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PEACE!

The Opponents of Slaughter in Council.

They Denounce the Barbarity of War.

Its Only Morality-"Evil, That Good May Come of It."

The True Peace Principle-"Fearless to Die, Timid to Kill. Heroic to Suffer."

In these "dull, piping times of peace," a Peace Convention is certainly a very appropriate episode, and a good thing generally might be made of it under ordinary circumstances. The present circumstances, however, are anything but ordinary. The great political struggle going on at the ballot-box is so all-absorbing that conventions of all kinds other than political can come and go without more than a passing

This is undoubtedly the present reason why the meeting of the "Universal Peace Society," held in this city yesterday, may be pronounced a tallure, both in point of numbers and enthusiasm. It may be, however, that the innate depravity and combative propensity of human nature had a share in causing this paucity of numbers and meagreness of applause.

The Pennsylvania Branch.

Be that as it may, at 11 o'clock A. M., the hour at which the Pennsylvania branch of the Association was to meet, twenty persons, all told, were present. They were not at all discouraged by this slim turn-out, but proceeded at once to organize the Pennsylvania branch of the Association, by adopting an appropriate constitution and electing the necessary officers. Who are Advocates of Universal Peace.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon our reporter re-At 3 o'clock in the afternoon our reporter re-paired to the lecture-room of the Franklin In-stitute, to attend the opening session of the general society. At this hour he found present nine ladies and two gentlemen. It was nearly 4 o'clock before enough had arrived to warrant an attempt at business, and even then we could sum up only thirty ladies and ten gentlemen. In the meantime, we were noting down the physiognomy of these adherents of Universal Peace. They were certainly a meek-eved lot of

Peace. They were certainly a meek-eyed lot of people, and we doubt if there were, out of the entire forty, half-a-dozen who were not sincere and earnest in the cause they had espoused, and labored in its benalf without any hankering after that notoriety for the sake of which so many men and women attempt to turn the world

upside down. Several of the gentlemen, and nearly all of the ladies present, were attired in the drab-colored skirts of the Society of Friends. Many of them skirts of the Society of Friends. Many of them were quite venerable in years, and they all had the outward appearance of being persons of the most ample and elegant leisure. This may account for their wholesale advocacy of peace. If they had been forced by untoward circumstances to grapple with the harsh realities of the world, it is extremely doubtful if most of them would not have been taught the lesson that the life of one man is often a it sacrifice that the life of one man is often a fit sacrifice for the welfare of thousands or millions.

Millennial Attire, Otherwise "Bloomer." But among the assemblage the upon whom our attention was centred for a time although the strangeness of her attire did not appear to create anything of a sensation among the members of the Peace Society. The lady in question was attired in pantatoons! The panta-loons were of the peculiar snuff-color now so

much in vogue among fashionable gentry, and we must confess that they set about the nether limbs of the wearer with as much ease and grace as if they had been displayed upon legitimate masculine extremities.

masculine extremities.

Besides the pantaloons, this lady wore a short skirt, which just touched the knees, and a long brown shawl, with a flaming border of rewhich was arranged over her shoulders and under her arms in a fashion that was not sing at all it was not fantastic. But, as all, if it was not lantastic. But, as we said tion, much less a panic, among the ladies in strained to withdraw our grance before we had by special inquiry. by special inquiry, the name of this eccentric female genius; by the name of this eccentric desire of all the case their names in results and the eccentricities to see their this case.

The Convention Goes to Work.

It was nearly four o'clock when Mr. Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, President of the Universal Peace Society, called the forty persons composing the Convention thereof to

Mr. Love made the customary speech of Presidents on taking the chair. He stated that the delay in organizing the afternoon session was owing to the length of the morning meeting, He then reviewed at considerable length the history of the Universal Peace Society, dwelling particularly upon the proceedings of the conventions held last spring and winter, in Providence and Boston. He said that the most perplaying averaged as the conventions are provided to the conventions are provided to the convention of the morning meeting. Providence and Boston. He said that the most perplexing question discussed at the first, or Boston Convention, was the constitutional one. No person seemed willing to offer a draft for that important document, everybody awaiting the advent of some great mind, with a constitution duly prepared, according to their wants. At Providence, however, this doubt was timely buried, and a constitution was proposed and

buried, and a constitution was proposed and adopted with the most wonderful unanimity.

The President then requested Mr. L. K. Joslin, of Providence, R. I., the Secretary, to read the proceedings of the Providence meeting. Included in these proceedings was

The Constitution of the Society,

which presents some points of interest. The general scope of the objects of the association can perhaps be best gathered from the lengthy preamble to this document, reading as follows:—

"Whereas, Lite, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are natural, malienable rights, subject to no human governments, but superior to all; and whereas, whatever is abstractly wrong can never be practically right; or be innocently encouraged, neither can persons perform collectively what is un lawful for individuals, nor serve self and country to the injury of mankind; and whereas, Peace is self-control, and the shnegation of carnal weapons and the recognition of all the principles of love, justice, charity, and purity make for peace, communities and States permanently unite by attraction and consent, never through coercive violence, and the sword is not an essential element of our social system, but like duelling and slavery, a renc of barbarous times, and owes its prevalency to popular delusion;

usion;
"And whereas, Wise advocates of truth, believing in "And whereas, Wise advocates of truth, believing in God, believe also in man, overcome evil with good, choose to die rather than kill; and whereas, war destroys life, invades liberty, subverts good morals, and the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ, retards and defeats, rather toan insures progress in the common welfare, and is a standing reproach to human nature, therefore we, the undersigned, in order to avail ourselves of the advantages of associate effort, units in forming a society to promote ciate effort, unite in forming a society to promote these truths, and adopt for our guidance the following Constitution, etc."

The objects of the Society, and the manner in which it is proposed to accomplish them, are

disclosed in the second article of the Constitu-tion, as follows:-

"Its objects shall be to remove the causes and abolish the customs of war; to discountenance all resorts to deadly force between individuals, States or nations never acquissing in present wrongs; by taking away the sword, to give potency to the toughe and pen, and encourage moral efforts for the removal of these wrongs and evils, compromise with which renders peace impossible and undestrable. It will employ popular conventions, lectures, tracts, pentions, the pulpit, the press, and a Congress of Nations. It will abstain from all political complications with governments of force, and use all effectual means of reason and moral appeal to convince the people that war is a sin against God, and optosed to the best interests or mankind." "Its objects small be

The minutes of the Providence meeting like-wise revealed the following ladies and genulemen as being

The Officers of the Society.

President—Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia.
Vice-Presidents—L. K. Josim, of Providence, R. I.; A. B. Child, M. D., of Boston, Mass.; E. H. Heywood, of Worcester, Mass.; William Chace, of Providence, R. I.; Lucretia Mott, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jeremiah Hacker, of Portland, Maine; E. A. Webb of New Hampshire; Judge A. W. G. Carter, Cincinnati. Obio; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.
Corresponding Secretary—Lysander S. Richards, of Boston, Mass.
Recording Secretary—Miss Laura Blivin, Providence, R. I.
Treasurer—Joshua P. Blanchard, Boston.

The Report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. P. Blanchard, was then read by the Secretary. It showed the receipt of \$208'89; an expenditure for the publication of documents amounting to \$170'65; and a balance on hand of

\$27.24. On such small financial beginnings it is proposed to revolutionize the customs of the world and the innate character of mankind.

A Remarkable Liberality. The President then continued his remarks, saying that he heartily wished every one present at the Convention to feel entirely at home.

As their meetings were held in different parts

of the country, they necessarity encountered new faces; but this should be no drawback on the harmony of their proceedings. The most unlimited discussion was invited, and no one, by becoming a member of their body, was pledged to the support of every doctrine laid down in their constitution or resolves. They courted discussion and welcomed dissent. The Reading of Letters

was then commenced. The first one was from E. H. Heywood, of Worcester, Mass, It de-nounced the barbarous and unreasonable practices of war, the immorality of trade, as shown in a reckless spirit of speculation, and the in-justice of the present labor system. The writer thought that an appropriate place for com-mencing the discussion of these great topics would be the city of Brotherly Love, the birth-place of independence, and of the anti-slavery

The Peace Code. Mr. Joslin rose to make a few remarks, taking issue with some of the doctrines of the writer. He thought peace was always desirable; that there had never been a good war or a bad peace. Our own war, which had been eulogized for its justice and piety, he considered as a failure, because many men had gone into it virtuous and came out of it far otherwise. Still, he would not acquiesce in wrong, but would meet it. and came out of it far otherwise. Still, he would not acquiesce in wrong, but would meet it manfully, yet not with the weapons of force, which were so apt to fail of accomplishing the end sought by them. If men would trust to the rectitude of their principles and the justice of their cause alone, they would not fail of success.

A letter from Henry C. Wright, one of the Vice-Presidents, was then read. The writer thought the true spirit was the one which was

thought the true spirit was the one which was "fearless to die, timid to kill, and heroic to suiler." War could be ended only by love, and would always be prolonged by convulsion.

A Well-Spent Life. A letter from J. P. Blanchard, the Treasurer, was then read, in which the position he held was resigned, on account of the disability of advancing years.

In favoring the acceptance of Mr. Blanchard's

resignation, the President stated helwas now over eighty years of age, and that the one cause for which he had lived and expended his means was the cause of peace.

Resolutions highly eulogistic of the life and labors of Mr. Blanchard were then offered by

the Secretary and adopsed. Reports from Various Quarters, announcing the progress of the universal peace

movement in the United States and Europe, were then read by the Secretary. Mr. Joslin, in remarking upon these reports, compared the progress of peace principles in Europe and America, declaring it to be his belief that, sir ce the commencement of the late war in the cause of peace Europe was far in advance

of '.nis country, Lucretia Mott thought that, while we might teave to the conscience of every individual the decision of how far he might for peaceful purposes co-operate with the Government, we should all steadily maintain the absolute truth. She thought that the effect of the various meetings already held could be seen in a moderation of violence. The abolition of slavery had been effected before the entire people were thoroughly imbued with the anti-slavery spirit; and so, thought she, will be the result in introducing

the moral element into the settlement of all dif ficulties, even before the whole world is led into the adoption of radical peace principles.

Short addresses by various persons followed, after which Mr. Robert W. Walcot, of Boston, was elected Treasurer, in place of Mr. Blan-chard. The meeting then adjourned until even-

At the evening session letters were read and a discussion held on the subject of

The Cruelty of War,

which was participated in by several persons.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Joslin contended that the war power was a tissue of cruelty, which tended to degrade the youth of the counfry. The principle of war is identical with that of slavery, preventing the accomplishment of reform, and denying the inalienable right of liberty. Torture and death are its elements: stealth and robbery its allies. Its only ments; stealth and robbery its allies. Its only plea of morality was the prosecution of evil that

good might come of it. He believed that if all laws and Governments were done away with, there would be less sacrifice by violence in the next hundred years than there was during the past five years. Besides opposing the principles of war, the speaker in-dividually had no sympathy with punishment as a prevention of crime.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again to-day. A Meeting of the Pennsylvania Branch was held this morning, about twenty-five per-

sons being present.
The following permanent officers of the Pena-Sylvania Branch were elected:—President, George Taylor; Secretary, Altred B. Justice; Treasurer, Dr. Henry J. Child. An Executive Committee of ten members was also selected.

The preamble of the constitution adopted appeals "to the people who acknowledge the authority of Christ, and to all who are convinced, from the sad effects of warse characteristics."

vinced, from the sad effects of war so abundantly visible, and the evident blessings profusely showered in the paths of peace, that they should 'learn war no more,' and to urge them to co-operate with us in an earnest effort to cultivate peace in our own bosoms, to promote it among our neighbors, to engratt it upon our government, and extend its benign sway throughout

Rev. William J. Mullin, who was selected as one of the officers, left it to the decision of the Society to determine whether or not he was eligible. He was emphatically a peace man, and had always implementations. had always inculcated peace principles; but at the outbreak of the late war he had entered the

army as a chaplain, and had permitted his sons to serve in the ranks. He noticed in a morning paper that the President had proposed certain questions to his Attorney-General, which would undoubtedly be answered according to his wishes, and would lead to civil was

lead to civil war.

In this case it would be a grave question as to whether or not they shall go to work and finish up the job which they had already commenced. The meeting then adjourned, after which a meeting of the general society was held

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, CARD.—We are now prepared to make arrangements for special sales of Oil Paintings, Statuary, or any other Works of Art. Our location being in the countre of the most frahionable thoroughfare of our city, makes it a desirable resort for connouseurs and lovers of art in general.

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AND FIGURES etc. etc., all of the recent importation of Messrs. VIII BROS. (late Vico Vili & vons), to
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1970; Chesnut street,
On Wednesday and Thursday,
17th and 18th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7% P.
each day

This choice and valuable collection of works of will be arranged for examination on Tuesday, leth stant, and whit comprise in part:

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Fine'y executed Bust of the late Mr. Lincoln, by

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Valuable Groups of Bertolmi, Charity, and Innocence, by Prof Nerrghi.
A copy of Carusi's celebrated masterpiece, Fidelity. A copy of Carusi's celebrated Greek S ave.
Four handsome Garden Statues, Nemesis, Bacchus, Mercurio, and Painting.
Figures of Resignation. Peace and War est etc.
VERIDE ANTIQUE STATUARY.
La Lotta Romance, L. Ercole, Wild Boar, Rape of the Sabines, Apolio di vel Vedere, Fanno Lions of Canova and Switzerisnd, Venus, Vases, etc. etc.
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Vases and Urns of entirely new designs, never heretofore exhibited in this country; valuable Castellina, Agate, and A'Maimo Vases; Urns and canthares of Grecian Roman, and Gothic designs; fine artistic Groupes and Figures or Diana Buonaurice, Povesella, Musa, Love and Venus. Venus di Gaby etc.

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The largest and most complete ever offered in this market, comprising figures of Cld and Ror de Thule, Balattion de la Josselle, Reverie, Piotonsis, Huguenous, Charlemagne Mareppa, Black Prince, Hore Battle, etc.; fine gilt iwenty-one day Clocks, with Candelabras to match; elaborate Card Receivers etc.

The above collection is one of the finest ever exhibited in this country, and is well worthy the attention of the lovers of art.

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a bums glove and work-boxes, etc. etc.
All these are tresh goods, having lately arrived from
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On Friday Morning.
At 10 o'clock 200 Japanned Coal Hods, Nes, I to 5.
FHENCH TINNED WARE.
300 dozen Table Spoons, a large lot of wash Basins
Dippers, Ladles, Omelette Pans, Sauce Pans etc.
The goods will be sold in lots to suit retail store-

Also, at 10 o'clock, 3 double-barrelled Twist Duck Guns.

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October 12, at 19 o'c ock, comprising a very large and desirable assortment of seasonable goods, for present sales.

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With which the sa e will commence.
Single and Double Harness, Saddles, Bridles, etc.
Sale of Horses, etc., on Wednesday.
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The powder will be sold by sample, and in lots to suit purchasers.

uit purchasers,

Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be Terms cash in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days afterwards, during which time the powder must be removed from the magazine, otherwise it will revert to the Government.

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