©urnitr ©eleqraph
 (sumpdye mxomprin),
AT THE EVENING TLEGRAPH BULD
No. 108 8. THIRD STREET,
 $\frac{\text { TUESDAY, APRIL 19, } 1870 \text {. }}{\substack{\text { REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESSS } \\ \text { TuE House of Representatives has at last }}}$ Tuz House of Representatives has at last the apportionment of representation under
the census of 1870, by passing a bill fixing
the number of Ropresentatives henceforth at ation exclusive of those from States hereatter
to be admitted. This is a compromise be to be admitted. This is a compromise be
tween the two factions, one of which advo catod the reduction of the number of mem-
bers, at present 24, to 233, while the other demanded that the number shonld be in
der
creased to 300 , in order that the rapidy
growing States of the West might secare heir proper quota without a loss being suss
tained by any of the States which fail to main sin a corresponding increase in population.
The following figures show the status of the House of Representatives as fixed by la
after the taking of each decennial censu pince the establish

Bardett is tired of representing the Bopubli-
can voters of the Fifth district of Missouri. VENTILATING TAE CAPITOL,
Tru Joint Speoial Committee of Congreas on
Ventilation bas under oonsidoration an plan
for supplying the National Oapitol with pare Ventilation bas under oonsidoration a plan
for supplying the National Capitol with pare
air, and yeetarday they pasaed two a for supplying the National Capitol with pare
air, and yesterdey they pasad two hours of
their vnluable time in examining a profesthe an y yestardiay they pase imed two hours of
sionnal "ventilatist," who undertakg a profes-
torsional "ventilatist," who undertaksos to per-
form the job in a satisfaotory manner by re-
moving the mephitio
 Cbamber and House of Reprosentatives, and
by furnishing the members of Congress with by furnishing the members of Congross with
a proper supply of oxygen. Hi is to be hopad proper supply of oxygen. His to be hopa
that when the Capitol is purged of its foul air the moral as well is the physioal health
of those who do business there will be beneof those who do business there will be bene-
fited. It is one thing to purify the Congres-
sional halls and corridors and sional halls and corridors and another to re
move the tuint of moral corruption that senda ita offensive odors to the remotest
bounds of the nation. Hitherto Congressmen bounds of the nation. Hitherto Congressmen
have not shown themselves either anxious or
villing to proceed with the work of bave not shown themselves either anxious or
willing to proced with the work of moral
ventilation, but perhaps this is owing to the bad air they breathe, and an improvement
may be expected when the proposed sir. may be expeoted when the proposed air-shaftes
are put in operation. As it is, the iniquatios
of the franking privilege are allowed to con tinue in spite of the protests of the people
the Indian "ring" is backed up by the votes of Senators and Representatives, and every
effort of good men to bring about an im-
provement provement in the management of our Indian
affeirs is foiled by the votes and influence of those who are supposed to represent the
wishos of the nation, and a thousand other
outrages are petpetrated that never reash the ear of the public, to cover with infamy their
shameess perpetrators. Thero was an attempt
made a short time ago to ventilate one spemade a ahort time ago to ventilate one spe
cies of iniquity, the sale of cadetships; bu
the the Honse of Representatives, after making
a great noise and palaver over the affair, a great noise and palaver over the affair,
ended it by excusing its own members, and
expending its virtuous indignation ona single expending its virtuous indignation ona single
naval officer, who was acoused of having paid
anm of money
gresk
peop
 March 3, of Representatives at 2751 , with the proviso that if any
new States are admitted after that date, their new States are admitted after that ante their
Repperestatives shall be additional to the
above number, and further 'that if the num. ber of Representatives of any State ehall be be
reduced by such apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but such State shall have the same second Congress to which it is enfitled in the
Forty-first, and that if the representation from any State shall be increased by such ap.
portionment, the additional Representative for the Forty-first Congress shall be chose
by the State at large." The basis of repre by the State at large." The basis of repre
sentation is to bo ascertained by the Socre-
tary of the Interior from the preliminary census report, which will doubtloss be ready
in time for the fall eloctions, although not in
time for the redistricting of the States, culty which, as will be seen, is remedied by postponing the decrease in the representa-
tion of the Eastern States until 1873, and the election of the additional members in the
other States on a general tioket by th Some time since we published a caref ally
prepared estimate of the population of the prepared estimate of the population of the
different States at the present time, which is doubtleess accurate enough to show the proba
ble standing of ench State in the House of
Repreesentatives under the proposed new ap. portionment. According to this estimat ap the
entire population of the Union is 40,800, ooo entire population of the Union is $40,800,000$
that of the Territories and District of Colum bia being 600,000 , and of the States entitled
to representation in Congress $40,200,000$ to representation in Congress $40,200,000$,
This will give, in round numbers, one Repre-
sentative to 145 , portionment will stand as follows, as co
pared with the present representation:-
 New Hail be seen that but three of the States, will lose one Representative each, eleven States will retain their prosent number, and
the new members, thirty-two in number, with the three taken away from the three New distributed among three States.
in introdice in the Hax, of Indianna, naw fit amendment to the Federal Constitution, straightway his constituents roso in arms
against him, selectiag another man to head the Republican tioket in his distriot. RepreBentative Burdoti, of Missouri, does not
appoar to have been much profted by this leason, but rushes into the arena with anothor granta to seotarian solhools. Evidently Mr.

A nưon was sot affoat some time ago that
the Canadian Government intended to enlist the Indians in their service to carry on the
war against the Winnipeggers; and although uch a course would be in full accordance
vith established British precedents, it was hoped that, for the sake of civilization and
humanity, the report was unfounded. It seems now, however, that an infamons propo-
sition has actually been made by an individual named Denny for the employment of
one hundred Chippewas for service in the one hundred Chippewas for service in the
northwest. The patriotio Denny undertakes responsible for their conduct during the ox-
pedition pedition. Every person conversant with the
history of Indian warfare knows exactl what the latter part of this proposition
means, and that the employmen of the Indians against the rebellious
inhabitants of the Winnipeg country
will be nothing more nor less the preminum for white as well ass red savages to sure. It would surprise no one to hear that this infamous proposition has been accoptod,
and that the Indians, under the leadership Denny, are started off on a career of slangh-
ter. If the British and Canadian Gloven ments combined cannot subdaue an insignifl-
cant rebellion like that ingagun Winnipeggers without calling in the assist anceon tha lndians, they ought, for the sake of stain to the bloody annals of British warfare
by inangurating the poliog they her by inangurating the polioy they have been
talking about go much of late years, and let the people of Winnipeg withdraw from their
allegiance if they choose, and set up for themselves. If these Indians are put in the field,
as is proposed, the Government and peole as is proposed, the Government and people
of the United States should enter an energetic protest that will give the cowardly
Kanueks who have been quaking for the last week or two at the sight of General
O'Neill's epanlettes some reasonable caus O'Neill's
for fear.
And now comes Mr. Edmunds with a reso nition direoting the Jadiciary Committoe to
inquire whether attempts have been made to corruptly influenenee the votes of Senators on
the Georgin bill the Georgia bill. And the Sonato is so impressed with the necessity for removing this
imputation of corruption that it not only anmputation of corruption that it not only
thorizes the committee to loolk into the matter, but empowers it to send for persons
and papers. If the Senate had had the to disposese of the Georgia bill without such a needless waste of time and breath, ther
would have been no neceessity for this investigation.
B. T. Babirrs sky york ciry boar



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