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SATURDAY, october 13, 18
Dumise the present week a number of ladies
and gentlemen have been holding in this cityand gentlemen have been holding in this city
a meeting of what they modestly termed thea meeting of what they modestly termed the
aUniversal Peace Soclety." $\Delta$ stociations of2his character are by no means a novelty in
this or any other country of the modern civilized world. Yet the society in quoestion
is comparatively a new oreanization, having is comparatively a new oreanization, hnving
been Airst brought into working order about been lirst brought into working order about
nine montbago, in the city of Boston, which
lins of tate secured the monopoly of originating all such institutions. The principal
business of the Baston meeting consisted of unqua iffed abuse of the old peace society whqua ined had previously made the "Hub" its
Wheadquarters; but which, in consequence of
ben the enervating effects of civill war, had backslidden from the high ground taken by its
youthful rival. At a meetingtsubsequently hold in Providence, Rhode Island, the organi-
zation of the "Universal Society" was perfected, and here in our midst they
their work in sober earnestness.
The task which they propose to accomplish
is two-fold. They maintain, first, that war is but another name for barbarism, which is
shockingly abhorrent to the moral sense o Christianity; and, secondly, that it invaria My fals to turther the ends of a righteous
cause, while the doctrine of universal love as invariably succeeds. On these two pet
theories they intend to bammer away until they have brought over to their own
and practice tie entire human race.
and practice the entire human race.
On the first point we can assure them that they can spare themselves all further iroubles
and toils. War is alize inconsistent with the reachings of Christanity and abhorent to all Who are actuated by its true spirit. And yet
these meek-eyed saints who first sat in connot the only persons who have fully accepted and acted upon the teachings of the Great Exemplar. The rolls of the true Church
contain such names as Sydney and Bayard, "without fear and without reproach."
And in these latter days, the sword
An is wielded by many such as How-
ard and Havelock-men who bear about with them all the odor of sanctity, men
whose daily walk and conversation are a Yiving commentary on the gospel of Christ.
These men, moreover, are consistent with themselves. While protessing a faith which
maintains the equality of all men betore the bar of God, they do not hesitate to uphold With the sword that other dogma of their
fath which teaches that all men should be equal in the eyes of human law.
On the contrary, these modest, meek-eyed saints were the very foremost in arousing
and maintaining the anti-slavery agitation.
But the moment the slave-power, which they had abused in unmeasured terms,
taised its hand against the Government, they proposed to abandon the contest they had
provoked, and to permit this slave-power to set at tutter deflance the laws of Good, as well as
those of man. This may be all right and proper; but the thinking Christian world has
never regarded it in that light, and we trust When we come to a consideration of their second point, we are reminded of the parable
which teaches us not to cast our pearls before swine. The "policy" of overwhelming with
love, and thereby converting trom the error of their ways, men whose every thought and purpose are directed towards their own aggran-
dizement, at the expense ot all who by some accident of birth or color are excluded from
their charmed circle, has had its fatility exempliffed more than once in the history of the world. And the latest experiment of the kind, which has been perpetrated under our
very eyes by the President of the United very eyes, is the most damaging of all in its
tase versal peace" mean well, we have no doubt. But let the norrors of Memphis and New
Orieans teach them that the strong arm o Ioree is the only remedy for the greatest evils
that alflict humanty. rabeace-aniversal peace-is certainly desispread its glorious wings over all His erring children. But betore this may happen, we are
assured by the Founder of our fith assured by the Eounder of our fith that we
"hhall hear of wars and rumors or wors." And We are further admonished to "see that we be not troubled; for all these thinga
to pass, and the end is not yet."
How to achieve that end, despite the ago-
sies of warfare, and the inborn selilishness of sies of warfare, and the inborn selisishness of great problem of humanty. The true theory
is very simple. Love to our fellow-men 1 s, great problem or humanty. Lhe true -heory
is very simple. Love to or fellow-men is,
indeed, its groundwork. But let us not be led so far astray in our deductions thereffom Which God, through it, has given us. We are not discouraged by the present aspect of affilirs throughout the world. Wars
and rumors of wars, are indeed rife crime is indeed more rampant than ever
before; tyranny, and injustice, and highbefore; ; tyranny, and injustice, and higb-
handed defiance of the fundamental laws of God, are Indeed seemingly triumphant. But
for all that, we believe that the immortal truths embodied believe the life and teachings or our Saviour are every day becoming more
and more infused into the lives of those for and more infused into the lives of those for
whom $H e$ lived, and taught, and suffered The good work goes bravely on, and in the end all will be well with those who falter not and are not dismayed by the seeming reverse
of the past and present.
 of reconstruction in a very strong light. He
makes very lear the disisinction betwen the
geographical "State". which no power but geographical "State." which no power but
that of fucessfal revolution on the part of of
inhabitants, or conquest by foreign enemites, can take, "or conquest of the Unilenign enemites, and the
cieil "State," or corporate organization
thin through which the people administer govern-
ment, which was taken out of the Union, or, in other words, ceased to be in consstituin,
relations with the Government of the Union,
by the facts of secession and rebellion. While the geographical State, therefore, has not been out of the Union, because the attempted
revolution failed permaneutly to detach it from the power and authority of the Union
the civil State, which is the governmental organization or corporation, was both taken out of the Union and finally destroyed by the
actions of its citizens and the results of the war.
This view is fortifled by the decision of
the supreme Court in the priz cases in 1880 the supreme Court in the priza cases in 1882,
in which it was held that in orgaizing the Rebellion, the States engaged in it had acted as States, so that all their citizens, without reference to their loyalty or disioyalty, were
justly beld as public enemies, and their property liable to capture and contiseation.
Passing from this prelimina Passing from this preliminary and funda-
mental point, the demonstration is mental point, the demonstration is complete
and overwhelming that the work of reorgaand overwhelming that the work of reorga-
nizing these lapsed civil States, and restoring them to the Union is purely legistative, belonging to Congress alone. It is so from the
tact that it it necessarily of a law-making character. The President is merely an exe
cutive. He cannot make law. The Const cutive. He cannot make law. The Cons work of restoration to Congress. It says
that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government," etc.; and then it further provides
that Congress shall have power to make all
别 laws which shall be neesessary to carry into
execution all the povers cested in erment of the Unted States. The work
of guaranteeing republican forms of govern of guaranteeing repubican orms or qovern
ment to all the States in the Union bing
thus vested in the United States, this latter thus vested in the United States, this latter
clause explicity confers upon Congress the power to pass whatever laws may
sary for carrying out that work. But whatever Congress has the right to do
at all, it has the It it neglects to perform any duty devolved upon it by the Constitution, no other depart-
ment of the Government can assume to do ment of the Guvernment can assume to do
the duty tor it. If Congress fuils to pass the the duty lor it. If Congress fails to pass the
needed law, the President cannot sapply the
omission. Congress in its sphere is not only
 It follows from the that the so-called
"States" Which have been reconstructed
since the war thoug Exactive agency,
have no legal or constitutiont batis what
ever, and can have none until their exis existence have no legan or consututunaal bassis what-
ever, and can have one until their existence
shall have been recogized and legalize dyy
Congress. And hence, too, it follows that Congress. And hence, too,
the Repablicans in this contest are reall the the
constiutional party, following out stricly
both the letter and spirit of the Constitution constitutional party, following out strictly
both the letter and spirit of the Constitution,
while their opponents are attempting to defy
both.
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