BUSINESS NOTICES.

LORD & TAYLOR, IMPORTERS AND Manufacturers of Medium and Fine Furs, Sole Agents for the Celebrated Dunlap Hats, Broadway and Chambers street, New York. The highest prize awarded when and where exhibited. Warerooms, 772 and 774 street. Established 1826. mfm m w tf

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Geo. Steck & Co's Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. Please call and examine. GEO. K. GOULD, No. 923 Chestnut street. fm3m

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, April 18, 1870.

THE HOWARD CONSPIRACY.

The whole appearance of the investigation into General Howard's administration of the Freedmen's Bureau warrants the suspicion that it has its origin in a premeditated conspiracy to revenge certain fancied private grievances—a conspiracy to which Fernando Wood has gladly made himself a party for the purpose of using the occasion to further the designs of the Democracy by introducing divisions into the Republican party.

General Howard is too well known to the whole country to make it necessary to say that he has won the very highest reputation among his countrymen as a brave soldier, a patriotic citizen, a most able executive officer, and an upright, pure, simple-hearted, sincere Christian gentleman. He has now been very prominently before the country for nearly ten years. No breath of calumny has ever dared to breathe upon his good name. He has been held in affectionate honor by the people, wherever he has gone among them, and wherever there is a community capable of appreciating personal and official worth. Now *Fernando Wood* comes forward, and essays to blacken his bright name, and to prove him a hypocrite and a knave! Congress, at the request of General Howard's friends, orders an investigation, and it has been promptly instituted.

Upon every principle of justice to a brave and distinguished officer, of unblemished reputation, General Howard has the undoubted right to expect that he shall be accounted innocent of these charges until he is proved to be guilty. He has frankly invited the investigation, now in progress, and it will be a thorough and impartial one. It might reasonably be expected that public sentiment would be allowed to remain undisturbed upon the presumption of Gen. Howard's innocence, until it is proved that the great confidence reposed by the people in that officer has been misplaced. But there is a strange instinct in human nature prompting an easy belief in whatever is bad, and there are masses of people who will be turned aside from the strongest confidence in the uprightness of a public man by the first straw of suspicion which malice or criminal ignorance or recklessness may throw across his path.

It is already evident that this element of human nature is being artfully played upon by the men who are now engaged in the task of destroying General Howard's character. His real prosecutor is not Fernando Wood. He has been chosen as a willing ally, having his own political axe to grind, by those who have followed their victim for a long time past "seeking how they might destroy him." One of the most prominent spirits, if not the master spirit, in this conspiracy, is a well-known newspaper correspondent of Washington, named Boynton, the son of the first pastor of the Congregationalist Church in Washington, and the first president of the Howard University. This church, like the University, owes its existence and success mainly to the influence and active energies of General Howard, and the jealousies engendered by the prominence occupied by General Howard in these two enterprises form the secret history of this whole prosecution. Boynton, a professed Republican, and Wood, a Democrat of the very worst and lowest kind, have, each for his own purpose, joined forces, hoping to pull down a man who holds one of the proudest positions before his country that any American can attain. Boynton's activity is seen in the coloring which is being given to the Washington despatches to newspapers in different parts of the country. He is a popular man among the Washington correspondents, and it is easy to trace a common handiwork in the tone of the letters and despatches already appearing in the journals with the influence with greater or less distinctness. Although the Investigating Committee holds its sessions secretly, daily intimations of its doings, all designed *to be prejudicial to General Howard's case*, are quietly scattered over the country, and the fact verifies the truth of the reported avowal of one of the conspirators, recently and earlier quoted, that "*never mind if we can't prove the charges. We will start them on hinting now!*"

In thus deprecating the prejudgment of General Howard's case, by means of artfully and maliciously-instigated newspaper despatches, we have no intention of screening General Howard from the fullest investigation of all his official acts. But we would demand for him that his good name shall not be taken away unjustly, and that is all that he demands for himself. We would ask, in the name of patriotism, and honor, and morality, and religion, that the people of this country be permitted to maintain their unblemished faith in General Howard until it is proved that that faith is undeserved.

One story, deliberately set afloat by industrious disseminators, ought to be met at once and disposed of, because it is of the kind most quickly believed, and most injurious in its effects. It has been said abroad that General Howard and his brother have grown rich out of the contracts for brick furnished for the Howard University. It is a fact, for which we have a number of authority than any that has been adduced to the contrary, that General Howard has had no interest in the American Building Brick Company since its first supplying material for the Howard University. He withdrew his interest from it before the first contract was made. His brother, who is a stockholder in the Company, has made *a* few of about two thousand dollars in the operation, which is the extent of the advantage he has derived by the operation.

We feel very confident that the other charges against General Howard will prove as false as this one. But false or true, if there was ever a case that deserved a generous suspension of public judgment, it is the case of General Howard. Oliver O. Howard, whom the people have delighted to honor, and to whose past services in the field and in the bureau, the country owes so much.

THE LEAGUE AND ITS DUTY.

We have already referred to the propriety of some energetic action on the part of the Union League, in reference to efficiency in reform in the Legislative representation from this city. There is a general agreement in the public mind that a point has been reached in the descending scale of legislative recklessness and corruption, beyond which patience and party obligation cease to be virtues. There is a universal desire for a complete reconstruction of the State Legislature, and for the retirement of every man whose record during the last winter has connected him with the scandalous legislation of Harrisburg.

But this public sentiment needs direction and expression. Like some of the great forces of nature, it is harmless and inoperative so long as it is diffused or disorganized, but terribly irresistible when concentrated at some single active point. The people of Philadelphia are perfectly competent to purge the halls of the Capitol of every man who has disgraced them during the past winter. How shall it be done?

All eyes are turned upon the Union League as the citadel of the Republican party, from which the signal "Prepare for action!" should already float. The community has never failed to respond to that signal, nor to sustain the Union League in whatever it has proposed for the public good. Nor will it fail now. It recognizes the Union League as a far truer representative body than the Legislature whose misconduct has become a notorious public scandal. The Republican party has contributed the best men of all classes in this community to make up this powerful organization. Lawyers, merchants, mechanics, physicians, scholars, tradesmen, bankers, soldiers, sailors, politicians, all the estates of men that go to make up the solid fabric of our society, have their best representatives in the membership of the Union League. Again and again, during the past seven years, has this body made its appeals to the people, and its responses to the people's appeals, and history has already recorded how much has been accomplished for the country through its instrumentality. But it may safely be asserted that, in the darkest days of the Rebellion, there was never a truer need for the Union League to put forth its energies than now, when the people are waiting with an impatient desire to secure the great reform in the law-making power of the State which the times so impatiently demand.

The difficulty of accomplishing this reform is not so great as many are disposed to believe. While there are undoubtedly some remedies needed which can only be reached by Constitutional amendments, there is an immediate remedy ready to our hands; and it is for the Union League to apply it.

The immediate want of the Legislature is the presence of a dozen honest, intelligent, bold and determined members from the Republican districts of this city. We have one such man now, in the person of Mr. Elliott, and two,—Messrs. Johnston and Miller,—who can be relied on to co-operate faithfully in any combined resistance to the rascalities of Legislative rings. There are nine other Legislative districts in Philadelphia. If a proper representative can be sent from each of these nine districts, *the work is practically done.*

Now let the Union League call its members together and consider this subject in all its grave aspects. Let its members, resident in the several legislative districts, organize themselves and rally around each of which one hundred reliable voters can easily be gathered. Let it be distinctly understood, before any nominating convention meets, that these voters will not, *under any circumstances*, support any man for the next Legislature upon whose past record there is the smallest shadow of a doubt, but that they will defeat him at the polls, be he a Republican nominee or be he anything else. One hundred citizens, thus organized under the auspices of the Union League, can control the next election in any legislative district in Philadelphia.

The remedy is plain and easy enough. Will not the Union League accept the responsibility of applying it? It will cost little or no money, and very little time. And yet it will accomplish for the Republican party, and for Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, a result which will do the League as high honor as it has won by any of its long list of patriotic labors.

JEFF. DAVIS REDIVIVUS.

A statement has been floating about in the newspapers for some time past, to the effect that Simon Cameron told Jefferson Davis when he withdrew from the United States Senate that his seat in that body would at some future day be occupied by a negro. Mr. Cameron was alleged to be responsible for the story, which was related as a proof of his remarkable sagacity and political prescience. If the statement had been true, it would have been worthy of attention only as a rough guess, the fulfilment of which would hardly have been anticipated by its author. But its publication has had the effect of stirring up Mr. Jefferson Davis, whose heroic soul is filled with wrathful indignation at the elevation of Senator Revels. Davis denies the truth of the story and professes to feel aggrieved because Cameron did not anticipate this denial. As the anecdote has no historical value whatever, nobody is specially interested in verifying it; but we may say that when there is a question of veracity between Jefferson Davis and any other man, no matter how poor his reputation for honesty, virtue and truthfulness, we prefer not to believe Jefferson Davis. The loyal people of the country will make the same choice; a man who violated half a dozen oaths of allegiance to his country, and strove as Davis did with devilish malignity and persistence to destroy this nation, would not hesitate at one small lie.

But this letter of Davis's, containing this unimportant denial, is interesting because it has also a passage which proves that this criminal has learned nothing from the overwhelming disgrace into which he has been plunged, and that he does not appreciate the fact that he owed his existence, at this moment, to the generosity of the American people. He says, speaking of the time of his departure from the Senate: "Men had not then reached the degree of stultification which caused the withdrawal of States from the Union to be called 'Rebellion.'" Jefferson Davis is hardly in position just now to offer any valuable suggestions upon the subject of the terms to be employed in speaking of him and his wicked treason. This is the bold and insolent language of a man who at the doctrine of States Rights, and is as bitter a hater of the Government whose clemency he enjoys as he ever was. The best thing that can be said of this letter of contradiction is that it is in the worst possible taste. A man occupying the position of an unpunished criminal—a man who is permitted to possess his life and freedom after committing and sanctioning some of the most awful crimes in history, at least ought not to insult the people to whose generosity he owes these privileges. If Jefferson Davis relapses in this country and enjoys the protection of the Government we saved from his assaults, and earns his bread without molestation among our people, it would be graceful for him to remain in quiet obscurity at least. It is not necessary that a man should be a "Christian statesman" to perceive the propriety of such a course.

The Inquirer this morning says:

One of the most extraordinary circumstances which has occurred during the present year, is the fact that the Hon. Columbus Delano has made a decision which apparently has some common sense in it.

This refers to Delano's decision that a parent shall not be charged with his minor child's earnings in the computation of the Income Tax if it appears that the parent has allowed the child to appropriate the earnings to his own use. But Mr. Delano has made this year *one* other decision which "has some common sense in it." He has decided that Paul Pry newspapers shall not publish the lists of income returns for the benefit of people who are curious about their neighbor's affairs. The lofty scorn with which our contemporary regards Mr. Delano, assures us that it has not forgotten this decision.

MUSICAL.

Mr. Jarvis's Sixth Soiree.

The programme of Mr. Jarvis's sixth and last soiree, at Dutton's Rooms, Saturday evening, was this:

Piano Solo—Sonata—F minor—Appassionata, Op. 57. Allegro assai. 2. Andante con moto—allegro ma non troppo. ..... Beethoven
Mr. Jarvis.
Fantasie—Violin—Thème from Othello ..... Ernst
Mr. Jarvis and Mr. Meyer.
Piano Solo—Asacchi Waltz ..... Liszt
Charles H. Jarvis.
Violoncello Solo—Adagio Concerto ..... Molique
Rudolph Hennig.
Trio—G major, No. 2, Piano, Violin and Violoncello ..... Ruff
1. Allegro con moto (2. Scherzo allegro vivace; 3. Largo. 4. Allegro vivace.
Messrs. Jarvis, Kopta and Hennig.

The hall was uncomfortably crowded with an intelligent and appreciative audience. This was the last of the forty-second soirees given by Mr. Jarvis in Philadelphia, and closed one of his most successful seasons. The performances of this gentleman are always of such a high order of excellence that criticism is likely to degenerate into enthusiastic praise. To be sure, Mr. Lowell ventures the dictum that the highest wisdom of criticism lies in the capacity to admire, and extraordinarily developed as this capacity necessarily is by these entertainments, a truthful characterization of them might betray us into apparent extravagance.

There is such an immense and agreeable difference between the *Senate epgesionata* and the fustian Liszt affairs whose difficulties are appalling and its beauties few, that it is a sufficient indication of Mr. Jarvis's consummate skill to note this very satisfactory reproduction of the latter. It was only his modesty that prevented an *encore* of the last. The *trio* of Ruff is a work of genuine merit, and abounding in beauties of the highest order; nothing can be more beautiful than the elaboration of the ideas in the *Largo*, which is full of a romantic feeling, but is, withal, a trifle too long. The whole composition, in fact, apparently lacks the virtue of condensation, a frequent fault of this composer. It was very carefully played.

Mr. Kopta generally plays so new perfection that we may be privileged to abate our enthusiasm in his behalf for once, and note the fact that for some cause or other the *Otello* fantasie was almost unmanageable in his hands. There was, apparently, a want of the requisite preparation. He did infinitely better in the *Trio*.

There remains to commend the exquisite performance of Mr. Hennig of the lovely Adagio from the Molique Concerto.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

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ap18-6t

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WITH FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.

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See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
MAY A POEM. BY GEORGE S. SEARS.
See "LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE" for May.
THE KICKING APPRENTICE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC. BY JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
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THE VIRGINIA TOURIST. BY EDWARD A. POLLARD. ILLUSTRATED.
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In connection with the change which has taken place in the organization of our firm on the 1st inst., we desire to ask attention to the reorganized "CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, which has been placed under the personal supervision of one of the most experienced members of our firm—our workmen, for the repairing of fine Time-keepers, are very skillful; the system adopted for "REGULATING" very perfect, and we intend to make this department in the most satisfactory one in our establishment. BAILEY & CO., Chestnut and Twelfth Sts., SOLE AGENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL TIME-KEEPERS MADE BY PATEK, PHILIPPE & CIE., A GENEVE. Gold Medals awarded at the Great World Exhibitions of PARIS, NEW YORK, LONDON. Each one of these Watches has been carefully regulated to position, heat and cold, and is accompanied by a certificate from Messrs. Patek, Philippe & Co., and ourselves, guaranteeing it to run well and keep correct time. Scientific construction, excellence of mechanism, and accuracy of performance, have established for these Watches an unequaled reputation. BAILEY & CO. ap4 w f m 6mrp

SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

UNIVERSAL AMNESTY

Appeals from Southern Sources

The President Asked to Reconsider His Determination.

THE BOLIVIAN MINISTER

Naval Intelligence

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

Universal Amnesty.

WASHINGTON, April 18—Late Southern papers received here make strong appeals to the President to reconsider his determination not to recommend Congress to grant universal amnesty to participants in the late rebellion, and plead earnestly for the removal of all disabilities.

Incorrect Statement.

The statement telegraphed from here last night, that Mr. Caldwell, appointed Minister Resident to this country from Bolivia, has not been notified by the State Department, and that the Government has not received him, is incorrect. Mr. Fish gave Mr. Caldwell formal noticeseveral days ago, when at the State Department soliciting Cabinet rank for him. He will formally be recognized by the President, that he would not be received as Resident Minister from Bolivia.

The United States Steamer Sabine.

Intelligence has been received at the Navy Department this morning from Captain Walker, dated March 23d, announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Sabine at Gibraltar, Mediterranean, on that date, from Naples, and that she ship would leave for home in a few days.

[By the American Press Association.]

Indian War.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Fears of a general Indian war are entertained here, involving an expenditure of about $70,000,000.

The San Domingo Scheme.

Inquiries have been received from prominent Republicans asking General Butler if his effort to get the San Domingo matter before the House is an expression of the wishes of the President. In answer to this, it is stated that General Grant is very anxious to have the island annexed to the United States, but favors leaving the use of the matter entirely in the hands of the Senate.

The Georgia Bill.

The Georgia case comes up in the Senate again to-day. Williams's amendment will be voted on. It is quite probable that Mr. Pomeroy's amendment will prevail.

Advices from Arizona state that the political campaign is carried on with great energy by both parties.

FROM THE WEST.

[By the American Press Association.]

OHIO.

The Indians—Outbreak Anticipated.

CINCINNATI, April 18.—Gen. Pope, who has just arrived from the Plains states that there are apprehensions of a general outbreak of the Indians as soon as the grass becomes high enough to feed the ponies. The extent of these apprehensions are felt for the safety of the Pacific Railroad. The settlers are now called on the alert to guard against surprise, but the protection of the road through so vast an extent of country, by the mere handful of troops the various tribes is deemed impracticable. Sheridan's plan of a remnant force and a few detered-depredations heretofore to a great extent, does not exist among the Indians.

Strike of the Commercial Compositors.

A surprised meeting took place in the Union on the *Commercial* office was discovered by Mr. Halstead, the editor, on Saturday, and the "strikers" were had obtained. The remainder of the hill is about well.

The Racing Season.

The Spring meeting of the Jockey Club commences May 2, and will continue for five days. The purses amount to $6,000, and the entries are numerous. Several interesting contests are anticipated.

Proposed Amendment Ratification—A Protest Against it from the Democrats.

The Democratic representatives in the General Assembly have resolved against the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment in the manner following:

"It was accomplished by a vote of 55 to 37, against the majority wishes and against the will of the electors of this State, after negro suffrage had been forced upon them by a vote of the people of Ohio, been rejected by 50,000 majority.

"It was obtained by a series of frauds, contrived to deprive the people of the right to constitutional representation within their own State.

"Twenty representatives from the county of Hamilton—which in 1867 gave over 5,000 majority against negro suffrage, and in 1869 repeated the verdict, by giving over 1,300 majority for Geo. W. Geary, notoriously opposed to the ratification of the proposed amendment—were deprived of their seats, without the voice of the people, which elected them. Chosen as representatives by the people, they were deprived their constituents by the most shameful party votes, to retain in their seats, without investigating their claims, two members who had in forcing through the Amendment, one of whom was named Blakeslee, who was sworn in as the organization by the Secretary of State, in gross violation of law, claiming to represent the county of Williams—which was not entitled to separate representation under the existing apportionment; and the other, Elijah Glover, of Scioto county, presented a certificate of election, showing by a paper published in a contiguous county, of the election of the office of Commissioner in Bankruptcy, that he was therefore ineligible to the General Assembly, under the Constitution of the State of Ohio, because, at the time of his election, he held an office under the authority of the United States. By the votes of these two men, the majority in the Senate was obtained and adopted, and all action on their case was purposely postponed, to enable the majority to carry on this fraud, until that subject was disposed of.

"An effort to obtain a decision in the case of Blakeslee was made by the friends of the Amendment, was defeated by the vote of Blakeslee himself, who voted with the minority lately, under the ruling of the Speaker, made to sustain himself, upon an appeal taken from a decision of the Speaker, that a motion to lay upon the table was not in order.

"The seat of Glover, returned by a vote of the majority, was contested upon the ground that he was elected by fifty negro votes, contributed by a party from Wheeling, of whom were not legal voters, even under the decision of our Supreme Court, which decided colored people having a preponderance of white blood, to be voters.

"Thus the Fifteenth Amendment was forced upon the people of Ohio by the illegal votes of Blakeslee whom it was intended to enfranchise before they had any right to vote. Instead, it was telling that this measure, proposed by a Congress which secured a two-thirds majority by shutting out a sixteen representatives, in defiance of all law, preceded by military coercion in the form of bayonets, and carried people having a preponderance of white blood, to vote.

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"We invite all our customers with their neighbors and friends to pay us an early visit to examine our spacious building, and the immense stock of goods it contains.

"Resolved, That we protest against the action of the majority in the Senate, in the manner in which they have forced the Fifteenth Amendment upon the people of Ohio, and we hereby call upon the people of the State to rebuke the party responsible for this fraud, at the ballot-box, at the next election in any legislative district in Philadelphia.

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"The remedy is plain and easy enough. Will not the Union League accept the responsibility of applying it? It will cost little or no money, and very little time. And yet it will accomplish for the Republican party, and for Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia, a result which will do the League as high honor as it has won by any of its long list of patriotic labors.

THIRD EDITION

2:15 O'Clock.

CABLE NEWS.

The Alleged Ill-Treatment of Fenian Prisoners.

The British Government Yields to a Demand for an Investigation.

FROM EUROPE.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Imprisoned Fenians—An Investigation.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, April 18, 2 P. M.—The Government, having yielded to the demands of the Irish members for an investigation of the alleged ill-treatment of the Fenians now in confinement in various parts of the country, and having appointed a Commission of Inquiry, that body will shortly commence its sittings in this city, and the investigation will be proceeded with.

This commission is composed of two Irish members of Parliament and several English and Irish physicians. The commission will be presided over by the Earl of Devon.

FROM THE EAST.

Suicide in New Jersey.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., April 18.—Mr. Alexander Newbold, a well-known farmer of this neighborhood, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in his barn. Mr. Newbold was a man of family, and in very comfortable circumstances, and there is every reason to attribute his suicide to insanity.

FINANCIAL MATTERS

Money Market Easy---Gold Higher---Governments Quiet and Firm---Stocks