

FRANCE.

Governmental Caution Against Spanish Refugee Shelter.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Dec. 25, 1872.

The Prefect of Paa has issued an order forbidding Spaniards to sojourn in the Department of the Basses-Pyrenees without written permission.

SPAIN.

The Porto Rico Slaves Manumission Bill in Satisfactory Progress—General Liberation and Planters' Compensation—Insurance Caba Bill Out in the Cold.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Dec. 25, 1872.

The bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Porto Rico was read in the lower branch of the Cortes yesterday.

All slaves are to be free within four months after the promulgation of the passage of the bill.

The slave owners are to be indemnified for their property.

Many of the Deputies expressed their approval of the bill by cheers after its reading.

The latest news states that the Porto Rico Emancipation bill provides that the slave owners shall receive eighty per cent indemnity, of which the state shall pay forty per cent and the Colony the balance.

The government again announced that reforms in Cuba were postponed in consequence of the insurrection in that island.

RUSSIA.

The Casarowitz Seriously Ill—Progress of a Severe Attack of Typhus Fever.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25, 1872.

His Imperial Highness Alexander Alexandrovitch, Czarwit and hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, eldest son and first child of the Czar, is ill with typhus fever.

The Prince is twenty-seven years of age.

Bulletin of the Physicians from the Palace—History of the Origin and Progress of the Malady.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 25, 1872.

It was officially announced to-day that the Czaritch has been ill since the 19th of November, and his malady becoming serious on the 19th of December, it was pronounced a case of typhus fever, accompanied with an affection of the abdomen, which the physicians considered a grave character.

The medical bulletin issued this morning says:—"His Imperial Highness passed a sleepless yet tranquil night."

"The fever has not abated, but his condition continues about the same."

BREAKING BONDS.

Attempt to Burst Jail—Cutting Through a Wall—Caught at the Moment of Success—Instruments Supplied by Confederates.

One of the most daring attempts to break prison that has occurred in the history of this city took place at twenty minutes past five last evening.

Jefferson Market was the scene of the *crime*, and that prison is considered one of the safest in this city.

The near success of the operations of the prisoners who sought to escape from duance vilely demonstrates, however, that the edifices built to contain prisoners are unstable and utterly unfit for the purpose to which they were designed.

The facts are these:—Matthew Busey, a noted rowdy and jailbird, shot James Burns, the keeper of a house of prostitution, 133 Greene street, on December 6, and was convicted the next day by Judge Cox.

He was placed in cell No. 1, and there was considered safe. Last evening Keeper Kennedy heard a suspicious sound proceeding from the cell in which Busey and an attenuated specimen of humanity, committed for a minor offence, were confined.

Kennedy jumped up at once and secreted a pistol in his pants pocket. He called on Mr. Houghtaling to lend him a hand if required, and that gentleman, who was present, handed him a hammer.

The sound emanated from cell No. 1, and thither the keepers proceeded.

Kennedy secured Busey, and then it was discovered that the culprit, by aid of a crooked jimmy eighteen inches in length, a skate blade and a center punch, had succeeded in penetrating through the inner wall of their cell, making a hole about twenty inches in diameter, to within Kennedy's distance from the exterior of the wall.

The prisoners had carefully disposed of the plaster and blankets, carelessly disposed. The prisoners had to escape through the hole in the wall. After that they would have had to scale a wall over the kitchen, pass over a river, and drop upon a roof from which they might have readily gained the street. Had it not been for the energy and promptitude displayed by the keepers, Mr. Kennedy, and the other Mr. Houghtaling, the prisoners would certainly have effected their escape.

It is now ascertained that the escape was effected by means of a hole in the wall, and that the escape was effected by means of a hole in the wall.

At a quarter past ten o'clock P. M. a fire broke out in the Canterbury, on Broadway, caused by a man throwing a lighted cigar among some waste papers under the stage.

The place has been newly fitted up as a variety hall, with a stage arranged with light and inflammable hangings.

The fire is also furnished in light woods, so that a lighted match is sufficient to set the place in a blaze.

The proprietor of the place gave no alarm whatever, and efforts were made to conceal the fact of the fire.

The people who were in the place were panic-stricken, and made a rush for the door, overturning benches and crushing one another in their efforts to make an exit.

The fire was extinguished by the fire department, and no serious damage resulted.

The manager, Mr. Freight, and another man were injured by the fire.

Some of the property was destroyed, and the fire was extinguished.

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AUSTRALASIA.

Governmental and Inter-Tribal Difficulties in New Zealand—Hear to the United States Presidency—Destructive Fire in Auckland—Customs, Naval and Mining News—The Fijian Democracy Firing Up—Sixteen Lives Lost by Shipwreck.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 25, 1872.

The steamer Nebraska arrived to-day from Auckland, New Zealand. The Australian steamers did not make the connection and consequently there are no mails from that country.

The Nebraska brings New Zealand dates up to the 27th of November, with late news from the colony of Victoria.

New Zealand. The twenty-eighth session of the Provincial Council of New Zealand opened on the 19th of November.

The Governor has commenced departmental reforms which, says the *Independent*, is likely to create a certain degree of dissatisfaction among a few, will be calculated to satisfy the country.

The department under the charge of a native Minister is the first to feel the new beam. The office of Inspector of Volunteers and Militia has been done away with.

Inter-tribal disputes of a rather threatening character have occurred at Waiapu, on the east coast. The resident magistrate writes that both parties are armed and refuse to allow each other to cross the river.

American Patriotics. The United States ship Nebraska dressed ship at Dunedin and fired a salute in honor of Grant's election. The salute was replied to by the Naval Brigade.

Revenue Income and Public Industry. The return of the customs revenue for the quarter ending September 30, 1872, published in the *Gazette*, shows a total of \$203,277, against \$185,723 for the corresponding quarter of last year.

Important discoveries of coal have been made in Cipp's Land.

The Governor Vis count of Canterbury goes home to England in February.

The bill for mining on private property is not likely to pass this session.

Disaster in Auckland. The Pacific Fire Insurance building, on Front street, Auckland, has been totally destroyed by fire, together with several stores adjoining, and the magnificent building occupied as the Post and telegraphic offices and the Provincial government offices.

Fatal Shipwreck. The ship *Newcastle* was wrecked off Cook Strait and sixteen persons perished on the night of the 19th of November.

Victims. The New South Wales Assembly has rejected the Narrow Gauge Railroad bill.

Captain Armstrong and Dowden, the mate of the ship *Carl*, have been convicted of murdering several Polynesians, and have been sentenced to death.

The estimated expenditure for the year shows an increase of \$174,000.

The Fijians Strive for Liberty and Fraternity. News has arrived from the Fiji Islands to the effect that the settlers and planters are dissatisfied with the composition of the present government.

A meeting of planters was held at Evuka on the 6th inst., at which very strong language was spoken against the executive government.

CUBA.

An Italian Opinion on the Herald's Work in Cuba. [From L'Ombra, of Naples, Italy.]

The New York Herald contains the most important article upon the question of Spanish domination in Cuba, showing that no question for many years past—in fact since the proclamation of the Monroe doctrine, which repudiated European intervention in America—has so preoccupied the mind of the American nation.

The writer of the article in question shows the disastrous effect of this intervention by citing the abandonment of Mexico by the forces of the late French Empire.

The Herald is of opinion that Spanish sovereignty in this respect is not to be maintained, and that the United States should decide upon making a change in its present foreign policy which will awaken one day to the knowledge of the fact that the United States is not a just and prompter in its action than the Cabinet of Madrid has ever dreamed of.

Another Reason for Intervention in Cuba. To the Editor of the Herald:—

After reading, with much interest, your correspondent's vivid description of the present condition of Cuba, and your own spirited editorial thereon, I feel that you have correctly foreshadowed the only reply to your question, "What shall end the struggle?" But, in addition to your reason for the necessity for intervention—"humanity"—there is another equally strong, though, perhaps, more selfish. It is the same that has led to the attempts made heretofore, and making now, to what is called "civilize" the barbarous nations of the world.

These attempts are never made in Patagonia, or other equally unproductive portions of the world, but are chiefly confined to such parts as are naturally capable of affording the necessities and luxuries of life to the already civilized world.

The law of civilization now may be interpreted as that "no country capable of producing to a profitable degree that which is of use or benefit to man must be allowed to remain in the possession of a people who neglect or refuse to develop its resources, either for their own use or for exportation."

On that ground there is a very cogent reason for interference in the affairs of Cuba. The "civilized" nations in abundance, both necessities and luxuries which the United States and other nations are deprived of by the barbarous war now being carried on there.

The Judge advised them to go back to their quarters and try again. He also gave them his address, so that they would be able to find him in case they should eventually agree. The jury, who looked weary and downcast, withdrew to their deliberations.

But should have been prepared looking to the release of Dr. Irish in event of the jury eventually being discharged because of their disagreement.

The body of an unknown man, forty-six years of age, on the 24th instant was found insensible on the sidewalk, on one of the streets of the Twentieth ward, and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he died soon after admission. There seems to be no mark of violence on his body.

LEADING LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.—A recent calculation relative to the principal European languages shows that English is spoken by 50,000,000 of persons, including Great Britain, Ireland, the United States, the West Indies, Canada, Cape of Good Hope, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, and the Sandwich Islands.

Spanish is spoken by 40,000,000, in Spain, Cuba, Mexico, the Republic of South America, Manila, &c. and French by 35,000,000 in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Canada, Cayenne and the French West Indies.

Portuguese is spoken by 20,000,000 in Portugal, Brazil, and the Cape Verde Islands.

Italian is spoken by 15,000,000 in Italy, Switzerland, and the United States.

German is spoken by 10,000,000 in Germany, Austria, Prussia, and the United States.

Russian is spoken by 10,000,000 in Russia, Poland, and the United States.

Chinese is spoken by 10,000,000 in China, Japan, and the United States.

Hindustani is spoken by 10,000,000 in India, and the United States.

Arabic is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Hebrew is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Latin is spoken by 10,000,000 in the West, and the United States.

Greek is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Slavonic is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Polish is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Czech is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Slovak is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Croatian is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Serbian is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Rumanian is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Bulgarian is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Yiddish is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

Hebrew is spoken by 10,000,000 in the East, and the United States.

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WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25, 1872. The Christmas Festival in the Capital—How the High Officers of the Government Enjoyed Themselves.

Of all the days in the year Christmas Day is the quietest in Washington. For twenty-four hours at least the centre of intrigue, of jobs and claims, of plots and counter-plots, of tenacious office-holders and equally tenacious office-hunters, has been devoid of political incidents worth mentioning.

The streets are unusually deserted; for the snow, which has been coming down since noon in dense flakes, renders it difficult to travel a very undesirable pastime, though it affords good sleighing, a treat so rarely enjoyed by Washingtonians.

The hotels were, for nearly all the transient visitors, forty times as full as on any other day of the year. Congressmen and lobbyists, delegates and errand-carriers, have gone to eat their Christmas dinners under the familiar shades of their own homes.

Those few who have remained make the most of this festive day, for though the streets are snow-dusted and all is dreary without, there was good cheer and mirth within. The busy brains that are always hatching schemes of public benefit or public plunder relaxed their work for the day and devoted themselves entirely to the consumption of turkey and plum pudding and hot punch.

Premier Fish, the most courtly, dignified and hospitable Secretary of State this country ever had, laid aside the cares of State and troubled himself as little about the distribution of the Geneva award as the last paper in the post-office. The latest Mexican depredations and the most recent Spanish outrages were to him things of no moment to-day.

If any one had talked to Brewster about the Syndicate he would have snatched his fingers in his face. Not being invited out, he ate his solitary dinner in the twilight of his hall, and turned into bed at an early hour in the evening in order to save gas bills. The jolly Robson did not care whether our navy sinks or swims, and the courteous, good-natured Creswell schemed postal telegraph schemes.

Of Delano it is needless to speak, for he is gone where the oranges grow. The ponderous Belknap, ordinarily so much vexed at the wholesale desertions of our new-fledged soldiers, gave them leave for to-day to desert en masse. The slow, deliberate Williams did not care a button whether Pinchback or Warmouth rules the roast in Louisiana.

And last, not least, the President of the United States attended the Metropolitan Methodist church to return thanks for coming safely out of the Western snow-drift which delayed his arrival here until this morning, having fulfilled his duty towards his father in God, who had been so rudely ejected from his own Post Office. He was in a particularly grateful mood. After his return from church he doffed the Chief Magistrate and devoted himself entirely to the enjoyment of the good things which the day brought forth.

A Corner on Syndicates—A Nice Little Financial Arrangement—Judge Richardson Takes a Hand in the Deal.

It is said that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Richardson, will leave the Treasury Department in March, and that he intends to go to Paris to become a member of the banking firm of Morgan & Co. It is whispered also that Judge Richardson has taken a trip with the expectation that the President, after his second inauguration, will appoint him financial agent of the government at Paris, or for Europe generally.

In the event of the Secretary of the Treasury being permitted to carry out his scheme of funding the debt, as he began, and without any change, which he is intent on doing, Judge Richardson and his associates would be in a position of great financial influence and would have an opportunity of making immense fortunes.

Jay Cooke & Co. in Washington, Mr. McCulloch, late Secretary of the Treasury, in London, and Judge Richardson, who is said to be the brains of the Treasury Department, in Paris, there would be a powerful combination of the most influential men of the so-called Treasury Ring.

Should Mr. Morgan be permitted to take up with the syndicate this would undoubtedly be the Syndicate, and there would be a margin of profits for it of fifteen to twenty millions of dollars.

Senator Cole on Congress After the Christmas recess. Meeting Senator Cole at the Ebbitt House this afternoon, I had a conversation with him on the prospective work of Congress after the holidays.

The Senator made the following remarks:—"The Indian Appropriation bill will be the first subject for the consideration of the Senate when it meets again. It will be passed with as little delay as possible. The next thing, I believe, will be the French Spoliation bill, which will occupy but little time.

Although I am opposed to it, I think it will be passed in the Senate, but it is no chance in the House. The seventy-two-year old claims will probably be allowed to grow another century older and then taken up again to be finally rejected for having outgrown their age of validity."

To my question whether the Senate would take up the Louisiana trouble he replied:—"I do not think so; Congress will have to devote all that is left of the session to the passage of the Appropriation bills. It has barely time enough to do that. If the Southern troubles are to be discussed Congress will have to dissolve without making the necessary appropriations and government will be at a standstill. In that case the next Congress will have to convene to meet immediately after the 4th of March."

To my inquiry about the Postal Telegraph bills simultaneously introduced in the House and the Senate, Senator Cole said that he carried out the same as the old Hubbard bill, which, I think, is a stupendous job. I cannot believe that Congress will pass it. I am against all schemes giving to the government the control of the telegraph, but least of all would I advocate this Hubbard bill."

MARINE DISASTERS.

A Schooner and a Barge Sunk in the Ohio. CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 25, 1872.

The steamer Wild Cat, lying at the foot of Twentieth street, was sunk last evening by heavy ice, which was floating down the Ohio River. It is doubtful whether she can be raised. The cargo was lost, and the crew saved.

THE IRISH-ANDERSON POISONING CASE. The case of Dr. Lucius B. Irish, who was tried upon an indictment charging him with having caused the death of Edward D. Anderson, was given to the jury by Judge Pratt in the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer at two o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

At half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon the jury had failed to agree upon a verdict. Judge Pratt sent a message to the jury at half-past ten o'clock in the morning asking whether they had come to an agreement yet. They sent back word that they had not. It was carried over to the next day, and the jury was then put for acquittal and two for a verdict of guilty.

The court room remained crowded a great part of the day by friends of the prisoner and others who were interested in the case.

Shortly after four o'clock the Judge took his seat on the bench and the jury were brought into court. The trial was then resumed, and the jury was put to the question as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict which they replied in the negative, and added that there was no likelihood of their agreeing. The Judge advised them to go back to their quarters and try again.

He also gave them his address, so that they would be able to find him in case they should eventually agree. The jury, who looked weary and downcast, withdrew to their deliberations.

But should have been prepared looking to the release of Dr. Irish in event of the jury eventually being discharged because of their disagreement.

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THE GOOSE CREEK SLAUGHTER.

List of the Killed and Wounded and Latest Particulars.

THE WOUNDED CARED FOR. How the Terrible Affair Originated.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 25, 1872.

The following are the names of some of those who have been killed by the accident on the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburgh Railroad last night:—Mark Haight, of Brocton, banker, one leg shattered and the other buried off at the thigh, and badly burned at the head.

Mr. Osborne, of Westfield, had the side of his head smashed in and one leg burned off below the knee.

Mr. Ryan, internal injuries.

E. H. Bell, telegraph operator at Shoraman.

Mr. Carleton, bruised on body and head.

Frank Taylor, baggage master of the train.

Con Molony, track master, of Brocton.

THE WOUNDED. W. H. Lee, of Corry, slightly.

Jacob Bariland, of Irving, N. Y.

Levi Briggs, of Angora, N. Y.

John H. Hilton, of Rochester.

Mrs. J. M. Carlson, of Mill Village, whose child was saved, but whose husband is still missing.

Maggie Carleton, of Titusville.