SEE-SAW.

Now the Spaniards Are Down and We Are Away High Up Again.

A Slip of the Hidalgos Not Yet Absolutely Certain.

The Machine Running So Well that It Looks Like a Permanent Equilibrium.

INDICATIONS OF THE REGULATOR.

All Arrangements Concluded for the Surrender of the Virginius in Havana Harbor.

The Unfortunate Captives To Be Transf rred to an American War Vessel.

Every Detail Settled for the Salute of Honor to the United States Flag.

VIA KEY WEST, Dec. 10, 1873.

The National Integrity Society has issued a circular praising the troops in the field. It says that all good Spaniards who cannot be with them in the fold ought to appland their doings, send them ctionate greeting in their abnegation, and prenent them with groceries, clothing, tobacco and other necessary things, as thanks for their services. It solicits subscriptions for that purpose and names places for receiving them. THE CONSERVATIVE ORGAN, THE CONSTANCIA.

The Constancia (newspaper) ceases publication in a few days, owing to its financial support being insufficient. It is a strong conservative organ. THE COMPRESS NEWSPAPER TO SUSPEND.

DEFUNCT.

The Comercio (newspaper), of Sagua La Grande says it will suspend unless finances improve within

A PROTESTANT CHAPEL FOR HAVAN-It is reported that a Protestant chapel will be established in Havana.

THE NIOBE IN THE HARBOR.

The British war vessel Niobe has arrived here. THE SPANISH BANK TO ISSUE MORE CURRENCY.

It is reported that the Spanish Bank will soon sasue an additional quantity of currency.

THE UNITED STATES INSISTANCE CREATES DIS-

Telegrams announcing the refusal of the United States to allow the Virginius to be delivered to a neutral Power create dissatisfaction here, the impression for the past three days, according to the telegrams, being that the United States government would consent.

THE ISLAND UNDISTURBED. The peace of the island is undisturbed.

NIGHTLY ARREST OF VAGRANTS.

A large number of vagrants are arrested here nightly.

A SPANISH CUBAN IN DENIAL OF SLANDERS, Cayetano Meca, a Cuban member of the Spanish Cortes, accompanying the Colonial Minister, publishes a card in the Legalidad, denying as slanders the allegations that the Minister had ordered Meca out of his house, because he had heard that Meca sold a government position, and that he was working in favor of a return of embargoed properties belonging to persons abroad.

TOO MUCH TO DO TO INDULGE IN BOMBAST AND NONSENSE.

The Gorro Frigio in an editorial article says:all our resources, and for everybody to take up arms, and thus deliver ourselves from the bouffe war in the interior. Then we can arrange other matters, and furnish the manufacturers of alarming news and indecorous laborantism the origin of all revolutions. We have constantly over 40,000 men engaged in the campaign, but we forget almost altogether to attend to hygienic laws. The Quartermaster's, Commissary and Medical departments have not heard the names of some battalions for years. We have detachments situated in such unhealthy points that, we say with pain, unsound indement was displayed in their selection. We have a right to exact that intelligence be employed in distributing our resources, instead of spending them in boasting and nonsense. The exclusivists have killed this country."

The article ends by calling on the Captain General to take certain active measures to finish the

THE VOZ DE CUBA STILL IN LAMENTATION.

The Voz de Cuba continues to discuss the Virginius matter. It thinks the pretext for action on the part of the United States is weak, and that there is a great difference between the Virginius case and the reasons causing the war with England in 1812. The Virginius was known as a hostile craft. It quotes the destruction of the blockade runner Fanny, by Montgomery, near Havana, as a similar case, justifying the chase and detention of the Virginius on the high seas. It believes that the arrangement of the treaty was due to the supposition of Castelar that the capture was illegal. Had Castelar waited and known the proofs of its illegality the treaty would have been different. It further says :- "We have discussed the question suffciently for our readers to have formed a judgment of what would happen if we should use means to impede the carrying out of the agreement, which is for Spain an unavoidable obligation, receiving more strength because Castelar consulted foreign Powers. When the case will be fully investigated all parties will be astonished, not about what was done with the Virginius and her crew, but at the inconceivable want of reflection with which the Madrid government accepted the capture as illegal, which could have produced a state of affairs only avoided by the prudence and calmness of the people and the fortusate coincidence of having General Jovellar here."

THE DIABIO WANTS THE TRUTH TO BE TOLD. The Diario says :- "The prudence and patriotism of the Spaniards in Cuba deserve that the truth should be told them without subterfuges or twistings. The people know about the treaty ordering the return of the Virginius and the surviving prisoners, and that numerous telegrams have been exchanged between the respective authorities regarding the matter.

HOW TO LOOK AT CURAN SPANIARDS. The Impercial of Triniegd complains that hun- | guns have recently been mounted on Morro Castle.

dreds of good Spanlards excess themselves from | and the old gunboats in the harbor have been distaking up arms, pretending that their business will not permit them to assist in drills and mount guard; but, it says, in case of necessity, they would be the first to shoulder the musket. It quotes how the people of Savannah in 1861 did to those who refused to enter the army, passing them throughout the city.

The Schooner Neilson Sunk-Her Captain and Crew Safe-A More Healthy Tone of Opinion as to the Surrender-Press Opinions of Various Hues-Sense and Bombast.

The schooner Nellson, from Rustan for New Orleans, sprung a leak and headed for the Island of Mugeres, but sunkion the 30th of November. The captain and crew have arrived here. One of the crew died on the passage from expospre.

THE PRESENT TONE INDICATES NO DIFFICULTY FROM THE SURRENDER.

According to the tone of the press and expres sions of the authorities and prominent Spaniards, the direct delivery of the Virginius will be accomplished according to treaty stipulations, without difficulty or interference on the part of the popula

THE PROTOCOL AN INPAMOUS ARTIFICE.

The Voz de Cuba says the honor of the Spaniards in Cuba remains untarnished. Whatever dis honor there is falls on the heads of those who consummated, and not on those who were the victims of the treaty. We are actually the object of the intrigues of our enemies, the target of an infamous artifice, with which it was intended to gain at one blow what five years constant efforts were unable to accomplish. Our honor and decorum demand the frustration of the artifice and that we do not fall into the extended snare. If we do we will lose all, and be the object of the ridicule of our enemies.

STILL LOYAL.

The Voz refers to the attempt to make the Spaniards oppose the treaty and thus become rebels to Spain, and continues, we will demonstrate to our enemies that the insubordination of which we are accused and on which they found their hopes, does not exist; that report that we are ungovernable is calumny, and that the traditional respect for Spanish authorities still exists.

CUBAN SPANIARDS KREP THEIR MONEY. Referring to the subscription inaugurated for the benefit of soldiers, the Foz says :- "It is shameful to see, since the beginning of the rebellion persons of wealth and position maintaining a pas sive attitude without contributing with person or means to sustaining the Spanish cause, which protects their interests. It is owing to their incomprehensible egotism, or perhaps due to more reprehensible causes. It is necessary that this scandalous abuse cease before employing the legal means customary in other countries to make the refractory comply with the duties imposed by

THE FATAL "TO-MORROW."

The Gorro Frigio advises a general arming for the suppression of the rebellion. It complains of the absence of a definite plan energetically carried out. The proverbial laziness of our "tomorrow" siways resulted fatally. We must awaken. Neither our money nor battalions are sufficient to finish the war according to the plans used. Up to this time we have received 80,000 soldiers from Spain within five years. We have a strong navy and 100,000 soldlers in the field or in garrison. Nevertheless military operations are daily more difficult and the enemy more impos sible to find. We cannot continue thus. The interna tional question on the tapis, beyond all the ills it may bring, will contain a blessing if it awaken us. With men, money and a good plan everything is possible. It counsels the adoption of a defensive plan against interior and exterior enemies.

THE PORTO RICO ALLIANCE-EDITORS ASKED TO BE FRATERNAL.

directors of the different journals and requested them, in view of the probability of a war with the United States, to drop party discussion and only occupy themselves with Spain and the means of raising the public spirit, so as to repulse foreign aggression if necessary. He also desired the journais to abstain from publishing anything which might hurt the susceptibilities of the fatherland and Washington. The journalists consented. In a proclamation the Captain General believes that amicable relations will remain uninterrupted petween Spain and the United States.

THE NEWS FROM KEY WEST.

Removal of the Prisoners-France Demands the Liberty of a Frenchman-The Casinos of the Interior Still in Opposition-Cuban Officers Afraid to Mix with Americans-Santiago Bustling.

KEY WEST, Fla., Dec. 10, 1873. The Wyoming arrived here this evening, leaving Santiago on Saturday, at noon, with despatches for the Admiral. The Virginius prisoners (95) were taken privately from the city prison there on Thursday night, transferred to the Morro Castle at Santiago on Friday morning. at three o'clock, and embarked on the Spanish gunboat Bazan for Cienfuegos, thence going by rail to Havana.

The Bazan was followed by the British gunboat Niobe, charged to see British prisoners properly treated.

DEMAND OF FRANCE FOR ONE PRENCHMAN. The French gunboat Kersarte, which arrived at Santiago on Thursday, demanded emphatically the surrender of one French subject among the Virginius prisoners. The demand was referred to the Havana authorities.

CONSUL BROWN RETURNS TO SANTIAGO. Consul Brown has returned to Santiago. THE CASINOS URGING RESISTANCE TO THE SUR

Telegrams from interior Casinos urge the Casino at Santiago to resist the delivery of the prisoners on their own responsibility.

CONSUL SCHMITT'S LIFE IN DANGER. Consul Schmitt's life is threatened. He has asked Admiral Scott for a man-of-war in the harbor for his protection.

COOLNESS OF CUBAN OFFICERS TOWARD AMERICANS. The Juniata and Kansas are ordered to remain. American officers on shore are treated coolly by their Cuban friends, who are afraid to recognize them. Invitations for a proposed picnic were sent to Cubans on Thursday last, but were declined through fear. The reason of the declination was

so explained. VIGOROUS WAR MEASURES AT SANTIAGO. There is much excitement in Santiago. Vigorous war preparations are going on. Three thousand troops are in garrison. Fourteen large Parrot

mantled and the guns placed on the fort. All abledied Cubans and Spaniards are drafted in as volunteers. War is expected.

SPANISH DELIGHT AT FOREIGN CHAGRIN The Spaniards are delignted that foreign menof-war are cheated by the removal of the pris-

THE AMERICAN OFFICERS MUST KNOW WHY THE

PRISONERS WERE REMOVED. After removal Commanders Braine and Cushing. the consuls, visited Governor Mc and demanded to know if order to send the prisoners to Havana was received before they were sent to Morro. The reply was affirmative; but the Governor said previously that the prisoners were removed to Morro for better accommodation. Nine prisoners remain in Santiago in the hospital, which is guarded by troops. They will also be smuggled to Havana.

DEMANDING THE REFECTS OF THE VICTIMS. The commander of the Niobe demanded the surrender of the effects of the British victims, and th demand was complied with. Commander Braine made a similar demand for Americans, which was also acceded to, but no effects were found.

NO NEWS AT HAVANA.

There is no news from Havana to-night. ORDERS FROM ADMIRAL POOTT POR HAVANA. Commander Chipp goes to-night to Havana with orders from Admiral Scott.

OPINION IN WASHINGTON.

A High Authority Reports the Surrender of the Virginius and Her Departure for a United States Port.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1873. It is reported on very high authority that the Virginius has actually been surrendered and is now on her way to, or about to leave for, a United States port. Perhaps this is one of the seesaw reports emanating from the powers that be; but I send it to you, nevertheless, for what it may

The Virginius To Be Surrendered Outside of Havana Harbor-Diplomatic Exultation Again.

The Spanish government to-day assured our government that it was prepared to strictly execute the terms of the protocol, and would do so without any reservation. The Virginius will be formally delivered to the United States Tuesday, the 16th of December, outside the harbor of Havana. The commander the Spanish war vessel Catolica or some other Spanish war ship is to deliver the Virinius to the commander of a United States war vessel in accordance with the terms of the protocol. No salute is to be fired that might be construed as a salute to the United States flag, as stipulated in the protocol. SMOTHERED DIPLOMATIC EXULTATION.

There is to-night in administration circles a smothered exultation over the reputed triumph of modern diplomacy. A prominent advocate of the said :- "If the Castelar government can survive under the exactions we have put upon it then republican government will be triumphant in Spain

Completion of Arrangements by the Navy Department-How the Surrender and Transfer Are To Be Made-The American and Spanish Naval Forces in Cuban Waters.

The Navy Department has completed all the eccessary arrangements providing for the recepvana of the steamer Virginius and for the transfer of the survivors at Santiago de Cuba from prison to one of the United States vessels of war, in accordance with the terms of the diplomatic agree ment between Secretary Fish and Admiral Polo.

THE ARRANGEMENTS The second rate screw steamer Canandaigus, carrying 10 guns and commanded by Captain Lowry, will sail from New York for Havana tomorrow to receive the Virginius, and Captain Braine will receive the prisoners at Santiago on the Juniata

REAR ADMIRAL SCOTT'S FORCE. Rear Admiral Scott, at Key West, will have the strongest naval force under his command that has been collected by the government at any American port since the termination of the war. The monitors Saugus and Mahopac are there already, with the Ossipee and the Worcester, the latter being the Admiral's flagship. The Colorado sails to-night from New York and is the best equipped and strongest war vessel that has sailed from an American port since the death of Admiral Farragut. She is a screw steamer of 16 guns. The Florida, carrying 16 guns, is expected to follow her to-morrow. The Franklin and Brooklyn, the forner carrying 39 and the latter 20 guns, will sail from Boston within a week.

THE MANHATTAN SAFE OFF HATTERAS. A telegram received at the Navy Department to-day announces the safety of the monitor Manhattan, towed by the Powhatan, at a point south of

DETAILS AS TO THE SALUTE AT HAVANA Captain Lowry of the Canandaigua had a two ours' consultation with Secretary Robeson and the chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department to-day, during which the details and etiquette of the salute to the flag were arranged so far as they could be at present.

THE SPANISH NAVAL FORCE ON THE CURAN COAST. The Spanish naval force on the coast of Cuba is reported to consist of the American built gunboats which were convoyed to sea from New York two years ago by yesof our navy. Our naval the harbor of Santiago is more than sufficient to cope with it in a belligerent emergency; and, the British fleet in the West Indies would render assistance to our forces.

The Virginius Captives To Be Surrendered at Santiago de Cuba-The When on the 29th of November the protocol was signed by the Secretary of State and Admiral Polo. the agreement was conclusive, and required no endorsement of the governments of the United States and Spain, as the basis had been previously settled by them. The stipulation of time, manner and place for the surrender of the Virginius and the surviving passengers and crew, &c., which was reserved in the protocol, was signed on Mon-While the men will be delivered to a United day. While the men will be delivered to a United States vessel at Santiago de Cuba, the vessel will be delivered at some port other than Havana on Tuesday next, in daylight.

NAVAL MATTERS.

The Gosport Navy Yard-Full Work on the Mayflower and the Savannah-The Fortune Gone South-The Manhattan and Her Convoy Off For Key West To-Day.

Peremptory orders were issued to-day to work the carpenters, joiners and machinists on the tor-pedo ship Maynower day and night, in order to have her completed on Saturday night and ready to proceed South early Sunday morning. Work is being pushed with similar energy on the

sloop-of-war Savannah, and the greatest possible activity is now manifested in every department. Early this morning Captain Bushrod B. Taylor, pearing important despatches from the Secretary of War to Admiral Scott, at Key West, arrived here on the Baltimore steamer, and, going directly on board the steamer Fortune, which for 48 hours was waiting under orders for him, immediately put

to sea and went South. This afternoon the steamer Powhattan, Captain C. Beaumont commanding, and the monitor

Manhattan, Commander A. K. Yates commanding, arrived here under orders to coal. The two ships will be supplied during the night and put to sea promptly at daylight on their voyage to Key West.

The Manhattan Passes Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 10, 1873. The United States steamer Powhattan and the menitor Manhattan passed the fort at noon to-day

Naval Orders.

for the Norfolk Navy Yard, to take in coal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10, 1873.
Pay Director Guilek is ordered to the Washingon Navy Yard as inspector of provisions and clothing; Acting Assistant Surgeon Coonan to the receiving ship Vermont; Chaplain McCallister to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

Medical Inspector George Peck is detached from the Worcester as Fleet Surgeon of the North At-lantic station and ordered to return home and await orders; Surgeon A. Hudson, from Michigan, and ordered to the Worcester: Paymaster George R. Martin, as Inspector of Provisions at the Washington Navy Yard, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

CUBAN AFFAIRS IN THE CITY.

The Probable Action of the Spanish Volunteers-An Interesting Private Letter on the Situation in Havana-Anticipated-The Mass Meeton Friday Evening-Report of Memorial Committee-Belligerent

The question of the probable course of the Spaniards in Cuba, in the matter of the surrender of the Virginius, still continues to be mooted in Cuban circles throughout the city. A private letter was read at the headquarters of Los Amigos de Cubs, which indicates that the volunteers of fla vana will oppose any such settlement as that con tained in the protocol arranged between Secretary Pish and Admiral Polo. It is as follows:-

vania will oppose any such settlement as that contained in the protocol arranged between Secretary Pish and Admiral Polo. It is as follows:—

HAVANA, Dec. 4, 1873.

DRAR FRIEND— * * The Spaniards in general are not disposed to deliver up the Virginius, thinking that by their resistance thereto they will have an opportunity to sack the cities and make a general slaughter of the Cubans and Americans. This is an every day remark among them. These feelings are incited by incendiary articles in La Vox de Cuba and La Constancia newspapers, which are under the direction of two unscrupilous men, whose crimes are known to all the world. La Constancia, on the 30th of November, calls on the Spaniards to unite and cut everybody's throat, and in this matter opposes the government of Madrid. It also calls on them to fulfil the oath made in 1883, not to regard anything coming from Spain, and obey only the dictates of the Casino Españel. In the same issue it speaks in the most contemptuous terms of Minister Soler, saying that the same disposition will be made of him as of other generals sent to Cuba. These papers are friendly to Jovellar, because he is the owner of Isrge plantations and of many slaves. The Spaniards of discretion are few in number. They feel the gravity of the situation and call on the others to have more calmness, if they desire to live a little while longer. Among these are some who do not dare to speak openly for lear of being denounced as traitors—a word always in the mouth of these vagabonds against all whe do not favor the extermination of the Cubans. There are a few men of wealth in the Casino who are willing to give up the Virginius and also to pay such indemnity as might be required to the United States as long as the question of the emancipation of the slaves is not touched. This last seems to be the main point with all classes. They care for neither country nor honor. They only consider the wealth which they have amassed in the iniquities of the slave trade. If they can be assured that slavery will

African colony rather than that it should be controlled by the Cubans was again revived.

You may rest assured that 20,000 or 30,000 troops sent by the United States, with the aid of the Cubans, can easily take possession of the country, and it is well known that such force will destroy all hopes of the Spaniards, while at the same time all hopes of the Spaniards, while at the same time it is probable their interest will cause them to think better than to struggle against manifest

destiny.

The government here has very few troops to oppose the Americans; those they have already being in the cities to defend them from the attacks of insurgents. The only new troops that have arrived from Spain this last two months amount to 600 Carlist prisoners. No more are expected, although the statement that more are coming is made in order to satisfy the people. The Spaniards are in a strait from the Passengers who arrived here on the Morro

Castle Monday afternoon confirm the statements in reference to the readiness of many of the volunteers to go to war and their determination not to give up the Virginius.

THE COMING MASS MEETING.

The Executive and Memorial committees, charged with the duty of making arrangements for the at the Hoffman House last evening. Elwood E. Thorne, the Chairman, presided, and C. T. McClenachan acted as secretary. After considerable debate the following memorial was agreed upon, to be presented at the meeting on Friday evening for signature, and afterwards to be laid before Congress:-

Defore Congress:—

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Referesental Congress:—

The undersimed memorialists, residents of the city of New York and vicinity, respectfully show that for more than five years there has existed a revolution in the island of Cuba. Caused, as your memorialists believe, by the effort of the native born population to throw off their aliestance to Spain. We further respectfully represent that white acknowledging the right of the Spanish government and people to retain their possessions in Cuba, we claim that they are bound by the laws of humanity and civilization to conduct their measures of repression in accordance with the laws, recognized by all civilized nations. From information received we believe that the greatest possible atrocities are frequently practised; men, women and children are indiscriminately murdered by the representatives of the Spanish government, even after resistance has ceased. During the past few years nearly 3,000 prisoners have been taken whose fate, probably worse than death, is unknown that the probably worse than death, is unknown that the probably worse than death, is unknown without tood or shelts, the mhabitants forbidden to communicate with or safe them under penalty of death. Nay, more they have them under penalty of death. Nay, more they have them under penalty of death. Nay, more they have the men of the government. We respectfully represent the under penalty of death, and that it is our duty to use all lawnin on humanity, and that it is our duty to use all lawnin on humanity, and that it is our duty to use all lawnin on humanity, and that it is our duty to use all incommon humanity. The Secretary then submitted the following resource of the secretary then submitted the follo The Secretary then submitted the following reso

lution for the approval of the committee, to be offered to the meeting on Friday evening:-

The Secretary of the Executive Committee then

stated that he had a number of letters from promment gentlemen which would be read at the meet-

THE GERMAN COOKS' PESTIVAL Last evening the German Cooks' Association of

his city gave their ninth annual ball, at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, on Third avenue. It is cuscomary with this association to give exhibitions of heir individual skill in cookery by an annual exhibition of pieces made, to be shown at their annual ball, and last night the display was an unusually fine one. An apartment set apart from the ballnne one. An apartment set apart from the ball-room had a table set covered by the choicest works of the cook's art. Among the chef-d'cucres were pieces by Henry Ruh and Philip Kiene, of the St. Nicholas Hotel; Henry Wilson, of the Gramercy Park Hotel; Charles Fischer, Jean Ludin, Windsor Hotel; F. W. Prior, Westmoreland Hotel, and Fisher, of the Sinclair House. The music was by Loesch's band, and the ballroom was well filled by the dancers. The officers of the association are F. W. Prior, President; Albert Schaick, Vice President; Charles Stanger, Floor Manager.

JAAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1873. A call is out for a meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., to meet January 15, at eleven o'clock A, M., in the Assembly Buildings in this city

The Growth of Our Internal Commerce.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

Secretary Robeson's Five Million Appropriation Cut Down to Four.

COLORED NATIONAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1873. Transportation Routes to the Scaboard Neglect of the Government in Not Having a Department of Commerce-The Importance of Internal Transportation. The Senate select committee on transportation

routes to the seaboard will meet to-morrow for

the purpose of holding a general conference on

important question entrusted to them, and to determine upon a plan of future operations. The visit New Orleans during the Chr. stmas holidays, in order to complete their investigations in that quar-As the outlet to a vast region drained by great navigable streams, the M metropolis at its mouth, bear an unusually impor seaboard. The committee, appreciating this fact, is destrous of making New Orleans the closing point of their investigations. Mr. Windom, the chairman of the commission, is busily engaged in preparing the report of their labors during the been gathered at the different cities visited, relating to a variety of matters more or less directly connected with their trade, and also respecting the facilities afforded by the different water route and projected lines of water communication. This will require collation before it can be presented to the Senate. There is no intention on the part of the committee to submit its report until after the reassembling of Congress will be some recommendations, and the subject of the power of Congress to legislate on such questions will be carefully set forth. In connection with the general subject the committee were at a loss what disposition to make of the question so as to give it executive force. Various plans were bie as the creation of an executive department, to be known as the Department of Commerce. It was discovered by the committee that the interests of our vast internal commerce was without a place under the government. It had grown from year to year, keeping pace with the march of progress, the settlement of the fertile regious dering on the navigable lakes and rivers and the development of our resources. This trade had assumed dimensions, which, it was at once apparent, should have some general management where everything pertaining to it might be known. It is no creditable fact that this trade, greater by far than our foreign commerce, is entirely unknown to the government officially. While much is said about constructing artificial lines of water transportation, and annually large appropriations are made by Congress for the improvement, not lakes and rivers, there is no means at hand of procuring information as to the extent of the trade to be thus benefitted proposed Department of Commerce would be entrusted with the duty of procuring reliable data concerning the internal commerce o all parts of the country and of caring specially for its interests. The same department, it is proposed, shall have jurisdiction over all matters relating to

our foreign commerce. The total of imports amounts to about \$640,000,000 annually, and of estic exports \$550,000,000 and foreign exports \$23,000,000. The number of vessels is about 29,800 and 31.104.437,000 tons, the total of sail and steam vessels, barges and canal boats in the United States is 31,104,000, 437,000 tons. The inland trade being in no wise inferior. The committee appreciate the fact that a department as proposed would be one of the most important under the government. Ine Treasury Department, with its wide range of duties is already inconveniently large, and it is, therefore, admitted that to continue its duties strictly to the finances of the government and the annual receipts and expenditures would still leave a large responsibility on the Secretary. In organaccounts would be left with the Treasury as at present. The customs, life saving stations, lightboat inspection and coast survey services and the Consuls in commercial affairs would be assigned to the proposed department. In addition to the general efficiency thus practicable it is presumed that the abuses in the shipping of seamen would, in a great measure, be checked by a more efficient system of surveillance over their interests. The committee hardly expects any appropriations favoring the projected water routes this session, out hopes to have the question so fully presented that Congress will arrive at some policy respecting our internal and external commerce.

An Open Admission That Our Navy Could Not Take the Virginius from Havana. Mr. Archer, of Maryland, who is on the Navai Committee, made a short speech to-day on Mr.

Scoffeld's motion to enlist more seamen, which attracted great attention. He stated that we had scarcely 20 guns in Cuban waters, and that, while he had great faith in our recuperative energy, we could not in 120 days send more than 500 guns to Cuba, while Spain could send 514 at instant orders. The navy could not, with its present strength, take the Virginius from Havana, and there was no use in disguising the fact.

Secretary Robeson To Get Only \$4,000,000. The House Committee on Appropriations this morning agreed to recommend that \$4,000,000 be appropriated for the immediate requirements of the navy, complying with the request of Secretary Robeson, except as to the amount asked, for

The Pay of Part-Term Members. The law of 1859 affects the pay of some half dozen members who fill vacancies by reason of death-Cox, Nesmith and others. It provides for a division of the salary between the widow of the de ceased Congressman and his succe sor. In Mr. Cox's case, Mr. Brooks' widow drew three months pay-some \$1,875-up to June 1. By that old law Mr. Cox's salary began June 1. He drew a little over \$3,000; yet, when sworn in, he and others members similarly situated were members as soon as any. They were all sworn in nearly \$6,000, so that the members who make con plaint against the salary of Messrs. Cox, Nesmith and others get over \$2,000 more pay and do no more service. It is the invariable custom, whether the member is elected in May, April, August or November of the year Congress meets, or the preceding fall, to pay under this old law. It is not in any sense back pay.

Moving To Reconsider Mr. Shepherd's Nomination as Governor.

A motion was to-day made in the Senate execu tive session to reconsider the vote by which Mr. A. R. Shepherd was confirmed as Governor of the District of Columbia. Senator Pomeroy's Assailant Indicted.

Martin F. Conway has been indicted for assault with intent to kill ex-Senator Pomeroy on Octo ber 16. The National Colored Convention Or-

ganized.

The principal business in the National Colored Convention to-day was the permanent organization of that body. Ex-Governor Pinchback was

WASHINGTON, It is a fallacy to say that the colored race are slaves by instinct. They were free before they were by instinct. They were free before they were seized by their former captors and traders, and a long series of years of bondage has not extin-

guished their love of freedom." Colonel Robert Harlan was appointed chairman of a committee to wait on President Grant and ascertain at what time it would be convenient for him to receive the Convention in a body, as they

wish to pay their respects to him. At the National Civil Rights Convention to-night, the committee who were appointed to wait upon Senator Sumner and invite him to address the Convention, reported that the Senator informed them it was best that he should work for them on the floor of the Senate, and that they were fully competent to do their own talking in convennight.

The Louisiana Colored Delegation Visit the President-Compliments and En-

couragement Respectively. The Louisiana delegation to the National Civil Rights Convention, now in session here, accor nied by Senator West, called on the President today for the purpose of paying their respects. Senator West, in introducing the delegation to the President, said it embraced many of the most intelligent working republicans of Louisiana.

Colonel James Lewis addressed the President on behalf of the delegation, thanking him for the care and protection the colored people of Louisiana had received from him since the commencement of his Presidential term.

The President replied that he was glad to meet the delegation. He would always endeavor to secure for the colored man all the rights which hould accompany his enfranchisement. Certain rights were still withheld, but he hoped that ere long they would find themselves in the full possession of all the legal privileges which belong to free men. He did not know what Congress would do in the matter, but he thought it likely that body would, at its present session, pass some civil rights bill; and that if such a bill be defeated it will probably be because some extreme measure will be urged by a person claiming to be a particular friend of the colored man. After a general hand shaking the delegation took their leave.

The Nomination of Mr. Bingham for Japan and of Mr. Williams for Chief Justice Still Pending.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations day reported favorably on the nomination of John A. Bingham to be Minister to Japan, put, objection having been made, no action was taken on the re-The opinion of a prominent member of the

committee is that Bingnam will be confirmed. The Senate Committee on Judiciary to-day had an extended discussion on the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice, but came to no conclusion.

Nominations by the President. The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:-

lowing nominations:—
Augustus Putnam, Collector of Customs for the district of Middletown, Conn.; A. J. Smith, Surveyor General of Montana Territory; Jacob Recn, Pension Agent at Dubuque, Iowa; William M. Stafford, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Elko, Nev.; James Lyons, United States Attorney for the Eastern district of Virginia; James H. Home, United States District Judge for the Eastern district of Wisconsio, vice Milter, retired; Edward S. Marcellus, United States Marshal for California; Walter Van Dyke, United States Attorney for California

iornia.

Postmasters.—Samuel S. Sargent, at Methnen,
Mass.; William H. Maxwell, at Saugerties, N. Y.;
John K. Loring, at Waterloo, N. Y.; A. S. McDaniel,
at Hannibal, Mo.; Samuel C. Fuller, at Traverse
City, Mich.; Lyman S. Gilkey, at Rockport, Ind.;
John R. Hotaling, at Rockville, Ill.; Cyrus T.
Prouty, at Carlinsville, Ill.; William K. Hayes, at
Parsons, Kansas; L. J. Sarlock, at Water Valley,
Miss. A large number of army appointments of second

heutenants made during the recess were also transmitted to the Senate

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate, in executive session, to-day conirmed the following nominations:-

firmed the following nominations:—

Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut, Minister to Russia; James Meredith Read, Jr., of New York, late Consul General at Paris, to be Minister Resident to Greece; Egbert C. Sammis, of Florida, Consul at Stuttgart; Joseph S. Moore, of Mississippi, Consul at Stuttgart; Joseph S. Moore, of Mississippi, Consul at Trimidad de Cuba: John M. Wilson, of Onio, Consul at Bremen; Alfred A. Freeman, of Tennessee, Consul at Prague; Durhum W. Stevens, of the District of Columbia, to be Secretary of Legation at Japan, vice Egbert De Long Berry, suspended; A. A. Garquido, Interpreter to the United States Legation at Constantinople; James Lyons for Attorney for the Eastern district of Virginia, in piace of H. H. Welles, Jr., resigned.

Collectors of Customs.—Frank N. Wickes, at Key West, Fla.; John R. Scott, at St. Johns, Fla.; Henry G. Worthington, at Charleston, S. C.; Charles Glipin, to be Surveyor of Customs at Baltimore, vice Eddington Fulton, term expired.

Collectors of Internal Revenue.—John Brooker, Second district, Arkansas; Thos. Powers, Second district, North Carolina; Eugene W. Ferriss, First district, South Carolina; Eugene W. Ferriss, First district, South Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second district, Michigan; Michael C. McNamara, First district, Morth Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second district, Michigan; Michael C. McNamara, First district, Morth Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second district, Michigan; Michael C. McNamara, First district, Morth Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second district, Michigan; Michael C. McNamara, First district, Morth Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second district, Michigan; Michael C. McNamara, First district, Morth Carolina; Levi T. Hull, Second district, Macal.—William N. Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy, vice A. Ludlow, resigned; Adam A. McAllister, Chaplain; Joseph Beale, Chief

of Ordnance of the Navy, vice A. Ludlow, resigned; Adam A. McAdlister, Chaphain; Joseph Beale, Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, vice J. C. Palmer, retired; Howard Weils, Assistant Surgeon; Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Paulding to be Passed Assistant.

or the Bureau of mencine and Surgery, vice s., Palmer, retired; Howard Wells, Assistant Surgeon: Assistant Paymaster Robert P. Paulding to be Passed Assistant.

Surveyors.—General Silas Reed, for Wyoming Territory; Nathan Kimball, Surveyor General of Utah; Dana E. Kinz, Minnesota; William McMicnen, Washington Territory; Silas Garter, to be Register at Lincoin, Neb.

Postmasters.—J. Glass McPheeters, Bloomington, Ind.; Peter Platter, Seymour, Ind.; James M. Watts, [Delphi, Ind.; George H. Dunn, Greenburg, Ind.; Robert L. West, Wichita, Kan.; William Tracy, Filint, Mich.; William W. Kenyon, Howell, Mich.; Edward J. Southworth, Hudson, Mich.; George W. Matthews, Pawpaw, Mich.; Alexander S. Richardson, Chester, S. C.; Daniel C. Hitt, Urbana, Ohio; Mrs. Lavenia Adair, Portsmouth, Ohio; M. J. Wright, Vallejo, Cal.; R. A. Temple, Santa Rosa, Cal.; M. L. Demott, Lexington, Mo.; William Ward, Newark, N. J.; William E. Williams, Orangeburg, S. C.; Thomas Moore, Metropolis City, Ill.; Edward C. Negley, Pittsburg, Pa.; Henry L. Boles, Sycamore, Ill.; Mrs. Clara L. Nichols, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. Rachel Tritt, Farmer City, Ill.; Lucius Whitney, Morris, Ill.; Christian G. Long, Carthage, Ill.; Emory Gregg, Fairburg, Ill.; R. P. McKnight, Virden, Ill.; Cadet Taylor, Winona, Ill.; John R. Cameron, Ottawa, Ill.; Eliza Jane Graves, Onaga, Ill.; Benjamin P. Crocker, Cambridge, N. Y.; Charles H. Cronkbite, Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Charles E. Talbot, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William E. Smith, Woodstock, Ill.; James Y. Cory, Wankeyan, Ill.; L. A. Hamlin, Owassi, Mich.; James R. Angel, Union Springs, N. Y.; John Manin, Muscatine, Iowa; Daniel Pitchthorn, Waverley, Iowa; John A. Bills, Vinton, Iowa; O. H. Pattie, Warren, Va.; N. M. Page, Fort Dodge, Iowa; George B. Roberts, Rochester, N. H.; John W. Hill, Waterbury, Conn.; Charles E. Bristol, Ansonia, Covington, Ky.; William A. Price, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Charles P. Wheeler, Eulaula, Ala.; Edward, M. Waterbury, Conn.; Charles R. Genge B. Roberts, Rochester, N. H.; John W. Hill, Waterbury, C

Territorial Interests. The Territorial delegates held a meeting this morning and organized as a committee to look after the special interests of the Territories. Mr. McCormick, of Arizona, was chosen chairman, and sub-committees were appointed, to whom were re-

terred various bills. The Secretary of War's Latest Victory. When the Secretary of War returns from Ken tucky with his bride (now Mrs. Bowers), she is to be welcomed back into Washington society at a round of dinner parties, commencing with one at the White House. She will be the Secretary's third wife, and each time he has drawn a prize in

the matrimonis1 lottery.
Naturalization. Secretary Fish is preparing a great mass of in formation on naturalization and the rights of nat-uralized citizens, which he hopes to have made the basis of an international treaty on this important

International Weights and Measures The French government has asked the aid of the government of the United States in establishing at "International Bureau of Weights and Measures." The original expense is estimated at \$100,000, with an annual expenditure of \$10,000 to

\$12,000 for salaries and expenses. A MILITARY REUNION.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 10, 1873. tion of that body. Ex-Governor Pinchback was chosen President.

In his address on taking the chair he said:—"The members of the Convention now ask the National Legislature to give them such privileges as are accorded to the white race. These embrace the rights of admission into the public schools, theatres, hotgis and on steamboats and railroad cars.