

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVI. No. 29

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

- LINA BROWN'S THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—HUNTED DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY OF LEON. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—LA PERIOLLE. OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF WEE WILLIE WINKIE. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—PASTOR'S DAUGHTER—SEE SAW. WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening. GLOBE THEATRE, 72 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &c.—LITTLE BOY PERK. NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—SEEBACH AS JOAN OF ARC. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—SARATOGA. BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st. between 1st and 6th avs.—HOBLE. WILLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE BLACK CURTAIN. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—OCEA. MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. THEATRE COMIQUE, 54 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—THE FIRE FIEND. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 353 Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTERALS, FARCES, BULESQUES, &c. BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st. between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTERALS, ENTERTAINMENTS, &c. APOLLO HALL, corner 28th street and Broadway.—DR. COBBY'S ROMANS OF IRELAND. NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN THE KING, ACROBATS, &c. HOOLEY'S THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S AND KELLY & LEON'S MINSTERALS. BROOKLYN OPERA HOUSE.—WELCH, HUGHES & WATKINS' MINSTERALS.—GARRY THE NEWS TO MARY. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART. DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, January 29, 1871.

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WISCONSIN takes a hopeful look of the future and thinks her citizens able to bear all sorts of taxation without grumbling; hence the Assembly of that State yesterday, by a vote of seventy-three to nine, memorialized Congress against the repeal of the income tax.

CATASTROPHE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.—Yesterday morning the steamer W. R. Arthur, one of the finest crafts on the Mississippi river, exploded her boilers, killing sixty of her passengers and crew and severely injuring many others. The frequency of similar disasters on Western waters shows either incompetency in officers or criminal carelessness in the construction of boilers, and calls for additional Congressional legislation on the subject. Life is of little value among Mississippi boatmen; but when passengers are sacrificed by the score the travelling public is excusable in entering its protest.

POLITICAL MIRACLES IN SPAIN.—The "blue blood" of Spain bubbling in a nationalist ferment against the stranger is likely to accomplish what it has failed to effect during many years past in its efforts of abstract or speculative patriotism. King Amadeus' advent has united the leaders of the five powerful parties—beginning with the clergy—by which the Spanish kingdom has been alternately soothed, inflamed, divided, distracted and impoverished since the day after the battle of Coruna to the present. They have, as we are informed by advices from Europe, banded themselves in direct opposition to the Italian's crown. This union is a political miracle in itself. We are told, indeed, that they have almost determined against his life. It is alleged that if his Majesty "should escape the fate of Maximilian in Mexico it will be regarded almost as a miracle." Spanish miracles have always been pretty strange affairs. Here we have one, and promise of another. The opposition to the King is a miracle; should he escape its fatal consequences it will be a miracle. Good!

SURRENDER OF PARIS.

At length the announcement, so anxiously expected, has flashed across the cable wires bearing the intelligence that Paris has capitulated. After a struggle of one hundred and thirty-seven days the capital of France has had to succumb. Fierce determination, famine and disease have brought the once proud, imperial and beautiful city of Paris to humble itself in the dust before the hosts of the German Kaiser and to sue for terms of peace. So long as hunger and disease kept away from the doors of the Parisians the thought of surrender never entered their minds for a moment; but these two dreadful allies of the Germans pointed out to the Parisians the hopelessness of the resistance they were making. Famine in the streets, sickness in the household, cold at the hearths, the cry of mother and of child, the feeble wails of the aged, the appeals of dear ones, whose emaciated forms spoke too plainly the suffering they were enduring, speak to us in the eloquence of heroic action of the sacrifices which the people of Paris suffered to save the city they loved so well. No appeal went from them amid all their wretchedness to surrender the city and put an end to their sufferings. The gay and frivolous Paris, the toyshop of the world, has given to nations, in her heroic defence, an example of what a brave people can do even when threatened with destruction by two such terrible agencies as war and famine.

Our European despatches to-day show that Jules Favre's mission to Versailles has not been without results. Since midnight on Thursday the firing on both sides ceased. Favre returned to Paris after a conference with Bismarck, and his reappearance again in the German camp with one of the generals in command of the army in Paris foreshadowed the fall of the capital. Even now the terms of capitulation are signed, the garrison of Paris surrenders and the National Assembly of France is to be called together. The brave resistance of the Parisians has proved powerless. Depending upon the armies in the provinces, they have been disappointed, and the only alternative of unconditional surrender was left open to them. The bitter cup of humiliation is filled to the brim and it must be drained to the last dregs. The very word "surrender" is something so loathsome to the Parisians that the enacting of some dreadful scene, some fearful catastrophe, an act at which the world would gaze in horror, would not surprise us in the madness of their despair they consider the terms imposed upon them are more humiliating than what they were led to expect. In view of the grand, noble, heroic defence which Paris has made, let us hope that magnanimity will prevail on the part of the German leaders, and that generosity to a brave but fallen foe will dictate a kind and Christian treatment for those within the walls of unhappy Paris.

As an evidence of the horrible straits in which the people of the capital were situated for the past few days, we may mention that the mobs of Paris, becoming emboldened by the failure of the recent sorties, again gathered in the streets, shouting, "On to Berlin!" and appearing in front of the Hotel de Ville demanded permission to enter. The demand was refused. Nothing daunted by the refusal the crowd determined to force an entrance, but were driven back by the troops. Again they pressed forward, when the soldiers fired on them, and five of their number paid the penalty of their wrongdoing with their lives and eighteen others were injured. Even this did not intimidate the crowd; for, though they fled from the scene of their discomfiture, they again gathered together and forced the jails where Gustave Flourens, Felix Pyatt and other political offenders were confined, and liberated them. Terror-stricken by these demonstrations the unfortunate citizens within their houses feared for the very worst results. Fortunately, however, the firmness of the government was able to stay the demonstration, which might have resulted in scenes as barbarous and as bloody as those which in years gone by have been witnessed in the streets of the famous capital of France.

From the provinces no ray of promise cheered the people of Paris in the last hours of their heroic struggle. The Army of the Loire, from which so much was expected, is still suffering from the defeat inflicted upon it by the Red Prince. A German column of over two thousand men, well supplied with cavalry and artillery, is stationed at Sable, about twenty-seven miles to the southwest of Le Mans. Fathierbe is retreating on Dunkirk, there to make his final stand. From the east we learn that Bourbaki has been superseded by General Clinchart. In connection with this intelligence comes the melancholy story that General Bourbaki in a moment of mental aberration attempted, unsuccessfully, to commit suicide with a pistol. No doubt the dangerous situation of his army, threatened, as it is, in front and rear by the armies of Von Werder and Mantoufel, preyed so on the mind of the unfortunate commander that he who had braved death on a hundred battle fields lacked the courage to meet the defeat which threatened the army he commanded. However the struggle of Paris may be re-

garded by those who believed that its fall was inevitable, there is no doubt that the defence of the capital will fill a noble page in French history. Fighting against odds, battling against famine, contending against the evil influences of base, bloody and brutal disturbers within, while from without the rain of shot and shell brought terror and consternation to the people, the struggle was maintained. To the provinces anxious thoughts were directed, with anxious hopes that France would come to the rescue of Paris. Patiently that day was awaited. Amid cold and hunger and sickness and disease the Parisians still hoped on. Day by day deaths increased in the capital. Famine was accomplishing its dreadful mission of destruction. Homes destroyed, hearths desolated, familiar faces disappearing, misery everywhere met the eye in the streets of the capital of France. Then, and not until then, did the government become convinced of the necessity of yielding, and, acting under this conviction, laid down its arms at the feet of the conqueror.

Famine and Anarchy in Paris.

The late riotous outbreak in Paris from the revolutionary district of Belleville, of which our special correspondent at Paris has furnished a graphic account, as a warning to the authorities that anarchy follows close upon the heels of famine, doubtless had the effect of hurrying up the capitulation of the city. The maintenance of law and order among the turbulent elements of Paris during the four months of this terrible siege is something wonderful to contemplate. Had Flourens and his roughs, however, succeeded in their first revolutionary outbreak some two months ago, it is altogether probable that a Jacobin reign of terror would have been added to the sore distresses of the siege. But, as in this second attempt of Flourens, after his release from prison by his devoted, sans culottes, so in the first, the Gardes Mobiles saved the republic and the city from the savage orgies and atrocities of a Parisian mob; and so we hope the city, without further disturbances, may pass through the severe ordeal of a surrender. There is still the danger, however, to be feared in the surrender, of fearful scenes of violence from the lower ranks of the populace, maddened by their humiliations and their sufferings, and striking wildly about them in their blind revenge. We hope, nevertheless, that the local authorities, who have managed so well a body of two millions of naturally restless people, and so wonderfully, under all the trials and tortures of war, pestilence and famine, will still be equal to all the emergencies of an unavoidable capitulation. On the other hand, we have no doubt that the first efforts of the Germans, with the capitulation, will be not to aggravate, but to relieve the sufferings of Paris.

"Thou art Peter"—A New Rome.

Since the days of Martin Luther theologians and churches have been set by the ears almost hourly by angry disputation on the subject of the proper reading of the text "Thou art Peter, and on this rock," &c. Spiritually it has been interpreted as a commission of apostolic primacy given to Peter and his successors; the materialists have said that it was intended to indicate a centre of earthly visible rule for a church—not the Church—and that Peter established this centre in Rome by his advent and death. To the Catholic mind Rome has been the focus of the *urbis et orbis* of Christianity—Rome, immovable as faith and as undisturbed and calm as are patience and hope. We are informed to-day that a mighty builder, who lately went out from Paris, is about to stretch forth his hand and disturb all these theories to some extent. Baron Haussmann, ex-Prefect of the Seine and the great street improver of Paris under Napoleon, is to undertake the mighty work of tearing down, building up, patching, improving and darning old Rome for the use and accommodation of the Italian authorities. He will "reconstruct" the city and "suit it to the requirements of the future capital" of the nation. A great work, and one which, if it is accomplished in a skillful and elegant manner, will really immortalize Haussmann's name. His pavements in Paris are drenched with human blood; he may help to remove the stains of the blood of martyrs from the Coliseum.

ROME AFTER THE DELUGE.—The condition of the modern ark of Christianity, the city of Rome, as it presented the day after the late inundation, is reported by special letter from the Holy City in our columns. The loss of property was very great, and a considerable amount of individual suffering resulted in consequence. The people appear to have borne the visitation with great patience. They also displayed a vast amount of energy in repairing damages. The suffering citizens had many friends in the different foreign countries who were resident in Rome at the moment, the American visitors leading off at once with a subscription of twelve thousand lire. The English in Rome and the Roman nobility donated also to the relief fund largely and promptly. His Holiness the Pope was compensated to some extent for his affliction, as King Victor Emmanuel had just ordered that a sum of five million lire, which had been found in the Papal treasury when the Italians took possession of the city, should be restored to his Holiness. An excellent preface towards reconciliation, or it may be a royal *non culpa* in hope of the *do veniam* of the Pontiff.

A RIVAL OF ERIE.—For troublesome litigation the Erie Railroad has a formidable rival in the Boston, Hartford and Erie. The latter company has been the continual subject of legal favors for the last two years, and at length is forced into bankruptcy. The case was to have been argued before Judge Blatchford yesterday, but was adjourned till Saturday next.

VIRGINIA OFFICE SEEKS new deal. Yesterday a delegation of "outs" made a raid upon the White House, captured the President and held him prisoner until they had shown how the Old Dominion could be returned to the radical fold by a general change of federal office holders in that State. A somewhat severe remedy that, and of doubtful efficacy.

The New York Herald—The Churches and Religious Reform.

It is now nearly three years since the HERALD conceived and gave shape to the idea that the churches came fairly within its scope as a great reflector of world life—that the churches were as much entitled to reportorial and editorial attention as the theatres, the preachers as the actors, the sermons as the plays or the lectures. During all this period, while as a rule the Sunday HERALD has contained a solid, practical, non-sectarian discourse, the Monday HERALD has reproduced the church services and sermons of the previous day, the surrounding country and the other great cities of the Union sometimes receiving as much attention as New York itself. Our reporters are everywhere devout and attentive worshippers, and not unfrequently, at great expense, sermons delivered in Saratoga, at Washington, at Baltimore, on Sunday, have been reproduced in the HERALD of Monday.

In carrying out our purpose we have been catholic in the true sense; we have frowned upon none, but favored all. Romanists, Episcopals, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists (Hard Shell and Soft Shell), Unitarians of all types, Free-lovers, Jews, Monitors, all had a fair share of our attention and of our columns. It was not unnatural that an idea so original should take with the general public, and that our contemporaries, filled with envy and jealousy, should become eager imitators up to the limit of their ability. The Monday HERALD became the rage from New York to San Francisco, from Maine to Mexico. From the most distant centres of population complaints are constantly being received that Monday HERALDs cannot be had in sufficient numbers to supply the great and growing demand. It has pleased us to find that clergymen of all denominations have enrolled themselves in the list of our subscribers, and we have before us while we write many letters from clergymen of all shades of religious opinion, heartily endorsing our plan, acknowledging obligations and accepting the HERALD as the great religious newspaper of the age. Such being the case we can afford to laugh at some of our contemporaries, who, after vain endeavors to follow in our footsteps, attempt to find comfort in defeat by sneering at our enterprise.

It is not our intention to abandon an undertaking which has already been crowned with so much success, and which promises to be so productive of great, general and lasting good to the whole American people and through the American people to the world at large. Not for the sake of filthy lucre, but for the love of the good work, it is our fixed purpose to make the HERALD more and more a preacher of righteousness. The preachers see and the people feel that we are not supplanting the pulpit, but only making it more thoroughly and generally useful. The preachers who themselves cannot hear sermons, benefit through our columns by the thoughts of their brethren; the HERALD, in fact, has become a grand "Pulpit Help," and the Sunday sermons, through the same channel, are virtually redelivered on the Monday to audiences multiplied ten thousand fold. This, however, is not all. It has long been the sin and shame of Christianity that its votaries constitute a heterogeneous mass, wanting all visible signs of unity. The Book tells us that the body of Christ is one and indivisible, that schism is a sin to be cautiously avoided, and when committed to be severely punished; and it records for our benefit the prayer of the Master, that all His followers might be one with Him, even as He is one with His Father. In spite of all this, however, it is notorious that, as compared with all existing religions, Christianity is most torn into sects and parties. That body which ought to be one, and which must yet be one, is now divided into parties numerous almost as the stars of heaven or as the sands by the sea shore. And what is worse still, these parties are not attractive, but repellant. The differing sentiments of Romanists and Protestants are such as seriously disturb the relations of political, social and domestic life. Among the numerous Protestant sects and parties the dividing lines may not be so broad, but they are scarcely less disturbing; and the whole tendency of religious teaching is to isolate more and more, not to bring together. Then, the numerous outlying religious bodies are virtually "excommunicate."

How little Protestants of the various persuasions differed from each other, how much Protestants and Romanists believed in common, how like all Bible religion is to itself, the world hitherto has had no means of knowing. It was long the business of the stage to hold up the mirror to nature. A grander mirror than the stage was found in the newspaper. But the newspaper mirror was either not large enough or it was imperfectly held so long as it did not catch and reflect the religious life of the times. Our purpose has been to make the mirror perfect, the reflection complete. In our Sunday and Monday issues we hold the mirror up to the churches; we reflect the religious life; and the result is that the various religious bodies see themselves and see all their neighbors, and, beholding, discover how little each is unlike the other. For the first time in history it is known by the common people that the moral and religious teaching of the Jew and the Christian, of the Romanist and the Protestant, of the Episcopalian and the Presbyterian and the others is substantially the same. We see ourselves, others see themselves, and we all see ourselves as others see us. The result cannot but be a gain to humanity and to the cause of a pure, simple and undefiled religion.

We must not be blamed if we take to ourselves some little pride in this matter. For some ten or twelve centuries the Pope has been endeavoring to maintain or restore Christian unity. For some three centuries the followers of Luther and Calvin and John Knox have been making similar efforts. But disunion, not union, grows. Poor Father Hycinth saw the evil; but he could not cure it. Manfully he fought, not ignobly did he succumb; but even now, while he clings fondly to the skirts of Mother Church, he sees not the means of accomplishing his cherished purpose. Matters have been growing worse and worse. Riches ruined Rome. Riches ruined Jerusalem and corrupted the Jewish Church. Riches have ruined and corrupted Christianity. The two great wants of religion, as we now know it, are unity and simplicity. We wish

to see the various Christian bodies united and acting together in harmony; and we wish to see revived in the churches primitive, apostolic simplicity. A broad Christian platform, on which all sects and parties can meet and agree; less of the pomp and show of the fashionable temple and more of pure and artless worship; not so much of ornate eloquence and personal display in the pulpit, but more of the sweet simplicity of the Sermon on the Mount—that is what we want, and that is what we must have. What the Pope and his numerous and pious and illustrious predecessors have been unable to accomplish; what Luther and Calvin and Knox and their followers have vainly attempted we now essay; and we are far from believing that we shall not succeed. Religious disunion is the great parent of strife, the great retarder of the world's progress. The newspaper, backed up by the railroad and the telegraph, has introduced a new era. The dividing lines of race, of language of religion, are doomed to disappear. In these United States we have triumphed over race and over language. In spite of both we have preserved unity. Our purpose is to help towards another triumph—the triumph over religion. One people, knowing no distinctions of race, speaking a common language and worshipping in simple fashion at the same shrine—behold the future of this great people, and through this people of the whole human family! To aid in bringing about this great end we have become a preacher of righteousness, and we mean that our voice, shall be heard crying in the wilderness, until, the Fates willing, the end shall be reached. We have seen many great works finished as well as begun in our day. We are not without the hope that as we have taken part in the commencement we shall also witness and take part in the completion of this new spiritual temple.

Congress Yesterday—Buncombe Day in the House.

The work of Congress was at a standstill yesterday. The Senate was not in session, and the House, laying aside all business, devoted the day to speech-making. Three of the New York members had the precedence—Mr. Cox ventilating his ideas on revenue reform, Mr. Mayham reviewing the question of federal interference with elections and Mr. Calkin laying down the principles of international law in connection with the Alabama claims. The project for a grand scheme of national education was discussed by Mr. Bird, of New Jersey, in opposition, and by Messrs. Hoar, of Massachusetts, Maynard, of Tennessee, and Lawrence, of Ohio, in its support. The policy of turning over the public domain to railroad companies found an apologist and advocate in Mr. Axtell, of California. The question of Civil Service Reform was discussed by Mr. Armstrong, of Pennsylvania, a member of the committee on that subject, which committee has agreed to report a joint resolution as a substitute for all the pending propositions. This measure gives control of the whole question to the President, with authority to prescribe rules and regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service, and to employ suitable persons to conduct inquiries relative to the qualifications and fitness of applicants for office. This proposition seems to be free from the objections to which most of the other plans of civil service reform are liable, and it would certainly, if adopted, remedy some of the evils complained of.

The Wrecks on the New Jersey Coast.

The story of the fearful shipwrecks on the coast of New Jersey, near Little Egg Harbor, seventy miles from New York, as given in the HERALD of this morning, is full of suffering and death. The British bark Kate Smith, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, on a voyage from Les Passages, Spain, went ashore during Wednesday night in the late terrible snow storm, and, being battered to pieces early Thursday morning by the maddened sea, eight of the crew, with the Sandy Hook pilot on board, were lost. These embraced the captain, five seamen, the steward and his wife, and Joseph Hussey, of the pilot boat James W. Elwell, No. 7. Then there are the particulars of the loss, near the same place, of two oyster laden schooners—the Mary C. Elliott and Alfred Hall—on Monday morning last, in the preceding heavy snow storm. The crew of the first-named schooner was rescued, but those of the latter, five in number, went down with their vessel. The whole story is a sad one, and the first of such of the winter. It is to be hoped that they are not the forerunners of equally terrible ocean calamities.

PERFIDIOUS ALBION.—From the frozen wilderness of the Northwest comes a protest against English perfidy and Canadian oppression. Yesterday President Grant received Mr. O'Donohue, ex-secretary of the late provisional government of Manitoba, who is the bearer of a memorial of the people of that country to the United States government asking its good offices in obtaining relief from the exactions and grievances inflicted upon them by the English officials. The memorial sets forth that not a single pledge given by the English and Canadian authorities to the provisional government has been kept, and that the only hope of the people for relief from the intolerable oppressions under which they labor is in independence or annexation to the United States. Mr. O'Donohue claims that the annexation movement has assumed formidable proportions in several British provinces, especially in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and that it only requires encouragement on the part of the United States government to make this policy felt throughout the Dominion of Canada.

THE WEST AND THE INCOME TAX.—The West is opposed to the repeal of the income tax. The Wisconsin Assembly—73 to 9—has just voted for the continuance of the tax, and this will explain the vote of Frank Blair, of Missouri, against the repealing bill in the United States Senate. Fixed incomes out West are comparatively few. The great pressure of this tax is in the East, and this is the difficulty; but justice is justice, and still we think it will prevail in the repeal of this tax.

THE GOLD MARKET continues very dull and steady in the vicinity of 110½. The brokers are watching the situation at Paris and waiting for "something to turn up."

The Cuban Insurrection—Important Surrender of Insurgents.

By special telegram from the HERALD correspondent at Havana, under date of yesterday, we have the important intelligence of the surrender of the insurgent General Cornelio Porro, with a number of his officers and followers, and other persons of note who have been aiding the rebellion. The surrender of General Porro is considered of great importance by the Spanish authorities; he has great power and influence with the people who are now in arms against the government of Spain, and his thus coming in and giving himself up is considered a strong indication of an early collapse of the insurrection. Of late we have heard of nothing but surrender on the part of the Cubans. They now deem discretion the better part of valor. They see before them but little if any hope of ultimate success, and wisely prefer to accept the situation and surrender while yet the door of mercy is open to them. The humane policy of Captain General Valmaseda is having great and good results; it has proved of more avail than the coercive policy of General De Rodas, and in the end it will be the means of accomplishing the desired purpose—the pacification of the island, its restoration to the control of Spain and its return to a condition of wealth and prosperity. Had De Rodas remained in power he would have benefited the cause of the insurgents. With him they knew that capture or surrender was death by the garrote; hence they preferred to die in arms rather than trust to the tender mercies of Spain when such a tyrant represented Spanish authority. Seeing the true cause of the insurrection, and wishing to avoid a recurrence of it in the future, the policy of Spain towards Cuba hereafter will doubtless be a liberal one and such as Cubans cannot and will not find fault with. The government of the island remodelled and its inhabitants once more at peace and prosperous is a condition we hope soon to witness.

The Unexampled Dignity of the Religious Press.

What has become of the usual spirit of the religious press in this city? Have the union of the Old and New School Presbyterians, the prospective union of the Soft and Hard Shell Baptists, the deprivation of the Catholic Head at Rome of his temporal power, served to bring down upon our religious contemporaries a degree of languor and inactivity that could hardly have been expected in the softest days of evangelical dispensation? Has the stupidity of the Legislature thus far been an impediment to religious revival? Has the proposed legalizing of amour traffic, coupling, like a dangerous railroad train, both sexes alike, disturbed adherents of the Methodist and Protestant Episcopal persuasions represented in the Legislature, and rendered Obedientism and its adjuncts a social dogma no longer to be tolerated? Whatever may be the cause, it is nevertheless a fact that there is less interest in religious revivals now than there was this time last year.

This is to be deplored. The substantial people of the United States are essentially a pious people. Those who might have been led astray have been gathered into the gentle folds of Christianity by the kindly teachings of the HERALD shepherds—those valuable religious reporters who "take down" the droppings of every heavenly sanctuary, as well as the imprecations of the inmates of howls. Let the religious press wake up. Let them save the weak and wavering from being led into those paths that lead to perdition. Let them begin with our State Legislature, and, after purifying that body, let them turn their attention to the city of Washington, the seat of national government. "Pray on, brother, pray on."

MARSHAL PRIM'S FUNERAL.—Prim's funeral, at the Church of Atocha, Madrid, is described in our special correspondence by mail from the Spanish capital. The procession in the streets, *en route* to the sacred edifice, made a very solemn yet grand and imposing display. The war chargers of the murdered Marshal and the shattered vehicle in which he was seated when he received his death wounds were in the line—sad testimonials of the fleeting character of the glory of this earth as well as of the ingratitude of nations. The public mind of Spain was not, in reality, seriously impressed by the consequences of the bloody deed of assassination. It was said that the life of the young King Amadeus would be in danger immediately on his arrival, and that "bets were offered and taken" as early as New Year's Day on the event that he "would be shot before he reached the Cortes."

SMALLPOX is committing fearful ravages in the Red River country. Two thousand Indians and half-breeds have died recently of this scourge in the Saskatchewan district.

Personal Intelligence.

- General Robert C. Schenck, the newly appointed Minister to England, has arrived at the Brevoort House. General Baird and wife have arrived from Washington and are now at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain L. A. Craig, of West Point Military Academy, is quartered at the Metropolitan Hotel. Major G. W. P. Bowman, of Chicago, is staying at the St. Denis Hotel. Bayard Taylor is sojourning at the Irving House. Two Roman Catholic dignitaries, the Rev. M. B. Buckley and Rev. James Haggerty, of Cork, are among the arrivals by the City of London. They are staying at the Everett House. Assemblyman Smith M. Wood, of Plattsburg, N. Y., is among the arrivals at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General E. W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, has apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Alexander Fleming, the great shipbuilder of Glasgow, is staying at the Westminster Hotel. Mr. George W. Child, proprietor of the Philadelphia Ledger, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on a brief visit. Mr. John L. Chadwick, a prominent politician of Charleston, S. C., is staying at the St. Denis Hotel. Colonel M. Lewis, President of the Little Rock and New Orleans Railroad, has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Garrett H. Smith, a prominent politician of Geneva, N. Y., is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Captain Tibbets, of the steamer City of London, has arrived, after a perilous and protracted voyage, and has found a haven of rest at the Everett House. PROFESSOR RISLEY'S BENEFIT, which was to have taken place last evening at the Academy of Music, was postponed to a later date by the managers of the different theatres and the artists having it in charge, owing to the very severe weather which we have had of late and a severe snow storm coming on just before the time of opening the doors. Due notice will be given when it will occur.