THE DAILY EVENING THISRAPH FILLADELPHIA, THEEDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

# Evening Telegraph

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#### TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1870.

REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS. THE House of Representatives has at last taken decisive action upon the question of the apportionment of representation under the census of 1870, by passing a bill fixing the number of Representatives henceforth at 275, exclusive of those from States hereafter to be admitted. This is a compromise between the two factions, one of which advocated the reduction of the number of members, at present 243, to 233, while the other demanded that the number should be increased to 300, in order that the rapidly growing States of the West might secure their proper quota without a loss being sustained by any of the States which fail to maintain a corresponding increase in population. The following figures show the status of the House of Representatives as fixed by law after the taking of each decennial census since the establishment of the present form of government:—

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790		100
500		149
S10		180
820		213
830		245
540	26	
850		234
860	34	241
C7 41		A Windada land

Since the census of 1860 West Virginia has been created a separate State, and Nevada and Nebraska admitted to the Union, with one member only allotted to each, there being thus an increase of but two in the membership of the House, although the number of States has been increased by three.

The bill which passed the House yesterday by a vote of 86 to 83, and which will doubtless meet with the concurrence of the Senate and the approval of the President, fixes the number of Representatives at 275, after March 3, 1871, with the proviso that if any new States are admitted after that date, their Representatives shall be additional to the above number, and further "that if the number of Representatives of any State shall be reduced by such apportionment, such reduction shall not take effect in the Forty-second Congress, but such State shall have the same number of Representatives in the Fortysecond Congress to which it is entitled in the Forty-first, and that if the representation from any State shall be increased by such apportionment, the additional Representatives for the Forty-first Congress shall be chosen by the State at large." The basis of representation is to be ascertained by the Secretary of the Interior from the preliminary us report, which will doubtless be ready in time for the fall elections, although not in time for the redistricting of the States, a difficulty which, as will be seen, is remedied by postponing the decrease in the representation of the Eastern States until 1873, and the election of the additional members in the other States on a general ticket by the State at large.

Some time since we published a carefully prepared estimate of the population of the different States at the present time, which is doubtless accurate enough to show the probable standing of each State in the House of Representatives under the proposed new apportionment. According to this estimate the entire population of the Union is 40,800,000, that of the Territories and District of Columbia being 600,000, and of the States entitled to representation in Congress 40,200,000. This will give, in round numbers, one Representative to 145,000 inhabitants, and the apportionment will stand as follows, as compared with the present representation: -

	New Appor-	Old Appor-	Gain.	Loss.
Alabama	7	6	1	**
Arkansas	4	3	1	- 1
California	4	В	1	
Connecticut	4	4		
I elaware	1	1	NA.	4.0
Florida	1	1		
Georgia	8	7	1	
Illinois	18	14	4	0.0
Indiana		11	1	1 22
Iowa	8	6	2	- 22
Kansas		1	1	
Kentucky	9	. 9	1.0	
Louisiana	6	5	1	4.4
Maine	5	- 5	**	1.0
Maryland	6	. 5	1	145
Massachusett	810	10	7.7	19.5
Michigan	9	6	- 3	187
Minnesota		9	1	4.0
Mississippi	6	5	1	50
Missouri		9	2	41
Nebraska	1	1	**	99
Nevada	1	1	4.5	140
New Hampsh	ire 2		2.5	- 1
New Jersey	7	6	2	100
New York		31	1	
North Carolii	na 8	7	1	90
	20	19	-1	200
Oregon		1	4.5	1.00
Pennsylvania	27	24	3	- 30
Rhode Island		2	4.5	1
South Carolin		4	1	167
Tennessee		8	**	100
Texas		4	2	100
Vermont		3		- 1
Virginia	9	8	1	- 0
West Virginia		3	23	4.6
Wisconsin	******* 8	6	9	

If this estimate should prove to be correct, it will be seen that but three of the States, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, will lose one Representative each, eleven States will retain their present number, and the new members, thirty-two in number, with the three taken away from the three New England States-a total of thirty-five-will be distributed among the remaining twentythree States.

REPRESENTATIVE JULIAN, of Indiana, saw fit to introduce in the House a female suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution, and straightway his constituents rose in arms against him, selecting another man to head the Republican ticket in his district. Representative Burdett, of Missouri, does not appear to have been much profited by this lesson, but rushes into the arena with another amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting grants to sectarian schools. Evidently Mr.

Burdett is tired of representing the Republican voters of the Fifth district of Missouri.

VENTILATING THE CAPITOL. THE Joint Special Committee of Congress on Ventilation has under consideration a plan for supplying the National Capitol with pure air, and yesterday they passed two hours of their valuable time in examining a professional "ventilatist," who undertakes to perform the job in a satisfactory manner by removing the mephitic vapors from the Senate Chamber and House of Representatives, and by furnishing the members of Congress with a proper supply of oxygen. It is to be hoped that when the Capitol is purged of its foul air the moral as well as the physical health of those who do business there will be benefited. It is one thing to purify the Congressional halls and corridors and another to remove the taint of moral corruption that sends its offensive odors to the remotest bounds of the nation. Hitherto Congressmen have not shown themselves either anxious or willing to proceed 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 air-shafts are put in operation. As it is, the iniquities of the franking privilege are allowed to continue 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 improvement in the management of our Indian affairs is foiled by the votes and influence of those who are supposed to represent the wishes of the nation; and a thousand other outrages are perpetrated that never reach the ear of the public, to cover with infamy their shameless perpetrators. There was an attempt made a short time ago to ventilate one species of iniquity, the sale of cadetships; but the House of Representatives, after making a great noise and palaver over the affair, ended it by excusing its own members, and expending its virtuous indignation on a single naval officer, who was accused of having paid a sum of money for an appointment for his son when it was demanded of him by a Congressman who had a cadetship for sale. The people of the country are not satisfied with this crooked way of doing business, and the manner in which the really important inteests of the country has been delayed from day to day and week to week, until the end of the session is near at hand, and scarcely anything to show for it but longwinded speeches about nothing and schemes innumerable for depleting the treasury and continuing the oppressive taxes that are weighing down the industry of the nation. It is certainly time that some pure air was admitted into the Capitol; and if the "ventilatist" who exhibited his plans yesterday could also devise some means of making Congressmen honest and attentive to the interests of their constituents, instead of passing their time in making buncombe speeches and in wrangling about matters that interest nobody but rings of corrupt speculators, he will be doing a service for which the American people will hold him forever in grateful remembrance.

THE WAR ON THE WINNIPEGGERS. A RUMOR was set 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 such a course would be in full accordance with established British precedents, it was hoped that, for the sake of civilization and humanity, the report was unfounded. It seems now, however, that an infamous proposition has actually been made by an individual named Denny for the employment of one hundred Chippewas for service in the northwest. The patriotic Denny undertakes to clothe and equip the savages and to be responsible for their conduct during the expedition. Every person conversant with the history of Indian warfare knows exactly what the latter part of this proposition means, and that the employment of the Indians against the rebellious inhabitants of the Winnipeg country will be nothing more nor less than a general premium for white as well as red savages to murder, ravish, rob, and burn at their pleasure. It would surprise no one to hear that this infamous proposition has been accepted, and that the Indians, under the leadership of Denny, are started off on a career of slaughter. If the British and Canadian Governments combined cannot subdue an insignificant rebellion like that inaugurated by the Winnipeggers without calling in the assistance of the Indians, they ought, for the sake of decency at least, to refrain from adding another stain to the bloody annals of British warfare by inaugurating the policy they have been talking about so 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 people of the United States should enter an energetic protest that will give the cowardly Kanucks who have been quaking for the last week or two at the sight of General O'Neill's epaulettes some reasonable cause for fear.

And now comes Mr. Edmunds with a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether attempts have been made to corruptly influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. And the Senate is so impressed with the necessity for removing this imputation of corruption that it not only authorizes the committee to look into the matter, but empowers it to send for persons and papers. If the Senate had had the grace to dispose of the Georgia bill without such a needless waste of time and breath, there would have been no necessity for this investi-

SOAP.

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PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1870. The Stated Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, CHESNUT, above Fifth street, north side, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May next, at 10% o'clock A. M; after which an election will be held for President and Board of Managers to serve

for the ensuing year.

The polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.
419 21 23 25dtmy3 K. W. CLARK, President. "PUT MONEY IN THY PURSE."—A
Lecture on the above subject, by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Brooklyn,
N. Y., at the TABERNAULE BAPTIST CHURCH,
CHESNUT Street, west of Righteenth, on MONDAY
EVENING, April 25, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the mission work of the young people of the church. Tickets, 50
cents, at the Planc Rooms of J. R. Gould, No. 923 Chesnut
street, and at No. 530 Arch etreet.

416.7t

SOCIAL SCIENCE.—DR. McILVAINE will deliver the last LECTURE of his Course on this subject in the HALL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NINTH Street, above Chesnut, THIS EVENING.

Admission from

MERCANTILE LIBRARY\_VOTES ON the question of keeping the Library open as a Read-ing Room on Sunday will be received until 10 o'clock on SATURDAY NIGHT. If any of the members have not received the ballots sent to them they can procure them at the Library.

T. MORRIS PEROT, President. ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, 17TH inst., the SPRUCE AND PINE STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY will run their cars through from the Exchange to Fairmount Park for one fare.

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