de Ia Marina Finds Itself

The Diario de la Marina Finds Itself Badly at Sea Over the Herald Special Hearted Censor-War News.

voice, and, as it appears that government censure would not allow it to publish in extenso Mr. Hendersen's narrative, has been reviewing the same step by step at the rate of about two columns daily. The Diario declares that, considering the "Monarch" (the New York Hendeld) and its ambassed of the Paracolar of the New York Hendeld). bassador (Mr. Henderson), this report contains nothing but what was expected, and is equally willing to believe that Ramon Cespedes and Ma-yorga assisted in New York in getting up part of

as that Mr. Henderson himself had been instructed beforehand, with a preconceived purpose, to prepare the story. It refers to Mr. Henderson's statement concerning the courtesies and attentions he received from the authorities of the island, civil and military, to prove that he need not have entertained any fear for his safety from them, and that such attentions were paid him as a foreigner visit-ing certain parts of the island under the protection of the authorities rather than the Herald ambassador; that even as the representative of a foreign State he could not have received more considera-tion and was therefore right in asserting that he

than a newspaper correspondent. Mr. Hender-son's report of the Viamones battle field receives an incredulous notice, and the Diario declares again the truth of the matter to be that the rebels left forty-three dead, and so great was their panic that even if customary in Owon Nove—which it doubts—they did not return to bury them; and adduces the proof of being unburied that they were rebels, for Spanish soldiers give the Christian sepulture to their comrades, and do not commit the implety of disinterring the dead. This, the Diario says, is to refute Agramonte's idea that the Spaniards might have disinterred their own dead to point out to the Herald man as insurgents. The Diario, regretting a number of things, also regrets that Mr. Henderson could not enjoy the opportunity of

The Diario, regretting a number of things, also regrets that Mr. Henderson could not enjoy the eppertualty of REEING HOW THE INSURGENTS AND SPANIARDS FIGUR, as such an item would have still further enriched his report; but he could have better shown his impartiality by reporting how a band of 200 patriots had fled from the coumn of sixty men with whom Henderson was travelling. His trip in the Camaguey and interview with Agramonte and Major Reeve next receive attention, and General Fajardo's extraordinary efforts in adding him in his undertaking, even to the four days; suspension of hostilities, is cited as a proof that there was no objection to his learning the actual state of the insurrection in that district. The Diario doubts that Henderson was authorized by General Fajardo to offer such ample terms of pardon to the rebels, who would at once to the General utter such sentiments.

In commenting upon the interview with Agramonte, and the words attributed to him by Henderson, the Diario asserts, that even an envoy chosen by Ramon Cespedes and Mayorga could not have tried harder to reanimate the hopes of the insurgents, and it was in this capacity that Henderson acted—and his reference to what had been told him, by the Spanish officers, savored of treachery. But the most salient point in the eyes of the Diario of Henderson's report is the difficulty he experienced in finding the insurgent forces, and then found them to be but

A CHOWD OF HALF-CLAD NEUROBS

and a few white men. The safe-canduct given in New York is styled a very pretentious and ridiculous document; crafty, though, on account of its expression to lend Mr. Henderson al aid and information compatible with "the best interests of the Republic." Clearly, then, says the Diario, he could not have seen or learned anything but what would have been considered favorable to themselves. But Henderson's interview with Cespedes is STYLED A MYTH.

The Diario reasons that, as proof of that with Agramonte from his lieutenant, Suarez, concerning the Viamones affair,

his orders to proceed in whichseever direction and pleased with the intention of finding the President of the Republic.

The Diario devotes two columns in this morning's issue to review Mr. Henderson's interview with Cespedes, and, to its own satisfaction at least, supposes the conference to be imaginary. However much the Diario may argue

THE CUBANS BELIEVE THE REPORT and swear by it, and the Spaniards never do believe anything against their interests.

Further trustworthy reports from Mayari state that on the night of the 12th that town was attacked at three different points by the insurgents, dot to 600 strong, and that after sacking some of the stores and burning several of the houses they retreated with the booty. A private letter, writing about

the stores and burning several of the houses they retreated with the booty. A private letter, written at Gibara by a Spanish officer, has the following about

THE ATTACK ON HOLGUN:—

'Thsurgent forces, under command of Vicente and Calixto Garcia, having undoubtedly learned that the commanding officer, Colonel Weyler, at Holquin, with the greater part of his forces, were away, entered that city on the 18th, at midnight, surprising it completely. The garrison at the time was composed of but fitty men, left behind by the Governor, and the volunteers of the place. The insurgents held possession of the city over four hours, or until daylight. Seventeen of the largest stores, principally dry goods and provisions, were sacked; also a number of government offices. The rebels obtained possession of a large sum in Spanish bank notes and gold. The garrison and volunteers endeavored to resist them, but suffered a loss of iorty-one, among them five officers, including Majors Valenzuela and Rubio."

This disaster to Holquin and the general activity again of the insurgents in the Eastern and Central departments have cast quite

A GLOMO OVER SPANISH CIRCLES

and added to the recent changes, and orders in relation thereto even makes it apprehended that the disaster reached even greater proportions. Numbers of wounded soldiers, even to hundreds, have recently come laid Havana. The volunteers have been again assigned to garrison duty at the forts, replacing the regular troops to the number of some four hundred, who had, since their arrival from Spain, been suffering from sickness. These troops have been sent to the 4ront, and left in the steamer Marsella for Gibara, where the alarm and fear are greatest. This steamer also took Brigadier Chinchilla and a military fiscal. Colonel of cavarty Selgas, charged with the duty of commencing proceedings to court martial the Governor commanding at Holquin, Golonel Weyler, who bas since been relieved of his command.

MAGARABOMBA'S MISHAPS.

A recent telegram from Puerto Principe reports

band. The rural guard on duty at Maraguan drove off a party which attacked them on the night of the 28th.

The Spanish mail steamer arrived at this port yesterday, having previously touched at the port of Gibara, and there disembarked 500 fresh troops. Two hundred landed here. The majority composing this reinforcement are Carlist prisoners, who have had their choice between serving national integrity in Cuba or imprisonment in Spain.

Brigadier Francisco Acosta y Alvear has been appointed and has taken charge of the Governorship and Commandancy General Pajardo.

Brigadier Francisco Acosta y Alvear has been appointed and has taken charge of the Governorship and Commandancy General at Bayamio on the 27th, and Coionel Montaner, lately returned from Spain, has been given the command of three corps of contraguerillas to operate in the Central Department.

CLAIMS AGAINST SFAIN.

Referring to the mixed commission appointed to take testimony relative to the claims against Spain for damages, composed of Vice Cousul General Hall and Ex-Judge Batanero, of this city, the Diario recalls the famous, or rather infamous, Gardner and Mejres claims of the Mexican war, and does not doubt but that even more stremuous efforts will be made here to prove laise claims and losses through the Cuban war, although it states its conviction that such attempts will fail, as the greater part of the claims as a relative to the command of the proceeding of allowing a double citizenship will not be consented to.

Anoritee Camdidats por the Captaincy General.

According to reports, General Candido Pieltain will probably have a chance for the appointment to the command of the Principe received he

urged by General Prim, refused to engage or take part in the movement. General Pieltain is said to be a wealthy man, and in politics of advanced

part in the movement. General Pieltain is said to be a wealthy man, and in politics of advanced ideas.

In view of the recent death of Don Mignel de la Puente, Director of the Spanish Bank of Havana, the Board of Stockholders met to elect his successor, the three persons chosen from whom, according to law, the Captain General chooses the successor, are Don Juan del Valle, Don Fernando Bianco and Don Ramon de Herrera. Asit appears that the former received the absolute majority of votes, the choice will probably fall on him. The bank has recently ordered the payment of a dividend of seventeen per cent for the profits of the latter six months of 1872. Many anecdotes are current in business circles of the bank's mistaken attempts at financial speculations.

The Spaniards in Cuba have insisted in stating to the home government, by means of a telegram from their representative coterie, the Casino Español, their conviction as to the inexpedency of the political reforms to be introduced into Porto Rico, and the President of the Casino a few days since received a telegram from the President of the Council of Ministers and the Colorial Minister, in reply thereto, which it is supposed tells these people "to mind their own business."

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS IN HAVANA.

The Intendente last week published an order which, for its unexampled severity, has struck consternation to the entire Gustom House officials, having made a scrupulous examination of the Custom House entries, he has found a long series of frauds, implicating mary of the highest officers, even to the Collector himself. He recapitulates in his long order the fraudient inaccuracies, and removes, without any compunction as to their position, the highest officers of the Customs, deliberately charging them with connivance and knowledge in the frauds. The whole batch of removed officials held a meeting to see what they were going to do about it, but for the present cannot help themselves. This will enly add greatly to the pressure orought to bear upon the government t

not help themselves. This win any had greatly to the pressure prought to bear upon the government to relieve the Intendente.

The publication of a new daily evening journal called La Europa was commenced on the 1st inst. This journal is to be sustained by Mulueta, Bare, Herrera and others of the same common interests, run for the selfish benefit of these slaveholders, and in politics is naturally to be strongly retrograde. Its first articles already show a decided tone of hostility towards the United States.

A TERRIBLE SPANIARD'S TERRIBLE THEAT.

The Diario this morning states that the director of El Cronisia intends to sue the editor of the New York Herald for damages.

THE CRONISTA'S TINKER TINKERED.

The Diario reproduces the Cronista's item that Dr. Tinker, the dentist, had left New York for Jamaica, commissioned by the revolutionary agency of Cuba Hore. This is incorrect, as it is well known Dr. Tinker is at present in Puebla, Mexico, practicing his profession.

THE BALL SEASON.

Early Engagements on Terpsichere's Tablets-Brilliant Social and Charitable Balls-Masquerades and Merriment. have fairly commenced, and that it will be as brilliant as any of its predecessors seems probable from the large number of fashionable softes dansantes announced for the present month. Very many of these bails are for the benefit of asylums and other charitable leatherthan and other charitable le The ball season of 1873 may now be considered to and other charitable institutions, and votaries of faction of feeling that while enjoying themselves they are contributing to the welfare of the widow cannot grumble much at the milliner's bills which shower in upon him when he reflects that he is "killing two birds with one stone"-id est, acting charitably by subscribing to a meritorious institution and also giving pleasure to his children. Moreover, materfamilias resigns herself placedly to the trouble of shopping and directing seamstresses, in the hope that her dear girls may beam so bewitchingly at the ball that they will

To-night Momus will hold high carnival at the Academy of Music, the annual masquerade of the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie being arranged to take place therein, and on the following evening the sixteenth annuai ball of the Matthew T. Brennan Coterie will occupy the floor of the Academy. On the 18th instant the Forty-seventh regiment will give a promenade concert soirée dansante at their armory in Williamsburg, and on the same night the fourth annual ball of the Lincoln Union will take place in Apollo Hall. The Infant Asylum grand ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday next, and judging by the rapidity with which the tickets have been sold, it promises to prove a grand success.

ond infantry "thread the mazy" at the Academy of Music.

On the evening of January 22 one of the principal balls of the season, and one which has always been attended by the crême de la crême of New York society, will take place at the Academy of Music. This is the sixteenth annual ball of the Young Men's Association, given in aid of the New York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. The very commendable object of this ball always induces a large attendance of the beau-monde, and the manner in which it is conducted invariably makes it financially successful. The asylum receives a very large portion of its revenue from the proceeds of this entertainment, and that fact alone is sufficient to commend it to those who combine benevolence with a fondness for saltatory exercise.

On the 27th instant the Academy of Music

with a fondness for saltatory exercise.

On the 2th instant the Academy of Music will be decorated for the forty-fourth annual bail given in aid of the widows and orphans' fund of the late Volunteer Pire Department. This is the last ball that will be given by the association, and, as its object is a charitable one, it will probably be well attended.

On Pebruary 4 siks will rustle and fairy feet trip lightly over the polished floor of the Academy of Music, for on that date the annual Charity Ball will be held therein. Surely none of Dame Fashion's fair daughters or the swains who seek their smiles will be able justly to complain that the season is a dail one, and to sigh for the giddy whirl of Europa's capitals when so much gaiety is going on in their own beautiful Empire City.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

A Heavy Spring Trade Expected-The Business in the Warehouse Division in 1872 Over \$20,000,000 Heavier Than

Custom House, for which every indication is at hand now. Our merchants have been ordering goods from abroad very liberally in anticipation of prosperous Spring trade. In a short time these wares are about to be landed. The immense ocean steamers as they arrive are freighted to their of merchandise. The tariff question being definitely settled for this year at least, the importers need not fear any interruption in their trade consequent upon a disarranged schedule of duties, as was wit-nessed last August.

The business done at the Custom House during the past twelve months in the several divisions generally, and in the Third, or Warehouse division generally, and in the Third, or Warehouse division in particular, has been immense. The following is a copy of the annual report rendered of the latter to the Secretary of the Treasury through the Collector:—

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT FOR 1872.

Entries. 27.831

,	Transportation without appraisement	4,629 634
ě		1,416
۱	Rewarehouse and foreign exportation	1,305
9	Rewarehouse and Canada exports	10
١	Foreign exports Class 2 (or manufacture in bond).	918
ı	Canada exports, Class 2 (or manufacture in bond). Export to Mexico.	7
i	Export to Mexico, Class 2	7
ı	For consumption Duties paid on withdrawals. \$58,807. Transportation in United States.	01,877
	Duties paid on withdrawals \$58,807,	139 38
ı	Foreign exports	
	Rewarehouse and foreign exports	814
	Rewareh ouse and Canada exports.	1,481
Į	Warenouse entries houidated	32,865
١	Warenouse entries liquidated	105
ı	The above figures demonstrate a vast inci	rease
	over the business of 1871, and in the duties pa withdrawals the excess over the previous ye	ar is
	over twenty millions of dellars.	
	The number of packages received in the public	
	stores during the past month for examination	13.168

Number of packages delivered on permits 7,238

At ten o'clock yesterday morning a youth named Auros Borrowick, seventeen years of age, left his residence, 164 McKibben street, Williamsburg, in good health. At twelve o'clock noon the young man was escorted to his home by Mr. Joseph Foster, of 134 Mauler street. Amos was then deeply intoxicated, and in forty minutes afterward he died. Coroner Whitehill was notified of the death and he will to-day proceed to investigate the case. There is a suspicion that the young man was poisoned, and he undoubtedly was, but whether by ordinary Dutchtown whiskey or not is yet to be ascertained.

JUSTICE IN JERSEY.

A Descendant of the Norman Crusaders in Camden Jail.

THE WRIT OF NE EXEAT AND ITS OPERATION

Three Months in an Underground Cell for No Offence.

A BARBAROUS RELIC OF THE PAST.

The Story of Dr. Vavasour Noel.

LOVE. MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Jan. 11, 1873. The humane element of society in this city and vicinity is just now considerably exercised over the case of Dr. John Vavascur Noci, who for the past three menths has been lying here in prison in a cell five feet underground, where he might con-tinue to lie till doomsday if some kind-hearted people had not bestirred themselves in his behalf and made public the infamous law and the in-famous proceedings by which this gentleman, on a writ of ne exeat, sworn to by witnesses with whom he had had no conversation for six mouths prior to the filing of their affidavits, was thrown into jail to await the good pleasure of the Vice Chancellor of the State. In our administration of what is called "Jersey justice" we are apt to forget that even in this State of rigid righteousness very crock and tyranuical things may be done under form of

THE REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE it is decreed that the Court of Chancery shall be tered as always open for the granting of injunctions and writs of ne exeat, to prevent the de-parture of defendants from the State, but no writ of ne ezeat (which means no going out) shall be granted unless satisfactory proof be made to the Chancellor that the defendant designs quickly to depart from the State, and if granted the Chan-cellor shall direct that the sum of ball and the surety or sureties be endorsed thereon. The thing is so obvious that it is unnecessary to point out the opportunity afforded by this law for the unscrupulous and malicious complainant in a case to wreak his vengeance on a helpless and perhaps innocent defendant. Enough for him to procure a couple of witnesses to swear the defendant has an ntention of leaving the State and he is forthwith thrown into jail unless he can procure the immoderately high ball which Jersey judicial authority deems at to affix in all such cases.

A RELIC OF BARBARISM. The statute as it operates conflicts directly with the humane and beneficent spirit of modern constimust certainly antedate Magna Charta and its brightest gem of wise and merciful inspiration, the habeas corpus. Happily, New York State has wiped off this disgrace of its statute books, but old fashioned Delaware and New Jersey cling to it in curious lovers of reason and equity, the people of the Western States, would permit the enforcement of this statute, even though incorporated in their State laws. If among them a friendless man, for no offence whatever, were immured in a loathsome cell to languish and rot at the pleasure of a State official or until Heaven inspired some benebail, those plain-thinking, plain-dealing people of the West would be very apt to pull down the jail and set the prisoner free. In this State, however, there is a calm and Christian conservatism beyond

an awry movement of the law twist around and strangle an innocent victim is not so common west of the Alleghanies. I came down here expecting to of the Aneghanies. I came down here expecting to find much exaggeration respecting the case of Dr. Noel. I thought it impossible that anything so re-pugnant to our ideas of law and justice as imprishowever, surpassed my worst expectations.

THE PRISONER IN THE UNDERGROUND CELL. It was moonlight and bitterly cold wh Reall, whose warm practical philanthropy in behalf of a penniless and unfortunate sufferer from "Jer-ser justice" has at least the merit of being rare in this section—I called at the prison. It was past the hour for admittance, and John, the conscientious night watchman, locking through a transparent hole on the frosted pane beside the massive doorway, said it was "altogether impossible for any man, woman or child to be let in at such an hour." Finding, however, that a Herald reporter doorway, said it was "altogether impossible for any man, woman or child to be let in at such an hour." Finding, however, that a Herald reporter was on hand, he went to the Sheriff in his room up stairs, and that obliging official gave orders immediately to honor the visitor's application. A descent of five or six fect brought us on the basement or prison floor, above which is the Sheriff's residence, and above that the court rooms. A broad, whitewashed, well-lighted corridor led from the steps, by which we descended to an open, massy, iron partition, in the centre of which was an opening that marked the entrance to the prison proper. Inside this the most notable object was a fierce buil-dog, "harmless as a child," as John observed, "to everybody but a prisoner. Tear a prisoner to bits if he stirred to escape." This is Jersey economy. Passing through another iron partition into a low, dingy corridor, we soon reached the cell of Dr. Noel. He was in bed with his clothes on, and complained of feeling nervous and feverish. He had that day met his wife in Court, and she had turned up her nose at him. She has been seeking a divorce from him, and the story of the case will presently be told. Shaking hands with the Doctor through the interstices in the iron lattice door of his cell was quite an ingenious performance, requiring something more than a simple turn of the wrist. The ATMOSPHERE OF THE CELL sent out asickening odor, that in a horrible way reminded one of the Morgue; and the preternatural pallor and gray hair of the prisoner (a highly refined gentleman of only twenty-nine years) brought up the Prisoner of Chillon very vividly. The cell was large enough for a single prisoner, but it was designed to accommodate as many as three or four in an emergency. Looking to the furthest end from the door we noticed some attempt at a supper was spread on a bench in close proximity to a naked funnelshaped water closet, on top of which a newspaper was spread to render the insiduous aroum less ofensive. A hollow cylinder close

this lamp gives, but you cannot conceive the gloom I feel throughout the wakeful hours of the night. Frequently I cannot sleep, and the start has pread the ages. To not of my dend the predict of the night. Frequently I cannot sleep, and the start has predicted the number of the night. From the several failed to make a most decided sensation. Having determined to marry Neel the thing was as certain of being accomplished as if she had commanded her dressmaker to make a new robe. The only hope for Noel, if he meditated rejecting her, was to fice to the uttermost ends of the earth; but the conditions were too tempting to be lightly disregarded, so they were married in Philadelphia in 1869 by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith. Some time after the family, comprising Noel, his wife, mother-in-law, brother-in-law and two sisters-in-law, moved to Philadelphia and left the old mansion to some wealthy tenant. Noel began practice as a physician, but as nohody ever dies in Philadelphia of anything else but old age and bad whiskey, his income from his profession never made the money market tight. However, if he did not reap success, he tried to deserve it. In the meantime, nis life was of an exceedingly agreeable kind. He had the entree to the best society, and his were in requisition at every board. Speaking various languages, an apt poet and epigrammatist, brilliant in conversation and well up in classic lore, he rose conspicuously above the level duiness and commorphace of the City of Brotherly Love. Having satisfied himself that physic was only fit to be thrown to the dogs, Noel accepted a commission from his mother-in-law, Mrs. Harris, to look after some woodland property of hers in Pennsylvania. This he did to the satisfaction of the oid lady, and on returning to Philadelphia he gave him \$4,000 to enter isto a partnership in the wholesale business on Market street.

This did not prove as remunerative as he expected, and after being engaged in it a year, his health breaking down, he resolved to go to his mother's home in Canada for a year, to which he was urged by his wife as well to restore his system as to break off the fashionable habits of living he had contracted in Philadelphia. His parting from his wife was of a very affectionate character, though it proved the last time he was destined to embrace her. Shortly after he re

and hoops and anxietice, and always know I love you very dearly. Ged bless and protect you, my darling, is the constant prayer of your leving wife.

Two weeks

Mrs. Noel wrote another, saying that, on account of certain information she had received concerning him, she would never live with him again. This was in April last. During the subsequent six months he returned to the States four different times, hoping to secure an interview and explanation from his wife on what seemed her wholly inexplicable course towards him. Failing in all his attempts, he resolved upon taking forcible or surreptitious possession of one of his two children, the eldest, so he drove out to his former happy home at Moorestown, entered the dwelling unnoticed and, seizing the boy while asleep, carried him off unmolested. The household were quickly made aware of what had happened, but it was too late. The boy was beyond their reach, and a few days later was safely landed in Canada. In the meantime his wife had entered proceedings in a divorce suit against him, and the testimony of some half a dozen witnesses was taken to prove everything but the one thing needed to secure a divorce according to the laws of New Jersey-namely, the commission of the crime of adultery, or two years' wilful, continued and obstinate desertion. How the later requisite was finally secured will be related directly. That Noel was very much beloved at one time by his wife and all her family there is no doubt. This fact excited a good deal of jealousy among some of Mrs. Noel's former admirers, natives of Moorestown and to the manor born. Of these was a Mr. George T. Chamberiain, of whom Neel made a beson friend and confidant. Mr. Chamberiain's testimony in behalf of the suit of Mrs. Noel in the mood of exhitaration. He sould have the in the suction of his intrigues with women. He saw him hug and kiss other girls besides his wife when in the mood of exhitarations. He sould in his possession oppies of those illustrated weekly papers that devote themselves to recording

justify a coart in the State of New Jerse; in granting a decree of divorce.

EJIZABETE BENNETT'S EVIDENCE.

A witness, however, was found, named Elizabeth Bennett, who stated she lived at 1,817 Marshall street, Philadelphia, though another witness for the defence awore this was an untenanted house. She testified as follows:—

I reside at 1,917 Marshall street, Philadelphia: I was subpomased to dome here as a witness in this case; I formerly boarded at a house known as Panny Smith's, in Wood estreet, Philadelphia; it was near Thirheenth street; there were three other young women hoarding there also; I was there in the nonth of January, 1871; Dr. John V. Noel visited that house while I was there; it was in the kister part of January, emewhere about the 22d, 23d or 28th, somewhere near there; I saw him there in the evening at that time, after he came there he called for wine and treated the young women; after that he went with me; he told mo he lived in Moorestown, and he lived at Marchantville. I think he said when he west down the states from my room he drouped his handkerchief, and I pleked it up and aw

dress him a note, if I feit so disposed, at Merchantville, to John V. Noel. That is the way he told to address it:—

"John V. Noel. Merchantville."

The defence produced witnesses who swore that Fanny Smith, with whom Mrs. Bennett said she lived in 1871, died in 1870, and yesterday they brought forward testimony to prove that a detective named Stephen Frankling had been hired by Chamberiain to get the woman Bennett to give the above evidence on a promise of \$150.

Thus stands the case at the present moment. None of the witnesses for the prosecution except the complainant and her mother-in-law can be prevailed on to appear in Camden and undergo cross-examination at the hands of the counsel for the desence, Colonel Scovel. How Dr. Noel came to be thrown into jail was in this manner:—

After having conveyed his little boy to Canada he reappeared in Camden list October to file his answer in the divorce suit. While waiting for the issue the lawyer for the complainant, Mr. James Wilson, proceeded to Trenton and procured a writ of ne execut from the Court of Chancery. On this Noel was cast into jail, in default of \$8,000 bail, and the motive alleged for this course on the part of the prosecution was to make him surrender up his child, on whom, as it is also alleged, a reversionary interest in the fortune of Mrs. Noel was settled.

An Appeal For The Price Processes of the citizens of Camden, was addressed to Colonel James M. Soovel:—

Dans Sim-The undersgred, desirous of obtaining penerators at deep Proportion and processes.

THE DARK SIDE OF BERLIN.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette, Dec. 20.] "Berlin may be great, but is Berlin happy to brochure. "Strangers who promenade under the linden and think Berlin an abode of pleasure should look a little closer, examine the sullen and discontented faces encountered in the streets, and afterwards visit the poorer quarters, enter the houses wards visit the poorer quarters, enter the noises and witness the misery that reigns there. Berlin has become the capital of the world, say certain people intexicated with their own foolish prides the capital of the world if they will, but the world of misery and rascality." Out of a population of 833,000 no fewer than 125,000 are inscribed on the

of misery and rascality." Out of a population of 833,000 no fewer than 125,000 are inscribed on the lists of the administration for public relief, and the municipality, the parsimony of which is proverbial, has to appropriate a million of thalers of its revenue annually towards the relief of the known poor of the city. As to the original classes of Berlin the Tribenue pronounces those of London and Paris to be models of virtue in comparison with them.

In a pamphlet recently published in Germany, entitled "Berlin's Moral and Social Condition, after the Berliner's own Reports"—a pamphlet caught up and translated in France with much promptitude—an elaborate account, based on abundant statistics, is given of the misery and social degradation that prevail in the capital of the new German Empire. Of this confession of the Berliners themselves we propose to give a résume.

By reason of the scarcity of lodgings and the high rents extorted by the Berlin house proprietors it appears that the poorer inhabitants of the city who desire the shelter of a decent roof have to pay almost half their incomes to their landiords, Moreover, according to the census of 1857 there were no fewer than 14,292 habitations in cellars occupied by 63,000 persons, showing that nine per cent of the population live in these wretched dwelling places. Moreover, there were 18,334 lodgings without kitchens, and 2,265 without a single room containing a fireplace; 111,280 adults and 58,735 children, or 189,016 persons in all, were crowded into 15,574 rooms with fireplaces—that is to say, about twenty per cent of the total population were crammed into appartments of insufficient size. Since that period upwards of 200,000 souis, belonging for the most part to the poorer classes, have been added to the population; while, on the other hand, very few lodgings suited for these classes have been provided. According to the report of Berlin, there would not sliow isself to be persuaded to provide abodes for the indigent, even if by doing so some mad excesses"—

seeing the take them into their houses."

Last winter an account was given in the force of for refusing to take them into their houses."

Last winter an account was given in the force of the force of the second was given in the force of th