

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REMATE

MARIANO BILLINGHURST

En el pueblito San Isidro De la preciosa casa quinta de recreo, y menaje de muebles que la adornan, perteneciente a la testamentaria del Sr. Dr. D. Pablo Cardenas...

"AWAKE, ARISE, OR BE FOR EVER SILENT," SPECULATORS.

ON SUNDAY, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs. Trojeiro & Risco will sell by public auction, a neat house situated in the Calle Juana, opposite the Socorro Church...

RICHARDSON AND COMPANY, OF LONDON.

CELEBRATED ALE & PORTER. We have just received a Parcel of this Beer, that has no rival for quality in the River Plate...

HOTEL DU NORD, BUENOS AYRES.

64-PASEO DE JULIO-64. The undersigned avails himself to invite the patronage of the Public in general...

PLANTS AND FLOWERS

"Roses, the brightest that earth ever gave." Jasmine, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Heliotropes, Violets, Hydrangeas, Bougainvilleas, Lilacs, Camellias, Waterlilies, Mimulus, Begonias, Hoya, Eranthis, Abutilon, Veronica, Syringa, Dianthus, Agapanthus, Verbena, and a variety of other choice plants...

ENGLISH PAINTER

The undersigned is now prepared to undertake all kinds of English Painting and Papering, at his Shop, 222 Calle Bolivar.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

Table with columns: Ship, Tons, Agent, and other details for various steamers like KEPLER, MARI, and CASSINI.

RATES OF PASSAGE

Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Liverpool, Havre. The usual allowance made to families. Steerage Passage—One-half.

FIRST-CLASS RETURN TICKETS

with a deduction of 25 per cent., available for Twelve Months. Tickets granted to parties here wishing to go out their friends.

VALET DE CHAMBRE

WANTS a Situation, a Swiss, who has first-rate testimonials from English and other noblemen and gentlemen with whom he has lived.

SMART BOY

A Smart English Boy, 15 years old, wants employment in an Office or Store.

WANTED, a General Farm Servant

for an Estancia, between nine and ten a.m., at 108 Calle Piedra.

PER MAIL

LETTERS. Robert Marshall, D. Gowland, Margaret Nancy, Robert Doyle, Bollos, Melina, and ten a.m., at 108 Calle Piedra.

REGISTERED LETTERS

Lying at the Correo, Calle Bolivar. Thomas Edlyon, Frederick Becker, Thomas Shuse, John Bryant, Edward Barker, Reverend Mother of Convent.

ANSWER TO ADVERTISERS

F. S., B., House, Store, Volante.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD

DAILY, per Month \$30. WEEKLY, per Month \$10. PACKET EDITION, Single Copy \$2. Advertisements in Daily, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, \$10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1890.

Special Telegram for "Standard."

Trade quiet. Paper opened at 9 and closed at 9 1/2. Hides—1800 classified sold at 5.95 gold, dispatched. A cargo of Cadiz salt realized 1.50 gold per fanega aboard. Nothing political. It is reported that Señor Lamas is to be appointed Minister of Home Affairs.

The Cordillera and Douro Mails.

The following is the Douro's passenger list:— From Southampton—Mrs Katherine Mackinlay and servant; Miss Anna Steffens; Messrs. Petersen, Campbell, Blake, C. W. Williams, Henley, John Campbell, Rogers, Welsher, A. Duckwitz, Rutenberg, Miss Rutenberg, and two servants, H. Rutenberg, H. Wartjens, Hamdorf, Bracht, H. Bunge, A. Arzeno, Reginald Petre, Leecer, Duesberg, Pidenne, Morant Gale. From Lisbon—Señor Don Mariano Miro and wife; Pedro Mantilla, wife, child, and servant; Dona Francisca Berioz, two children and servant; M. Edouard Fuzier, Don Justo Sanchez, Da. Concepcion Carengay Saindaida and daughter; Don José Maria Reguillaya, Justo Carmona and brother; Mary Amalia Deven, Mary Baptista Lomaz; and 46 third class.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

An insurrection has broken out in Spain of a very serious character, especially in Catalonia and Andalusia. The Government are adopting energetic measures, and martial law has been proclaimed. Telegrams are stopped.

The Cortes commenced their sittings by authorizing the Government to suspend individual rights until the insurrection is quelled. The Republicans of Orense have ransacked the revenue office of the town, and have abandoned the capital of the province, taking with them as prisoners the Civil Governor, the military commander, and the commander of the Carabiniers. The insurrection is victorious in Murcia, where the volunteers of La Libertad have proclaimed the Republic, and are supported by the neighbouring localities. General Baldrich has marched to Reuss, but the insurgents are reported to have remained masters of the situation there. The damages occasioned by the destruction of telegraph wires, bridges, viaducts, and other railway works are estimated at a large figure.

It is said that the Ministry is convinced that there is no chance of a majority of the Cortes voting in favor of the Duke of Genoa. Castelar and Orensa have made terrific speeches in the Cortes against the proposed suspension of constitutional rights. A meeting was held at the Commandant's, when the Madrid Volunteers all agreed to help the Government to preserve order. One battalion volunteered for active service, and has started for Catalonia, where, as well as in the provinces of Andalusia, Murcia, Arragon, and Valencia, the insurrection continues. Government reports it decreasing and the insurgents still banding.

The town of Reuss which, at the instigation of the volunteers of Liberty, had issued a pronouncement in favor of the insurrection, has given in its submission. Other bands in Catalonia fled upon the approach of the troops, after making the rich inhabitants of the town pay a ransom. The debate in the Cortes on the proposal to suspend the guarantees for personal liberty and rights, was continued, and several very strong speeches were made by the Republican Deputies. After a vigorous speech by the Minister Sagosa the Cortes passed the measure. A battle is reported to have taken place between the insurgents at Reuss and the Government troops, led by General Baldrich, in which the rebels were defeated with the loss of 80 killed and 300 wounded. The Government troops had only 23 killed and wounded.

Some of the Republican Deputies have left Madrid to raise the provinces in the North and centre of Spain. Santander has established an understanding with Torrelavega, Laredo, and Castro to cause a rising in those places on a fixed day.

In Valladolid a rising is feared, which will cut off communication with France.

The plan of the Republicans is to raise all the provinces, afterwards to attempt a "coup de main" upon Madrid from various points at once.

Fresh bands of insurgents have appeared in the province of Saragossa, and the Republic has been proclaimed at La Junquera.

The Ministerial papers assert that Señor Paul, the deputy, has threatened with death all those persons who do not join the insurrection.

The movements of the insurgents continue, and acts of vandalism and pillage and assassination are being perpetrated by them.

Madrid, Thursday. The Government has received intelligence from Andalusia and Catalonia that several bands of Republicans have been signally routed in those provinces. The insurrection may now be considered as vanquished. The people are animated by the best spirit. Notwithstanding the disturbances in the country, the troops destined to proceed to Cuba are being embarked daily.

To-day's Official Gazette promulgates the law suspending the constitutional guarantees. The debate which took place yesterday previous to its adoption by the Cortes was very animated. In reply to the attacks of Señor Garrido, Admiral Topete defended the policy of the Generals of the Liberal Union, and said that when the proper moment arrived he should energetically support the candidature of the Duke de Montpensier. Señor Castelar condemned the endeavour to raise an Italian Prince to the throne of Spain. When the Republican members signified their intention of withdrawing from the Chamber and of not taking part in the vote, General Prim made an earnest but fruitless appeal to them not to adopt such an attitude.

The Republic was proclaimed yesterday at Gandesa, La Carolina, and other places. The Mayor of Tortosa has taken the command of an insurrectionary band which started from that town. No mail arrived this morning from Catalonia.

The intelligence published by the Ministerial journals of the defeat of Salvochea and the complete rout of the insurgents in Reuss is inaccurate, and is not confirmed by this morning's Gazette.

The Minister of the Colonies has presented to the Cortes a bill, according to which mercantile navigation between Spain and the Spanish Antilles will be placed on the footing of a coasting trade.

Madrid, Friday. Official despatches state that every where the insurgents are giving in their submission to the Government. The band under Deputy Moguero has been defeated and Moguero himself has been disarmed in all the capital towns of the provinces, with the exception of Madrid, where they expressed a desire to maintain public order.

FRANCE.

Paris, Wednesday. Prince Charles of Romania has arrived, and been received by the Emperor at St. Cloud. A colligation took place on Monday at Bordeaux in the warehouses of M. Dipper, dealer in wines and manufacturer of champagne. In less than an hour the whole establishment was in flames, and about 100 hectolitres of brandy, a vat containing about 350 tons of wine, besides stores and packages of all kinds, were totally consumed.

The "Patrie," in reply to rumours published in several newspapers, contains the following:—"We are in a position to affirm that the date of the return of the Empress has in no way influenced the Government in fixing the date for the convocation of the Legislative Body. The statement that Her Majesty takes part daily in the transaction of public affairs is completely inaccurate." An article published in the "Electeur Libre," and signed by M. Ernest Picard, advises the people to wait and to accept the convocation of the Corps Legislatif on the 20th of November.

Paris, Thursday night. Paris, as our readers are aware, has been for the last two or three weeks greatly alarmed at the prospect of an "eméute" on the 26th inst., arising out of the declared intention of MM. Keraty, Raspail, Gambetta, and one or two others of the ultra-Republican party, to attend at the Palais Bourbon, and declare the session of the Legislature to be opened, notwithstanding the Government has appointed the opening for the 29th November. This evening's newspapers publish a letter from Count de Keraty, in which the writer announces that he abandons the idea of an isolated manifestation. He concludes as follows:—"It is the duty of the Opposition to adopt those measures which best befit its own dignity, and are the most calculated to serve the purpose of vindicating the public liberties, but the interests of the country require that the contest which is being carried on between the representatives of the nation and personal power should not end in a popular riot."

In the "Avenir National," Monsieur Peyrat, the chief editor, combats the project of a manifestation for the 26th inst., which he looks upon as fatal and inopportune, adding that most of the members of the Democratic party entertain the same opinion. Venice, Thursday night. The Empress Eugenie left here this morning. Her Majesty received a fare-

well visit from the authorities, on board the Aigle, when she decorated the Mayor with the Cross of a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and warmly expressed her thanks for the cordial manner in which she had been received during her stay.

THE PANTIN MASSACRE.

Since the murder at Pantin the inhabitants have organised a patrol of volunteers every night. A few mornings since some of those amateur police brought an individual armed with a long knife to the station, and a rumor that one of Traupmann's accomplices had been arrested spread rapidly through the place. The man had, however, only been caught stealing cabbages. According to the "Soir," Traupmann had been confronted with another person. He expresses a sort of comic surprise at being exhibited to so many people. He begins to abandon his system of defence, and says that if he had money he should escape capital punishment. All the ponds between Soultz and Bollwiller have been dragged, and all the fields, gardens, and vineyards explored, but nothing has been found. Our correspondent at Guebwiller [the "Soir" continues] states that during the stay of Gustavo Kinck in that locality, he was questioned by several of his relatives about the absence of Jean Kinck, his father, whose arrival had been looked for in vain. At every question he is said to have turned pale and grown confused, and the last time replied, "do not ask me anything about my father; nobody shall ever know what he is doing, or what has become of him."

The "Moniteur" supplies the following intelligence:—"Madame Loewbe, sister-in-law of the unfortunate Mmo. Kinck, is affected with mental alienation in consequence of this terrible affair. On the other hand, we learn that Traupmann's mother will not come to Paris; as was announced; she is much too ill to undertake the journey. She may very possibly die of grief before a week is over." A fresh light has been thrown on the relations between Traupmann and Jean Kinck by a letter just found in a book in the house at Koubaix, and supposed to have been placed there as mark, or by accident. In it Traupmann invites Kinck to arrange his affairs so as to arrive at Bollwiller on the 25th August, and promises to meet him at the station. There remains consequently little doubt that the father was murdered in the neighborhood of that town, and the space over which a search should be made for the body is consequently circumscribed by the discovery. Traupmann appears to be beginning to understand that the finding of the corpse of Gustavo Kinck renders inadmissible his system of defence, according to which the family had been murdered by the husband and oldest son; he therefore appears to be in a fair way of making a complete confession.

"La Gazette des Tribunaux" says that Traupmann seems occasionally afflicted with monomaniacal vanity. He is reported to have said the other day, "now my name is known throughout all France, and, indeed, throughout Europe. I will authorize a photographer to take my portrait, who will pay me for this privilege 10,000 francs, and he will soon make cent per cent. profit. I shall keep carefully this ten thousand francs, or, perhaps, not. I will send it to my family, in order that they may emigrate, go to America, and there amass a fortune."

THE NOVELTY OF A VISIT TO THE GRAND TURK.

In old times it would seem a strange proceeding—the Queen or Empress of France starting off alone on a visit to the Grand Turk. Providing herself with a sailor costume and bags of money, and surrounding herself by a few favored friends, the lady who shares the throne of France goes off for a couple of months to the land of Mahomet on a visit to the Sultan, a Sovereign who does not indulge in ladies at Court, and where the habits and customs of the country are scarcely inviting for a sovereign lady who does not travel with her sovereign lord. But it is the fashion now for princes and princesses to go about like any other mortals. Some time ago Her Majesty was known to have a great desire to visit the Holy Land and Rome. What a strange turn things have taken. She will find herself, instead of kneeling in the Holy Sepulchre, bending to the ladies of the harem of Abdul-Aziz; instead of kissing the foot of the Pope at Rome, her Majesty may be exercising her own feet in the Sultan's ball-room. There will be a circle of Christians to make up a Court at Constantinople—the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the foreign Ambassadors and their ladies, and some Christian Ottomans of high rank. We are told the daughter of Mustapha Fazil Pasha will be "attached" to the Empress. The Sultan is sure to treat the Empress of the French with the same sort of magnificence as that bestowed on the Prince of Wales. There will be dinners, and balls, and fetes on the Bosphorus, some of the material for which has been despatched from Paris—cooks and decorators. Djemil Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries, will be at Constantinople, waiting upon Her Majesty, who is sure to make some unexpected excursions and do one or two things nobody expects. The Empress Eugenie perhaps, was not intended by nature to be imprisoned by court etiquette. Her Majesty since sharing the throne has made one or two sudden and unexpected starts for England and Spain. She was very impatient to get away this time.

THE VISIT OF THE CROWN PRINCE TO VIENNA.

Various alarming rumours have been circulating within the last few days at Berlin. The visit of the Crown Prince to Vienna, it is said, has been proposed against the will of Count Bismarck, and it is the work of the reactionists, headed by General von Manteuffel, who hope by an Austrian alliance to gain support against their enemies, the Liberals. The Crown Prince, it is added, notwithstanding his Liberal sympathies, has become the tool of the reactionists, who have persuaded him that a "rapprochement" with Austria would both secure the peaceful development of Germany, and counteract the influence in home politics of his adversary, Bismarck. These plans having been carried, notwithstanding the Count's opposition, the latter is to place his resignation in the hands of the King, who will at once appoint his old friend Manteuffel at the head of the Prussian Ministry, steadfastly oppose all unionist tendencies in Germany, and thus regain the friendship of Austria.

NEWS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

We have received the following communication by express from a party in San Buenaventura, who signs his name, and is vouched for by a respectable firm in this city as an honest, reliable man. The communication reads as follows:—"Found on the beach at San Buenaventura, on the 30th of August last, a document measuring 13in. by 10in., much mutilated, requesting the finder to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty at London, or to the British Consul at the nearest port. This request is printed in six commercial languages. The margin and every vacant portion of it has been filled up with writing relating to Sir John Franklin and his party, and was evidently cast to the waves in latitude 69 deg. 37 min. 42 sec., and longitude 98 deg. 4 min. 5 sec. It gives an account of the desertion of the ships Erebus and Terror. At the time of the desertion the party numbered 105 souls, under the command of F. R. M. Crozier, and succeeded in getting as far south as the latitude and longitude mentioned above. Here they found relics of the late Sr. John Ross. The document states that Sir John Franklin and his party wintered at Beechy Island in 1846-7, in latitude 74 deg. 43 min. 28 sec., and longitude 91 deg. 35 min. 15 sec., having descended Wellington Channel to latitude 77 deg., and returned by the west side of Cornwallis Island. It also states that Sir John Franklin died on the 11th of June, 1847. It contains accounts of many interesting incidents connected with the expedition, which will be made known hereafter. The document was found by James Daly, of the firm of Daly and Rodgers, lumber merchants San Buenaventura.

AMERICA.

The financial letters from New York to-day give full descriptions of the break up of the recent gold speculation. It appears that on the morning of the 24th ult., when gold was driven up to 162 1/2, reports were actively circulated that the Government were in league with the clique of operators, and that apprehensions were generally entertained of a still further movement, even to 200 or higher, in which case nearly all the leading firms engaged in gold transactions would have been expected to succumb. At noon the clique were still bidding 160, when the Government announced they would sell a sum equal to £1,200,000. The relief was instantaneous, and the price at once plunged to 138, and subsequently went to 133. The clique for the moment on the plea of the prevalent confusion declined to settle, and a storm of rage was manifested, but on the following morning they met their difficulties, and it was then supposed that the market would henceforth for a time resume its natural course—a result which, by subsequent telegrams, appears to have ensued. It is stated that the speculation was concocted and carried out by the parties who now principally control the Erie Railway, and that it was consequently considered likely they would sell a considerable amount of the stock of that company to meet their losses. Annexed is a paragraph from a letter of a traveller, who gained his first experience of New York by arriving in the midst of the crisis:—"I have certainly reached New York at a time for seeing the extremity to which speculation can be carried. The excitement in the city about gold is wonderful! The price varies every ten minutes; gold seems to be the only thing in everybody's mind, and the one subject of conversation. Every office is in telegraphic communication with the Stock Exchange, and a strip is being constantly printed off, showing the prices of the various stocks. There is also in every office a kind of 'gold metre,' which shows the price of gold, and here and there in the streets are gold telegraphs; thus there is every temptation and every facility for speculation, and everybody speculates. I am told that the price of gold as warranted by the condition of the country, should be from 130 to 135, but there is a 'corner' of persons who are buying all the gold. The price yesterday morning opened at 140 and closed at 144; this morning it jumped up to 160, and is now [11 a.m.] at 150. If a man draws a bill upon London, the price varies while he is

writing the bill; this happened to a friend of mine yesterday; and just now, when I asked a broker the price of gold, 'I have not looked for four or five minutes,' was his answer."

IMPORTANT FROM RIO.

Nov. 2nd, 1890, 10 p. m. Gentlemen, I am afraid this letter will not be of much interest to your readers, seeing that so short a time has elapsed since my last (29th Oct.) There are only a few local affairs to report, which are as follows:—

On the 29th Oct. at 5 p.m. Mr. D. H. Sampson, a well known contractor, both on the D. P. 2° and San Paulo railways, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol; he was engaged on the D. P. 2° line at the time, he was also a partner in a soda water manufactory in this city, and had a considerable share in a fazenda in the province of S. Paulo. The cause of this rash act is not publicly known as yet, but can easily be traced to a certain quarrel.

The 31st being the birthday of Dom Luiz I., King of Portugal, the warships in port were decorated with flags and gave royal salutes in the usual style. The Portuguese corvette Duque da Terceira sent ashore a body of marines, who marched along Rua Direita, up Rua Ovidor, to the church of S. Francisco da Paula, in the Largo of same name, where they were met by the Portuguese societies "Amor da Monarchia" and "Amante da Monarchia Beneficente." All then entered the church, where they celebrated a Te Deum. A great many civil and military authorities assisted at the ceremony; also the Portuguese and other Diplomatic Corps. H. E. the Portuguese Minister was invited to dine with H. M. the Emperor at the palace of S. Christovao. H. E. the Minister was complimented by the Directors of all the Portuguese societies in this city; also by many persons of distinction.

Per Ptolemeu we received news of the Kepler; she broke down at Lisbon, and was expected to be ready to leave by 16th Oct.

I see there has been a twin-screw steamer launched on the Clyde to be employed as a towing and coasting cargo vessel at Buenos Ayres. She was built by Messrs. Robertson & Co., Greenock, for Messrs. M'Orindall Shaw & Co. of Glasgow.

The English brigantine Cape of Good Hope, which entered this port on Oct. 30 from the Cape, brings news of a fearful storm which raged in Algora Bay on September 28th. The following are the names and tonnage of the vessels lost:—

Table with columns: English, Barque Fengoe (488 tons), Do Angeli (254), Do England (360), Do Forrest (243), Do Sarah Black (315), Brig Duke of Buccleugh (119), Schooner Flash (110).

Table with columns: French, Barque Jeanne (209 tons), Norwegian, Barque Sea Snake (425 tons), North German, Barque Major von Saft (278 tons), Do Teutonia (450), Swedish, Brig Gustaf (242 tons).

Also the French barque Sparfell, on her voyage from Cochinchina to Bordeaux, with a cargo of salt hides, was totally lost with all the crew on Neede Point. On the same day the English barque Amersham, 781 tons, from Bassion to Bremen with cargo of rice (700 sacks) was lost on same point, but all hands were saved. The Arno and Copernicus both arrived this morning. Cbiarini's circus has arrived.

TIJUCA.

LATEST FROM CORDOVA.

Cordova is at last becoming a place of note; almost every day strangers arrive from Buenos Ayres. There is a stir in the place never before known even by the oldest inhabitants. In truth, Cordoba is going ahead, and all this new life is due and owing to the railway. The Hotel La Paix is the best in Cordova; the charges are moderate, and the place is clean and well kept. Families visiting Cordoba, however, find better accommodation at Mrs. Tagley's, who keeps an excellent boarding house. Mrs. Tagley is much respected, and is a near relative of Don Manuel Ocampo. Mrs. Avellanada and family, and Mrs. Henry Zimmermann and family have been for some time stopping there. They have gone out now to the mountains, and are stopping at a delightful mansion in the woods, called San Roque, about ten leagues from the city. Dr. Avellanada, who has the Exhibition on his shoulders, is compelled to stay in town. Don Luis Varela and Patricio Sala are both living in the mountains at Allendes, some four leagues from the city. Mr. Allende, to meet the emergency, is now building a number of neat cottages for sojourning families. Mr. Thomas, of the Railway, is building a splendid hotel up in the mountains; it promises to eclipse even Bennett's of Tijuca. Mr. and Mrs. Stuart stopped at a delightful spot called Santa Catalina, fourteen leagues from the city; they have flown off to Rosario.

The earthworks of the railway are now through to Cordoba, but the trains run to Onativo, a distance of eighteen leagues from the city. The train leaves Rosario at 8 a.m., and there is a fair restaurant at Villa Nueva, where passengers can feed. Soon the run from Cordoba to Buenos Ayres can be done in two days.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The delay in the loading of the Douro's mails we suppose is attributable to the fact that the vessel had to anchor very far out, being so large a steamer. The letters and papers by the Cordillera were delivered yesterday morning at 2 1/2 past 8 o'clock. Will it be credited that although the City of Rio arrived in Montevideo on the 4th inst. to this hour we have not received our papers by her.

Yesterday was a busy day in town for those who had friends on board the Douro: the Germans are naturally early risers, but yesterday half the Germans in town were up before cock crow, and our special mole-head reporter announced the fact that long before Aurora peeped over the placid waters of the Plate, the jetty of Buenos Ayres was crowded with anxious Teutons who were looking for a small steamer or a large whaler to put off for the Douro; Messrs. Bunge, Bracht, Duckwitz and Keuttenberg were known to be on board, but how to get them ashore in time for breakfast was the question. At last, we understand, the Baby was got under weigh and set for them; when they arrived at the mole-head one welcome cheer greeted them on the stairs, and as they passed up the mole to have their luggage examined it was pleasurable to notice the great improvement which a few months run in the Fatherland had produced on them all.

The Ptolemeu left yesterday taking the mails and a fair cargo. It was rather a push for the brokers to get this steamer off in contract time, but Messrs. Green Lo Rossignol and Co. allow no grass to grow under their feet, they are equal to any emergency, and this popular line has escaped the Post-office fine thanks to the sleepless activity of the brokers and agents.

The Cordillera arrived in M. Video yesterday bringing three days later dates from England than those by the Douro. The commercial intelligence by this vessel is very encouraging. Hides and wool are both in good demand and firm in price, but tallow is a little less firm in value. The outbreak of a democratic revolution in Spain took no one by surprise; it has, however, been apparently nipped in the bud through the energy of the Government: the other political news is unimportant. The health of the Emperor continues to improve, and the anxiety as to his condition is gradually subsiding.

It is said in Montevideo that Mr. Duncan Stewart is about to obtain letters of naturalization in the Banda Oriental with the object of accepting the Finance portfolio. The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Major James St. John Munro, now British Vice Consul at Montevideo, to be her Majesty's Consul at Montevideo.

Mr. O'Gorman, our respected Chief of Police, deserves credit for a measure at present being taken in many sections. The dancing saloons of this city are as a whole a serious blot and discredit to our civic administration; scarcely one of them can be said to be respectably conducted, and the great majority of them are dens of vice and crime. Steps are now being taken to close the most obnoxious of them, and it would be a great public benefit if they were all swept away.

On the 1st January next 'La Nacion Argentina' will change its name, and thereafter be called 'La Nacion.' Ex-President General Mitre assumes the place of chief editor of the paper on that date. It is an encouraging sign of the times to see ex-Presidents assuming the editorial torch, and we hail with pleasure the promised accession to the ranks of the Buenos Ayrean press of so distinguished a colleague.

The Rural Society has reported favorably on the proposal made by Sr. D. Almonte to establish a Botanical and Zoological Garden in this city. An extraordinary case of longevity is reported from Salto. Pedro Zalazar, a native of Rioja, has just died in the town of Salto at the advanced age of 120 years. He led a young bride to the altar about fifteen years ago, and leaves a son aged twelve years. This patriarch succumbed to a violent attack of congestion on the lungs, having wrestled with it for upwards of six weeks.

We regret to announce that Dr. D. Juan J. Alsina met with an accident on Monday by falling down the steps at the Retiro; Dr. Alsina was cut severely about the face, but is otherwise uninjured.

A magnificent album, bound in blue velvet, with silver clasps was presented on Monday night to Governor Castro by a number of public and private friends as a mark of their high appreciation of his qualities as a citizen and of his zeal in the public service. There are upwards of 1,500 signatures to the address. The dedication consisted of the following gentlemen; Sres. Gen. Mitre, Gelly Obes,

