

# BRITISH PACKET

AND

## ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1187.)

BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1849.

[Established in 1826.]

### BUENOS AYRES.

We are in the receipt of European intelligence to the 21st of March.

In England everything continued quiet. The bill for the repeal of the Navigation Laws had passed the second reading in the House of Commons, but by so small a majority [56] that it was thought the Lords would be emboldened to throw it out. On the 19th, the house having gone into a committee of supply, the Secretary at War gave notice that H. M.'s government did not feel justified in carrying into effect their original intention of making a reduction of 10,000 men in the army; and that the number of troops they proposed to maintain for the ensuing year was 103,254. Mr. Disraeli's motion for relieving the agricultural interest, and Mr. Hume's proposition for a general retrenchment of the expenditure were negatived by large majorities. There was news from Bombay to the 17th of February. In the Punjab the situation of the contending armies was still the same as on the day following the battle of the 13th of January. The Sikhs maintained their camp on the Jhelum, and Lord Gough was fortifying his position, and waiting for the arrival of reinforcements which would raise his army to 40,000 men.

In London the news of General Rosas' recommendation is his last annual message of the renewal of the payment of \$5000 a month on account of the dividends of the English loan caused Buenos Ayres bonds, which a week previous were at 27, to rise to 37.

France was also in the enjoyment of tranquillity. On the 5th the National Assembly finally sanctioned the electoral law. The elections were to commence on the 13th of May, and the Legislative Assembly would meet on the 25th. On the 17th two of the most prominent of the assassins of General Brea were guillotined. Three others, whose sentence had been commuted, were to be sent to the galleys for life. The trial of the parties involved in the insurrection of May was going on at Bourges. The law on the clubs and the budget were under discussion in the National Assembly. After a stormy debate, the allowance of the President of the Republic had been increased 50,000 francs per month—double the original amount.

The news from Italy is of considerable importance. On the 13th of March Charles Albert denounced to the Austrians the cessation of the armistice, and on the 17th set out for his headquarters. The Sardinian army was to be commanded by the Polish general, Chranowski, an officer who greatly distinguished himself in the last war of Poland with Russia. The Austrian general, Radetzki, addressed his troops a proclamation from his headquarters at Milan, declaring his intention to march upon Turin, there to dictate in the capital of a "disloyal enemy" the terms of peace. This event had the effect of inducing a sudden change in the policy of the French government with respect to the intervention in behalf of the Pope. The squadron of steamers which had been fitted out at Toulon, and was about to sail, had received orders to remain in port; and it was doubtful what course the cabinet would pursue.

It is stated that the *ultimatum* presented at Palermo by the British admirals had been rejected by the provisional government, not only on account of the conditions being unacceptable, but because Sicily intended to prevent Naples from falling with all her power upon Rome.

The Parma papers report that on the 14th of March the people of Parma rose and expelled the Austrian garrison.

The Austrian diet at Kremsier, after framing a project of constitution, and when on the point of discussing it in detail, was abruptly dissolved

by the Emperor, to whom some of the provisions of that instrument were obnoxious. H. I. M., following in the footsteps of his royal brother of Prussia, who so adroitly cut the Gordian knot created by the revolution, immediately promulgated of his own accord a constitution which is declared to be the fundamental law of the whole empire. Its leading feature is that the empire is transformed into a monarchy *one and indivisible*, so that the existence of Hungary and Italy as separate nations is at an end. In consequence of the unity of the empire all the lines of customhouses existing between the different states which compose it are abolished; whence the first result of the political unity is commercial unity. The emperor annexes to his other titles those of Grand Duke of Cracow and Duke of Bukowina. There is to be an Imperial Diet, composed of two chambers, both elective. The qualification of electors is to be determined by law. Besides the Imperial diet there are to be provincial diets for the transaction of purely local business. It appears that this constitution was favourably received by the majority of the inhabitants of Austria proper, but not so in Hungary and Lombardy.

From Hungary there is nothing decisive. The Magyar army, commanded by Gen. Bem, had retired to Maros in the east of Transylvania, but the fortress of Comorn still held out, as well as Debrecsk, where the Hungarian Diet was assembled. According to advices from Pesth to the 15th of March, that Diet had, at the suggestion of Kosuth, recognised the Emperor Francis Joseph as King.

At Frankfort the committee for the revision of the German constitution had determined, by a majority of the 13 to 10, in favour of an hereditary chief of the Empire. In the sitting of the 12th March the Deputy Welcker moved that the hereditary dignity of Emperor should be conferred on the house of Hohenzollern (that of the king of Prussia.) This motion took the parliament by surprise, and excited an immense sensation. Austria, unable to supplant the preponderance of Prussia, had made an attempt to share with it the supremacy of the Confederation. It proposed to the Assembly the following project—No Emperor of Germany, either hereditary or for life. The affairs of the Confederation to be administered by a directory of 7 members, the 1st named by Austria, the 2d by Prussia, the 3d by Bavaria, the 4th by Saxony and duchies of the same name, the 6th by Wurtemberg, Baden and princeboms of Hohenzollern, the 6th by Hanover and the adjacent states, the 7th by the other states. The president of the directory to have the title of Vicar of the Empire; and this dignity to be exercised alternately by the emperor of Austria and the king of Prussia. This combination, there was reason to believe, would be eventually adopted, as it appeared to satisfy the pretensions of Prussia and Bavaria, the principal rivals of Austria, and was calculated to win the sympathies of the minor states.

Denmark had given official notice to the following effect:—"From the 27th March, all harbours and rivers in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein will be blockaded, except the islands of Als and Eero, and other places under royal authority. The blockade of each place shall be successively raised as soon as such place shall again come into the hands of the legal government; of which notice will be given." The central government of Germany had despatched reinforcements to the duchies, where active preparations for war were going forward. The King of Denmark had refused to receive Count Revontow as envoy from Holstein-Schleswig, stating, however, that he had no objection to receive him as a Danish subject seeking an interview with his sovereign.

H. M. William II, King of the Netherlands, died at the Hague, on the 17th of March, of inflammation of the lungs. He had only completed his 57th year in October last. He is succeeded by his son, the Prince of Orange, now

William III, born in 1817, and married to a Wurtemberg princess. The deceased monarch was brother-in-law to the Emperor of Russia.

The Russians, far from paying attention to the representations of England and France, were augmenting their forces in the principalities of the Danube. The 5th corps, commanded by General Mouravieff, was marching to Moldavia, where a division of 20,000 men had already entered which was destined for Bucharest. The Russian army in the principalities will amount to 120,000 men. This occupation, it was thought, would enable Austria to send a reinforcement of 40,000 men to Italy.

The Pope continued to reside at Gaeta, and anarchy was rife in the Roman States.

A letter from Rome of the 6th of March announces the death of the noted Garibaldi, the right-hand man of that political firebrand, Mazzini.

Martin T. Hood, Esq., the newly appointed British Consul at this port, arrived here on the 23d inst., and landed the same day under the customary salute, from the Harpy.

On the 24th inst., in pursuance of orders previously given by government, the battery "Libertad" fired a salute in honor of the Queen's birth day—the first demonstration of the kind, since the intervention. H. M.'s steamer *Harpy* acknowledged the compliment, with the Argentine flag at the fore.

It is understood that Admiral Lepredour has agreed with President Oribe upon the terms of an armistice with Montevideo.

### EVENTS IN INDIA.

London, March 5. The intelligence from India, though heralded by Royal salutes and announced in terms of official gratulation, will only be received in this country with universal sentiments of regret and dismay. The field of Ferozshah has been fought over again, with the simple difference that the carnage was on this occasion purely gratuitous, and the result wholly unproductive. When the Sikhs were encountered in full march against the British territories there was no alternative but to close with them; and the check thus given, though at a heavy cost, did conduce to the object of the campaign and the termination of the war. But, in the battle which we have now to record, we shall look in vain for any features of encouragement, except that unflinching intrepidity of conduct which becomes the more lamentably conspicuous from being so recklessly misused.

Lord Gough, by the last advices from the Army of the Chenab, was encamped at Janiki, about fourteen miles from the enemy, with an advanced corps under General Thackwell some two miles in front. Actuated either by some indefinite desire to resume operations, or by a resolution to terminate, at all events, a period of protracted inaction, the Commander-in-Chief, without waiting for intelligence from Mooltan, broke up his camp on the 9th of January and made a short march in the direction of the enemy. In this new position he was joined by an additional brigade of infantry, and, after a halt of two days, the whole force again advanced on the morning of the 13th to Dingra, a village about half way between Sadulapore, where General Thackwell's affair took place, and Mong, where the enemy were supposed to be entrenched. On the 13th the march was still continued in the same direction, and the enemy's camp was soon brought partially to view. It appeared that Shere Singh, though still holding his position at Mong, had occupied in greater force a low range of hills at Russoolpoor, a village a mile or two above Mong and somewhat closer to the stream. What followed we must tell as it is told, for it is utterly impossible to give any order or perspicuity to the details of an action which was fought without any discoverable direction, intention, or plan.

As soon as the advancing force came upon the outposts of the enemy the artillery was ordered to the front to clear the ground, and when this had been effected the Commander-in-Chief, after a little countermarching, gave orders to halt for the night. He had thus brought his troops within two or three miles of the enemy,

and it was presumed that next morning the armies would be engaged. Shere Singh's camp appeared in view on the low hills of Russool, but the disposition of his forces had been but very vaguely ascertained, nor was it known either where his chief strength lay, how far he was protected by the nature of the ground, or what preparations he had made to receive the attack which for at least four days past he must have anticipated. A thick jungle of more than two miles in depth was interposed between the two camps, but what it concealed was altogether unknown. It was now 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the men were marking out their quarters for the night, when a round shot or two, pitching close to the Commander-in-Chief, informed him that he had got within range of the enemy's guns. This rough message seems to have irritated him to an extravagant degree, and instead of encamping, as intended, and in spite of the urgent remonstrances of his staff, he gave immediate orders for a general assault. The army had marched that morning in a certain order of battle, and this order we may presume was still to some extent unbroken. The cavalry was distributed between the two wings, the 2d Brigade with the 9th Lancers and 14th Dragoons being on the extreme right, and the 1st Brigade with the 3d Dragoons on the extreme left. Next to the cavalry, on each flank, came the Horse Artillery, the infantry brigades being drawn up in the centre, with the field batteries in the intervals between them. No new disposition was made with reference to the sudden resolution to attack, no reconnaissance of the enemy's position was effected, nor were any preliminaries arranged to secure any plan or concert in the general engagement.

The action commenced with a cannonade, which, on our side, had such little definite object that the gunners contented themselves with directing their fire against the smoke, supposed to indicate the position of the Sikh pieces. At length the left division of the army, under Brigadier Campbell, was ordered to make a flank movement—a manoeuvre which disclosed too plainly that the Sikh artillery was to be found, as usual, where it could act with the most destructive effect. No sooner were the troops within range than some heavy batteries, before unobserved, opened a cross-fire upon them, under which officers and men fell by hundreds. The leading brigades, consisting of the 24th Foot and the 22d and 25th Regiments of Native Infantry, advanced resolutely upon the guns, but upon arriving at the batteries were so terribly weakened by losses and so exhausted by their blind struggles in the jungle, that they were compelled to retire upon the regiments which had been ordered to their support. Their place was taken by the 5th Brigade, which succeeded, under a tremendous fire of round shot, grape, and musketry, in reaching the battery, and capturing and spiking the guns, but so completely were they then enveloped by the Sikh infantry that it was found advisable to close up and retire. This is almost the only definite operation of the battle, and with so terrible a loss was it attended that the total discomfiture of the enemy would have been dearly purchased at such a sacrifice of life. The 24th lost its colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 3 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, and 213 men killed on the spot, and 1 major, 2 captains, 7 lieutenants, and 244 men wounded. In one of the native regiments brigaded with it the loss in killed and wounded was 4 officers and 304 men. The 5th brigade (Mountain's) had no fewer than 27 officers and 859 men *hors de combat*, a list to which 5 officers and 240 men were contributed by the 29th Foot.

The rest of the battle was a confused mele of detached and unconcerted conflicts, in which each brigade and regiment, after plunging in the jungle and finding itself attacked, defended itself as best it might. The 2d European Regiment was at one moment so wholly surrounded that it had to fire in every direction and to charge alternately straightforward and rear rank in front. Infantry were entirely unsupported by cavalry, and cavalry by artillery. Field batteries were exposed to capture for want of troops, and troops were unable to make head against the Sikh artillery for want of guns. It is impossible to see without infinite concern that some sudden panic caused the disastrous retreat of a most celebrated regiment, and entailed the actual loss of a portion of the British artillery. Whether this misfortune originated in any mis-

take in orders is not yet ascertained, but the circumstance is rendered probable, not only by the meditated bravery of this corps at Ramnuggur, but by the distrust and suspicion which a succession of such disasters has generated both in officers and men. It is now well known that the Sikh tactics are artful in the highest degree, and moreover that they are unmatchable by any corresponding perspicacity on the part of the British commander. The consequence is, that almost every movement on the enemy's part is looked upon as a feint. We have the best authority for stating that General Thackwell, in the affair at Sadanapore, was only withheld by the caution thus made so imperatively necessary from seizing what appeared to be so favourable an opportunity of crippling his antagonist. Even in the case of the fort of Attock, our private correspondence informs us that the whole affair—attack and defence—is now reported to have been a feint to allure us across the Jhelum—an improbable story, but one which forcibly exhibits the relative estimation in which Sikh and British tactics are held.

As the struggle in the jungle ended at last in the dislodgment of Shere Singh from his position, and in the occupation of the field of battle by our troops, there is certainly a conventional justification for terming the result a victory. Irrespectively, however, of our own terrible loss—a total of some 93 officers and 3,500 men—it does not appear that any step has been gained towards the suppression of the rebellion or the conclusion of the war. Lord Gough is encamped a few miles nearer the Jhelum than before, but four short miles from his front sits his indestructible enemy, with a force recruited to a greater strength than ever, and with confidence increased from repeated experiments. There is matter, we fairly acknowledge, for admiration as well as astonishment in the resources developed by the Sikh commanders; nor is the surprise less in India than at home. The bravery and discipline of their troops are readily explained by the fact that they are literally marched against us from our own parade grounds. For the last two years we have been drilling, arming and clothing them, and our Sepoys now find themselves opposed to battalions dressed in red coats, and using the same arms and discipline as themselves. Still it is wonderful how, without any known depots of material or any long-concerted organization, these two genera could keep together so large a force in such effective condition. From the camp we have intelligence a week later than the battle, when both armies appeared indisposed to any immediate renewal of hostilities. The prospect, however, was considerably more assuring to our troops than to the enemy. It is said, and not without likelihood, that the Sikhs suffered even more in the engagement than ourselves; and, although Chuttur Singh may bring up some reinforcements, yet there is no probable support from this quarter which will compensate for the British brigade ordered up from Lahore, and the 10,000 admirable troops, flushed with victory, which might, by the 10th or 12th of February, have arrived at camp from Mooltan. Desertions of some note are reported from the Sikh lines, and certain alleged attempts of Shere Singh to parley would seem to indicate his own doubts about the ultimate result. Negotiations, however, are not likely to be much in favour with our Commander-in-Chief, nor is there any chance of their being unbecomingly conducted either by Major Mackeson, the political agent with the force, or Sir Henry Lawrence, who had just joined the army. The final capture of Mooltan is of course an event of the highest importance at such a juncture as this, and the recent efficient pacification by Brigadier Wheeler of the local disturbances in the Baree and Rechna Doabs has relieved us from some very dangerous neighbours.

But this management of affairs must be summarily closed. We recently expressed our apprehensions that Lord Gough's successor would arrive too late to save gratuitous bloodshed, but we admit we were unprepared for such an exposure of temerity as this. The Commander-in-Chief, it is said, "when all was over," received by the troops as he rode amongst them with every demonstration of joy. This is highly probable. He had been fighting as a common soldier in their ranks. At all events he had been seen in no other character, nor was anything known of the General-in-Chief except that he was undoubtedly in the thickest of the *melée*. But this will never do. Even if the dominion of British India be beyond the reach of fortune, the lives of British soldiers are far too precious to be thus staked at hazard. The Sikh Commander has only to lay his trap and the English General will rush into it without bait or bidding. A demonstration of a few horsemen or the insult of a single shot will lure him into any position most desirable for concerted slaughter. If a mine could be constructed large enough, we might hear by the next mail that Lord Gough and his army had been blown into the air. Awin is the responsibility of those who have so long maintained in command a General whose incompetence they have never hesitated to confess, and who have tendered the feelings of an obstinate old man at the expense of a carnage which has filled so many households with mourning, and deprived the British army of hundreds of its choicest soldiers.—Times.

**MARINE LIST.**  
**PORT OF BUENOS AYRES**  
May 18.—Wind E.S.E.

Arrived, Italian polacre Union, 151 tons, José Maria Costa, from Rio Grande 13th inst., to José Avego, with 105 bales and 11 boxes paper, 1800 bricks, 8 barrels muscatel wine, 23 half pipes, 5 quarter casks and 24 barrels white wine, 190 bags walnuts, 1800 bricks, 9 dozen boards, 1 box guitar strings, 2 do. shoes, 1 do. coral stone, 1 case music boxes, 2800 marble stones, 230 bags cocoa, 30 jars honey, 2 do. turpentine, 10 boxes almond oil, 17 barrels wine, 152 boxes, 34 casks, 17 bales and 1 barrel merchandise, 12 casks hardware, 12 anvils, 36 wheels, 6 handles iron. Passengers—25.

Sailed, British brig Vixen, 175 tons, Benjamin B. Bustin, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by Charles R. Horne.  
May 19.—Wind S.  
Arrived, Hamburg barque Mercurius, 225 tons, Nicholas Suhr, from Hamburg 18th March, to Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 242 barrels, 12 bales, 1 basket and 450 boxes merchandise, 131 boxes wine, 20 pipes vinegar, 75 jars linseed oil, 75 do. varnish, 214 barrels starch, 50 boxes domestics, 36 barrels barley, 71 boxes drugs, 1000 cases and 1300 baskets gun, 61 casks, 400 cases and 1060 demijohns brandy, 15 lasts and 1 bag coal, 112 planks, 102 barrels tar, 15 boxes and 219 barrels paint, 14 boxes, 1 cask and 2 packages samples.

Sailed, Hamburg galleot Car Adolph, 152 tons, Nicholas F. Fick, for Pernambuco, despatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 3038 quintals jerked beef, 140 hides for lining.  
H. B. M. brigantine packet Kestrel, 3 guns, Lieut. Henry Baker, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falkland.  
May 20.—Wind S., at 11 a. m., changed to N.E.

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine Pelicano, 133 tons, Antonio Cardozo de Sousa, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to Juan Geronimo Martinez, with 800 bags rice, 847 rolls tobacco, 200 bags farina, 40 do. coffee, 37 boxes preserves.  
Sailed, British brig Astarte, 287 tons, F. Roberts, for the Isle of France.  
H. B. M. steamer Harry, Lieut. Charles L. Waddilove, for Montevideo.  
May 21.—Wind W. S. W., in the afternoon changed to W. N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.  
May 22.—Wind N. W.  
Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Renira, Lieut. Lambert, from Montevideo 19th inst.  
British barque Passenger, 300 tons, Thomas Walker, from Liverpool 21st March, to James C. Thomson, with 150 bales, 548 boxes and 72 casks merchandise, 1 box spirits, 1 iron boiler, 110 boxes, 1 basket and 75 casks hardware, 289 kegs nails, 2534 bars iron, 192 bundles do., 3 pairs of bellows, 95 tons coal, 39 stoves, 200 braziers, 5 barrels paint, 7 ploughs, 1 box clothes.  
Passengers—Mr. John Hughes, lady and child, Mr. James Minton, Doctor Crosby and Mrs. Crosby.

Sailed, British schooner Sappho, 137 tons, Joseph Easton, for Liverpool, despatched by Parlans, Macallister and Co., with 2339 salted ox and cow hides, 1500 salted horse do., 366 boxes tallow, 34 bags wool, 53 bales do., 1 do. horse hair.  
H. B. M. schooner Renira, Lieut. Lambert, for Montevideo.  
Bremer brig Don Quixote, 175 tons, J. W. Oest, for New York, despatched by Richard Sutton, junior, with 9125 dry ox and cow hides, 1000 salted do. do., 248 seroons wool.

Italian brig Pio IX, 213 tons, Manuel Vattini, for Genoa, despatched by Jacinto Capriel, with 324 dry ox and cow hides, 3 bales horse hides, 2 do. calf skins, 1 do. slunk calf do. 28 slunk calf skins, 1000 horns, 102 bales wool.  
May 23.—Wind S. W.

Arrived, H. B. M. steamer Harry, Lieut. Charles L. Waddilove, from Montevideo 22d inst.  
Sailed, British barque Fame, 300 tons, Joseph Golditch, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green and Co., with 3014 pipes, 94 barrels and 914 boxes tallow, 3436 salted horse hides, 650 salted ox and cow do., 61 bales wool, 1 do. horse hair, 11000 horns, 30 tons bones.  
American barque Edward Koppisch, 250 tons, Edwin Upton, for Salem, despatched by Daniel Gowland & Co., with 6711 dry ox and cow hides, 2094 salted do. do., 105 bales wool, 15 do. calf skins.

May 24.—Wind N. N. W.  
Sailed, Spanish brig Chulo, 211 tons, Geromimo Ferrer, for Spain, despatched by E. Ochoa and Co. with 11,023 dry ox and cow hides, 650 salted do., 5 bales ostrich feathers, 6 do. calf skins, 2000 horns.  
Hamburg brigantine Active, 108, C. J. Honning, for Philadelphia, despatched by Bunge, Bornefeld & Co., with 3051 dry ox and cow hides, 60 salted do., 133 bales wool, 1 do. goat skins, 1000 horns.

May 25.—Wind N.  
Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Renira, Lieut. Lambert, from Montevideo 24th inst.  
British brig Ariel, 181 tons, Richard Hanington, from Liverpool 21st March, to John Galt Smith and Co., with 185, 119 bales and 39 casks merchandise, 120 stoves, 625 iron pots, 50 crates earthenware, 42 tons coals, 20 do. flag stones.  
British barque Sovereign, 240 tons, James Reed Porritt, from Cadix 17th March, to Hughes Brothers, with 180 lasts salt.

British brig Emmanuel Boucher, 217 tons, William Farmer, from London 23d March, to George Dowse, with 7 bales, 300 boxes, 8 bundles, 365 casks & 30 kags merchandise, 76 barrels ale and porter, 100 jars oil, 4 iron safes, 536

kegs paint, 2 boxes toys, 1 hoghead glass paper, 7 pianofortes, 1 hoghead coffee mills, 1 crate and 2 casks cathenware, 1 copying press, 6000 paving tiles, 60 tons stove, 310 grindstones, 500 bundles hardware, 1 box sieves, 1 do. hollow glass, 46 bars solder, 15 boxes wine, 1 do. silks, 1 cask glass 1 do. tea, 2 boxes stationery, 50 do. brandy, 2 do. indigo, 2 do. cigars 1 do. coins, 30 pipes liqueurs.

Sailed, Hamburg brig Carl, 230 tons, N. W. Reichmann, from Falkland for orders, despatched by Otte, Rosenthal & Co., with 8060 salted ox and cow hides, 2539 dry do., 100 dry horse do., 10 boxes tallow, 4 bales horse hair.  
American brig Meta, 208 tons, Edward F. Rich, for New York, despatched by Zimmermann Frasier and Co., with 1171 dry ox and cow hides, 73 bales sheep skins, 248 do. wool, 4 do. goat skins.

The French barque Coronandel, 207 tons, J. E. Martin, which sailed hence on the 22nd ult. for Ensenada, cleared at the Custom House on the 21st inst., for Reunion Island, despatched by Marius Laplane, with the following cargo, 157 mules, 70 fanegas bran, 105 bales hay.

Vessels passed Point Indio.

May 21st, at 7 A.M., wind S.W., Creole, hence	16th.
» » » » » Favorit, hence	18th.
» » » » » Wilhelm, hence	17th.
» 22 12 30 P.M. » N.W. Don Quixote, hence	21st.
» » » » » Pio IX, hence	21st.
» » » » » Astarte hence	20th.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.  
ARRIVED AT RIO JANEIRO.  
May 4, Von Brock, Jacobsen, hence 19th April.  
» Fry, Sahlberg, »  
» Memoria, Rebelo, from the Bucoo 18th.  
» 5, Idda & Emma, Diadrissen, hence 16th.  
» H. B. M. packet Spider, Lieut. Tomlinson, hence 25th, Montevideo 00th April.  
» Danish ship Creole, from the Bucoo 25th April.

AT PLYMOUTH.  
March 18, Ann Dingwall, G. Brown, hence 5th January.  
AT COVE.  
March 19, Commodore, Pratt, hence 7th Jan.  
OFF DUNGENESS.  
March 16, Capella, Decker, hence 7th Jan.  
AT ANTWERP.  
Mar. 4, Pacific, Maclean, hence 1st October.  
» Louise, Lams, hence 22d December.  
» Chancellor, Walker, hence 14th Oct.  
» 5, Express, Christoffers, hence 22d Dec.  
OFF PALMOUTH.  
Mar. 14, Muskingum, Crockett, hence 26th Dec.

Sailed for River Plate.  
From DEAL, March 12.—San Martin, for Buenos Ayres.  
From GRAVESSEND, March 10.—Josue, for Montevideo.  
Cleared at Liverpool for Buenos Ayres.  
March 17.—Choice, Ogier, for Buenos Ayres.  
» Ariel, Hanington, for do., and sailed on the 21st.

The Venilia sailed from Deal on the 9th March for Buenos Ayres, struck on the Victoria Bar, and put back on the 10th, leaky. According to the latest accounts she was discharging, and would go into dock to be overhauled.

Vessels Spoken.  
British barque Patna, on the 9th April, in lat. 16° 17' N., long. 21° 4' W. from Liverpool, bound for Batavia, by the Passenger arrived here on the 22nd inst., from Liverpool.  
Brazilian barque Don Pedro on the 14th May in lat. 31° 31' S., long. 48° 58' W. from Liverpool 15th March, bound for Rio Grande, by the above vessel.

Merchant Vessels from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the evening of 24th inst.

National	7	1,081 tons
British	27	7,467 »
American	3	746 »
Danish	5	1,125 »
French	10	2,253 »
Hamburg	9	2,053 »
Spanish	5	1,011 »
Brazilian	8	1,389 »
Italian	13	2,014 »
Belgian	2	482 »
Potuguese	1	203 »
Swedish	2	632 »
Prussian	1	271 »
Odenburg	1	239 »
Dutch	1	134 »
Lubeck	1	300 »
Sicilian	1	145 »
Hanoverian	1	160 »
Norwegian	1	310 »
	96	21,969 »

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms—

Saturday	50
Sunday	50
Monday	52
Tuesday	54
Wednesday	55
Thursday	54
Friday	54

**Advertisements.**  
The business of Messrs. Bradshaw, Wanklyn, & Jordan in this city, hitherto transacted through their friends Messrs. Plover, Atkinson & Co., will in future be carried on by themselves at their office No. 72, Calle Reconquista.  
Buenos Ayres, 24th May, 1849.

The term of our partnership with Mr. L. Monnet having expired, this friend withdraws and ceases to have our procreation.  
In future the houses here and in Montevideo will be managed by Mess. Lewis, Charles, and Robert De Chapeaurouge under the same firm of L. De Chapeaurouge & Co.  
Buenos Ayres, May 15th, 1849.  
L. Monnet.

**SALE BY AUCTION.**  
On Friday 2d of June, at 11 o'clock, will be sold to the highest bidder,  
By Thomas Gowland & Co.,  
The household furniture of Mr. Callet, Calle San Martin, (formerly Cathedral) No 140, consisting of  
Sofas, chairs, dining, peer, and centre tables, chandeliers, large looking glasses, wardrobe, bureau with book case, work table, 1 set muslin curtains, 1 do. damask do., foot benches, music stands, clock, 1 excellent 7 octave piano, &c. &c.  
This furniture was imported from the U. S. expressly for the use of its present owner, and is both neat and elegant.  
Ladies and gentlemen may inspect it on the day previous to that of the sale, from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

**For Liverpool.**  
The regular trading A. I. British brig "Plata,"  
218 tons register,  
R. B. Pringle, Commander,  
Will be ready to receive cargo in the course of a few days, and is warranted to have quick despatch. This vessel is well known in the trade, and particularly for the good delivery of her cargoes.  
For further particulars please apply to the consignees Messrs. J. Best and Brothers, or to John Higginbotham,  
Licensed Ship Broker,  
Calle San Martin, No. 20.

**Passengers Only.**  
**For Havre de Grace.**  
The very fine A. I. French barque "Sultan,"  
227 tons register,  
Capt. Alfonso Masset,  
Having all her cargo engaged will sail for the above destination on the 5th of June according to agreement.  
This vessel is well known as a fast sailer, and having spacious cabins can comfortably accommodate passengers out going to France.  
For terms of passage please apply to the consignees Messrs. Mathon, Raggio & Co., or to John Higginbotham,  
Licensed Ship Broker,  
Calle San Martin, No. 20.

**Passengers Only.**  
**For Liverpool.**  
The very superior A. I. British barque "Isabella,"  
220 tons register,  
Samuel Herbert, Commander,  
Has all her cargo engaged, and in course of shipment, she will be ready for sea in all this month.  
This vessel being well known in the trade offers to persons about going to England a first rate opportunity, having comfortable accommodations.  
For further particulars please apply to the consignees Messrs. Philips Tomkinson & Co., or to John Higginbotham,  
Ship Broker,  
Calle San Martin, No. 20.

**Passengers Only.**  
**For London.**  
British brig  
**Mary Holland,**  
223 tons register,  
James Luscombe, master,  
Has all her cargo engaged and will sail positively within a month—this vessel has very comfortable accommodations.  
For further particulars please apply to the consignees Messrs. Turner & Co., or to John Higginbotham,  
Licensed Ship Broker,  
Calle San Martin, No. 20.

**For London.**  
The very fast sailing A. I. British built barque  
**Mary Miller,**  
290 tons, per register,  
Captain George Hall,  
Will have quick despatch, having nearly three fourths of her cargo already engaged.  
Her accommodations for passengers are excellent.  
For freight or passage apply to the Consignees Messrs. Nuttall and Co., or to Charles R. Horne,  
Licensed Ship Broker,  
No. 35 Calle la Reconquista.



