# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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Volume XXXVI..........No. 110



AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF THE LIFE AND DEATH OF RICHARD III.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LIAR.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY OF PLUCK.

LAURA KEENE'S FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—HUNTED DOWN.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—MASON AND LOCKSMITH.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LA BELLE HELENE.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AN OBJECT OF INTEREST—ON HAND.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—THE FOOLS REVENGE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—MARRIED FOR MONEY—PATTER VS. CLATTER.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.—PEARL OF TOKAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HORIZON.

WOOD'S MUSEUM Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—NOT GUILTY.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—SATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

THE RINK, Third avenue and 63d st.—HOWE'S CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.


# TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, April 20, 1871.

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THE GOVERNOR signed the Tax Levy bill yesterday, and it has now become a law. It is not exactly the bill that had become familiar to us from long discussion. It has been amended to such an extent that some of the democrats who fought so vigorously for it would hardly know it.

A DOCK ASSOCIATION, incorporated by the New Jersey Legislature, which presumes to control New York harbor, undertook recently to control the United States as well, and for that purpose destroyed the nitro-glycerine works at Communipaw, erected by General Newton under authority from Congress. The excuse for this action was that the Dock Association wanted to erect a pier in the place occupied by the works. General Newton intends to bring all the power of the federal government to bear against these marauders, and we may at any moment have New Jersey again out of the Union and exposed to the terrible fire of Union gunboats and federal mandamuses.

THE WAR IN CUBA.—By special telegram to the HERALD from Havana we learn that the Spanish troops are after the rebel guerillas with energy. Several columns have been engaged, in which the rebels were defeated. These conflicts all tell. The Spaniards are evidently driving their opponents into a corner from which they cannot escape and where they must sooner or later be captured. Foolish and misguided men to prolong a conflict in which they have not the slightest hope of success! Their true policy for some time past has been to surrender on the best terms they could obtain; but, unfortunately, they have been urged on by those who do not want to fight, and who say that they do the cause more good by remaining away from Cuba.

THE OPPRESSIVE AMENDMENTS to the Ku Klux bill which were added in the Senate have been rejected by the House, and the bill is again oscillating between the two houses. A conference committee to adjust the pending differences is all that delays adjournment. It is not often that we find the House in so conservative a mood as its decisive rejection of these tyrannous amendments indicates it to be in at present. Generally the Senate, in its grave and reverend style of deliberation, is the more conservative and thoughtful, and the House, in its impetuous and shallow method of discussion, is the more radical and unthinking. Probably the rapid augmentation of the minority in the House has reminded its members that their terms are short at best, and are always dependent upon good behavior.

### The Democratic Leaders on the Alert—Proposed Manifesto of the Party.

It is understood that the democratic Senators and members of Congress are about to issue a manifesto to the country defining the position of the party. It is to be, in fact, the platform of principles and policy which the democrats propose to stand upon in the approaching Presidential contest. General Grant and his party friends, under the lead of Senator Morton, opened the campaign a few days ago at that improvised meeting at the National Hotel. It was a successful movement, for it brought down the recusant and rival aspirants of the republican party and placed the General fairly on the track for the race of 1872. Since that time the leading men who were disposed to make trouble in the party have been silenced, and extraordinary strides have been taken to win popularity either by the introduction or promise of measures to reduce taxation, to economise expenditures and for other necessary reforms. Not much has been done or is likely to be done this session, it is true, but the radicals hold out hope to the people. Indeed, in some of the measures proposed they have cut right under the democrats. Under these circumstances it was necessary that the democrats should be up and doing something to checkmate the radicals. The administration party is not going to let the democrats appropriate all the political thunder; no, not even that which they have been using, and which properly belongs to them. This party evidently is ready to abandon St. Domingo or anything else that savors of unpopularity, except those coercive measures by which it expects to control votes, and is prepared to strike out any new line of policy to hold the power it possesses.

What, then, will the democrats do? How will they checkmate their facile, active and cunning opponents? We recommend them to steal in return some of the republican thunder—that is, let them henceforth go heartily for the amendments to the constitution—go the whole figure on the negroes and everything else that has been settled by the war and the constitutional amendments. If the radicals put Fred Douglass up on some high place to be worshipped and to catch negro votes, let the democrats take some other good-looking mulatto and honor him. And what if this makes the negroes jubilant and happy for the time, when they are sure to find in the end the level nature intended they should have? Why will not the democrats learn wisdom? Why will they not, in the language of Scripture, "be as wise as serpents and harmless as doves?" At least let them abandon their old, unpopular dogmas and march with the times. On the question of local self-government, which is the basis of our republican liberty and institutions, the democrats can beat the radicals always. And so, too, on the questions of free trade or tariff for revenue only, on revenue reform, in hostility to monopolies and sectional legislation, and in many other things, as well as in opposition to that arbitrary government by the sword which clings to the radical war party. In short, the democrats might and can have the advantage of popular issues if they will honestly accept the issues of the war and march with the progress of the times.

In addition to having a good, honest and unexceptionable platform of principles and a well defined policy, such as the conservative masses, which form the balance of power between parties, can accept, the democrats should be careful in the choice of their candidate. He must be truly national, with an eye always to frown down sectionalism, to heal the wounds of sectional strife and bitterness, to place his country in the foremost position among the nations of the world, and to march with the progress of the age to the glorious destiny which awaits the great republic. It must be known that he is a defender of the constitution as it is, without mental reservation as to the changes that have been made by and since the war and without clinging to old political dogmas that are no longer applicable to the country or the times. Then he ought to be a man of sufficient experience in public affairs to satisfy the people that they will not be trusting to an experiment. We have had too many experimental Presidents—apprentices in public life—taken up for the sake of expediency and because they were such nonentities that nobody could find out or discuss their merits. The country is getting beyond the point when either manufactured heroes or negative and untried men can satisfy the aspirations and wants of the American people. If we have not or cannot find towering statesmen for the Presidential office, let us have, at least, men of some experience in public life, of respectable ability and of high character.

There is another thing the democratic managers should not lose sight of, and that is to choose a candidate who would have a fair prospect of carrying one or more of the great States that may be doubtful and where parties are nearly balanced. Looking over the whole field, it strikes us that Pennsylvania may be, as it has been before, the most important if not the decisive battle ground of the contest in 1872. There is reason to believe New York can be carried for the democratic candidate, with any good nomination, even if the nominee be not taken from this State, provided the Tammany leaders act prudently, use their means well and do not sacrifice national objects for local interests, as they did when they insisted upon the nomination of Seymour. The New York delegation to the National Convention, which, of course, will be under the control of Tammany, ought to look above personal or State preferences and only to the harmony and success of the party. If it will do this Tammany may occupy almost as commanding a position in national affairs as it does in this State or as the old Albany Regency did. If Governor Hoffman be the best man let him be nominated; but if New York can be carried without his nomination or that of any other citizen of this State, and it be necessary to take a Western or Pennsylvania man to carry the election, let the candidate be taken from the West or Pennsylvania. Should the great States of the West be doubtful, and the nomination of Mr. Hendricks or any other sound national man of respectable ability and experience in public affairs from that section would secure the votes of the majority there, let the candidate by all means be taken from the West. But it seems to us that the great object, as we said before, should be to carry Pennsylvania. If that State and New York can be gained by the democrats the democratic candidate probably would be elected.

General Hancock has been spoken of as a prominent and popular Pennsylvanian, and, no doubt, he is a fine fellow and has a brilliant war record, but the military hero business is nearly played out, and on that issue General Grant, who will be in all probability the radical candidate, would be more than a match for any of his lieutenants or subordinates. No military man, however glorious his war career, could hope to compete successfully with General Grant on the ground of military popularity. Governor Geary, probably, would like to come into the democratic fold under the auspices of the labor reformers and be nominated by the democrats, but he does not carry weight enough and would have the odium of a renegade hanging about him. Perhaps the best and most popular Pennsylvanian, and the one having a good chance to carry the State for the democrats, is Judge Thompson, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He is a gentleman of high character and standing, eminent as a lawyer and judge, has served three terms in Congress, was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House, has been several times in the State Legislature and was at one time Speaker of that Legislature, besides having occupied other prominent public positions. If the old debatable ground of Pennsylvania is necessary to be carried to secure the Presidential election for the democrats Judge Thompson, or some other good and popular man from that State—if such can be found—should be nominated. Then there are men having more of a national than a local reputation—such as Chief Justice Chase, for example—who might be available if the issues be broadly national and it be not necessary to concentrate all the force and means of the party upon any particular State or section. However, we wait for the manifesto or platform of the party and then we can tell better what the prospect may be for the succession in 1872.

### The Fisheries Settlement.

It appears from the HERALD's special Washington despatches that, as on the Alabama claims, the Joint High Commission, conceding the essential point in question to the United States, have agreed to turn over the settlement of the fisheries to a board of arbitrators. The British government, first of all, agrees to allow our fishermen to fish on the coasts of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, without regard to distance from the shore, and that such fishermen shall have the privilege of using the shores of the coasts above named, other than private property, for the purpose of curing fish, drying nets and other necessary matters of that nature. But this provision does not apply to shad and salmon, or to fishing of any kind in rivers, inlets, &c., of the New Dominion.

Here we have a great concession. Under the existing treaty stipulations our fishermen are compelled to fish outside of the marine league from the shore line, and under her Britannic Majesty's provincial construction of the treaty their marine league runs straight across from headland to headland, thus excluding "the Yankees" from many of the gulfs and bays, in which there is often the best fishing. Under this new agreement all these restrictions are removed, and in the great business of these Northeastern fisheries—the catching of codfish, mackerel and halibut—the Yankees are substantially admitted to the same privileges as her Majesty's subjects.

In the next place British and New Dominion fishermen are to have the right to fish on the coast of the United States north of the latitude of thirty-nine (that is from Delaware Bay northward), with the same privileges on shore as those granted on the other side; but this provision is not to apply to the catching of salmon, shad, oysters or clams. So far our people have the best end of the bargain, for all of these fishery troubles have been about those miraculous shoals of cod and mackerel in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and thereabouts. And why these swarms of cod and mackerel in these waters? They are due to the immense volume of fresh water discharged into that gulf by the great St. Lawrence river and to the peculiar marine vegetation and animalcular life resulting from this partial freshening of the waters of the St. Lawrence gulf and its surroundings.

Now comes the main provision of this fishery arrangement. The Joint High Commission agree that a Board of Arbitrament shall be appointed, to consist of three members—one to be appointed by the President of the United States, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and one (if the first two can't agree on a man) is to be chosen by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, and this Board is to decide upon the fishing privileges granted by each country, and the party having the best of the bargain is to make it even by a money compensation. Could anything be fairer? But what does the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary know about codfish and mackerel? This is the great saving clause in the settlement. It is because he does not know anything about codfish and mackerel, nor about these St. Lawrence gulf fisheries, and it is because he has no interest, one way or the other, in them, that he is named, for the last resort, as the umpire in this business. But the first two of this fisheries commission may choose their umpire, and if they want a man who knows all about codfish, mackerel and likewise herring, the King of the Netherlands is their man. Next after him—yea, before him, as a man conversant with fishing interests—we would propose the Micado of Japan. The fifty millions of people of the Japanese islands live chiefly on fish, and if any man in the Old World, therefore, is likely to understand the importance of a just settlement in reference to these American fisheries, that man is the Micado of Japan. What says General Butler to this proposition?

THE GREENWICH STREET ELEVATED RAILWAY, or one-legged railroad, as it is called, is not yet on its last legs. It is not only alive but kicking. An attempt to repeal its charter was defeated in the Assembly yesterday by an overwhelming vote.

### The Civil War in France—Our Latest Despatches from Paris and Versailles.

The special despatches to the HERALD from Paris, which we give to-day, present a mournful picture of the condition to which the city and the country immediately surrounding it, have been reduced. The fight at Asnières on the 18th inst. was most disastrous to the rebels. A battalion of the National Guards broke and retreated from the battle field crying out "all is lost." The people charged them with cowardice, and soon there was a fight between the civil and military adherents of the Commune. The most terrible scenes are reported within the city. At the time the despatch was sent the Nationals who had retreated into Paris were reeling about drunk and utterly demoralized, while the wounded and dying were lying in the streets unassisted and uncared for. The excitement in Paris on learning of the disaster was intense. Shells from the government batteries have fallen on the Faubourg St. Honoré and in the Rue des Ternes. A very severe fight has been going on at Neuilly, and at last accounts the Nationals, in large numbers, were retreating into Paris. Many houses in Neuilly have been destroyed, and those of the inhabitants who had taken refuge in the cellars perished, being unable to extricate themselves. The inhabitants of Neuilly endeavored to procure an armistice to remove the women and children, but this was refused by General Cluseret.

The above is a sketch of the late occurrences outside and inside of Paris, and to those familiar with the localities the description is a most mournful one. For all the destruction of property, for all the loss of life, all the suffering and misery occasioned by the recent military operations the red republicans are responsible. But a heavy reckoning is at hand; and for those so guilty, those whose hands are deeply dyed with the blood of their fellow countrymen and who have created the anarchy that now reigns in Paris, no punishment can be too severe. Gaze upon the ruin made within one of the most beautiful cities of the world; buildings, public and private, torn to pieces by shot and shell! Look upon the crowds of drunken soldiery driven within the walls, defeated and disgraced, their wounded and dying comrades lying about the streets, left to care for themselves. Watch the crowds of inhabitants fleeing from their homes and seeking safety away from the murderous warfare by which they have so long been surrounded, and then turn to those who still persist in adding to the horrors by which all Paris is encircled, and say what their fate should be. Compromise with such beings is impossible. The government cannot be merciful to such fiends; they must be hunted down and destroyed, even if the ruin and desolation commenced is carried to the end—even if Paris is rendered an unshapely mass of mortar and masonry.

The desperate encounters at Asnières and at Neuilly, in which the Communists have been defeated, fully establish the power of the government. It is the intention of Marshal MacMahon to gain possession of and hold every point outside the city. He will drive the rebel forces within the walls and keep them there, and when once caged effectually starvation will be tried rather than powder and shell; but if that is found to fail, then bombardment and assault will follow, and the result may be imagined. Witness the scenes at Neuilly during the fight and shelling of that town? Of course all these horrors are incident to war and cannot sometimes be avoided; but such a war, inaugurated upon so slight a pretext, carried on by members of one family with a bitterness unparalleled even in the late hostilities with Germany! And yet it must go on; the government must be sustained, no matter what the sacrifice may be, no matter how many innocent lives are lost or how much property destroyed. The people must be made to feel its power, its ability to protect or punish, or else we may expect to see a constant recurrence of scenes similar to those above described.

### Parliamentary Courtesy in England.

The game laws of England, with the system of manorial preserves for game and the uses of a privileged class of sportsmen, were assailed vigorously in the House of Commons last night. A bill was introduced for the abolition of the game laws. Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor, member for Leicester, a reformer, and a *novus homo* in family beside his aristocratic compeers, attacked the old time manorial sporting right. He alleged that in Scotland alone "two millions of acres of land are reserved as deer forests, and the population exiled to make room for game." The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand—heir presumptive to the Barony of Dacre, late Keeper of the Privy Seal to the Prince of Wales, late Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury, and also lately a Lord of the Treasury—opposed the bill vehemently. He "pitched" into the abolition proposition with all the vehemence of a gentleman who wishes to continue to enjoy the pleasure of "stretching his legs" now and then in the Highlands after the cramping confinement at the desk which must have been incident to the work of so many public offices. Mr. Bouverie asserted that "poachers and thieves, exclusively, urged the abolition of the game laws." If the cable report of the remarks of the right honorable member be correct he was certainly very uncomplimentary to the large and influential party of Englishmen which supports Mr. Taylor's plan of abolition, and exceedingly unparliamentary toward Mr. Taylor himself. We regret this very much. We should not like that the public men of Britain should sink to the class or party demoralizations of "You lie, you villain, you lie!"

### The National Census of the Population of Great Britain.

The census of the people of Great Britain, which is almost at the point of completion under government inspection, will, it is expected, show "a large increase in the population of all the principal cities of England." So says our cable telegram from London. The complete statement of facts relative to the general causes which have influenced this social movement will be quite interesting. Do the vital statistics prove the existence of a healthy and hopeful condition of affairs all over the country, or has the population of the English cities increased, to any very great extent, through the influx of an adult pauperized population coming from the rural districts with the object of hiding its rags, its emaciation and its griefs within the bricks and mortar of London and the great manufacturing Babels which dot the land? Have the economies of the landlord system, the exigencies of the consequences of the baronial plan of the law of entail in property influenced or controlled the returns and deprived the green fields of a "bold peasantry, their country's pride?" These questions are highly important, not only to England, but to the nations of the world at large, as the universal family is now made either more happy or the reverse by the joy or sorrow of any one of its branches, owing to the almost daily intercommunion of the peoples of the globe by means of steam, commerce and electricity. We append some very interesting facts to our cable news telegram, which go to support our first view of the census subject, by setting forth the extent to which England proper was weakened in its population by the home consequences of the Irish famine. Six millions of people emigrated from the United Kingdom within a term of fifty-two years to the year 1868, and millions and millions of others have burrowed and died at the great manufacturing centres of the country.

### Doctor Dollinger Excommunicated.

A cable despatch which we print this morning announces the excommunication by the Pope of the celebrated Bavarian theologian, Dr. Dollinger. We are almost unwilling to believe the news which we publish. Dr. Dollinger has certainly been a rebel; but the readers of the HERALD who were faithful followers and watchful observers during the sittings of the Ecumenical Council know that the Bavarian Doctor was the one man who fought and braved the results to reconcile Catholicism and the spiritual sovereignty of the Pope with modern progress. From the first he was dead against infallibility. During the session of the Council of the Vatician the letters of Janus, which before the outbreak of the war were published and translated in a handy volume, proved to be the most bitter pills which the Pope and his friends had to swallow. If "Janus" was not the work of Dollinger alone, it was, at least, the result of his special inspiration. It is fair, we think, to say that "Janus," to all men who read newspapers and buy books, made infallibility ridiculous. "Anti-Janus" has since been published; but on all hands the counter blow has been felt to be weak. Poll the thinking world to-day and the confession will be that Dollinger, the Bavarian scholar and professor, was a better friend of the Catholic Church than the Fulda bishops or the Newmans and Mannings of England. Some few days ago the Paris Communists complimented the Bavarian professor. Not caring much for the compliment, and not ignorant of the religious strife which now exists in South Germany and all over Austria, we must express our regret that the infallibility of the Pope should have proved itself so fallible as to excommunicate the best friend of the Catholic Church in these thoughtful but trying times. While the Council sat the HERALD stood by Dollinger. We cannot now desert him. The Vatican Council gave to France Father Hyacinthe. The excommunication gives to Germany Dr. Dollinger. Both gifts are bad—bad, at least, for the holy Catholic Church. Hyacinthe may become another and more potent Calvin, and Dollinger may prove to be a more destructive Luther. Pius the Ninth is old, and Antonelli seems to have lost his wits.

THE CHARITY APPROPRIATION BILL was passed in the Assembly last evening. It appropriates nearly nine hundred thousand dollars already, with the Senate yet to hear from.

## JAMAICA.

### The English War Steamer Immortalite Ashore.

KINGSTON, April 19, 1871.

The English war steamer Immortalite is ashore on a mud bank in the harbor. Other war vessels and 2,000 sailors were unsuccessful in their efforts to remove her guns. The rigging, however, was removed and placed on board of lighters. The commander was tried by court martial on a charge of negligence.

The paymaster of the Immortalite yesterday fell out of a window and was killed.

## TRIAL OF PIKE, THE FORGER.

TORONTO, April 19, 1871.

The trial of Pike, for the forgery of a check on the Bank of Commerce here, commenced to-day. The offence was committed to obtain a part of the proceeds of the Brockway forgery on the Bank of North America, of New York, amounting to $8,500, which Brockway had deposited in the bank here.

The Pike forgery is supposed to have been committed at the instance of Belle Seymour, mistress of Brockway. Pike, on obtaining the money, refused to give it to Belle Seymour, and the latter is now the principal witness against him. Her evidence, which lasted an hour and a half, clearly proves the guilt of Pike.

The case for the prosecution has closed and the jury is locked up for the night. The case for the defence opens to-morrow.

## DISTILLER'S CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, April 19, 1871.

A convention of the the distillers of the United States met in Chicago to-day. The call for the convention states that the distilling interest is more heavily depressed than any other branch of business; that the cause of this is overproduction and the want of concert of action among distillers; that to obviate this there should be consolidation of interests and pooling of profits; that it is proposed to embrace in this movement the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa and Wisconsin, which States last year paid taxes on 70,427,000 gallons of spirits; to value each distillery according to its registered capacity; form an association under the general laws of Ohio or some other State; elect a Board of Directors, who shall have absolute control over the production and sale of spirits; place a uniform profit of ten cents, at least, on the gallon; this profit to go into a general pool and to be divided once a month *pro rata*, according to the registered capacity of each house, whether running or not.

Charles Tallman, of New York, was chosen President of the Convention, which embraced delegates from Chicago and various other points in Illinois; from Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri and New York.

A committee on organization was appointed, and after a recess the Convention went into secret session.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received for notice the following named works:—

The collection of Horace Greeley's essays on "What I Know About Farming." G. W. Carleton & Co. are the publishers.

"Thoughts About Art," by Philip G. Hamerton, and "My Discontended Cousin," published by Roberts Bros., of Boston.

"The Holcombes; A Story of Virginia Home Life," by Mary T. Magill, the publication of J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia.

## ENGLAND.

### What is Said of the Joint High Commission—A Journalistic Pundit's Opinion.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 19, 1871.

The city press continues to canvass the subject of the labors and results of the Joint High Commission in Washington, a little behind time, as it appears to many American readers resident here.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, a daily paper which professes much acquaintance with the principle of international naval law, treats the matter editorially in its columns this evening.

The writer expresses the belief "that counter claims for the seizure of British vessels will be considered by the High Commission at Washington, along with the claims for property destroyed by the Alabama," and quotes from the works of Mr. Montague Bernard, now a member of the Commission in Washington, and President Noolsey, of Yale College, and from former treaties and commissions for precedents.

### The National Census—Increase of the Municipal Populations.

LONDON, April 19, 1871.

The national census of the population of Great Britain proper, which has been in process of enumeration, by order of the Queen's government, during the past eighteen months, is being urged forward to completion rapidly for the information of Parliament.

I have been assured to-day that the footing of the totals will show a large increase in the population of all the principal cities of England.

The bases of the government plan of this great and important social work were laid in the year 1868 by the officers of the Home Department.

At that period the official returns of mortality proved that the excess of births over deaths in the United Kingdom was more than 1,000 a day. In England it was above 250,000 a year; in Scotland, above 40,000; in Ireland, estimated at nearly 70,000. Notwithstanding the large emigration to distant parts of the world the number of the resident population of the United Kingdom never in any year of this century failed to increase until the period of the Irish famine and the months of the great emigration which followed. Then for five years there was a constant decrease. In the middle of the year 1846 the resident population of the United Kingdom was estimated at 28,002,094; in 1851 it had fallen to 27,393,337. At that moment the tide turned, but it was not until 1856 that the numbers reached 28,000,000 again. The rate of increase, after allowing for emigration, amounted in 1868, to about 200,000 a year. The Registrar-General estimated the resident population of the United Kingdom as follows:—In the middle of the year 1807, 17,184,902; 1817, 19,814,027; 1827, 22,572,049; 1837, 25,650,426; 1847, 27,972,537; 1857, 28,188,280; 1867, 30,157,239. There was no reason to suppose that in Great Britain the population decreased in any year of this period; but in Ireland the highest return of population ever made was in 1845, when it was estimated at 8,295,061; the population remaining in Ireland has ever since been decreasing, and in the middle of the year 1867 the estimate was 5,556,962, a decrease of 2,738,099 in the 22 years. The emigration from the United Kingdom in 52 years to 1868 exceeded 6,000,000.

## THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

### Democratic Assault on an Aristocratic Privilege—The Game Laws, Their Consequences and Advocates—Class and Party Vehemence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 19, 1871.

The Parliamentary proceedings become quite animated and interesting just in proportion as the members commence to settle down to work after the festivities of the Easter recess.

The sentiment of the House of Commons is decidedly democratic, as will be seen from the HERALD report of the debate, which I transmit by cable:—

In the House of Commons this evening there was an excited discussion on the bill for the abolition of the game laws.

Mr. Peter Alfred Taylor, member for Leicester, in support of the bill stated that "a tenth part of the surface of Scotland, or 2,000,000 acres of land, has been reserved as deer forests and the population exiled to make room for game."

The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie Brand, member for Cambridgeshire, in the course of some remarks in opposition to the bill, said that "poachers and thieves exclusively urged the abolition of the game laws."

Upon a division of the House there was found to be a majority of 123 against the bill, its supporters being pretty well satisfied with the result, notwithstanding.

It was rejected.

### Mr. Gladstone Against Sanctimonious People—The Admiralty Management Sustained.

LONDON, April 19, 1871.

During the session of the House of Commons last night—subsequent to the transmission of the HERALD evening report by cable—Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to a resolution for the discontinuance of the telegraph and postal service on Sundays, on the ground that "it would deprive a large number of people of employment."

The Premier also opposed and succeeded in defeating a vote of censure on the naval administration, indirectly arising from the loss of the iron-clad frigate Captain, the House upon a division sustaining the government by forty-nine majority.

## ROME AND THE EPISCOPACY.

### A German Theologian Excommunicated—Force and Consequences of the Ecumenical Council.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, April 19, 1871.

A telegraph despatch from Munich, which was received in this city during the afternoon, states that Herr Dollinger, the distinguished Bavarian and eminent Catholic theologian, has been excommunicated by Pope Pius the Ninth for his course of action, by speech and writing, in opposition to the dogma of infallibility as pronounced and adopted by the Ecumenical Council in the Holy City.

## BELGIUM.

### The Peace Conference Still in Session—No Concession to France.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BRUSSELS, April 19, 1871.

I have been informed this evening, for the service of the HERALD, by cable telegram, that it is very generally believed in well informed quarters that the Peace Conference, which has been in session for some time past here, will soon conclude its labors.

All the negotiations have been, it is said, made by writing; but it is known that "no concessions have been made to France."

### DISASTER AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL, N. Y., April 19, 1871.

One of the lofty brick chimneys of Johnson's iron foundry at this place gave way about ten o'clock this morning, crushing in the roof and burying several workmen under the ruins. No one was killed. Three men were taken out of the ruins whose recovery is doubtful.

## VIEWS OF THE PAST.

APRIL 20.

1809—Battle of Abensburg; Austrians defeated by Napoleon.
1808—Emperor Louis Napoleon born.
1657—Spanish fleet vanquished and burned by the British fleet of Admiral Blake, in the harbor of Santa Cruz, Teneriffe.
1653—Cromwell dissolved the Rump Parliament of England.

By a typographical error the date of the death of Lord Byron, published in yesterday's HERALD, was made to read 1724 instead of 1824.