

ous cabinet officers and of the comptroller of the currency, which were ordered printed and to lay on the table. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 8.—Among the bills introduced was one by Kelly, of Oregon, for the sale of timber lands in the states of California and Oregon and in the territories of the U. S. Also a bill to provide for the construction of a canal at the Cascades of Columbia river, in the state of Oregon. It appropriates \$300,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, towards the construction of said canal.

Mitchell of Oregon introduced a similar bill, to aid in the commerce of the North Pacific Coast by the construction of a canal and locks at the Cascades of the Columbia river, which appropriates \$150,000 to commence the work.

Hitchcock, of Nebraska, introduced a bill to establish a branch mint of the U. S. at Omaha.

Spencer, of Ala., introduced a bill granting W. Connell Jewett and associates charter rights, for a telegraph ocean cable, communicating between the Pacific Coast of the U. S. and Asia; it grants to them all the rights, powers and privileges necessary to lay, land, and to use as well as operate an ocean cable on the Pacific Coast of the U. S. for some point or points of Asia, touching at selected points on the Pacific ocean. The associates of Mr. Jewett are not named in the bill.

Large numbers of bills were introduced, laid on the table and ordered printed and to be referred to the appropriate committees when appointed. Among them were the following—One by Morton, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the disposition of questions arising therefrom; one by Robertson to secure depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Co. from ultimate loss; one by West, amendatory and supplementary of the acts to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railway; one by Morrill, of Me., who submitted a resolution instructing the committee on post offices and roads, when appointed, to inquire into the expediency of so amending the postal laws as to produce a revenue adequate to the support of that service; ordered printed.

Morton submitted a joint resolution to amend the Constitution of the U. S. so as to elect President and Vice President by the direct vote of the people, and to abolish the electoral college; ordered printed and referred to the committee on privileges and elections. The Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE.

Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, said that in the debate yesterday on Louisiana, he had expressed the hope that the other side of the House would not, in an incidental attempt to reopen that subject, dishonor the agreement made last year. Some persons imagined that the word "dishonor" had been used with some desire to impute to the gentleman from Mississippi, Lamar, as a personal affront. He had used it only in the sense of nullifying and disregarding, and not with the remotest idea of offering an affront to that gentleman.

Lamar said he had not heard the word which the gentleman from Maine was reported as having used, and he accepted the explanation in the generous spirit in which it was made.

The House, on motion of Randall, took a recess till one o'clock, the hour fixed for the drawing of seats. At that hour the recess was extended to give members absent on the committee to wait on the President, Cox, Knott, and Blaine, an opportunity to be present and select their seats when their names should be called. The courtesy of allowing the oldest continuous members to select their seats in advance of the drawing was extended to Kelly; a member was also permitted to select a seat for Stephens, of Georgia. At 1.15 Cox reported that the committee had waited upon the President, and that a communication in writing would be sent to the House forthwith.

The Speaker submitted the question whether the House would draw seats or have the President's Message read; the former course was adopted. A blindfolded page then drew the names of the members from the box, one by one, and the members drawn came from the outside of the bar, where all were

congregated, and occupied the seat which he purposed holding for the Congress. The first name drawn was Whitehouse, and among the first half dozen were Hoar, Ely and King. The Democrats took their seats on the east side, to the right of the Speaker's chair, the side which they have partially occupied for many Congresses; some, however, selected seats on the western, or republican, side of the Chamber. Barnes selected the seat which he formerly occupied, at the extreme left, resisting the invitation of Blaine to take a seat near him, and intimating that the atmosphere about there was too strong for him. It was twenty minutes past two when the drawing was completed.

As soon as order was restored the President's Message was received and presented to the House, and read by the reading clerk, Mr. McManey; the reading occupied two hours and five minutes. At first the Message was listened to with considerable interest and attention, but after passing the portions relating to education, church property and Cuba, the attention began to flag and the members gradually retired, so that during the reading of the latter half of the Message there were probably not forty members in their seats, and few of those paying the slightest attention. The Message was ordered printed.

Cox presented the petition of W. H. Trescott and others, of South Carolina, with reference to the right of the representative of the third Congressional district of South Carolina, and moved that it be referred to the committee on elections; referred. The House then adjourned till Friday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 7.—Lloyd's agent, at Rochester, reports this morning, that a boat has come ashore in that vicinity from the steamer *Deutschland*, from Bremen, Dec. 4, for New York; the boat contained one man and the dead bodies of two others. The man reports that the *Deutschland* is aground in the North Sea. The two men perished from exposure, having been in the boat thirty-eight hours.

August, the name of the quartermaster of the steamer *Deutschland*, who arrived in the boat, reports that she struck on a sand bank in the North Sea, and he believes she is totally lost, with all her passengers and crew, numbering 150. One boat left the ship before that occupied by August and his companions; the fate of the boat is unknown. The name of one of the men who died in August's boat is Forsenstein.

The following is a verbatim copy of Lloyd's telegram from Harwich, in regard to the *Deutschland*: "The steamer *Deutschland*, from Bremen for New York, with emigrants, grounded on the Kentish Knock at five o'clock on Monday morning, during a heavy northeast gale; the weather was thick with snow. The crew and passengers were drowned. The *Deutschland* has beaten over the Kentish Knock, and is now in 4½ fathoms low water. She has apparently parted amidship. When Captain Brickenstein left the steamer she was full of water, which was rising and falling with the tide."

Captain Brickenstein, and part of the passengers and crew of the steamship *Deutschland*, have just landed at Harwich; it is supposed that about fifty of the passengers and crew were drowned. The *Deutschland* is now on Long Sands; the shell is further towards the Essex shore than the Kentish Knock. Two tugs and a life boat have proceeded to the scene of the disaster. The Kentish sands are a few miles off the mouth of the Thames.

The agents of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. state that the steamer *Deutschland* had two first cabin, twenty-four second class and ninety-seven steerage passengers. The commander of the British man-of-war *Penelope* telegraphs from Harwich to the Admiralty, that fifty lives were lost; the remainder of the passengers and crew have landed at Harwich, where they are under the care of the German consul. Quartermaster August, in his statement, says the name of the captain of the *Deutschland* is Busius. The steamer left Bremen on Sunday morning and struck the Knock on Sunday evening. Efforts were made to get her off, but in vain. The sea washed over the ship, carrying away much of her gear. The captain kept very cool, and immediately after the ship struck he ordered the life belts to

be distributed among the passengers and crew. The next morning, as it was thought the ship was about to break up, an order was given to lower the boats. August and two seamen were detailed to man one of the boats, which capsize twice in lowering; when she righted they drifted away from the steamer. They tried to pull back but could not. A heavy snow storm prevailed, and the weather was piercing cold. His two companions perished from cold. August says the crew numbered 130. When he last saw the steamer efforts were being made to launch all the boats. The passengers reported missing so far are J. Grossman, first cabin; Ludwig Hermann, Maria Forster, Emil Hock, Bertha Fundling, five nuns, Trococo Kadohko and G. Tundgraen, of the second cabin.

The following passengers, rescued from the steamer *Deutschland*, have been landed at Harwich: first cabin, Wm. Leech and Carl Dietrich Meyer; second cabin, Theodore Tildman, Helen Schem, T. Saver, Hermiana Lealbau, France Hann, Alfred Weclig, Adolphe Hermann and Anna Pitzhold. The following are among the missing—first cabin, T. Grossman; second cabin, Ludwig Hermann, Maria Forster, Emil Hack, Bertha Fundling, Theodore Fundling, Barbara Helkenschmedt, Henrico Fassbender, W. Zarhelda, Reenkabar Areau, Radjura Bregilla, Tambard Procorpi, Kadohko O. Lindgreen.

A Berlin special says that Count Von Arnim has refused to obey the summons to attend trial for treason, on the plea of ill health.

The Prussian *Cross Gazette* reports that Turkey has given her assent to Count Andrassy's scheme of reform.

It is estimated that the number of deaths caused by the explosion in Swaithemain colliery will exceed one hundred and thirty.

It is stated that Max Muller, professor of comparative philology at All Souls' College, at Oxford, has resigned his position and will leave England early in 1876.

The work of recovering the bodies from the Swaithemain colliery is still progressing; the number of fatalities is now put down at one hundred and thirty. The entire district is still greatly excited, as it will be some days yet before the number of dead can be exactly ascertained, a fall of a portion of the roof of the mine having occurred, which obstructs the work of the explorers.

A special from Berlin says that the Prussian government has formally summoned the Archbishop of Cologne to resign; this is preliminary to legal proceedings to depose him.

A private telegram from Peking says that the arrangements for sending Chinese legations abroad are proceeding, and ministers have been appointed to the United States, Peru and Japan.

Advices have been received to the effect that the steamship *Anglia*, of the Anchor line, from New York for Glasgow, has recently been seen, with the loss of her propeller, proceeding under sail; two tugs have been dispatched to her assistance.

MADRID, 7.—The weather is very cold in the north, and some soldiers have been frozen to death.

The report that General Tristany has re-entered Catalonia and issued a proclamation is denied to-day.

HONG KONG, 7.—Placards censuring the arrangements made by the Chinese government with Wade, the British minister, were posted in Peking, but were immediately removed by the authorities; native officials are uneasy in regard to the recent negotiations. Information implicating the Mollen authorities in the murder of Mr. Margary, has been received.

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