

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1865.

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To Correspondents.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Gen. Dix has received orders from Lieut.-Gen. Grant, to relieve from duty all general and staff officers who can be spared from his command, and to direct them to return to their places of residence and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the army. This will affect Major-Gens. Peck, Anderson and Butterfield, Brigadier-Gen. Hunt and several others.

The Rebel Governor Magrath of South Carolina was arrested at Columbia, and arrived at Charleston, under guard, on the 27th ult. Thence he was conveyed to Hilton Head on board a steamer, and it was expected that he would soon be sent North for trial. He surrendered himself quietly, without any attempt at resistance.

Gen. Pillow passed through Athens, Alabama, on Friday morning last, on his way back to Tennessee, and has probably reached his old home by this time. He was accompanied by many of his former servants, and quite a train of wagons and mules, with considerable stuff.

A guerrilla named McCleery, disguised as a colored Union soldier, a few days ago undertook to plunder the house of Stanley Young, near Paris-town, Kentucky. Mr. Young, though an old man, resisted, and in the struggle, ripped up McCleery with a knife.

The Sixth Army Corps, Major-Gen. Wright commanding, which has gone into camp at Bailey's Cross Roads, Va., is to be reviewed during this week, preparatory to the mustering out of the troops, whose term of service expires prior to October 1.

The case of Mr. Osburn will be continued and concluded to-day, when Major Boles, the Judge-Advocate of the Department of the East, formerly Secretary of State in Massachusetts, will sum up in behalf of the prosecution.

The Board of Visitors invited by the Secretary of War to attend the June examination of the cadets of the West Point Military Academy have arrived at that place and perfected their temporary organization.

The Rebel steamer Imogene arrived at Bermuda a few days ago, from Galveston, with 1,000 bales of cotton. She reports that there were nine steamers at Galveston loading with contraband property.

A sword, costing \$750, has been purchased by the freedmen at Fortress Monroe, for presentation to Gen. Butler. In token of services rendered them while in command in that Department.

The Sanitary Commission have opened refreshment stations at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg for the benefit of the Western-bound soldiers of Sherman's army.

The whole number ordered to be mustered out of the Fifth Army Corps is 13,500. When this is effected it will leave this corps with about 14,000 men in the field.

Lieutenant-Gen. Grant will visit West Point this week during the examination of the cadets, and proceed thence to Chicago, to attend the Great Fair.

Col. Martin Barke, who has served his country since 1820 in the Regular Army, has been brevetted Brigadier-General by the Government.

It is now decided by the Washington authorities that the troops mustered out there are to be paid up to the time of their arrival home.

The 205th and 21st Pennsylvania Regiments, attached to the Ninth Army Corps, were mustered out of the service at Washington on Saturday.

Gen. Steele arrived at Mobile on the 29th ult., having been assigned to a new command in the Department of the Gulf.

The troops lately sent to Arizona are now arriving at Fort Mohave, and will take the field against the Apaches.

A large additional number of the vessels of Admiral Dahlgren's squadron will shortly be sent North.

Wade Hampton, the celebrated Rebel cavalry leader, has not yet been arrested by the Union forces. The Mexican town of Poitiers was captured by the Liberals on the 24th ult.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Tenthon from Southampton, May 24, and the Pennsylvania from Liverpool, May 25, arrived here yesterday bringing three days later news from Europe.

The French Government like that of England has revoked its former neutrality position so far as no longer to require American war-vessels to remain 24 hours in French ports after the sailing of Rebel vessels.

A semi-official paper states that great uneasiness is felt at Paris concerning the Mexican "emigration" scheme, supposed to be progressing in the United States. The French Government intends to adopt energetic measures against the American volunteers.

A great sensation has been produced in Paris by a speech made by Prince Napoleon at Ajaccio, in which the Prince declares himself a warm admirer of the republican institutions of the United States.

GENERAL NEWS.

The attentions paid to Gen. Sherman by our citizens were continued on Saturday. A host of distinguished visitors called at his temporary residence in Twenty-third-st., during the early part of the day. In the afternoon he visited Walker's studio, where he was shown some portraits of himself and his principal Generals. At 5 o'clock the distinguished soldier was entertained by a private dinner at the rooms of the Union Club in Fifth-ave. At eight the Union League treated him to a reception, at which he made two short speeches.

Gustavus Welber, a patrolman of the Eleventh Precinct, went home on Saturday evening, and finding Mr. Albert Ainsley talking with his wife, shot him through the breast, killing him instantly. Welber fled, but finding himself badly pursued, went into a vacant lot on Avenue E and shot himself through the head. He is not expected to live. Mr. Ainsley was still recently employed in the City Inspector's Department.

In the month of April, 1865, there were taken 6,345 acres, under the homestead law, at Nebraska City, Nebraska, while the cash sales of the same office, last month, amounted to \$300. At Stockton, Cal., the cash land sales in March, 1865, amounted to \$2,926, and at Carson, Nevada, for February, 1865, to \$6,715.

Secretary of the Navy Welles, Postmaster-General Denison, and their accompanying party, arrived at Charleston on the 29th ult. After visiting the fortifications and the various places of interest in

and around that city, they proceeded to Savannah, which they reached on the 31st ult.

We received on Saturday the first direct dispatch from the press from New Orleans for three years. Major-Gen. Sheridan arrived there on Friday night. There was a report at Natchez, that the Rebel Gen. Hood had offered to surrender to our commander at that point.

The Street Cleaning Commission on Saturday opened the contract bids for keeping the streets in a clean condition. The decision of the Commission with regard to the acceptance or non-acceptance of any one of the bids will be announced next Tuesday.

Subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties on Saturday were to the amount of \$2,236,100. The agents state that there is a large demand in the army for these securities, and a German banker predicts that they will soon command a premium across the water.

The Union party held its convention for the Louisville, Kentucky District, on the 30th ult., and after a harmonious session, nominated Capt. Samuel McKee, of Montgomery County, for Representative in Congress.

The Savannah Republican of May 31 announces the arrival there of Mrs. Jeff Davis and four children, with Mrs. C. C. Clay and Miss Howell. The party had taken rooms at the Pulaski House.

It is stated that the President has declared in favor of trying the arch-traitor, Davis, for treason before a civil tribunal, rather than before a court-martial, for complicity in the assassination.

It was admitted during the assassination trial on Saturday by the prisoner's counsel, that the real name of the prisoner known as Payne, is Powell, and that he comes from Florida.

A committee has reached Washington from New-York, to invite Gen. Grant and Logan to be present at a Union mass meeting in this city on Thursday evening next.

Dr. Elder is engaged in an inquiry into the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial business of the States of the Mississippi Valley, lying above the planting States.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Saturday A. Oakley Hall was appointed Counsel to the Board at a salary of \$1,500 a year.

Gen. Lee's trial for impeachment at Norfolk was postponed from Wednesday to Friday last on account of the promulgation of the Amnesty Proclamation.

The Treasury Department on Saturday resumed the issue of certificates of Indebtedness, in taking up vouchers given by officers in the field.

The amount involved in the defalcation of the treasury clerk, Cornwall, at Washington, was incorrectly stated at \$200,000; it is only \$25,000.

In the Mexican "emigrant" case at San Francisco the examination was on the 29th postponed to the following Monday.

George W. Chamberlain has been appointed by the President, District Attorney for Montana Territory.

The election upon the adoption or rejection of the new Constitution of Missouri will take place on the 11th inst.

The delegation from Alabama, bent on "reconstruction," reached Washington on Saturday.

The "reconstruction" delegation from Mississippi has reached Cairo en route for Washington.

The whole number of deaths in the city of Brooklyn during the past week was 107.

The land-slide at Columbus seems not to have been so disastrous as at first reported.

The Bladensburg rape story turns out to be a "Seotch" fiction.

Gold opened on Saturday at 132 1/2, sold at 137, and closed at 132. There is little likelihood to speculate in any direction. The improvement noticed on Friday in gold bearing Government bonds continues, and a general advance has been paid for all the issues. The miscellaneous shares were steady. The sales of State bonds, bank shares, and of all substantial investment securities, were small, and no large amounts could be got at quotations. The general share market was active and the advance well sustained. In the street here the bond market was dull and quiet. Money cost three and a half per cent, and stock-brokers have more offered than they can use at five per cent. Commercial paper sells moderately at 64 per cent for best, up to 9 3/4 for less well known names. Foreign exchange is inactive but firm. Freight are exceedingly dull and rates are nominal.

The Cincinnati Commercial has somehow got hold of the secret testimony in the Assassination Trials, at Washington, which, for the safety of witnesses, it was said, was denied to the public. If the reason was sufficient, it is unfortunate that the Court had not the power to prevent the publication of such testimony; if it had ceased to be valid, we are at a loss to understand why evidence so important was not made public through the usual channel—the Associated Press. However, whether properly or improperly published, we have only now to copy it as part of the news of the day.

The three witnesses, Conover, Merritt and Montgomery, confirm each other in their testimony, and all swear to the complicity of the Canadian Rebel leaders in the plot of assassination. The letters we have published from Conover within the last two years will be remembered by many of our readers, and particularly that of April, 1864, portions of which we recently republished, giving the details with names and dates, of a plan to kidnap Mr. Lincoln, with a suggestion of his possible murder. He is reported as referring to another letter, written in March last, exposing the assassination plot, but that never reached us, as one or two others from him, written from time to time, failed to do. Possibly, however, the report is in error, and he was referring only to the letter of April, 1864. When he passed through this city on his way to Washington, about three weeks since, he gave us the substance of his testimony in regard to the proposed destruction of the Croton Dam by the Canadian Rebels, which, at our request, he wrote out in case we should ever think proper to publish it. The information, of course, was immediately given to the Police authorities, and the statement itself, as he wrote it, will be found in another column. If the Rebels ever seriously contemplated putting so diabolical a purpose into execution, the precautions taken by the authorities have rendered it abortive. Mr. Conover passed through this city nearly a fortnight ago on his way to Canada, proposing to return within three or four days, but has not been heard of since either here or at Washington, where his presence is urgently demanded. We know that he feared that his absence might excite suspicion, and he was urged not to return to Montreal. Should he not reappear, the fact of his disappearance will be a new link in the chain of evidence against the conspirators. Should he still be alive and see this paragraph, we have to request, on behalf of the War Department, his immediate return to Washington.

OUR DEBT.

Secretary McCulloch reports that the entire Debt of the United States, at the close of May (say four days ago) was \$3,635,205,753, discriminated as follows:

\$1,081,113,842	drawing interest in coin,	\$1,449,189
1,053,376,371	drawing interest in paper,	104,128,285
472,829,270	drawing interest at 6,	
	Total interest per annum,	\$124,638,274
\$237,162,569	is the sum total of "legal tenders,"	whereof
160,143,623	are compound interest notes of 6,	
21,027,900	are fractional currency,	
48,000,000	are required to pay outstanding regulations,	
25,000,000	is said to be the amount in the Treasury,	

We assume that the expenditures will, for a very few weeks longer, somewhat outrun the receipts from taxation, and that the amount of unadjusted claims of all kind may possibly carry the entire Debt up to Three Thousand Millions of Dollars and of Annual Interest up to One Hundred and Fifty Millions per annum. Let us presume that the current Annual Expenditures will for some years approach One Hundred Millions, and that we shall see fit to diminish the principal of our Debt by a Sinking Fund of Fifty Millions (which would pay it off within forty years), and our total Annual Income required would then be Three Hundred Millions per annum. As the Annual Product of our National Industry cannot fall in value below Two Thousand Millions of Dollars, and will soon exceed Three Thousand Millions, we need not fear National insolvency. That we become bankrupt in honor and honesty, we never can in the means of paying our Debt.

And yet we hold that it becomes our people to make one grand, concerted effort to reduce the principal of that Debt by a voluntary gift of One Thousand Millions of Dollars to our Government in attestation of our gratitude to God for the preservation of our Nationality. We might contribute that magnificent sum—payable in greenbacks or any other form of National indebtedness—before next December, and thus enable our President and Secretary of the Treasury to state in their forthcoming Message and Report, that a large third of our gigantic Debt had been wiped out by the free gift of the People, and call on Congress to reduce the taxes accordingly. Then we might resume Specie Payment and return again to Specie Prices for everything; when the remainder of our Debt would seem a light burden in view of the heavier which we shall have cheerfully borne. Americans! are we not sufficiently grateful for the return of Peace and the preservation of our National existence to give our Country One Thousand Millions to take her at once out of all possibility of financial embarrassment? Let us intelligently resolve to do it, and it will surely be done!

We fear too little is said and realized of the mischief and peril of continuing the Irredeemable Paper Currency which the gigantic expenditures of the War rendered inevitable. We do not propose to submit quietly to an indefinite suspension of the privilege of Habeas Corpus, nor to any other of the necessary though disagreeable incidents of a state of gigantic, desperate War; yet many talk of a baseless, halcyon-like Currency as though it were as good as any other. But no one ever imagines this when not under the influence of its exhilarating gas, which has been known to make the soberest persons light-headed. Such a Currency may be sport to brokers, speculators, and money-changers, but it is death to tenacious-going business and industry. On this point, a leading German banker writes (May 12) to Jay Cooke as follows:

"Now, I would persuade you to use your influence with the Secretary of the Treasury in order to the public a prospect of the resumption of specie payments. This need not be now—but, perhaps, on the 1st of January, 1866. In my judgment, he could resume much earlier; but a sudden resumption would entail no doubt many calamities on the merchants on your side. The opening of the mass prospect of resumption would stir terror into the souls of these leaders of Idleness, the donors in Gold; and the premium on it would fall to 20 per cent, and probably lower; and the Public, that great baby, would at last see that it had allowed itself to be fooled. I predict, and you will see, that the United States paper money will be at a premium before long, as it ought to be for its usefulness and convenience. The sensible merchants will soon learn to appreciate it. But, when Peace is fully restored on your side, then will spring up such speculations as the world has never seen before. And, notwithstanding your enormous wealth, it will be of advantage to the United States to have foreign capital invested for a permanency in their securities. Moreover, it would allow of sending United States bonds over without loss, and securing the balance of trade to the United States. For, so long as your Cotton does not come regularly to market in Europe, the remittance of these bonds makes a considerable item in your favor, and keeps exchange below par, as it is at present far below. The English who are about the worst financiers and bankers (on the Continental scale of the term) I know of anywhere, without exactly seeing the danger for them, feel it spontaneously, and therefore deny your securities, and the public here refrains from buying them. But that would soon alter if the prospect of specie payments was only at a distance certain. Then you would see how Europeans would buy!"

We do not want Europeans to buy any more of our securities; on the contrary, we wish they would speedily send back what they already have, sell them, and take their pay for them. We cannot to-day have, less than Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of specie in this country; we wish four-fifths of it could be employed at once in buying up and bringing home our securities held abroad. Still, we want to maintain our character and credit; and in this view the banker's suggestions are worth considering.

RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.
It is a very current impression that the managers of our Railroads take the lion's share of their profits, remitting but a Finnish account to their simple stockholders. It is further believed that this advantage is taken in the shape of contracts to furnish rails or other materials, commissions on the negotiation of bonds, &c., &c.—financial operations felt to be of questionable propriety, but which are not so generally known to be in flagrant contravention of law. On this point, we are impelled to cite some authorities which will be found apposite and of general interest.

The British House of Lords, sitting as the ultimate Court of Appeal for the Empire, in the case of the Aberdeen Railway against Blakie Brothers, decided (July 20th, 1855) that the managers of railways and of all joint stock companies, while in the discharge of their duties as

such managers, act in a fiduciary capacity, and cannot make bargains with themselves—that is to say, President Smith or Director Jones cannot buy rails or bolts or ties for the company from himself as a contractor or from the house of Smith, Jones & Co. whereof he is a member; and if he attempts or assumes to do so, the contract or bargain is utterly null and void, no matter whether essentially equitable or not. This judgment was unhesitatingly pronounced after a full discussion by some of the most eminent jurists in the United Kingdom.

The action was by the Messrs. Blakie, iron-founders of Aberdeen, against the Railway Company for non-performance of a contract whereby the Company had agreed to purchase and accept from the Messrs. Blakie certain iron chairs which they were to manufacture for the Company at a certain specified price.

The principal defense was that Mr. Thomas Blakie, the managing partner of the firm, was, at the time of the making of the contract, a Director, and, indeed, Chairman of the Railway Company, and so incapacitated from dealing in that character with his own firm.

The decision was that the contract was incapable of being enforced, because it is expressly voided by an act of Parliament. And it was laid down by Lord Erskine, in an analogous case that, without any consideration of fraud or looking beyond the relation of the parties, such a contract is void as interdicted by the policy of the law.

Lord Cramworth, the Chancellor, in announcing the decision in the above cited case, declared the director of a railway company to be a trustee, and as such, precluded from dealing, on behalf of the company, with himself, or with a firm of which he is a partner.

It is a rule of universal application that, no trustee shall be allowed to enter into engagements in which he has, or can have, a personal interest conflicting, or which may possibly conflict, with the interests of those whom he is bound by fiduciary obligation to protect.

No man, in a court of equity, is allowed to buy and sell the same property. He cannot sell to himself.

The rule which precludes an agent or trustee from dealing to his own profit with his principal or *cestui que trust* is applicable to all contracts, whether as to real or personal estate, or as to mercantile transactions.

In the case of Gardner agt. Ogden—decided in the Court of Appeals of this State at the December term, 1860—the principle laid down in the Aberdeen Railway case is cited with approval.

It has been repeatedly decided in our Court of Appeals that the stockholders in a joint stock company are the *cestui que trusts* and the directors the trustees.

Chancellor Walworth, in Robinson agt. Smith (3 Paige, 232), says: "I have no hesitation in declaring it as the law of this State that the directors of a managed or other joint stock corporation who willfully abuse their trust, or misapply the funds of the company, which a loss is sustained, are personally liable as directors to make good that loss. And they are equally liable if they suffer the corporate funds or property to be lost or wasted by gross negligence or inattention to the duties of their trust."

These are settled principles of British and American law, founded in equity, reason and public policy; and they ought to be everywhere proclaimed and enforced. Only make them practically and generally operative, and many railway and other corporations which habitually make feeble dividends from large receipts would show far more satisfactory balance-sheets, and their managers would not be obliged, as they now often are, to apply to bankers for loans or to legislatures for authority to increase their charges. Thus the New-York Central, if common fame is not in her case a liar, was for years supplied, at the rate of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum, out of the hardware establishment or from the manufactory in which its then President was a principal partner, in plain violation of the rule of law above cited. What could come of this abuse of trust but prodigality, waste, and ultimate embarrassment?

Will not some independent stockholder in each of our railroad and other great corporations, call attention at its next annual meeting to this rule of law, and have due inquiry made as to its observation and enforcement? We are confident the improvement, first in finances, afterward in dividends, would in many cases result.

REVERDY ON RECONSTRUCTION.

We print on the seventh page the full text of the famous Opinion given by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson last Fall, on the request of the disloyal slave-holders of Maryland, encouraging them to swear fidelity so they might be enabled to vote upon, and if possible vote down, the new Free Constitution of their State. This Opinion will be found to bear so directly and cogently on the great issue now imminent, concerning and involving the right of persons disfranchised for treason to vote notwithstanding such disfranchisement, in elections held under legal auspices, that its positions cannot be studied too intently nor weighed too carefully.

It is noteworthy that, throughout this elaborate survey, Mr. Johnson never once quotes the oath which he pronounces a nullity, nor any portion of it; nor does he seek to show that it contains any essentially improper or unreasonable. He steers as clear of it as a certain penance is reputed to be of holy water. We know that the essence of the oath was a solemn disclaimer of having aided or sympathized with the Rebellion then desolating our country and threatening its dissolution; but there is no hint of this in the Opinion of the ripe lawyer and overripe statesman who, after having been Attorney-General of the United States, had been chosen to the U. S. Senate expressly as a Unionist, and who, but the Winter before he gave this Opinion, had declared himself (for the first time) "an anti-slavery man of forty years' standing." All we know of the oath which he

pronounces unauthorized and invalid, we learn from some other source than his Opinion.

A Constitutional Convention has been usually regarded as the highest and most potent embodiment of the Sovereignty of the People. In many instances, such a Convention has seen fit to adopt a new or remodel an old Constitution without submitting its work to a popular vote for ratification or rejection. Yet Mr. Johnson deliberately opines that the act of such a Convention, restricting the right of voting on the Constitution framed by it to loyal citizens, is usurpation and a nullity; and he counsels the disloyal to defeat the purpose of the Convention by taking the prescribed oath in defiance of the fact, and so vote—holding that, as the Convention had no power to impose such an oath, it might be falsely taken with impunity and without incurring just reproach!

This imposing counsel was very generally followed. We cite the official votes of a few of the most disloyal Counties to show how generally:

County.	Gov't, 1861.	Const. 1861.	Pres. 1861.
Prince Geo. Co., Va.	284	223	140
Stafford Co., Va.	297	114	99
Charles Co., Va.	218	94	13
Calvert Co., Va.	233	99	57
Talbot Co., Va.	195	98	430
Wicomec Co., Va.	142	185	486
Total.	3,949	5,221	1,394
Total vote.	3,917	7,993	5,669

These votes show that a very small number of the more conscientious Secessionists withstood Mr. Johnson's advice by refusing to take the oath and vote; and it is probably due to their conscientiousness that Maryland is to-day a Free State and has ratified the Constitutional Amendment; for, had they sworn and voted, as their Senator prompted, the small majority whereby the Constitution was adopted would most certainly have been overcome.

We ask those who still vainly imagine that those lately in rebellion at the South can be restrained from voting by any barriers that have been or may be erected to ponder these facts. This class will vote as they have just voted on the eastern border of Virginia—as they voted in Maryland—as they will generally vote this week in Missouri. It is idle to hope that they may be shut out, for they cannot and will not be. The true and only sure counteraction for latent disloyalty at the South is the enfranchisement of the Blacks.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

IN THE TRIBUNE of this morning, in an article on the health of New-York, it is stated that the population of London is 6,000,000. The writer gives a list of the population, commencing in 1854 and extending to 1864, and makes a most ridiculous blunder in stating that the population in 1861 was 3,979,082, which is one million four hundred thousand less than the year 1856 (three years) and the population in 1856, 3,000,000, being an increase of only 979,082 in two years.

Now, I can tell Mr. Tribune that the population of London in 1861 was 2,993,630, not 3,979,082 (a considerable difference), and that his calculations are all wrong. He had better try again, and give more correct facts about population, if he doesn't want to be laughed at.

We reply to this anonymous communication, which we clip from *The Herald*, because we are glad to be criticised, even anonymously, upon a matter of such immense importance. By the regular decennial census of 1851 the population of London numbered 1,745,601 on the north side of the Thames, and 616,635 on the south side, making a total of 2,362,236 as the figures for that year, in which the population of certain subsidiary districts, amounting to 154,076, is not included. Upon this census the estimates of the above table up to 1861 were based, the calculation being made solely from the annual excess of births over deaths. In 1857 the Metropolitan Board, in a report made to Parliament, estimated the aggregate population of the two sections on the two sides of the river, at the coming census of 1861, at 3,578,083, to which they added 401,000 as the aggregate of certain small subsidiary districts, footing up in all 3,979,083, the figures we quoted against that year. The term London is applied with some looseness, and now covers more area, now less; it may be, however, that these subsidiary districts should not have been included. In supposing them to have been reckoned with the area of which the Registrar made mortality returns, we may perhaps have been in error; and we readily consent to deduct the sum of their population. The following table gives the population at different decennial periods, the absolute increase, and the increase per cent:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Per Cent Increase.
1801.....	598,263
1811.....	1,178,475	580,212	97.15
1821.....	1,729,947	551,472	47.06
1831.....	2,584,211	854,264	49.30
1841.....	3,199,417	615,206	19.25
1851.....	3,949,236	749,819	23.83

An increase of precisely the same rate as in the last decade here given makes the return for 1861, 2,853,738; and if we include (as was done in the table) the additional 401,000, the total is 3,254,738. So much for the absurdity of the estimate. And as for the seeming incongruity of the large increase indicated by the table between 1858 and 1861, we sufficiently explained that at the time by stating that "all the figures (except for 1861) were estimates based upon only the natural increase, i. e., the excess of births over deaths," and were therefore expected and meant to be too low. The discussion is needless, however, since we did not pretend that the figures were anything but estimates which kept within the most moderate of bounds; nor did we claim that the percentages, though given to hundredths, were to that extent rigidly correct, but only that the comparison made proved unquestionably certain conclusions not yet impeached. For the same reason we are willing, if "Londoner" please, to take the lowest figure named and to reconstruct the latter part of the table thus:

Year.	Population.	Deaths.	One Death in.
1861.....	2,803,000	93,477	30.10
1860.....	the same	72,346	38.60
1864.....	the same	78,477	35.53

This surely is moderation sufficient, and the average mortality upon this is only one in 36.20. Upon even such an estimate as this we are content to leave the case, for the fact stands that the average mortality of the two cities compares as thus: London, one in 43; New-York, one in 33. Criticise as much as you like, however, if you will only reflect and remember; yet we should prefer a critic who can give the warrant of his name, and should like him to assail our position, argument, or conclusion rather than the absolute accuracy of statistics which we only gave as reasonable estimates.

ABATING NUISANCES.

Sir: You would confer a great favor on a good many of your subscribers, residing in the Bowery, Spring and Elizabeth-sts., by calling on the City Authorities to abate a nuisance arising from a building, No. 185 Elizabeth-st. There is a vast amount of sickness at present among the inhabitants in that locality. Moreover, they are all hardworking people living around it, and after a day's work we cannot stay in our rooms from the effluvia arising from it.

Yours truly,
T. W. DENHAM and others.

Reply.—No, Messrs. Denham, and others, we cannot do what you request, for it would not be of the smallest use. The evils under which we suffer are not to be abated in any such playful way. Had the Health Bill passed our late Legislature, we could have done what you wish; but the Democrats all opposed it, while certain Republicans were bribed to do likewise; and thus the measure was defeated. And now there is no power to abate City nuisances in the hands of any authorities who will hear or heed what we may say.