Business Notices.

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GROWING WEATHER.—We could not ask for more favorable weather for the growth of vegetation than we are enjoying at present. The ground is moist, and the atmosphere warm, causing vegetation to thrive very rapidly. The grass is good in pastures, and the mowing lots will soon afford a pretty good swath. Corn is coming up with a good color, and potatoes look finely, as also do all garden vegetables and fruit. The strawberries are particularly fine; the vines set very full of blossoms, and the fruit is now forming abundantly. Of course, this is good weather to give the weeds a start; look out for them. Remember that "a stitch in time" will save much irksome labor in the way of weeding.

SEVERE FROST IN VERMONT.—A letter from New-Haven, Addison County, Vt., dated May 22, says: "A severe black frost is upon the ground this morning. Fruit, I think, must be ruined, for the ice is an eighth of an inch thick."

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
Business letters for THE TRIBUNE should in all cases be addressed to HORACE GREELEY & Co.

Our friends in CHICAGO can obtain THE TRIBUNE of J. C. McNALLY & Co., and of NORRIS & HYDE.

To Advertisers.

We must again request our advertising patrons to send in their announcements as early in the day as possible.

National Politics.

The Speech of ABRAHAM LINCOLN of Illinois—at the Cooper Institute, New-York, Feb. 27, 1860—explaining and defending the position and views of the Republican party on the subject of Slavery: To which is added the Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE'S vindication of the Republicans of Wisconsin from the charge of Nullification.

Price, per copy, 4 cents; per dozen, 25 cents; per 100, $1 25; per 1,000, $10. If by mail, one cent each must be prepaid. Terms cash. Address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
Tribune Buildings, New-York.

The Republicans of Iowa yesterday renominated their State officers, and the Hon. Wm. Vandever was also renominated for Member of Congress for the IId District. Lincoln and Hamlin were heartily indorsed.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the Pacific Telegraph bill, which had previously passed the Senate. We presume it will receive the signature of the President, and trust that there will be no delay in constructing the line. We need it more than we do a telegraph to London.

On our sixth page we print a manly and judicious letter from Gov. Seward, upon the candidates nominated at Chicago and his own relation to the Republican party. Those who now violently maintain that no one had a right to choose any but Gov. Seward from among the various statesmen presented before that Convention, can find in the spirit and tone of this letter no warrant for either their bitterness or their indiscretion.

In view of the preparations in various cities for the reception of the Japanese, it is well to announce that the embassy will certainly remain in Washington through the next week, and may, perhaps, not leave that city until the middle of the week after. This is according to the precise arrangements of the United States Government Committee.

Mr. Davis's famous resolutions, which have so long been a subject of discussion among the Democratic members of the United States Senate, were acted upon yesterday. There are seven of them, and three were adopted, as follows:

"1. *Resolved*, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the Federal Government for the increased security of each against dangers, *domestic* as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquillity—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, tends to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

"2. *Resolved*, That negro Slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element in the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open or covert attacks thereon, with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

"3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to persons or property in the Territories, which are the common possessions of the United States, so as to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally secured to those of every other State."

An amendment to the second of these resolutions, offered by Mr. Harlan of Iowa, to the effect that free discussion on the morality of Slavery, or free speech, or the freedom of the press, should never be interfered with, was rejected. Pending the question on the fourth resolution, the Senate adjourned.

Gov. SEWARD—Lt. Gov. RAYMOND.

A CARD.

The Hon. Henry J. Raymond, of *The N. Y. Times*, has returned from the Chicago Convention to New-York, and, with his constitutional addiction to crooked ways, appears to have taken both Springfield, Illinois, and Auburn, N. Y., on his homeward route, paying court alike to the rising and the setting sun. A narrative of his observations and gleanings at the residences respectively of Gov. Seward and Mr. Lincoln appears in *The N. Y. Times* of yesterday, having for its undisguised *animus* the bitterest hostility to myself. I do not complain of this, nor am I surprised at it. Indeed, after seeing him figure at Chicago in the character of an advocate of Gov. Seward's nomination for the Presidency, in view of what he has done and been, publicly and privately, throughout the last two eventful years, I deem myself hardly susceptible of surprise at anything he may say or do. Though I have not desired to pursue the discussion thus invoked, I do not shrink from it, and it seems to me fair to copy so much of Mr. Raymond's letter as has any personal relation to myself. That portion is as follows:

"I observe that to-day's TRIBUNE contains a long personal explanation from Mr. Greeley of the part which he took in the action of the Chicago Convention. It is never easy for a public man to be the historian of his own exploits. If he be a vain man, he will exaggerate his personal influence; if he be an over-modest one, he will underrate it. It is scarcely necessary to say that Mr. Greeley has fallen into the latter mistake. With the generosity which belongs to his nature, and which a feeling not unlike remorse may have stimulated into unwonted activity, he awards to others the credit which belongs transcendently to himself. The main work of the Chicago Convention was the defeat of Gov. Seward: that was the only specific and distinct object toward which its conscious efforts were directed. The nomination which it finally made was purely an accident, decided far more by the shouts and applause of the vast concourse which dominated the Convention, than by any direct labors of any of the delegates. The great point aimed at was Mr. Seward's defeat; and in that endeavor, Mr. Greeley labored harder and did ten fold more, than the whole family of Blairs, together with all the Gubernatorial candidates, to whom he modestly hands over the honors of the effective campaign. He had special qualifications, as well as special love, for the task, to which none of the others could lay any claim. For twenty years he had been sustaining the political principles and vindicating the political conduct of Mr. Seward, through the columns of the most influential political newspaper in the country. He had infused into the popular mind, especially throughout the Western States, the most profound and thorough devotion to the Anti-Slavery sentiments which had given character to Mr. Seward's public career; he had indicated his opinions upon Naturalization and upon the organization of the Know-Nothing party from the assaults made upon them; he had urged his reelection to the Senate in the face of all sentiments which had made him obnoxious to a portion of his constituents; he had gone far beyond him in expressions of hostility to Slavery, in palliation of armed attempts for its overthrow, and in assaults upon that clause of the Constitution which requires the surrender of fugitives slaves; and he was known to have been for more than twenty years his personal friend and political supporter. These things gave him a hold upon the Republican sentiment of the country, and a weight of authority in everything relating to Gov. Seward, to which neither 'old Blair of *The Globe*,' as Mr. Greeley styles him, nor both his sons, could for a moment lay claim. His voice was potential precisely where Gov. Seward was strongest—because it was supposed to be that of a friend, strong in his personal attachment and devotion, and driven into opposition on this occasion, solely by the despairing conviction that the welfare of the country and the triumph of the Republican cause demanded the sacrifice. For more than six months, through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, Mr. Greeley had been preparing the way for this consummation. Doubts of Mr. Seward's popular strength—insinuated rather than openly uttered; exaggerations of local prejudice and animosity against him; hints that parties and men hostile to him and to the Republican organization must be conciliated, and their support secured; and a new-born zeal for nationalizing the party by consulting the slave-holding States in regard to the nomination, had filled the public mind with a distrust which had already done much to demoralize the Republican party, and prepare the minds of its delegates in Convention for the personal representations and appeals by which these agencies were followed up. Mr. Greeley was in Chicago several days before the meeting of the Convention, and he devoted every hour of the interval to the most steady and relentless prosecution of the main business which took him thither—the defeat of Gov Seward. He labored personally with delegates as they arrived—commending himself always to their confidence by professions of regard and the most zealous friendship for Gov. Seward, but presenting defeat, *even in New-York*, as the inevitable result of his nomination.

"Mr. Greeley was largely indebted to the forbearance of those upon whom he was waging this warfare, for the means of making it effectual. While it was known to some of them that, nearly six years ago—in November, 1854—he had privately, but distinctly, *repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. Seward, and menaced him with his hostility wherever it could be made most effective, for the avowed reason that Gov. S. had never aided or advised his elevation to office*—that he had never recognized his claim to such official promotion, but had tolerated the elevation of men known to be obnoxious to him, and who had rendered far less service to the party than he had done,—no use was made of this knowledge in quarters where it would have disarmed the deadly effect of his pretended friendship for the man, whom upon he was thus deliberately wreaking the long hoarded revenge of a disappointed office-seeker. He was still allowed to represent to the delegations from Vermont, New-Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, and other States known to be in favor of Gov. Seward's nomination, that, while he desired it upon the strongest grounds of personal and political friendship, he believed it would be fatal to the success of the cause. Being thus stimulated by a hatred he had secretly cherished for years—protected by the forbearance of those whom he assailed, and strong in the confidence of those upon whom he sought to operate—it is not strange that Mr. Greeley's efforts should have been crowned with success. But it is perfectly safe to say that no other man—certainly no one occupying a position less favorable for such an assault—could possibly have accomplished that result.

"We deem it only just to Mr. Greeley thus early to award him the full credit for the main result of the Chicago Convention, because his own modesty will prevent his claiming it—at all events until the new Republican Administration shall be in a position to distribute its rewards. It is not right that merit so conspicuous should remain so long in the shade. Even the most transcendent services are in danger of being forgotten, in the tumult and confusion of a contested election; and we cheerfully tender for Mr. Greeley's use this record of his deserts, when he may claim at the hands of his new associates that payment for lack of which he has deserted and betrayed his old ones."

—This carefully-drawn indictment contains a very artful mixture of truth and misrepresentation. Be it my first duty to analyze it, and separate these conflicting elements:

1. No intelligent reader of THE TRIBUNE has for months been left in doubt of the fact that I deemed the nomination of Gov. Seward for President at this time unwise and unsafe; and none can have failed to understand that I did my best at Chicago to prevent that nomination. My account of "Last Week at Chicago" is explicit on that point. True, I do not believe my influence was so controlling as the defeated are disposed to represent it; but this is not material to the issue. It is agreed that I did what I could.

2. It is *not* true—it is grossly untrue—that at Chicago I commended myself to the confidence of delegates "by professions of regard and the most "zealous friendship for Gov. Seward, but presented defeat, *even in New-York*, as the inevitable result of his nomination." The very reverse of this is the truth. I did not, and do not, see that personal friendship or aversion has anything to do with the matter; and I made no professions before the nominations, as I have uttered no lamentations since. It was the simple duty of each delegate to do, as it was measurably of each outsider to counsel, just whatever was best for the Republican cause, regardless of personal considerations. And this is exactly what I did. When a New-Yorker declared, in the open hall of the Tremont House, that "everybody "admits that Gov. Seward is the leader and "representative man of *the Republican party*," I as openly responded: "No, Sir! here is one "who does *not* admit it. He is one of the leading men of our party; but there are others "as deserving as he is," or words to that effect. Hundreds heard this; thousands heard me at all times and in all places repel the suggestion that Gov. Seward or any man had or could have any special *claims* to the nomination. Among the many good and true Republican statesmen named for the Presidency, I recognized no especial claim, but constantly insisted that he who could most surely lead the party to victory should be selected as our standard-bearer.

As to New-York, I think I was at least a hundred times asked whether Gov. Seward could carry this State; and I am sure I uniformly responded affirmatively, urging delegates to consider the New-York Delegation the highest authority on that point. I suppose those who consider me a natural fool will believe that, while I was strenuously urging that the Delegations from Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana and Illinois, must be regarded as authority as to who could and who could not be carried in their respective States, I at the same time insisted that the New-York Delegation were ignorant or misguided with regard to the probabilities in their own State; but I have no words to waste on these. There were letters in Chicago from several of the purest and ablest Republicans of our State, whom I am prepared to name if required, representing that Gov. Seward could *not* carry this State—that the public disgust at the doings of our late Legislature was so intense and general that it would visit on his head the sins imputed to certain of his active, conspicuous friends; but I did not circulate these letters nor indorse the opinion therein expressed. I thought, and still think, that a much heavier vote could and would be rolled up against Gov. Seward than against any other man, especially if Douglas were his opponent; but I believed that he would nevertheless carry the State; and I am confident I was never even badgered by the New-York lobby into any averment inconsistent with this.

3. Mr. Raymond proceeds to state that I had, "in November, 1854, privately but distinctly, repudiated all further political friendship for and alliance with Gov. Seward, and menaced him with "hostility wherever it could be made most effective; for the avowed reason that Gov. Seward "had never aided or advised his [my] elevation "to office," &c. This is a very grave charge; and, being dated "Auburn, Tuesday, May 22, "1860," and written by one who was there expressly and avowedly to condole with Gov. S. on his defeat and denounce me as its author, it is impossible not to see that Gov. Seward is its responsible source. I therefore call on him for the private letter which I *did* write him in Nov., 1854, that I may print it *verbatim* in THE TRIBUNE, and let every reader judge how far it sustains the charges which his mouth-piece bases thereon. I maintain that it does *not* sustain them; but I have no copy of the letter, and I cannot discuss its contents while it remains in the hands of my adversaries, to be used at their discretion. I leave to others all judgment as to the unauthorized use which has already been made of this private and confidential letter, only remarking that this is by no means the first time it has been employed to like purpose. I have heard of its contents, or what purported to be their substance, being dispensed to Members of Congress from Gov. Seward's dinner-table in Washington; I have seen articles based on it paraded in the columns of such devoted champions of Gov. Seward's principles and aims as *The Boston Courier*. It is fit that *The N. Y. Times* should follow in their footsteps; but I, who am thus fired on from an ambush, demand that the letter, which I have not seen since I sent it, shall no longer be thus employed. Let me have the letter—not a copy, but exactly what I wrote—and it shall appear *verbatim* in every edition of THE TRIBUNE. The public will then judge how far the use hitherto made of it to my prejudice is justified by its contents. Meantime, I only say that, when I had fully decided that I would no longer be devoted to Gov. Seward's personal fortunes, it seemed due to candor and fair dealing that I should privately but in all frankness apprise him of the fact. It was not possible that I could in any way be profited by writing that letter; I well understood that it involved an abdication of all hopes of political advancement; yet it seemed due to my own character that the letter should be written. Of course, I never dreamed that it could be published, or used as it already has been; but no matter—let us have the letter in print—and let the public judge between its writer and his open and covert assailants. I, at all events, ask no favor, and fear no open hostility.

4. There are those who will at all events believe that my opposition to Gov. Seward's nomination at Chicago was impelled by personal considerations; and among these I should expect to find the Hon. Henry J. Raymond. With these, I have no time for controversy; in their eyes, I desire no vindication. But there is another and—happily—far larger class, who will realize that the obstacles to Gov. Seward's election were in no degree of my creation, and that their removal was utterly beyond my powers. The whole course of THE TRIBUNE, from the day of its first appearance, has tended to facilitate the elevation to the Presidency of a statesman cherishing the pronounced Anti-Slavery views of Gov. Seward; it is only on questions of Finance and Public Economy that there has been any perceptible divergence between us. Those anti-Democratic voters of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois, who could not be induced to vote for Gov. Seward, have derived their notions of him in some measure from *The Times*, but in no measure from THE TRIBUNE. The Delegations from those States, with the candidates for Governor in Pennsylvania and Indiana, whose representations and remonstrances rendered the nomination of Gov. Seward, in the eyes of all intelligent, impartial observers, a clear act of political suicide, were nowise instructed or impelled by me. They acted on views deliberately formed long before they came to Chicago; they acted as the settled determination of their fellow-citizens had prescribed, and as the preservation and success of the Republican cause demanded. It is not my part to vindicate them; but whoever says that they were influenced by me, other than as I was by them, does them the grossest injustice.

—To my mind, it was the imperative duty of the Convention to regard the triumph of the cause first, and the gratification of personal feelings or aspirations a long way afterward. I wished first of all to succeed; next, to strengthen and establish our struggling brethren in the border Slave States. Close as many suppose the contest is destined to be, and doubtful as they may deem its issue, I would now gladly give away the ten sure votes of Rhode Island and Connecticut to gain the nine votes of Missouri. After this, if it had seemed to me possible to obtain one more vote in the doubtful States for Gov. Seward than for any one else, I should have struggled for him as ardently as I did against him, even though I had known that the Raymonds who hang about our party were to be his trusted counselors and I inflexibly shut out from his confidence and favor. If there be any who do not believe this, I neither desire their friendship nor deprecate their hostility.

HORACE GREELEY.

IRISH EMIGRATION.

The large increase of the Irish emigration to the United States which the present season exhibits, compared with that of two or three years past, is attracting a good deal of notice on the part of the British journals. That emigration received a sudden and violent check in consequence of the panic of 1857, and the diminished demand thence arising especially for railroad laborers. The great decline in the prosperity of the Western farmers, and their ability and disposition to employ hired labor, operated in the same direction. The falling off in the amount of remittances sent to Ireland, by which of late years the emigration has been so largely sustained, must have worked still more effectually to put a temporary check to it. It was natural, therefore, that these causes having spent their force, the emigration thus temporarily curtailed should return again to its old limits. A short crop, followed by a very severe Winter, appears to have added a special stimulus at this moment, while the facilities lately furnished for passages in steamships direct from Ireland have given an additional impulse to the migratory movement.

Although the potato rot, and the consequent extinction of the system, formerly so much in vogue, of sub-letting land in small patches, to be planted in potatoes, has diminished the population of Ireland by some two millions or more, economical changes are still going on, which tend to a still further diminution, and consequently to keep up the current of emigration. We refer to the gradual extinction of the small holdings of from ten to fifteen or twenty acres, and their consolidation into large farms, after the English fashion. The introduction of agricultural machinery, such as reapers and mowers, operates in the same direction. It is reasonable, therefore, to expect that for some years to come the Irish emigration will continue to maintain itself, if not without occasional fluctuations, yet without any great decline from the average of five or six years past.

Not content with this rational view of the case, *The London Times* goes a great deal further. If we are to listen to that journal, Ireland, by the progress of this emigration, is to be emptied of her Celtic inhabitants, while the United States are to be turned into a new Ireland. "The day may "come," so we are told, "when Ireland will be "no more Celtic than the Scotch lowlands are "Saxon, the Eastern counties Danish, Cornwall "Phœnician, or Ireland itself Milesian or Spanish." So far as Ireland itself merely is concerned, *The Times*, which has no great partiality for the Irish race, would be well enough satisfied if such a change could be wrought in the population. But to bring it about there must be not only an emigration from Ireland, but an immigration into it, of which as yet there is neither appearance nor occasion. *The Times* suggests that when English agriculturists take farms in Galway or Kerry, they will take English laborers with them. But as yet English agriculturists do not take farms in Galway or Kerry, or anywhere else in Ireland, unless as rare exceptions. It was supposed that the incumbered Irish estates sold under the act of Parliament for that purpose, would pass largely into English hands. The returns show, however, that they have been almost exclusively purchased by native Irishmen. Even if the tenancy of the lands should pass largely to English farmers, of which there is at present no prospect, they would doubtless continue to cultivate them by Irish labor, of which, notwithstanding the emigration, there remains an abundance. Even the large Scotch emigration in Cromwell's time into the north of Ireland, and the complete transfer of the lands from the possession of the Irish, still left the population substantially Celtic.

As to the Ireland which *The Times* anticipates "on a colossal scale in a new world," to wit, in these United States, there seems just as little prospect of that as of the anglified Ireland, which that journal would like to see on the other side of the water. The annual increase of our population by natural means, is now so great, that the annual Irish accession is but a trifle, in comparison, and even this is more than offset by the German immigration, which now largely exceeds the Irish. The idea, therefore, that the Irish is to become the leading and predominant element in our population, seems to be quite destitute of foundation, even supposing that the whole six million of Irish should emigrate in a body, leaving their native country to be resettled more to the satisfaction of *The Times*.

So far, however, from English laborers invading and taking possession of Ireland, the process at present, is entirely the other way. Emigration from Ireland does not limit itself to countries beyond the ocean. There is a constant influx of Irish laborers into all the large towns of England and even a considerable part of the agricultural labor, especially at harvest time, is performed by Irish hands.

NO BEARDS IN BROOKLYN.

The dandy officers of the army in London were one morning petrified by the following portentous order from the Horse Guards: "Officers will here-"after appear upon parade without breeches;" and the consternation was only abated when it was decided, after a careful construction of the order, that they might appear—in pantaloons! Authority is always over-fond of dictating in matters of raiment and of personal appearance. Everybody will remember the high and mighty personage who was so scandalized by the old apparel of young Jean Paul Richter, and whose remonstrances gave rise to the celebrated "Clothes Controversy," and possibly—who knows?—to the far-famed Sartor Resartus. A certain Administration not many years ago, in the very tempest, torrent, and as we may say, whirlwind of its misfortunes, was all inadequately supported by the gentleman who had charge of the Navy Department, who regulated, however, the whiskers of the midshipmen by a noble proclamation. When George III. found a pedicular horror in his soup, he ordered everybody in the kitchen, chief-cook, pastry-cook, turnspit, and scullion, to be shaved, head and chin. What discovery or apprehension has moved the mighty mind of Postmaster Peck of Brooklyn, we do not know; but we are informed that all the letter carriers attached to his office, having been gathered together for the purpose, have received orders incontinently to shave their upper lips, under pain of dismissal from office; and we are further informed that letters are now delivered by postmen in the smoothest condition of beardless virtue. Only a clump of beard "beginning just at the zygomatic arch," will the post magisterial functionary permit. Not a hair more! Mail-matter is now, therefore, distributed in Brooklyn with accuracy, speed, and honesty, by smooth-lipped Mercuries. So much reform in the Post-Office Department having been attained, we may reasonably hope for weightier improvements.

It has, indeed, been suggested that the faithful Peck, by this anti-capillary proceeding, has merely desired to see all those who eat the Government bread, expressing a decent concern for the poor old gentleman whose hand feeds them. In many countries and ages it has been customary to go into mourning by going out of hair. If such a motive, and not a scandalous and corrupt collusion with the barbers of Brooklyn, stimulated Peck—who may have been, in the days of his youth and innocence, a barber himself—we cannot but admire his devotion, although we doubt his good taste. Mr. Buchanan was undoubtedly entitled to some sign of sorrow and sympathy, and to some pretty solid one too. Crape upon the left arm, we cannot but feel, would have been a ridiculously inadequate expression of concern; although crape upon both arms and both legs should have satisfied the most faithful and affectionate Postmaster. Considering, however, the condition of the President, we should have been willing to see Peck going a little deeper, to the extent, let us say, of crape upon the hat and black gloves upon the hands. But Peck is Oriental in his tastes; and the poor penny-postmen may thank their stars that he has not commanded them to wear sackcloth shirts and to sit, during their leisure hours, in ashes.

If this explanation of this highly-important transaction cannot be received, we must e'en cast about for another. Mr. Peck may have had a moral motive. Mr. Peck may have cogitated upon the corrupting influence upon servant-maids of a thrifty moustache; and Mr. Peck may have satisfied himself that Mary cannot safely take in a letter brought by a bearded postman. But whatever may have compelled him to a course so stern, we cannot but feel that the cause of virtue is exceedingly indebted to Mr. Peck. The highly reprehensible practice of permitting Nature, who is a notorious blunderer, to have her own way, has met with a merited check. Nature says "beards!" but Elegance, Virtue, and Propriety say, "razors!" and who can doubt which is right? Beards may be picturesque; but is it not notorious that their too assiduous and extensive cultivation leads directly to total depravity? Does not lather well laid on penetrate to the inmost recesses of the heart, and give a snowy purity to the character? Is not a smooth chin symbolical of a serene temper? Does not stropping suggest polish? Look at our grandfathers! they sacredly and sometimes sanguinely scraped themselves with every rising sun, offering honor thus to beardless Apollo; and how virtuous they were! Look at the increase of beards, and think of the increase of crime! Misery has come with the mutton-chop whisker and moral madness with the moustache.

Let us illustrate! We bought at a street stall the other day a lithographic presentment of the Hon. James Buchanan. The dealer, informing us that the little work of art was not to him of the smallest value, would have compelled us to accept it as a gift, but we forced twopence into a hand that trembled with joy. That patriarchal portrait is now before us. There is virtue in every line of that charming face. There is not a hair upon cheek, or chin, or lip. The nobility, the purity, and the general loveliness which this smoothness gives to the countenance are almost painful to contemplate. As it beams upon us, its lips well-nigh move, and we might fancy them saying, "Here's virtue! here's easy shaving! Go thou and "do likewise!" No wonder Peck the Postmaster fell in love with hairlessness, and wanted men about who were sleek; unbearded men and men that shaved o'morn. And what consolation has Mr. Buchanan by his devotion to the art tonsorial secured for his remaining days! He can shave at dawn; he can shave at dinner-time; and he can shave at night. And that is precisely what the letter-carriers of Brooklyn will now be compelled to do. For to their credit be it recorded that they yielded to Peck and patriotism; and are every day lathered and scraped into a trustworthy condition. Whether the Post-Office is to keep and maintain at the public expense a private barber we are not informed; but, considering the scarcity of cash in that department of public service, we would advise that all Postmasters, deputies, and carriers be required to shave each other by a statute providing proper penalties for needlessly-inflicted cuts and gashes.

THE DEMOCRATIC CREVASSE.

The discussions which are going on in the United States Senate and elsewhere have very little tendency to close the crevasse which the Charleston secession has opened in the Democratic party. On the contrary, the more the flood of debate flows through it the wider it grows. Douglas is equally determined to insist upon his doctrine of Territorial Sovereignty, and upon his personal claims to the Presidency. In fact, these two points are so mixed up in the minds of both factions that it seems impossible to separate them, or to settle the dispute by giving the platform to one side and the candidate to the other. The ultra Southern faction are no less resolutely bent, not merely upon killing Douglas off as a Presidential candidate, but upon the adoption of such a platform as will either drive him out of the party or compel him to purchase the privilege to remain in it by humble submission, and an abandonment of his Squatter Sovereignty doctrines.

After all that has happened, it is not surprising that the slaveholding faction of the party should be so little inclined to trust Douglas. Having betrayed and attempted to delude the North in the matter of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in the evident pursuit of Southern votes for the Presidency, what security is there that if now elected by Southern votes he would not, in hopes of a reelection, lurch over to the Northern side? Before another election of President comes round, the apportionment based upon the census about to be taken will give a greatly increased strength to the North—a consideration not likely to be without its effect upon a man of Douglas's ambition and flexible principles. As the coming Presidential term is the last one in which the slaveholding interest can expect, with any confidence, to control the policy of the Government, it is the more important that, if a President is to be elected by their votes, he should be a man on whose fidelity they can rely.

This forecast of the future may also serve in part to explain the anxiety of the ultra slaveholders to obtain the insertion of their views on the Slavery question as a part of the Democratic creed. The doctrine of Congressional intervention for the protection of Slavery in the Territories, if it fails now, will stand still less chance of adoption by any future Convention, in which, under the effect of the new apportionment, the Northern ascendency will be still more decided.

It would be a very mortifying circumstance to the slaveholding chiefs of the Democrats, after having driven out of their ranks all the best men in the Northern States formerly associated with them, and reduced the Democratic party throughout the North to its present imbecile condition, to be obliged after all to submit to the North in the matter both of platform and candidate. Yet how they are going to avoid this, and still keep the party together, does not appear.

Parson Brownlow, so-y'clept, of Tennessee, is a religioso-political authority of the first water, South. No Southern Convention is complete without him. The Parson was at Charleston when the plan of rendering the South independent in commercial affairs was perfected, and recently he turned up at Baltimore, on the tolling of the Presidential bell. *En route*, the Parson stopped at Washington—a place where Southern gentlemen have ruled since the formation of the Government—and where of course the greatest evidences of honor and honesty ought to be found. But it seems that the Parson felt the very air tainted with the aroma of jailbirds, and he experienced incitements to break one of the leading commandments. Thus he describes it:

"Upon coming out of the Alexandria boat, and breathing the atmosphere of Washington, I fancied that I felt inclination to steal something, and so stated to my comrades. Some of them remarked, in reply, that there was something in the atmosphere of the place that inspired such feelings, for they felt that way inclined, but felt a delicacy in naming it."

The Parson pays the following compliment to Senator Slidell:

"His face, countenance, and action, are all those of an Ourang-