

The Standard

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS

BUENOS AYRES, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1866.

Circulation 3,000

No. 1262—Fifth Year

MAUA BANK, CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on an ordinary and specie in this Bank:—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of cheques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Payandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazil, England and Franco, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.

MAUA BANK CALLE CANGALLO, Nos 101-103

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 7
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor, 18 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers, 8
Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, at conventional interest.

P. P. MAUA & Co.
WILLIAM LESLIE.
Jan. 1st, 1866.

British and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unitary General) Life Assurance Association

Chief Office—WEST STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
Capital—3,000,000. Sterling.

Proposals for Life Assurances are received, and immediate attention paid to the same. A Prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the Company's Agent in this City.

GEORGE WILKS,
7 Calle Mayo.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
Jacob Parniani, Vice-President.
Eduardo Lumb.
Ambrosio P. Lesica.
Enrique Tomkinson.
Mariano Castro.
Bernardo Yturra.
Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

To Importers and Exporters.

The undersigned take charge of shipments from England and are also in a position to obtain the highest market-rates for produce of any kind, imported from the River Plate, &c. First-class references.

ALFRED HILL & Co.,
Shipping, Insurance and Forwarding Agents,
64 & 66 The Albany, Liverpool.
35 Milk Street, London. 126-3m 227.

Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway.

GOODS TRAFFIC.
On and after the 2nd day of April next the Boca, Barracas, and Ensenada Railway Company will be prepared to convey goods from any part of the City to the Boca del Riachuelo; and also from the Boca to any part of the City. Arrangements have been made with a responsible person to collect and deliver all Goods at reasonable rates. Particulars of which, and other information, can be had on application at the Buenos Ayres or Boca Stations, or at the Office of the Manager, Boca Junction.
Buenos Ayres, 21st March, 1866.
138-1mo,m23

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorized Capital.....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital.....\$1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....\$100,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of posting bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—
London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres—March 15, 1866.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK (LIMITED)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

On specie deposits on account current, 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 " "
On do. do. for thirty days fixed 12 " "
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 " "
On do. do. for thirty days fixed 12 " "
On current deposits in account current 8 per cent.
On do. do. for ninety days fixed 12 " "
On do. do. for thirty days fixed 12 " "
On specie debit balances in account current 18 " "
On Currency do. 24 " "

J. H. GREEN,
Manager,
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 1, 1866.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE—SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from **WANKLYN & Co.**

No. 104 Calle de San-Martin, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, ALL branches of the National Bank IRELAND, Antwerp, Hamburg, Paris, Genoa, Cadiz, Bayonne, Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.

WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
d3 x .20

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1720.

FOR INSURING BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT OR IN DOCK, Throughout Great Britain and Ireland And in Foreign Countries. FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

Bonamy Dobree, Esq. Governor.
P. F. Robertson, Esq. M. P., Sub-Governor.
Richard Baggallay, Esq. Deputy-Governor.

DIRECTORS.
Edwin Gower, Esq.
John A. Arbuthnot, Esq.
John A. Hankey, Esq.
Louis Huth, Esq.
Charles Lyall, Esq.
John Ord, Esq.
Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
David Powell, Esq.
William Rennie, Esq.
Alexander Trotter, Esq.
W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
H. Peach Wilson, Esq.

Agents in Buenos Ayres, Messrs. L. B. Wile & Co., 34 Chacabuco who will give every information, issue policies, &c., on application at their office.
89—xp m15.

Diligencias

Para la Ensenada, Magdalena, Ranchos, Chascomus, Dolores, Moreno, Logueros de los Padres, Azul, Tandil, Calle de las Piedras 82.

Real Hollands.
And a small consignment of Genuine Aromatic Schidam Schnapps just received by
J. S. WYLLIE & Co.
Chascomus.
74—xp d14

NEW IRISH GROCERY, IN THE ONCE SETIEMBRE

FEELY, LEDWITH & Co.
Call the attention of their Friends and the Public in general to their well assorted stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, &c., &c. IND COOP ALE, suitable for Town and Camp purchasers, which we will dispose of at moderate prices.

Purchasers may at all times rely upon receiving good, sound articles, and also a large assortment to select from.
N.B.—Goods delivered free of charge at all Railway Stations and Boat Agencies in town.
145...xp,d20

MONTEVIDEANO BANK

CAPITAL 1,000,000 DOLLARS.
In 3,000 Shares of 333 Dollars each.

(With power to increase it)
Office, corner of Calle Corrientes, in the new house of Dn. Juan Miguel Martínez, Montevideo.

CHAIRMAN.
Francis J. Hoquaard, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Sr. D. Pedro Borrell.
" Joaquin Belgrano.
" John McCall, Esq.
" Antonio Marques.

The undersigned hereby makes known to the Commercial public of Montevideo that from this date the Bank is in a position to commence operations, will receive proposals and enter into arrangements for every class of banking operations.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Money is received & advanced on current accounts bearing interest. The Depositors may withdraw the whole or part of their Deposits by cheque at sight. Cheques and Pass Books will be supplied to its Customers by the Banks.

DEPOSITS FOR FIXED PERIODS.
Sums of 50 dollars and upwards are received for fixed periods, say from one to 12 months, at rates of interest to be agreed upon with reference to the amount and term of the Deposits.

DISCOUNTS.
Bills of Exchange and Promissory notes will be discounted subject to the manager's approbation.

LOANS.
Advances will be made on Promissory Notes and other securities on these terms.

The Bank will be open on all working days from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. with the exception of Saturdays when it will close at 4 p.m.

THE RATE OF INTEREST for the current month and until further notice will be as follows:
On balances against the Bank... 12 per cent.
" in favor of ".... 18 " "

" Fixed Deposits—as especially agreed.

Those who desire to open Current Accounts with the Bank will be so good as to address themselves to the Undersigned.

PEDRO VARELA,
MANAGER.
Montevideo, March 1, 1866. 174—xp o 1

For Sale.

Two steam thrashing machines, cheap for cash, made by the best makers and in the best repair. These machines have been working in Chivilcoy. Apply at Calle Victoria No. 361.
65—16p a10

To Let.

In the province of Corloba, four leagues of excellent camp, well supplied with water, and having ten neat, comfortable houses situated thereon. The owner would prefer trusting with a person having from ten to fifteen thousand sheep. Also another piece of camp situated some thirty odd leagues from Rosario, 3/4 from the little town of Saladillo, and about 11 from Fraylo Muerto, near the principal station of the Central Railway. Apply daily from 1 a.m. till 11 p.m., at 247 Calle Mayo, or at 277 Corrientes. 102—1 m m18

FERRON-CARRIL DEL NORTE

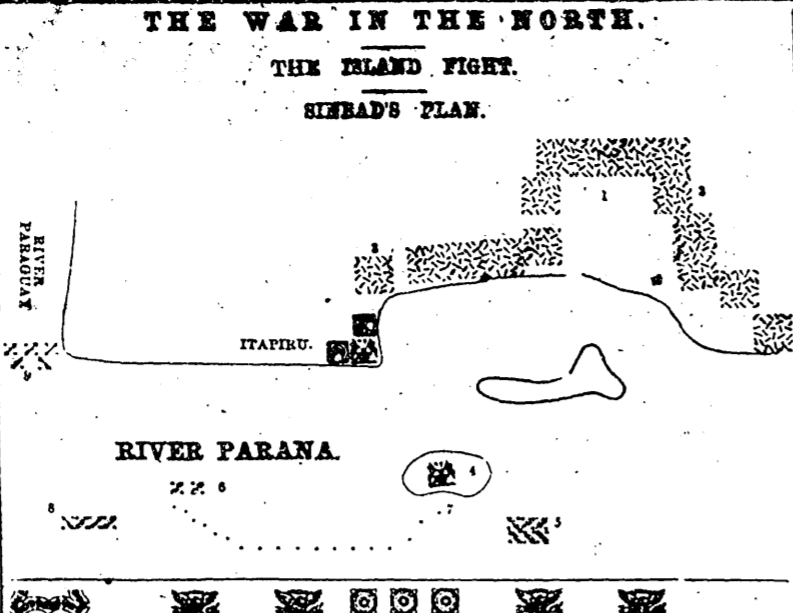
ESTACIONES.		TIEMPO.	
Montevideo	1:30	9:30	9:00
Las Esquinas	1:40	9:40	9:10
La Boca	1:50	9:50	9:20
Venecia	2:00	10:00	9:30
San Martin	2:10	10:10	9:40
Uruguay	2:20	10:20	9:50
San Pedro	2:30	10:30	10:00
La Plata	2:40	10:40	10:10
San Carlos	2:50	10:50	10:20
San Juan	3:00	11:00	10:30
San Gabriel	3:10	11:10	10:40
San Esteban	3:20	11:20	10:50
San Mateo	3:30	11:30	11:00
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San Blas	3:50	11:50	11:20
San Pedro	4:00	12:00	11:30
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San Mateo	4:40	12:40	12:10
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San Mateo	5:10	1:10	12:40
San Lorenzo	5:20	1:20	12:50
San Blas	5:30	1:30	1:00
San Pedro	5:40	1:	

Subscription to the "Standard," \$ 30 PER MONTH. ADVERTISEMENTS Not exceeding five lines inserted three times for \$ 5

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notices 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 WAR IN THE NORTH. IMPORTANT LETTER FROM SINBAD. DIARY IN SIGHT OF ITAPIRU. GRAND SKETCH OF THE ISLAND, &c. NARROW ESCAPE OF SINBAD. Paso de la Patria, April 12. Gentlemen,

On the morning of the 6th a heavy cannonade was heard in Corrientes from this quarter. It began at day-break and continued till noon, when the wind veered to the south and then the firing was no longer audible. At the moment we were in Corrientes. Luckily the English steamer 'Susan Beirne,' Captain Capper, was on the eve of starting for this. Capt. Capper politely offered us his cabin. At half-past three p.m. we were in sight of the Tres Bocas. As we advanced the report of artillery was heard in rapid succession. In a little we were at anchor at the Paso. The firing was going on as briskly as ever, and continued till dark. The Brazilians, the preceding night, landed upon the small island in front of Itapiru some hundreds of men with artillery. During the darkness hasty breastworks had been thrown up. Guns at daybreak were in position, a flag-staff erected, a Brazilian ensign hoisted, when a furious cannonading commenced. The balls from Itapiru were directed to the island, which had now begun to return the fire. The iron-clads Brasil, Tamandaré, five gunboats, the two rifled-gun batteries, and the mortar one, opened fire simultaneously upon the fort also, and persisted in doing so from sunrise to sunset. The flag-staff at Itapiru was shot down three different times, and as often quickly replaced. We only saw what passed here in the later part of the afternoon.



1. Drilling ground of Paraguayan army. 2. House of Lopez. 3. Encampment of Paraguayans. 4. The island: it is 500 yards long by 400, and distant 800 yards from Itapiru and 1,600 from San Corrientes shore. 5. Five Brazilian gunboats and the ironclad Tamandaré. 6. The Viper and the San Beirne. 7. Where the boat was when the shot was fired. 8. A float of transport, Argentine steamers and Brazilians. 9. Five Brazilian gunboats. 10. A mortar battery and two rifled-gun batteries. 11 and 12. Encampments of Osorio and Flores, with Mitre a little behind. 13 and 14. Encampments of Paunero, Hornos, and Cáceres.

The casualties that occurred which came to our knowledge were trifling. It was Saturday night, the officers of the English steamers Whiteinch, and Viper had congregated on board the Susan Beirne. Sweethearts and wives were remembered in libations of capital gin or potent brandy. It was then your humble servant proposed a trip in the morning to the newly fortified island. Captain Capper offered his gig and men "to pull her if they were willing to go, but more he would have nothing to do with it." Matters were soon arranged for the intended voyage. The 8th dawned, the morning was very hazy which favored the undertaking. We pushed off from the steamer, our company consisted of Messrs. James Ferries, first officer of the Viper, Juan Grañino pilot of do, Mr. John Scott first engineer of the Susan Beirne, Mr. Peter Stewart first engineer of the Whiteinch and a boats-crew of four men. The plan was to get upon the Corrientes side of the river and pull upwards close to the shore till we came abreast of the island, and then steer for it. On our way we stop on board the Whiteinch. Here we met with Mr. Consul Hutchinson, and Mr. Washburn the American envoy. An offer was tendered to both gentlemen to accompany us. Mr. C. H. declined, stating his motives for doing so. His life was insured for two thousand pounds, it was no intention of his to defraud the company by seeking an untimely end. Mr. W. had a strong inducement to prevent his going. Both declined ill health. As we left them, D. Manuel Mallo, an Argentine joined us. We make for the shore, when we reach it, the officers and Mr. Mallo get out of the boat and foot it on the beach in order to facilitate the speed against the strong current. Your very humble servant remained as boat steerer, keeping as near the coast as the oars would permit. We were nearly in front of the island, the mist cleared up, when the beastly Paraguayans, in accordance with their wonted brutal custom opened their fire at the island with a miscellaneous assortment of grape, round, solid, shot, hollow, or conical ones and shells: the island did not return the fire. Our oarsmen pronounced it to be all nonsense to go any further, moreover it was Sunday: this brought us to a momentary stand-still. The Paraguayans ceased firing for a little time. The Jacks were landed and ensounded behind a large rock. The officers declared they did not mean to be disappointed, they sprung into the boat, off coats, each took an oar, the pilot pulling the bow one, with the same steerer, as formerly when in seventeen minutes we were under the low bank of the island, and our boat made fast to it in a sheltered place. In crossing we passed near the iron-clad Tamandaré who at the moment fired a conical shot at the fort. This was the only ball we heard the unearthly hum of, during the visit which lasted an hour. We all go ashore upon the Island (it was swarming with soldiers) which is nothing more than a newly formed low sand bank five hundred yards long and four hundred yards broad: on the east side of the Island were two ditches a few yards asunder, a hundred paces long, these were full of men,

to capture the island. Daylight came: as was anticipated an attack had been made, and the assailants had been beaten off. Eight canoes filled with men were seen to paddle from the island towards Itapiru, exposed to a murderous fire of grape and canister shot from the island battery and a gun-boat—very few of those in the canoes could have gained the shore alive. From the distance of a mile, with a good glass, we observed the last retreating canoe; when she left the island she was full of men, with ten paddlers; as they neared the coast there were but three men, standing upright, two only were seen to land and run for the jungles. Those that had preceded her fared no better. The iron-clads Tamandaré, Bahía, and Brasil, with five gunboats, had taken a position (this was done at sunrise). All began at Itapiru and two chatas that had come down the inlet. The island kept up a spirited fire, while now and then a shell was thrown across from the mortar battery above the Paso. The cannonade was kept up without cessation till dark. The guns of Itapiru, the two chatas, each with a formidable piece, the artillery of three iron-clads, five gunboats, the island battery (which had been reinforced since the visit), and the mortar battery above the Paso, all at play. Enclosed gives an account of the result of the attack, you may deem it correct. It was politely furnished by the secretary of Tamandaré. Two Brazilian soldiers came drifting down from the island upon a plank; a boat from the Guardia Nacional picked them up. They were sent ashore; in an hour afterwards they were both shot, being deserters. Some of the transport steamers were maltreated. The Argentine steamers did not take any part in the fight. The officers of the Guardia Nacional, Chacabuco, and Libertad are not pleased for being unemployed. All thought the fortress of Itapiru was demolished. No such thing. The morning of the 11th came. At 8 a.m. the Paraguayans opened fire upon the island from Itapiru and persevered firing till sunset. Two iron-clads, three gunboats, and the island replied. In the afternoon we went on board the Bahia. She had been struck in thirty-five places upon the larboard side: we saw enough to prove the iron-clads in use here are not invulnerable. From the Bahia's deck we saw Itapiru. It appeared much dilapidated. The river is rising fast. If it continues to do so the island, which is the cause of much dispute, will be flooded. Paso de la Patria, April 12, 2 p.m. At 8 a.m. fire was opened by two iron-clads and the island against Itapiru. The Paraguayans received nine shot before they answered. Both parties are at it since; the Brazilians fire four shot while the Paraguayans fire one. It is probable the fort will be beat down to-day, and an attempt made to-morrow to pass. SINBAD.

DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL TAMANDARÉ'S SECRETARY TO SINBAD. At 4.30 a.m. on the 10th the island in possession of the Imperial forces was attacked by 1500 Paraguayans, who were driven off, leaving 300 corpses on the island, and some 400 men and 30 canoes in our possession. Capt. Romero who commanded their 1st division is among the prisoners, and Col. Diaz is reported killed. We picked up 60 of their wounded, but 10 escaped by swimming. Our loss amounts to 1 officer and 35 men killed, and 102 wounded.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH. THE ISLAND FIGHT. A THOUSAND MEN - HORS DE COMBAT. GENERAL PAUNERO'S DESPATCH. EIGHT CANOES AND 700 MUSKETS TAKEN. TWO BRAZILIAN STEAMERS KNOCKED UP. The Esmeralda arrived yesterday with papers from Corrientes to the 12th inst. and a supplement of the 'Esperanza' from which we take the following. On the 6th inst. the Brazilians occupied, by night, the small island in front of Itapiru, and raised batteries to open fire conjointly with the fleet on the fort and encampment of the enemy. The fort during 3 days kept up a fire on the island, and at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 10th 30 Paraguayan canoes carrying 1,000 men slipped silently down stream and jumped on the island. The Brazilians showed great valor and received the enemy with a hot fire, amid shouts of Viva el Emperador! In a short time 300 Paraguayans lay dead on the island, and several others including Capt. Romero, were taken prisoners. The Brazilian vessels opened with grape-shot on the canoes and sunk several. Our allies lost 40 killed and 107 wounded. The Paraguayans left 649 corpses on the island, besides 25 wounded, 39 prisoners, 30 canoes, 500 muskets and 200 rifles, the trophies of the day. Colonel Cabritos, Major Sampayo and aide-de-camp were writing their despatches in a canoe, after the fight, when a shot from the enemy killed all three. Lieut. Colonel Villagran, commander Brazilian engineers, Major Fernandez Sampayo, Lieutenant Charles Wolf, Lieut. Carneiro da Cunha were also among the slain. Six Brazilian soldiers were shot for cowardice. The steamci 'Enrique Martins' got two shots between wind and water which obliged her to be run aground to prevent total loss: the steam-launch Fidelis was sunk by another well-directed shot from fort Itapiru. The wounded were at once placed on board the '11 de Junio' and 'Duque de Saxe' for Corrientes, and attended to by the Brazilian and Argentine surgeons, the dying receiving the last rites of religion from Rev. F. Chagas Javier, chaplain to the Brazilian fleet. Several Paraguayans were among the wounded, and declare their countrymen disgusted with the bad treatment they get from Lopez. Captain Romero has been sent prisoner to the Argentine headquarters; he states that the whole of the Paraguayan encampment is entrenched and fortified, and, before leaving, Mme. Lynch sent him, by her youngest son, a rosette of ribbons. The Bishop and Lopez harangued the expedition and charged every man to bring back a Brazilian's head. The expedition was in 3 divisions of 400 men each, the 1st and 2nd being completely cut up, but Col. Diaz, with the 3rd, did not venture to land, and suffered heavily by the fire from the fleet. Numerous corpses have floated down past Corrientes. General Paunero has issued the following order of the day: Paso de la Patria, April 10th 1866. To the 1st Corps d'armee. The commander-in-chief of the 1st Argentine Division makes known to the troops under his command that the enemy made an attack this morning on the island fortified by the Brazilians, which was witnessed by the whole allied army and reflected honor on the Imperial arms. It resulted as follows: loss of the allies, 142 rank and file killed or wounded: loss of the enemy, 644 killed, 700 muskets, 8 canoes, one flat-boat, and several prisoners, including Captain José Doroteo Romero, chief of the expedition. This is verified by authentic evidence. WENCESLAO PAUNERO. The above accounts are very conflicting; one says 300 Paraguayans killed, another 649; one says several hundred prisoners, another 39; one says 30 canoes taken, another only 8; one says Colonel Diaz was their commander, another Captain Romero; and we are left in total obscurity as to how one Brazilian steamboat was sunk and another disabled. One thing seems attested by all, that the Brazilians had the advantage, but it is difficult to comprehend how they had only 40 killed and the enemy 649—equal to 16 for 1!

EDITOR'S TABLE. Yesterday, at seven o'clock in the morning, the news spread round town that a special committee from the battle-field had arrived, and was proceeding up the mole, accompanied by music. Even at that early hour a crowd soon rushed down to see the strangers; but what was their astonishment to find that the new arrivals were no other than the German Musical Society which had come up in the Portefa from Montevideo to attend the concert to-morrow night. A tall powerful-looking German from Paysandú was the standard-bearer. The Germans were met by a deputation from the clubs here. The whole thing was so novel, so unlooked-for, and so well arranged, that it was the great talk of the day until the steamer from Corrientes arrived. The Germans, we understand, hang out their flag at the Louvre. The steamer Esmeralda arrived yesterday true to time; the mole was of course crowded, it was thought that she would come in decked out with flags, but nothing of the kind; as the river was very high the 'falna' pulled up at the stones under the round house at the top of the mole, the squeeze here was terrific and the affrighted washer-women were almost trodden down with their buckets of clothes by the mob of quid nunes. Matos of the 'Nacion Argentina' was the first to jump ashore; in his hurry to answer all the questions he trembled for his safety, as the stones were wet and he might fall into the river: he held a large bundle, and had the following notes in pencilling. The allies to cross over into Paraguay on the 14th. Island battle, a very bloody affair. 38 Paraguayans prisoners and 8 canoes taken. Two Brazilian transports hulled by the enemy and one lost! The anxiety to hear the news was so great that there was no getting up or down, at last the tall stalwart form of Dn. Mariano Varela forced a passage through the crowd, and then there was a rush to the Captain of the Port for supplements. Sr. Nuñez of the 'Nacional' dashed up Calle Cangallo, and Sr. Varela jumped into a coach and thus escaped the crowd, Mr. Le Conter, with his customary politeness, handed us a special despatch which he had just received, and which contained Paunero's order of the day, which we give elsewhere. In the last encounter which the Argentine fleet had with the enemy, when dropping down the river with Gen. Hornos on board, a ball struck the paddle of the Clifcabuco. It seems that when passing the battery all hands were ordered below, and, consequently, there was no loss of life. Our colleague, the 'España,' states that the Spanish commanders in Montevideo have received orders from Rio Janeiro to leave the River Plata at once and go in search of the Spanish men-of-war on their way out to South America; of course, if they fall in with the Peruvians there will be a terrible fight, but the 'Huascar' is more than a match for the Spaniards: she is the finest vessel ever built in Laird's yard, and cost some 900,000 patacones. The new steamer 'General Flores' takes up a full cargo of farina, &c., from Montevideo, for the Brazilians, she also tows up two schooners laden with jerked beef, &c., for the army. The Brazilian papers at hand state that the American engineer employed by Lopez to lay down infernal machines in the River Paraguay is a man of great scientific experience; he has had a row with Lopez about getting paid the sums stipulated, and has passed over to the allies, who agree to pay him splendid prices for every infernal machine picked up in the river. The Scotch lodging-house started in Calle Buen Orden, near the Southern Railway station, we perceive has been shut up, we suppose for want of support. It is really surprising how many of these lodging-houses, which are most useful in their way, go to the wall for want of proper management. We doubt if there is a speculation in Buenos Ayres which would pay better than first-rate English hotels in the north and south Plaza, but they should be first-class and only managed by men of capital and experience. All question as to the name of the new governor seems now to be at an end, Dn. Adolfo Alsina has secured 30 votes. The meeting on Sunday was very stormy. Dn. Pastor Obligado made a great speech against Alsina, and Dr. Argerich in his favor, but the majority was decidedly in favor of Dr. Alsina, as the opposition candidate, Fernandez Blanco, is a man, comparatively speaking, unknown. On Saturday night there was a terrible row at the Argentine Theatre, owing to an importunate creditor attacking with a stick a fashionable debtor. The crowd gathered, but did not interfere, the creditor stating that he would forgive him the amount after he gave the debtor a good thrashing.

