

TEATRO COLON

PABLO DOMINGO 18 DEL CORRIENTE
2ª y Gran Función de Prestigiuacion,
POR
M. HERMANN.
Sin apartos de ninguna clase, y dividida en
dos partes. A las 8 y 1/2.
94 Calle Reconquista.
Italian steamer "Tevere," on Sunday, at 10 a.m.,
for Paysandú and ports.

Letter at this Office
For Charles Kallit, Esq.
Subscription to "The Standard,"
\$30 PER ANNUM.
ADVERTISEMENT
Not exceeding five lines inserted
three times for \$5.

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; but
not necessarily for publication, but as a
guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"El más moderno, el más útil y el más valioso."
CUBA.
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1866.

FOREIGN RACES AT MONTEVIDEO.

THE SPAIN MEETING.
The races at Montevideo have been unusually brilliant, and the assemblage at the Figurita race-course on Thursday was the largest ever seen there: the running of the horses was very good, and the weather could not have been finer.

The Government having declared the day 'feriado,' the public offices and houses of business were closed, and from an early hour the city was in a bustle with preparations for the race-course. As much as \$30 was paid for a vehicle for the day, and troops of young men on horseback might be seen on all sides pushing out towards the Aguada. At 10 o'clock the Committee-van started from the Club, and we rattled over the well-paved streets and were soon on the Figurita road, with pretty quintas on either side: this road is macadamized for some miles. The morning was bright and clear, and the view from the slope of Oribe's encampment was very beautiful, taking in the city and bay. Passing Duplessis' country-house we crossed an elevation from which we could distinctly see the Cerros of Maldonado, over 100 miles distant. The race-course is about 7 miles from the city, and we reached there about 11:30; the ground was covered with coaches, horsemen, tents, pedestrians, &c. and presented a gay appearance, while numbers of fresh arrivals came pouring in. General Flores was expected, but could not attend. General Caraballo and other military men were on the ground, and the naval services of G. Britain, U. States, France and Italy were fully represented. About noon there were over 3,000 persons present, and the Committee—Messrs. McKinlay, chairman, McCall, Hoffman, Charles, Isaac, Usher, Du- guid, Tomkinson, Wilson, Nebel, &c. began to get things in order for the day's sport. A brass band played in front of the Grand-stand, but the muster here of the fair sex was limited, most of the ladies remaining on the other side, among the carriages.

The first race was the Solis Stakes, for horses that had never run before; premium, 100%; weight, 140lbs. One round and a distance. There were 4 horses entered:

Sultan	Doradillo.
Zorro	Zaino.
Curupaity	Zaino.
Sin Compostura	Picazo.

Sultan was the favorite, and the betting was 3 to 2 against any other horse, or 1 to 2 against the field. They started well together, but Curupaity shot and threw his rider, and Zorro fell ahead and kept so, coming in a length ahead of Sultan. The winner belonged to General Borgez: not much money changed hands.

2nd Race—The Half-round stakes. Three horses entered.

Ali	Plateado.
Pobre	Tordillo.
Improvisto	Zaino.

Ali was the favorite, and 2 to 1 was freely given against the field. It was a close race, but the favori won in a canter, and Sor. Bujareo won some money.

3rd Race—The Privileged Race. Half-round; weight, 150lbs. Six horses ran:

Adios	Zaino.
Africano	Crespo.
Uruguay	Sebrano.
Habanero	Zaino.
Trueno	Oscuro.
Rayo	Oscuro.

There was a variety of betting, Uruguay and Habanero being the favorites, and evenly backed against the field: 2 to 1 was also given on the field against either, and there was some betting on Rayo. Contrary to all expectation Mr. Tomkinson's horse, Adios, came in winner, with Africano 2nd, Habanero 3rd, Uruguay 4th, Rayo 5th, and Trueno last.

After this race an interval was allowed for lunch. The greatest hospitality was the order of the day, the people in coaches having brought a plentiful supply of cold meat and

wines. A sumptuous 'dejeuner' for the committee was laid out under the stand-house, and the band played selected airs to the accompaniment of champagne corks and toasts of mutual good-fellowship.

4th Race—Great National Race. Entry, 50%; premium, 250%, given by the Junta; two rounds. Only three horses ran:

Fco	Bayo.
Lechero	Picazo.
Tacuarembó	Oscuro.

The heaviest betting was on this race Tacuarembó being the favorite, and freely backed at 5 to 1. This horse belonged to Mr. Davidson, and was entered by Mr. Robert Wilson: several Englishmen and Americans had heavy wagers on him, but it was remarked that he was 'very restive before starting, which some ascribed to the saddle being crooked, and others had fears that the jockey was not skillful. Everybody said the favorite could win easily if well handled, but Lechero, belonging to Dr. Felipe Vitorá, won. Over \$5,000 changed hands.

5th Race—The Oriental Plate. Entry \$20; premium, a Gold Cup; weight, 150lbs. One round and a distance; gentlemen riders. Three horses entered:

Yatay	Saino.
Casualidad	Bayo.
Rayo	Moro.

The first was scratched, and Casualidad was the favorite, belonging to Sor. Bujareo. The favorite came in winner, with Rayo a good second.

6th—The Helter-Skelter Stakes, for beaten horses, one round and a distance. Only two horses ran, and there was little betting or interest in the match; after which there was another, in which Mr. Nebel, gentleman rider, was the winner. This concluded the day's sport.

There was but one opinion about the races, namely, that they were the best ever seen in Montevideo, and a sporting gentleman took notes for a full report to be published in Bell's Life. The greatest order prevailed throughout the day, and the police happily had no occasion for their services. The weather held up fine, although it became very cloudy in the afternoon. The course was in excellent condition: it is about an English mile around, with a rising ground in front of the stand-house, whence is obtained a grand view of the surrounding country. Great credit is due to the committee for their good management, and we remarked an improvement which had well adopted at Belgrano, of fitting up a dressing-room for ladies under the stand-house.

At 6 o'clock we started homeward, and the road was a long cavalcade of horsemen, equipages, &c. We understand that it is intended to place the race-course nearer to the city, which will allow even a larger attendance. The sporting tastes of Montevideo are very apparent, and both at the English and native races the Newmarket regulations are strictly adhered to.

There was a second day's racing on Friday, but only attended by sportsmen and betting parties. Business was resumed in the city and the weather looked so threatening that no ladies went out to the course: the principal feature was a race for \$100 (bare-backed). As the steamer left in the afternoon I devoted the day to visiting the splendid public buildings which had sprung up since my last visit, in 1862, and of which I shall give my impressions to-morrow.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Hío de la Plata arrived yesterday from Montevideo with our brother editor back from the races, which we are happy to note proved a splendid success. Montevideo is decidedly going ahead, and our countrymen down there seem to be more successful in racing matters than our friends here.

Watson at Belgrano is ready for to-day. The railway is all right, so we suppose there will be a rush for Belgrano to-day.

The formal reception of the first Archbishop of Buenos Ayres takes place to-day. We anticipate it will be a very grand affair; the Governor was invited last Friday, and we believe the Vice-President and the Ministers also.

Owing to the French packet having been delayed for some hours, a report has gained credence that another accident had happened to that steamer; we think it right, however, to state that the departure of the Carmel was delayed solely by the defective construction of some new fuses which covered a portion of the machinery and which had been renewed after the recent voyage from Rio Janeiro.

Our late distinguished Chargé, Mr. Ford, and family, left in the Carmel for Rio. The Argentine Government had placed the State barge at their disposal for embarking in, and the boats of the Doterel and of the U.S.S. Kansas were also available for the purpose; Mr. and Mrs. Ford accordingly embarked in the boat of the Kansas in acknowledgment of the courtesy of Captain Wells, U.S.N. On their arrival on board the Carmel the English flag was hoisted at the main, where it remained until the departure of the steamer from Montevideo.

In our issue of the 14th inst., we stated on the authority of the latest Spanish papers that Lord Lyons had been recalled from his post at Constantiople, in order that he might replace Earl Cowley as British Ambassador at Paris, but we observe in the Times of the 8th that it is believed he has withdrawn his resignation and consented to remain at Paris for some months longer.

The Argentine Patent Office is now at last in working order and the statutes and bye-laws published. This office will be found of great practical convenience, as many strangers have arrived here within the last few years, applied for patents, and found it impossible to obtain them; now, however, our friend Mr. Maxwell will be able to attend to them.

The fullest details respecting the attempted revolution in the Province of San Juan are now at hand. The conspirators had the matter so far arranged that even the name of the new Governor has transpired.

Very alarming news has come into town by the milkmen from Quilmes; the roads are in the most savage state, and the Puente Chico is like Bryan O'Lynn's bridge—there is not a man in the neighborhood who has the courage to cross it. One gaping chasm and four rotten beams constitute the splendid one-arch edifice called the Puente Chico bridge. It is essential to bear in mind that the carts passing on the road pay toll; some municipality collects that tax, but the money, although collected nominally for repairing the road, must be applied to some other purpose. The state of the roads about town is really so scandalous that if the Government does not do something at once there will be a revolution by the bullock-cart-men: these unfortunate public carriers are killing their bullocks, smashing their carts, and wallowing in mud, to earn a few dollars; they, as a body, are physically done up, and many a poor 'tropero,' when he collects his freight, flies the town, leaving his carts in the plazas, and his bullocks in 'quintas,' determined to lose them all rather than attempt to pass the carts again through the 'pantanos.'

Mr. Stewart's case is still the topic of the day: at the Club, Bolsa, and Hotels there is nothing else discussed. Thirty-seven thousand pounds sterling swept off at a stroke is a case of the most unexampled hardship, particularly so, when law, justice and equity are absolutely and conclusively in his favor. In order that our readers may thoroughly understand how conclusive the very highest International Commentators are in Mr. Stewart's favor, and how neither the Fiscal nor the Government had the slightest color or show of right in seizing the property, we extract the following from Wheaton's Law of Nations, which we suppose will be regarded as some authority in the matter: "Thus by the third article of the edict of the States-General of Holland of 1630, all vessels and cargoes coming out of a blockaded enemy's port are liable to confiscation at any time or place until they reach their port of destination, but once arriving at a neutral port, or the port of destination, the vessel and cargo were exempt from confiscation." Bynkershoek distinctly lays it down that the termination of a voyage is a defense of the penalty and frees both ship and cargo from confiscation. The power of confiscation only remains during the voyage, and if Stewart's vessels were bound elsewhere, and blown by stress of weather into this port, these authorities go to show that they might have been captured on again putting to sea.

Rut the vessels cleared from Paraguay for Buenos Ayres, received a permit from the blockading squadron to pass, entered the port of Buenos Ayres, terminated their voyage.

And now the fiscal asks to confiscate the cargo! Was such a case ever before heard of? Confiscation is an arbitrary belligerent right, and is hedged around by the very strictest edicts and laws. For the honor not only of the High Federal Court, but of the very nation itself, we trust the judges will dispel from their minds all prejudices, rumors, &c. and give back to the English creditors of Mr. Stewart the property which has been so unjustly and illegally seized.

We challenge Judge Heredia or the Fiscal to point to a single case where neutral, or even hostile, property was ever seized by a belligerent on board of a vessel entered in the belligerent's own port. It is a thing never before heard of. In the enemy's country, in the river, or on the high seas, property may be seized, captured, and confiscated; but we appeal to every lawyer in town, if there is a single case on record where a cargo was ever seized in the very port to which it was consigned. The doctrine is really too monstrous to necessitate an argument.

M. Vidali, who failed some time ago, has returned from Montevideo, and finding that he was charged with a fraudulent failure, has presented himself before a criminal judge and demanded justice at his hands: the case is rather novel.

Gov. Alsina has called for new municipal elections, and named the 2nd

of December as the day. We suppose there will be some excitement; or what the Americans term a difficulty, as the post of municipal is always very much coveted.

During the fire at the Boca on Thursday, no man displayed greater activity than the comisario of North Barracas, Sr. Anzo, who was on the ground with his men shortly after the alarm was given. Mr. Cambaceres's fire-engine was sent off in a small boat to the scene of destruction, and lent the most effective aid. The native fire insurance company, Union Americana, has suffered a severe loss by this fire.

It is with much pleasure we call attention to the note of Dr. Avellaneda, Provincial Minister, to the effect of the peace of Barracas, offering every aid to the unfortunate sufferers by the late fire. With still greater pleasure, however, we read the Government fiat ordering the Flores road to be instantly repaired.

On Thursday night there was a very stiff blow in the river: the pilot-boat Catalina, with 40 barrels of sugar, went down in front of the custom-house, another whaleboat with hides was blown ashore, and two more shared the same fate.

Col. Matéo Martínez is still very indisposed, but not so bad as some of our colleagues state; he is declared out of danger.

Mr. Billinghurst will sell by auction, on Monday, the wreck of the French barque Franc Marin, close by the Niteroy in the outer roads. All the recent purchases of lost cargoes and wrecks have proved splendid speculations, giving the most enormous profits.

There is not on the face of the globe a country more thickly studded with timber than the very spot where the allies are at present: with a small saw-mill the soldiers, during their leisure hours, might make the finest planks out of the forest giants of the Gran Chaco. And yet, notwithstanding all this, will it be credited that the allies are actually shipping American pine from Montevideo to Curuzú! This is indeed "shipping coals to Newcastle," and a most useless outlay of money.

On Friday a bale of hay, marked for the allied army at Itapiru, No. 507,020, fell from a cart in the calle Larga, and remained there for some time. Can it be possible that half-a-million bales of hay have been already shipped to the army?

The steamer Duque de Saxe has been painted and refitted by our friend Marshall, of the Barracas Arsenal, and left yesterday for Corrientes.

Yesterday, in Calle Lima, a most lamentable accident happened to an English lady, who, in crossing the street, stepped incautiously into a horrid pantano; she sank to her waist in the mud, and was drawn out by four German wool brokers and barruqueros, who nobly ran to the lady's assistance. Can such things happen in Buenos Ayres? We refrain from comments.

Gov. Oroño, we hear, has arrived, to have an interview with the National Government respecting the invasions of Indians. Something must be done to repel these savages. We publish to-day the account of another invasion, at Melincú—a rising place, where lately some English merchants have been investing in lands.

The National Government seems at last to appreciate the great importance of doing something on the frontier, as the Minister of War proceeds at once to the borders, with extraordinary powers to levy men, &c., to drive back the savages.

Rosario seems to be waking up: proposals are called for lighting the town with gas. What has become of the company started some three years ago?

On Monday evening there will be a charitable conference at the Colon, in aid of the wounded soldiers: Dr. Montes de Oca will deliver an oration.

We notice that a subscription is being got up for the sufferers by the terrific floods and inundations in France. A subscription for so noble a purpose will, we feel sure, meet with ready acceptance; the losses have been truly frightful.

Mr. Kock, the talented manager of the Montevideo Gas-works, will shortly leave for the Salado navigation works: we wish him a pleasant journey.

On the 3rd and 4th December the justice of the peace of Quilmes will sell by auction some sheep, cows, &c.; and on the same day the justice of the peace of 25 de Mayo will sell off all the stock of a large estancia—3,000 cows, 1,600 sheep, horses, &c.

Messrs. Roncoroni Pini & Co. have favored us with some souvenirs of the Boca fire, in which glass and metal are so fused and melted that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. We have another interesting addition to our museum in the shape of a fine collection of photographs from Shakespeare presented us by Messrs. Sprunk of Montevideo.

The *Ferro-Carril* of Friday has a long article from Mr. Perkins, narrating an excursion by Governor Oroño and Mr. Wheelwright from Rosario to Frayle Muerto: it will appear in our next.

TEEBIBLE COLLISION IN THE RIVER.

TOTAL LOSS OF 200,000 PATS.
NO LIVES LOST.

On Thursday night between 12 and 1 o'clock a terrible collision occurred between the steamer General Flores, bound up the river with several passengers and a valuable cargo, and U. States war steamer Shamokin, coming down from Paraguay. As yet we are not in possession of any very authentic statement about this sad accident, but the result is sufficiently painful; the steamer General Flores at once filled and went down.

It seems that close on 1 o'clock, at a point above the Nueve Vueltas, on the Guazú, and say 140 miles from this port, the collision occurred, and so sudden was the affair that only a very few articles could be put on shore on an Island. The damage done to the Shamokin is not ascertained, but believed to be sufficient to have caused the detention of that steamer.

General Flores' son was on board at the time; no lives were lost, but one man severely injured.

Captain Folgeras, of the lost steamer, arrived with 3 of the passengers at the Tigre, and came at once to town. The moment General Asobth, the American Minister, heard of the affair, he at once sent orders to the Captain of the Kansas to get up steam, but we hear, owing to the statement of Captain Folgeras, it was thought useless to send any assistance to the lost steamer.

The Shamokin was expected in yesterday afternoon, and we await Captain Crosbie's arrival before giving publicity to the many versions current about this collision.

In the Bolsa they said there was no insurance for ship or cargo, but we heard subsequently that there was a policy for 30,000 pats. on the steamer. Sr. Anjel Tejo originally bought the steamer, but we hear sold her only a few days ago to some Brazilian army contractors.

LOSS OF THE MARIA TEREESA.

TWELVE PERSONS DROWNED.

Despatches dated 3rd inst. from the Justice of Peace at Ajó announce that the B. Ayres barque Maria Theresa was wrecked off Cape San Antonio at 11 p.m. on the 28th ult. (during the great storm) and dashed to pieces: the pilot and 3 sailors miraculously escaped, being washed ashore on planks, but the Captain, 9 sailors, a passenger and his wife were drowned. Five corpses that appeared on the beach were interred, and the Justice also gave every assistance to the survivors.

ANOTHER INDIAN INVASION.

WHOLESALE MURDER AND PLOUNDER.

Another ENGLISHMAN KILLED.
The *Ferro-Carril* gives the sad details of a sweeping descent by Indians into the Province of Santa Fé. The following letter is directed to a gentleman named Leprade of Rosario, and written by an eye-witness:

Copaacabana, Nov. 11th, 1866.
It is my sad duty to advise you that the Indians have come down, beheaded four of our peons, and carried off all our mares. It was 8 o'clock last night when the alarm reached us and we had ten minutes preparation when they were upon us. Luckily, we had the house shut up and a few fire-arms in readiness, to defend ourselves and the families we had assembled in-doors. We had not time to save four men, 'pueros,' who fell into the savages' hands. All night the Indians kept riding about the estancia, but at 3:30 a.m. a peon succeeded in getting off towards Melincú to beg assistance from the commander. At 5 o'clock town with gas. What has become of the company started some three years ago?

At 8:30 the Indians started off with the mares, and in half-an-hour I heard from Saladillito, by a man who had escaped from them, that the Indians had beheaded our four peons, one of them being an Englishman. I sent to the 'puesto' and found their remains as stated. The escaped captive, who had been eight days with them, reports the invaders as only 68 in number: they took him along with a lieutenant and two soldiers belonging to the Tunas garrison, and beheaded these three at Quilquincho.

The Indians were 8 days within the line of forts before their presence was perceived, having got in between Forts Injio and Tunas. I sent instant word to Melincú and Esquina advising them of the strength of the Indians. 8.15 p.m.
P.S.—Ortiz has just come back with 500 mares rescued through the aid of the Melincú garrison, but my men had all the fighting, from daybreak to noon. My 4 peons had their hands and feet tied, and their throats cut.

The *Ferro-Carril* publishes a letter from the National Government to the Governor of Santa Fé, with reference to these terrible Indian inroads and massacres: D. Marcos Paz says: "The frontier is well guarded; all we want is a proper commander."

Since the above, Governor Oroño has come down to Buenos Ayres on this all-important business.

LATES FROM PARAGUAY.

NEW BOMBS AND CANNONS.

From the following paragraphs, which appeared in the *Semanario* of August 25th, a fair idea may be had of the indomitable energy of the Paraguayans, even at home, and their naturally warlike propensities.

"Thirteen new field-pieces, calibre from 18 to 24, have just been turned out of our arsenal. In testing them three burst; the others behaved admirably, and were forwarded to the army. Besides these Mr. Newton cast 4 bronze 12-pounders, two of which are grooved, 1 iron 24-pounder, a beautiful piece, and one which our war correspondent assures us has already levelled more than one of our proud invaders; another 32-pounder (bronze) is actually on hands, and will be despatched for head-quarters within a few days. A new rifled ball has been successfully experimented on, at the San Geronimo battery. They only differ from those now in use by being fired from a smooth bore; they cleave the air almost as straight as an arrow, and may be thrown very far with great precision. This will give a great advantage over the hostile batteries. There is no additional labor in their manufacture, and they may be used to advantage in the heavy mounted guns at Humaitá. We have to congratulate Messrs. Newton and Hunter on the happy success of their labors in the cause of the Republic."

THE FLORES ROAD.

HURRAH FOR THE GOVERNOR.

To the President of the Topographic Department.
Finance Department, B. Ayres, Nov. 16th, 1866.
The Government is apprised that the Flores Road is in a very bad state, and has therefore resolved to send an engineer from the Topographic Department to examine the road and make a report as to the necessary outlay, so as to render it serviceable for traffic with the least possible delay. It must of course be borne in mind that the repairs for the present are only to be such as are indispensably necessary, as the Government is deliberating on a project for paving said road.

May God preserve you many years,
MARIANO VARELA.

THE FIRE AT THE BOCA.
OFFICIAL REPORT.
Coast-guard Office, Riachuelo, Nov. 16th, 1866.
To the Inspector of Coast-guards, Sr. Don Jose M. Sagosta.
I have the honor to inform you that at 10:30 last night a fire broke out on the premises of Don Camilo Gianelli, who had an apothecary's shop in front of the mole.

The active official, Don Martin Bergara, with some employées and sailors lent valuable assistance—in extinguishing the flames, keeping order, preventing robberies, saving the shipping, and awakening the neighbors, many of whom were nearly smothered by the dense volumes of smoke. About 3 o'clock a.m., the fire was got under.

The local division of police, and their city brethren, together with the men of the coast-guard and marine services, displayed the most praiseworthy activity on this sad occasion.

The following are the estimated losses from the fire:—
About half a square of two story houses, the property of Don Julio Arraga, with all the furniture belonging to the tenants.
Don Rafael Verneigo's haberdashery and grocery store, \$250,000.
Don Jose Perassi's cafe, \$50,000.
Don Jacinto Achinelli, draper, \$140,000.
Don Camilo Gianelli, apothecary and druggist, \$120,000.
Don J. Carossi's hotel, \$100,000.
Don Augustin Baquetti's billiard-room, \$50,000.
Don X. Chapper's store, \$60,000.
Don Pedro Restra's store, \$60,000.
Don Nicolas Machioni, haberdasher, \$50,000.
Money change and lottery agency, \$500 ft.

And the greater part of Don Jose Camina's corral.
In the absence of any loss of life, we have but to regret the slight injuries received by Manuel Oscana and Francisco Bambin, whilst endeavoring to save some property.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS.

WEEKLY REPORTS FOR 'STANDARD.'

SALADILLO.

November 13, 1866.
Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood—Sheep offered at \$25 after shearing. About 8,000 head of cattle have been sold at \$40, 'al corte'; capones, \$35; general average, \$25.
Land rented—'Puestos' from \$5,000 to \$6,000, and camp to rent.
Births, marriages, and deaths in neighborhood (foreigners only)—Heard of none.
News in the town—Very slow.
State of camps, &c.—Could not be better.
Peone's wages, and if wanted—Shearers \$40 per cut. Peones, \$300 per month; foreigners, from \$350 to \$450.
General remarks—A great sell about the Indians; all the people called out,

but no Indians to be found. It is impossible to strike an average of the damage done by the late storm. A neighbour of mine, out of 1,423 sheep lost 415; another, out of 3,000, 220; and one man lost nearly all his sheep.

November 12.
Sales of sheep, cattle, &c., in neighborhood—None at present. Capones, \$40 to \$45.
Land, rented or sold—Sr. Bernachea has rented his estancia, which is a little over three-quarters of a league, for \$61,000. The person who has rented it has not sealed 300 lambs this year, and has lost upwards of 1,000 sheep.
Births, marriages, and deaths in neighborhood (foreigners only)—None.
News in town—None.
State of camps, &c.—Never was better than at present; abundance of the best grass.
Peone's wages, and if wanted—At present from 60 to 100 peones wanted at wages varying from \$250 to \$300.
Price of stock—No sales of cattle in this neighborhood; mares, \$120 to \$160; horses, \$350 to \$500.

General remarks—All hands going to the 25 de Mayo and Las Flores. It is useless to mention the damage done by the storm: the people about here will never forget it, and the loss in sheep has been great.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?
To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,
It is not often that I trouble your columns, and now do so more for the sake of information than anything else. On taking up my *Standard* this morning my eye caught sight of a novelty which rather surprised me, viz., a poetical composition, and I was afraid that you had broken through your very salutary regulation, of having no 'Poet's Corner' in the *Standard*. On reading the composition, however, my disappointment immediately disappeared, and I quite agreed with you, that however stringent your regulations might be against admitting poetry or verses generally, you would certainly be doing wrong not to make an exception in favor of the composition in question, I mean the 'versatilisised versification,' which is so entirely free from the objectionable points of poetry, that I am sure the most inveterate 'verse-hater' can find little or nothing to complain of in them. Indeed, I consider it such an exceedingly satisfactory and pleasing style of composition, that (begging his pardon) I hardly think it can be original, and would like to know where I could find some more of it. If it be original it is likely to attract much attention.

In Byron, Moore, and other English poets, the sentiment is often spoilt by being tied down to mere rhyme and rhythm, but this 'versatilisised versification' being perfectly untrammelled by any such annoying vulgarities, there is free play to the clever and facetious vein of refined sentiment which pervades it. It contains, it is true, in most of the verses errors in such minor points as orthography, prosody, and syntax, but these, by no means, interfere with the general effect, and only tend to show the rough way in which it has been flung from the hand of a master.

I can only hope that some one capable of doing it will review this 'versatilisised versification,' as I am sure its merits cannot be appreciated by everybody without help. I daresay I have missed many of them myself. Apologising for troubling you,
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
PHILOLOGIST.

P.S. I have heard it said that Mr. Sam [Slim] might have written his piece in the manner of prose, instead of making it look like 'poetry,' by commencing each line with a capital, and not carrying it out to the edge of the paper, but I have no doubt this has been done with a view to its being set to music, as it probably will be as it becomes better known. If the composer be equal to the author (say Rosini or Verdi), he might make some telling effects. The passage—
Well, if you can't believe it—bueno—vide Dr. White;

would make a fine opening. A powerful 'aria' for a seño—Abi suero enough, that was the 'gentleman in black'.

Or this touching 'romanzo' for soprano—
Alas! we're stopped with very abrupt notice, And told, &c.
In fact it would be a musical gem.

To the Editors of the Standard, Gentlemen,
I observed in your publication of yesterday three replies in reference to the 'Definition of a Gentleman.'

In regard to the first and last there is little or nothing to be said against their statements; in respect to the second, I never was so fortunate as to be acquainted with a 'Gentleman Chimney-Sweep;' not that I disparage the trade or profession of any one, but I consider it out of place altogether to bring in an anecdote of one particular friend of Mr. P.'s that happened to be acquainted with in Hants, which I consider is diverging from the subject entirely.

Such cases as a 'Chimney-Sweep Gentleman' might be inserted in the

