

No. 2.

MR. SEWARD'S PARABLE OF THE
SEVEN HUSBANDS.

SEVEN HUSBANDS.

Mr. facile and accomplished Secretary of State undertook, in his late stump speech at New York, to convey his ideas in the pleasant form of apologue. The chief *d'œuvre* of our oratorical fabulism is the parable, borrowed from the ancient Sadducees, of the woman who had seven husbands, accompanied by various curious enquirers whose wife of the seven she was in the resurrection. Mr. Secretary applies this to President Lincoln the seven successive declarations on the subject of slavery to which he has been, one after another, duly wedded. The result is a fiction even more curious than that of the

First. The famous Springfield speech in which he said: "A house divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. It will become all one thing or all the other."

Third. The order equelching Gen. Freon's emancipation proclamation.

Fourth. His celebrated remark to the Chicago deputation: "I do not want to be the document that the whole world will be sure to neagarily be insoperative, like the pe'st's bull against the comet. Would my force free the slaves when I cannot even force the Constitution in the rebel states?"

Fifth. President Lincoln's proclamation emancipation.

Sixth. His proposal, in his next ensuing nual message, of compensated emancipa- by separate state action, to be complet- by the year 1900.

Seventh. The Niagara manifesto "to
 now it may concern."
 Here are the seven dead husbands. Last
 all, the old woman in Washington
 will also. Whose, therefore, of the seven
 all she be in our coming political heaven,
 the Restoration? "For they all had her
 wife." It is not we, but Mr. Seward
 suggested that President Lincoln is an
 woman. The secretary's parable has
 point unless Lincoln is denoted by the
 man; old she must have been, both in
 and in years, to have outlived her
 seventh husband. The query at the Sad-
 denesses could not have been raised if the
 man had but one husband, nor the query

peering Mr. Lincoln's policy on the slavery question if he had not pledged his truth to any different policies. Never was a man so apt, never did one in all points so perfectly tally.—*World.*

ENGLISH VIEW OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

(From the *London Times*.)

Nobody can well anticipate that Mr. Lincoln would be re-elected without a contest, and that the contest would be otherwise than desperate. But a desperate contest implies conflicting principles, and Mr. Lincoln's principles have been distinctly pronounced. His policy, as at present avowed, is war—

"to the bitter end," and it is not on the very profession similar views that he has hitherto relied for support. But this adoption of the war on the part of one political action leaves the other no alternative but to opt, in some shape or other, a policy of peace. It may be transformed or concealed under various disguises, but to this end it must come at last. Whoever condemns President Lincoln's policy must virtually condemn the war. It is vain to talk of the cessation of the war on better military conceptions or a more skilful plan. All plans and all principles have now been tried. General Sherman had his chance in trans-

ally General Grant's like his father's in turn, all have failed alike. McClellan's scientific caution fared no better than Grant's incredible obstinacy, except that under the former commander there was not so great a sacrifice of life. That the war has been a wasteful beyond all precedent is perfectly true, and if exceptions were taken to the dignity with which blood and treasure have been lavished, they might doubtless be sustained. But, though the war might have been managed more cheaply, we do not know how it could have been conducted more voraciously. No minister could have raised more men than Mr. Stanton, or more money

Mr. Chase. No chief of the public mind have kept "pecking away" at the war indefatigably than President Lincoln, rejected more bluntly all proposals of compromise. If the Republicans with their paring efforts could do nothing against the South, it is not to be imagined that the moderates, with their half and half policy, could do any more. If McClellan is to be our champion, we know already what may be expected. The armies of the North would be broken, the South would be free, and after a brief truce, would be more expeditiously withdrawn, but they would certainly make no impression on the South than the armies of Grant or Hooker.

The St. Helena Guardian says: "It is

ed that the slave trade has been carried very briskly for some time past by means of camers of such a class that our cruisers have no chance of catching them. One ton has got away three times, each time laden with negroes. The barracks are full.

The "Royal Alfred," screw frigate, is expected to be launched about October 15th, and she will be armor-plated.

The Prince and Princess of Hesse left London for the Continent on Saturday.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening, says the *Oshawa Vindicator*, a horse-drawn stage-coach, driven by a thoroughbred driver, was passing through a narrow street in Oshawa, when it was struck by a passing train of cars. The driver was killed, and the passengers were all injured.

man, while at the same time the
machine, on Mr. William Drew's farm,
of Harmony, took an unfortunate step
toward by which one of his legs was
caught in the cylinder and was hashed to
pieces up to the knee. The poor man
screamed in great agony until about noon,
when death came to his relief.

We see it estimated that sugar and syrup
were made last spring in the State
of Vermont to furnish all the sweetening
material for the entire population one year.

It is worth while for farmers to think
of saving preserving or planting sugar
beets!

A gentleman in Paris, named Dupre,

It consists of a number with a reason attached to the stick in such a manner that it may be fired off by the soldier in his left hand while defending himself the bayonet.

This image is a vertical, high-contrast black and white scan. It is divided into two main vertical sections. The left section is a light gray, textured surface, possibly a book cover or endpaper, showing some vertical creases and a small dark mark near the top. The right section is a solid, dark black area. A sharp vertical line separates the two sections. The overall appearance is that of a scan of a physical object, possibly a book or a document page, oriented vertically.

