

British Packet



AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1847.

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BUENOS AYRES.

According to the last accounts from Montevideo Count Walewski left that port on the 4th in the *Cassini* steamer for France via Rio Janeiro. We regret to say that during his stay in Montevideo the Count has greatly compromised that character for candour and uprightness which people here were generally inclined to give him credit for. At all events he has contrived to confirm the suspicions in regard to the designs of France which have not ceased to be entertained from the very commencement of the interference of that power in the affairs of the River Plate. Above all his conduct with respect to the armistice concluded with President Oribe has been of such an extraordinary nature as to warrant the belief, that on the part of France there was as little sincerity in his mission as in that of Baron Deffaudis or Mr. Hood. The following is the history of that transaction as given by the Oriental journal *Defensor* of the 18th ult.

On the 7th inst., the Ministers Plenipotentiary forwarded to H. E. the President of the Republic, Brigadier General Manuel Oribe, the following note through an officer of the British navy, together with the proposal thereto subjoined of the bases of an armistice.

Harbour of Montevideo, July 7th, 1847.

The Plenipotentiaries of England and France, in the interests of humanity and with the desire of preventing by some honourable means the continuance of the effusion of blood, propose to H. E. General Oribe the following temporary arrangement in the wish of attaining some definitive result satisfactory to the respective parties. In this view the Plenipotentiaries will proceed to the Head-Quarters of H. E. General Oribe, for the purpose of coming to a conclusion of the proposed armistice, of the bases whereof they include a copy.

They entreat H. E. to accept the assurances of their high consideration, &c.

Proposals for an armistice.

Article 1.—An armistice to be established for the term of five months.

2.—The belligerents to maintain their present positions.

3.—Provisions to be furnished to the city of Montevideo and free communication to be between the former and the open country.

4.—The blockade to be immediately raised on both sides of the River Plate by the naval forces of England and France.

H. E. President Oribe, animated by the humane feelings which distinguish him, and ever disposed on his part not only to spare the effusion of blood, but also to adopt the just and honourable means which may be proposed to him, in order to obtain that it shall not continue to be shed on the soil of our unhappy country, answered the Ministers Plenipotentiary, giving in his adhesion in general to the proposition of an armistice, in regard to the bases whereof he felt disposed to hear their Excellencies for the purpose of arriving at the wished for conclusion. Accordingly, the Ministers appointed the 9th inst. for the purpose of holding conferences on the subject, and their reception was prepared in a manner suitable to the dignity and high character of such noble guests. Three carriages and several horses were prepared for their journey from the point whereto they had announced it to be their intention to disembark, to the head-quarters of H. E., two and a half leagues distant.

On their route they were accompanied by Colonel Lasala, Chief of the Staff, and by various other officers of the army, and at noon their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary, with the Commanders-in-chief of the naval forces of England and France, Count Brossard, Secretary of the French Legation,

and other officers of the navies of both countries, arrived at the lodging of H. E. the President of the Republic.

In the conference which the Ministers had with H. E. the President, an armistice was agreed upon in the terms expressed in the following articles:

1st.—An armistice to be established for the term of six months.

2d.—The belligerents to maintain their respective positions.

3d.—The city of Montevideo to be supplied with provisions.

4th.—The blockade on both sides of the River Plate to be immediately raised by the naval forces of England and France.

The difference between these bases agreed to and those proposed by the Ministers Plenipotentiary consists in the augmentation of one month to the duration of the armistice at the request of those noblemen: the 3rd article was limited to the supply of provisions, for reasons which H. E. the President adduced and which their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries considered well grounded.

It was also agreed upon that that supply should consist of 1,500 head of cattle per month at the price of three and a third hard dollars or patacones per head, which are equal to four dollars currency of the State, delivered at a certain point on the coast by the furnishers.

The preceding bases of the armistice having been settled and agreed upon, their Excellencies the Ministers Plenipotentiary withdrew at half-past three in the afternoon with the same escort to the place of embarkation, H. E. the President having signified his intention of communicating officially his adherence and acceptance on the following day or the day after. But during this interval an unexpected difficulty was started on the part of the Ministers in regard to the political character in which H. E. the President should be considered in the convention by the Plenipotentiaries, and after sundry explanations in which a sincere desire was evinced on both sides to overcome this difficulty in order to attain an object so important to the interests of humanity, H. E. the President of the Republic presented the two following propositions, leaving the Plenipotentiaries to choose that which they should deem better adapted.

The proposals for the establishment of an armistice are admitted under either of the following forms:

1st.—The admirals of the naval forces of England and France on the one hand, and a person of a corresponding rank on the part of H. E. the President, shall sign the articles of the convention.

2dly.—Their Excellencies the Plenipotentiaries of the Allied Powers may conclude the said convention of a truce with H. E. in his character of General, giving him that title in what may concern them, and H. E. will style himself President of the Republic in that part corresponding to him.

In either of the aforementioned cases, the publication of the armistice to be made simply in the following terms:

Articles of the Convention concluded for the establishment of an armistice.

1st. &c. &c., 2nd. &c. &c., 3rd. &c. &c., 4th. &c. &c. Their Excellencies the Ministers did not accept either of the alterations mentioned, but proposed the following wording:

Armistice concluded between the contending parties within and without the city of Montevideo, containing the following articles, under the mediation of England and France.

Article 1st.—2nd.—3rd.—4th.

ENGLISH COPY.	FRENCH COPY.	SPANISH COPY.
Howden.	Walewski.	Oribe.
Walewski.	Howden.	Walewski.
Oribe.	Oribe.	Howden.

The foregoing wording having been admitted by H. E. the President, the convention of an armistice between H. E. and the Plenipotentiaries of England and France was thus definitively arranged, both parties manifesting themselves sincerely satisfied at having made a step so far advanced for the good of humanity and flattering themselves with the hope that it might open a way to more important results.

The duty devolves upon us to record that another of our esteemed and worthy foreign residents has left us. The Rev. W. H. Norris, who for the last four and a half years has been Minister of the North American Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, embarked with his lady and family on the 3rd inst., in the packet "Rosa" for Montevideo, on his return to the United States. A numerous company of friends assembled on the beach to witness their departure. We regret the loss which our community sustains by his removal from among us. Kind, affable, and gentlemanly in his deportment, as well as active, untiring, and zealous in his duties as a Pastor, he has won the affection and esteem of all who have had the pleasure of forming his acquaintance. His absence will sensibly be felt by the congregation to whom he ministered and by whom he was so evidently beloved as he was devotedly attached to. The amiable qualities of his good lady have no less endeared her to her friends; and the pleasant intercourse enjoyed in their amiable family will long be remembered by many of our foreign residents. We understand that substantial testimonials of the attachment of his congregation were given to himself and lady by the ladies and gentlemen of the congregation. We heartily wish them a safe and pleasant passage to their native land, and the enjoyment of health, happiness and every blessing.

We learn that the Rev. Dallas D. Lore is appointed to succeed the Rev. W. H. Norris, and that his arrival among us may shortly be expected.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Rio Janeiro, 18th July.

We received yesterday papers from the United States to the 29th of May, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 13th.

General Scott's army had not advanced beyond Jalapa and Perote, and it was said he would not move a step in advance until the expected reinforcements from the United States should arrive. In consequence of the withdrawal of the volunteers whose term of service had expired, General Scott's forces did not exceed 6000 men of all arms. The road from Jalapa to Vera Cruz was overrun with robbers, which made the communication difficult and perilous.

Santa Ana was still at Orizaba, and had informed the government that his forces already amounted to 7000 men.

Mr. Trist, who had been sent by the American government to Mexico with full powers to treat for peace, had arrived at Jalapa; but it was said that he would not enter into negotiations until after the capture of the capital. The news which had been received thence gave, nevertheless, but little hopes of an arrangement. The Mexican government and Congress, notwithstanding their continued defeats, were daily less disposed to make peace, and had resolved to retire to Morelia, in the event of the capital being taken, in order to carry on a war of resources.

As a proof of their resolution not to accept any proposals of peace, the Congress resolved about the end of April by 44 votes against 33, that the offer of a mediation made by England should not be considered even as a fit subject of discussion.

(Journal du Commerce.)

The Last Moments of O'Connell.

Genoa, Sunday, May 16.

"My dear, dear Sir,—May the God of Mercy sustain and comfort you! The worst has befallen us—the Liberator, your illustrious father—the father of his country—the glory and wonder of Chris-

tendom, is dead! Dead! No, I should say rather, O'Connell is in Heaven. His death was happy, he received in the most fervent sentiments the last rites, and up to the last sigh was surrounded by every consolation provided by our holy religion. Oh! would to Heaven that I could pour the balm of consolation into the wound which I open by this heartbreaking intelligence; but alas! how could I?—my own heart is bursting, and poor Daniel is crushed with grief. Nothing that strangers could do to comfort us has been wanting, but the stroke is so tremendous! On the side of religion everything cheers us, and it is there we have sought for refuge. You are already aware from my last letter, and that which was written by Daniel at a later hour, how matters stood up to 6 o'clock on last Saturday evening. From that hour up to 8 o'clock he continued to sink gradually, but without suffering. I knew long before this hour that he was dying, and we had recited the prayers from 7 to 8 o'clock, in which he joined most fervently, and with all the distinctness his fast failing powers permitted. I think his agony began at 8 o'clock, or a little after, but in using this word you are not to understand me to say that there was any painful struggle. At no stage, especially for the last two days, was there anything like pain. At this time the Vicar-General, who is a Prelate, with the clergy were round his bed; his breathing became gradually more weak; as the prayers were recited, his hands were fervently clasped upon his noble breast, his countenance perfectly serene, and, as I suggested to him all that my sacred office required, and my grief permitted, he responded by word and sign so as to express perfectly and fervently the glowing sentiments of his heart. Daniel, and me, and his faithful Duggan, he recognized to the last. Our supplications, in the sublime and consoling language of the church, were mingled with our tears as we knelt around his bed. When at last his mighty voice was hushed, his countenance—his hands—responded to the prayers.

"At 37 minutes past 9, the hand of the priest of God, privileged 'to bind and loose on earth even as it is done in Heaven,' was extended over him. There was no struggle—no change visible upon the features except that as we gazed it was plain that a dread mystery had cast its shadow over him. The spirit which had moved the world took its flight so peacefully, that all who were there, except the angels who were in waiting for it, were in doubt if it had departed. He died as an infant sinks upon its mother's breast to sleep. It was by the soft and beautiful transition of the prayers that we were reminded that we had before us only the noble body of O'Connell, as if listening, hushed in attention, for the summons to a glorious immortality.

"We are thrown upon our own counsels with nothing to guide us but what we inherit from his conversations and casually expressed wishes. Acting on this, we have determined to have the heart embalmed—placed in a silver urn and transported to Rome, as of old the heart of Robert Bruce was carried to Jerusalem, when it was not permitted him by Providence to perform in his own person, that pilgrimage to the holy sepulchre which he had vowed, as O'Connell had vowed, his pilgrimage to the tomb of the Apostles. His body, also, is to be embalmed, and deposited in a chapel of the church of our Blessed Lady, Delle Vigne, where it is to repose, until, on our return from leaving the heart in Rome, we convey it to Ireland.

"We have thought it right that his obsequies, though to be renewed no doubt by the Irish nation, should be princely here. It is likely we shall proceed with our sacred charge to Rome on Thursday or Friday next, by way of Civita Vecchia, where the carriage, and nearly all our luggage, have been for some days.

"We shall hold it a sacred duty to guard every object, no matter how otherwise insignificant, that belonged to his pilgrimage, as well as all the documents and memorials appertaining to it which we have collected.

"I should add that we are satisfied with the physicians. We are certain there was no mistake about the disease, and, but for the science and skill of the continental physicians, it must have had much sooner a fatal termination, or one still more afflicting. We have had a cast of his head taken, which has filled with wonder the physicians who have seen it. Farewell. May heaven comfort you all. My beloved and revered friend, John—I could not write to him. In writing to you I write to him and all the family. Oh! ever Blessed Mother! comfortress of the afflicted, pray for us.

"Ever yours,

"J. Miley.

"To Morgan O'Connell, Esq."

(From the News of the World.)

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The characters of public men are written in their actions. The test is final, the record unalterable. When the actor has played out his part, the opportunity is gone for propitiating his audience. He must abide by the use he made of it when the power of using it was in his hands. Posterity is to the statesman what the retiring audience is to the actor. While the immediate feeling is strong, and the recent scenes are fresh, the imagination lingers over particular passages, special stage effects, or some grand *coup de théâtre*. The illusion of the senses, still influenced by the enthusiasm of the hour, has not yet passed away. But as the crowd disperses, and the common sympathy is broken up and scattered, the impression becomes weakened; the bye-play and the subtle gesture, the adroit finesse, the cunning foil, all drop away; one by one the artifices of the skillful actor are forgotten, or lose their charm; and at last in a little time nothing remains but the general sense of excellence or failure—the truth of the fallacy which the impersonation as a whole has ultimately realized in the distance through which the disenchanted memory regards its outlines.

We are too close to the agitated life of Daniel O'Connell to form a dispassionate judgment upon his career. The evidences are yet to be collected from which such a judgment must be pronounced. And where are they to be had? The history of the minister may be traced in the subsequent revelations of the bureaux; of the courtier in the confessions of the minions of the palace and the parasites of the back-stairs. But to what sources must we look for the true exposition of the acts of a great popular leader? The instruments with which he has worked—the materials upon which he has exercised his power—the secret difficulties he has overcome—the machinery which, revolving ever in the dark, produced effects that baffled speculation—the device in one direction to secure a result in another—the premeditated defeat to ensure a re-moter victory—are amongst the evasive elements of such an enquiry, which time alone can bring to light. But one remarkable fact standing out from the long life of O'Connell may help us to a clue in some sort to the nature of his claims upon history. He was the leader, not of a party, but of a people, thrown in constant collision with successive Administrations, inflaming and controlling the passions of millions, and raising into conspicuous notoriety, if not into dignity, the cause to which he dedicated his extraordinary talents and resistless energy; and never, even under the most favourable and tempting circumstances, did he accept office, or abandon for a moment the post of peril he occupied from the first. This fact—now that his career is ended—possesses a significant value which could not be claimed for it from the contemporary age, always sceptical and never magnanimous in the recognition of so rare a virtue.

The life of a man engrossed in one struggle, the shifting phases of which alone lent variety to his movements, cannot be expected to be very eventful. A sketch of the principal points of interest in the career of O'Connell may, therefore, without any sacrifice of importance, be compressed into a short compass.

Daniel O'Connell was born on the 6th of August, 1775, at the obscure village of Carhen, within a mile of Cahirciveen, in the county of Kerry. A small superstition had been traditionally connected with the circumstance. It was the year when the American Colonies threw off the yoke of the mother country, and asserted their independence; an accident subsequently accepted as an augury of his mission as the champion of the liberties of his country. There is a touch of romance in the early mists of all histories; and there is no great harm in attaching such a miracle to the cradle of O'Connell. It helps the popular imagination; and is at least as good a coincidence for all the uses that can be made of it, as the procession of gold under the windows of the palace when the first scream of a new-born child announced the birth of George IV.

The charge of Daniel O'Connell's education was undertaken by his uncle, Maurice O'Connell, the possessor of Derrynane. It is said that he learned his letters in an hour and a half at the age of four years on the lap of a poor hedge-schoolmaster; but his education seems to have rested at that point until he was thirteen years old, when he was sent to a school kept by Mr. Harrington, a priest; the first institution of that kind established in Ireland after the repeal of the penal laws. At the end of a year he was sent along with his brother Maurice to Louvain, for the purpose of being entered at the Catholic seminary; but he had passed the age for admission, and was transferred to St. Omer's, in

France, where he remained a year. He is still remembered there, and the people who show you the place assure you that his name, scrawled by his own hand, is to be found somewhere up the tower or belfry, which is in such a crazy condition that nobody is allowed to gratify his curiosity by inspecting the interior. The biographies of distinguished men are so frequently strewn with prophecies, that we must not be surprised to find the president of the College foretelling that Daniel would one day "make a remarkable figure in society." Such prophecies, if true, are wonderful only for the sagacity of the prophet—a circumstance generally overlooked in the wonder attached to the prophecy itself. But yactinations of all sorts of greatness are very common—only we never hear of the instances in which they are falsified by the event.

From St. Omer's Daniel O'Connell went to Douay, and in 1793 returned to England. The French Revolution had made him a Tory. It is related of him that, in a paroxysm of Conservatism he tore the tri-colour cockade from his hat. The supererogatory cruelties of the tribunals in Paris struck upon the generous imagination of youth, and he recoiled from the cause of human liberty out of sheer, instinctive horror of the means by which it was sought to be advanced. But this error in his logic was dispelled by the trial of Hardy; the judicial process of despotism laying bare to his reason the inherent and systematic wrong which the summary butcheries of Paris had blotted out in blood. The proceedings on that memorable occasion converted him back again to the interests of freedom; and from that moment he dedicated himself to their promotion.

He was originally intended for the priesthood; but the gaiety of his animal spirits, his ardent love of bare-hunting and fishing, and the acuteness of his intellect, averted that intention. He entered Lincoln's Inn on the 30th January, 1794; and in May, 1795, was called to the Irish bar, one of the first Catholics who availed themselves of that privilege.

The Irish rebellion was at its height. He had too much prudence to mix himself up with so hopeless a design; and, with a shuddering recollection of French anarchy, he joined the Yeomanry, and supported the Government. But if he opposed the rebellion, he also opposed the union. He delivered his first speech against that measure in January, 1800, at a meeting of Catholics in the Royal Exchange. In 1802 he married his cousin Mary, the daughter of Dr. O'Connell. The marriage took place privately, and was kept secret on account of the hostility of their connexions; but eventually it was avowed amidst the congratulations of all parties.

He was now fairly launched in his profession, and had already acquired a reputation for legal knowledge, which his social habits never prevented him from cultivating. About this time, too, he began that career of agitation which he pursued with unwearied zeal to almost the last hour of his life. Throughout the sittings of the Catholic Board, suppressed and revived under the name of the Catholic Committee, his activity inspired the flagging hopes of his countrymen, and gave at last, and for the first time, a shape of consistency and substantial earnestness to the struggle in which they were engaged. In fact, the whole control of the fiery mass he called into life was vested in his hands; and if his vigilance and herculean power had not been equal to the dangers by which he was surrounded, and which mainly owed their existence to the influence of his genius, the issue must have been disastrous not merely to himself, but, perhaps, to the security of the empire.

The Orange party grew up in strength and violence in proportion as the Catholics developed skill and coherence under the management of O'Connell. The contest took an unavoidable form of open hostility. The battle was sometimes fought in libel actions in the law courts, and sometimes in public meetings where it was nearly impossible to restrain the fury of the people. But O'Connell still preserved the tranquility of the country, and conducted his followers through that perilous passage of Irish history with consummate discretion and dexterity.

His industry was unparalleled. His labours commenced at five in the morning, when he prepared his reports, resolutions, correspondence, &c.; then to the courts, where he usually spoke for several hours, the weightiest causes being consigned to his charge; then to a committee or a public meeting; and finally to the chair of a public dinner, where the agitation was again resumed in another shape, and the seed sown for fresh combinations of the popular force. This incredible toil lasted unmitigatedly for twenty years, and was not even then diminished to any great extent, when he had wrought

Catholic emancipation from the reluctant hands of his political adversaries; for other questions of hardly less importance remained behind, and still invoked his powers. Throughout the whole of that period he never enjoyed the repose of a single day, except when he occasionally buried himself in his native mountains for a brief interval to recruit his strength for fresh efforts.

It is held to have been a grave error at this time to have opposed the *veto* . O'Connell contended for unqualified emancipation. England, he said, owed Ireland a large debt of gratitude and justice, and he refused to take it by instalments. In 1821 Mr. Shiel opposed O'Connell on this ground; and an angry controversy ensued. It is a strange commentary on the topic, and the spirit in which it was discussed, that eight years afterwards a Tory Government, beaten in detail upon every point, and embarrassed at every turn by spectres of Irish grievances, voluntarily conceded a measure of emancipation which far exceeded in the fullness of its provisions the most sanguine expectations of O'Connell himself.

The Dublin Corporation was formerly the stronghold of the Orange bigotry of the metropolis; and it was as poor and contemptible in finances and in intellect, as it was tyrannical and ostentatious. O'Connell had to contend against its vested intolerance for many years; and once happening to designate it a "beggary corporation," which was a matter of notorious fact, he was called to account by a rash gentleman of the name of D'Esterre, who thought fit very foolishly to take the quarrel of the city upon himself. In the duel which ensued, Mr. D'Esterre was killed, a melancholy circumstance which his adversary never ceased to deplore.

A few months afterwards, Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel, at that time Secretary for Ireland, took umbrage in like manner at some observations of O'Connell's, and sent him a hostile message; but while the negotiations were in progress, O'Connell was arrested and bound over to keep the peace. Mr. Peel then proceeded to the Continent, and O'Connell followed him as far as London, where he was again arrested, and the affair dropped.

The next great event was the formation of the Catholic Association in 1823. Combined effort was found to be necessary; and the idea of a subscription was decided upon as the best means of identifying each individual with the common cause. Of the origin and progress of this association, Mr. Wyse has written a somewhat elaborate history, which may be consulted for the details of its proceedings. It is enough for our purpose to state, that as it was projected, so it was sustained throughout by the wise councils and idiomitable perseverance of O'Connell.

The visit of George IV. to Ireland drew forth from the heart of the impressionable people that sentiment of unaffected loyalty which, if their rulers would let them, they entertain more deeply and reverentially, probably, than any people in Europe. O'Connell took the lead of the generous enthusiasm, and was willing to make large sacrifices to meet half-way the conciliatory spirit which was now beginning to show itself in an Administration which withdrew at least so much of its ancient hostility as to make Emancipation an "open question." There was hope in this, and O'Connell who never trusted the Whigs, was willing to cherish the first symptoms of relenting Toryism.

Whether these softening influences might not have ultimately produced an amelioration of the condition of the Catholics may, perhaps, be a matter of doubtful speculation; but certain it is that O'Connell's election for Clare finally forced the Government into the necessity of either restoring the penal code in its entire malignity, or abolishing at once the last relics of its complicated injustice. On the 5th July, 1828, O'Connell was returned to Parliament by an overwhelming majority of the electors of the County Clare. The dilemma was startling. Catholics were inadmissible to Parliament, the Oath of Supremacy presenting an insuperable barrier to their consciences. When he presented himself at the bar of the House to take the necessary oaths, the stillness which prevailed attested the momentous interest of the occasion. He refused to take the oath. "I refuse to take this oath," he said, "because I see in it one assertion of a matter of opinion which I believe to be untrue, and another of a matter of fact which I know to be false." He was immediately ordered to withdraw, and the discussion that ensued faintly shadowed forth the turbulence which instantly broke out in every part of Ireland. A civil war was inevitable. The Duke of Wellington saw the bane and antidote before him, and was compelled to select his alternative. The result was Emancipation; and in the following April O'Connell, relieved from the objectionable oaths, took his seat in

the House of Commons, the first Catholic who had joined in its deliberations since the Revolution.

The victory of his life was now complete. Much remained to be done for Ireland, but they were chiefly questions of a social and Conservative character, and might have been carried by others, or at least discussed without party rancour. Had O'Connell retired upon this victory, he would have left behind him a name embalmed in the gratitude of all lovers of religious and political liberty. But it was not to be. His active mind, still engaged in planning the means of complete redemption for his country, plunged into new toils, the aims and means of which were not free from just objection and reasonable regret.

The agitation for the repeal of the Union succeeded to many repeated demands of measures essential to the prosperity of the country. It is needless to inquire whether O'Connell ever believed in this agitation, or whether he really had any faith in the promises of early and unqualified success which he held out to the people. Whether this were so or not is of less moment, in an historical point of view, than the fact that he used this agitation (which frequently assumed an appalling aspect) as an agency for coercing the Government into more liberal views. And it had that effect. It signally influenced the policy of Ministers, notwithstanding the State prosecutions, in which they successfully vindicated the authority of the law.

The State prosecutions of 1844 are truly said to have broken the heart of the agitation. The subsequent reversal of the sentence came too late. It merely had the effect of evolving an intricate legal problem, which relieved O'Connell and his friends from the scorn of their opponents; but the great question between the agitation and the Government was already decided to all intents and purposes on the other side. The moral influence of that agitation was extinguished for ever, and no power could again call it into existence.

From that time O'Connell's public career was feeble and hesitating. There were frequent gleams of the old spirit—grand occasional manifestations of confidence and hope—hurrahs for repeal, and excitements to renewed exertion; but the play was played out, the catastrophe was already accomplished, and it was in vain to attempt to sustain any farther the solid attention of the people. It was beginning to become evident that O'Connell's mental reliance upon himself and his resources was broken down. The prestige of his name was gone. With millions at his back, he was powerless. His physical health had never recovered the shock of imprisonment. The wand was shivered, and his magic arts had passed away into darkness.

During the last few sessions the decline of his powers was painfully visible to his friends. He rarely entered into conversation, avoided all unnecessary excitements, and appeared intent upon nursing his waning vigour for great occasions. At length disease, complicated and overwhelming, made such rapid inroads upon him that it became necessary, in the last resort, to seek a more genial climate. His paramount anxiety was to reach Rome. He believed in the healing power of religious associations, and made fearful efforts to accomplish the last dream of his existence. But the pilgrimage was beyond his strength, and he expired on the road, at Genoa, on the 15th ult.

He bequeathed his body to Ireland and his heart to Rome—that heart which, while it yet throbbed, beat with unswerving devotion to the interests of his country. If he did not always prosecute them by unexceptionable means, it must at least be granted to his memory that he dedicated his whole life of unparalleled exertion to their advancement.

(From the *Atlas*.)

ENGLAND.

Dreadful Railway Accident.

An accident, as terrible in its effects as it was unprecedented in character, occurred on Monday last, on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, about a mile from the Chester station.

The scene of the accident was the noble bridge over the river Dee, close to the racecourse. The river was there crossed by an iron-bridge of three spans, each 100 feet in width, composed of massive iron girders, supported by stone of the most firm and durable construction. There are four of these girders in each span, one on each side of the up and down lines of rails. Strong wooden beams were fixed across the girders, and along these the lines were laid. The girders themselves were formed of two pieces of iron firmly rivetted in the centre, and seemed well adapted to sustain an immense weight. The bridge was opened on the 1st of November, 1846.

The train, which left Chester at 6 1.4 on Monday evening, consisted of one first-class carriage, two second-class carriages, and a luggage van; it is believed there were not more than thirty passengers. It had already crossed two of the arches, and was in the act of crossing the third, when, without one moment's warning, all the carriages were precipitated into the river, a depth of about 30 feet; the engine and tender, which had crossed the bridge, pursuing their course along the line. The consternation of the passengers at this time must have been frightful; and some individuals, who witnessed the accident, from the Roodee, describe their shrieks as being of the most heartrending description. But even this terror was merely momentary; for the sudden shock and concussion rendered almost all the persons in the carriages totally insensible of their situation. One man, indeed, named Proud, recovered himself almost immediately; he found himself in a carriage turned upside down in the river, and succeeded in getting through the carriage window, and swimming ashore. The crash was heard at a great distance, and assistance was promptly on the spot. In a brief space of time four dead bodies were taken out of the river, and 12 or 13 of the passengers, who were more or less wounded, were extricated from their perilous situation, and conveyed to the infirmary.

Attention was directed to the fallen arch; but, strange to say, only one of the girders, that on the outside, had given way, while the other remained perfectly firm and entire. Of course, the weight of the carriages bore down the rails and the horizontal beams, which, with the girder, now broken into several pieces, fell into the river. It also tore with it a portion of the stone work in which it was fixed on the Welsh side of the river. Nothing seemed to have fallen upon the carriages, and, though crushed one against the other, they did not appear so completely smashed as had the arch been built of stone.

The list of casualties, so far as they have been ascertained, comprises the names of four persons killed on the spot, and thirteen severely injured, two of whom died soon after in the infirmary. A woman in one of the carriages escaped with only the loss of one of her fingers. The first-class carriage, which was next the engine, did not fall into the river, but on the rock at the side. There were six persons in it, who escaped almost without a bruise.

On Tuesday the inquest on the sufferers was opened, but no evidence was taken. The coroner gave notice that he should require the attendance of Mr. Stephenson, the engineer; Mr. Betts, the contractor; and Mr. Lee, the resident engineer. He also advised the jury to appoint an engineer, unconnected with any railway, to inquire rigorously into the cause of the failure; and Mr. Yarrow, who was present, was accordingly appointed for that purpose.

The week, if it presents no other very distinguishable feature, is remarkable for an act of grace, which deserves a word of recognition. Lord Dundonald has been restored to the honours of the Bath. One of the most illustrious of our naval officers, he has for many laboured under a reproach, which now at last, in his old age, the Sovereign, in obedience to the wishes of the nation, has publicly removed, by placing his name again in the *Gazette*. It is a tardy act of justice; but not, on that account, the less to be commended. Our naval heroes are not so numerous, that we can afford, upon insufficient grounds to obscure the fame of one of the most distinguished, of the surviving few. The Ministry that has done justice to Lord Dundonald has done honour to itself.

Advertisements.

Advertisement.

THE undersigned having retired to the country with the intention of establishing himself permanently there, Mr. Joseph Cesar Mohr, who has just returned to this country, is at present the only partner of the late firm of Mohr, Ludovici & Co., authorized to recover outstanding debts to regulate definitively all the accounts that remain unsettled. Consequently the power of attorney, that the undersigned had given to Mr. Iwan C. Mohr, remains void and of no effect from the present date forward, and he signs the present notice as a proof of his conformity.

Buenos Ayres, June 31, 1847.

Francis J. Mohr.
Iwan C. Mohr.

Advertisement.

REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement I beg leave to inform the mercantile public that I have established a commission house, in this City, under the firm of Joseph Cesar Mohr. I will continue to do business in all the branches the liquidating house of Mohr, Ludovici & Co. was engaged in.

I have given to my cousin Mr. Iwan C. Mohr the power to sign for me, by procuration.

Buenos Ayres, 31st June, 1847.

Joseph Cesar Mohr.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 31.—Wind E. N. E., in the afternoon S. W., rain during the day.

Sailed, French schooner of war Venus (late Catalina) for Colonia.

August 1.—Wind W. S. W.
Arrived, H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. James P. Thurburn, from Rio Janeiro 17th, Montevideo 30th July, with the mail brought to Rio Janeiro on the 14th July by H. B. M. packet Seagull from Fal-mouth 6th June.

Passengers—Messieurs George Brownell, Charles Myres, Antonio Romaguera and 15 steerage pas-sengers.

August 2.—Wind S. W.
No arrivals or sailings.

August 3.—Wind N.
Arrived, H. B. M. schooner Ranira, William Mason, Commander, from Montevideo 31st ult., Colonia 2nd inst.

August 4.—Wind N.
Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa, Lieut. Riboty, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Passengers, Messieurs Peter Claypole, Octavius Kreeft, Domingo Vendrell, Adolfo Peralta, Antonio Odon, wife and 2 children, José Carcaño, Juan Bautista Pizano, Emilio Baron, wife and child, Jacinto Vidal, Manuel Ruperto Barbosa, Ezequiel Ramos Mexia, José Tosos, José Maria Laciari, Nicolas Schiaffino, Feliciano Vieda, Pedro Ponzal, José Diaz, wife and child, Joaquin Balbastro, Domingo Moreyra, wife, 3 sons, 2 daughters and servant, and Domingo Moleret. Mesdames Susana Marti-nez and servant, Maria Romeo de Klein child and servant, Magdalena Elia, daughter and servant, Pilar Lopez, Maria S'fredi, Petrona Ramos and daughter, Juana Barrios de Neira and child, and Mrs. James Steward, a child and servant.

August 5.—Wind N., in the afternoon changed to S., subsequently S. E.

August 6.—Wind S.
No arrivals or sailings.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 29.
Brazilian brig Cacique Catriel, M. Oliveira, from the South coast.

July 30.
H. B. M. packet Griffin, Lieut. J. P. Thurburn, from Rio Janeiro 16th inst., with the June mail for the River Plate.

American barque Chalcedonia, George Upton, from Salem 27th May.

July 31.
British polacre Queen Victoria, M. Ferrari, from Rio Janeiro 21st inst.

American brig John French, Freeman Petberry, from Rio Grande 26th inst.

French brig Veloz, Destouches, from Havre 13th May.

Sardinian brigantine Fortuna, E. Cravioto, from St. Catherine's 20th inst.

August 1.
British brigantine Merchant, John Luke, from Liverpool 28th May.

French barque Paquebot du Paraná, Gaustevi-guerri, from Bourdeaux 13th May.

French barque Guarani, F. Larcher, from Bayon-ne 11th May, Cape de Verdes 12th June.

August 3.
Spanish barque Lidia, Antonio Vila, from Barce-lona 21st April, Malaga 18th May.

August 4.
Brazilian brig of war (transport) Oriente, from Rio Janeiro.

British barque Henrietta, Pearce, from Liverpool 15th May.

Sardinian polacre Telegrafo, Pedro Mauricio, from Genoa 25th April, Bahia 27th June.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

July 25.
American barque Rosalba, Burrows, for the South coast. The above vessel was mistakingly inserted in our last as having arrived.

July 28.
American schooner Forest, R. Leland, for the South coast.

July 30.
Sardinian brigantine Lusitano, Dasori, for St. Ca-therine's.
Brazilian do. Pheleto, J. Gonzalez, for Rio Grande.

July 31.
French barque Universel, Ducomier, for Havre.
Brazilian schooner Manuela, J. G. de Amorim, for Rio Grande.

August 1.
Dutch galliot La Plata, Henning, for Havana.

August 3.
Sardinian brigantine Rosa, N. Croce, for Rio Grande.
Brith brig Glenarm, H. Guy, for London.

August 4.
French war steamer Cassini, Captain Chatannes, for Rio Janeiro and France, having on board Count and Countess Walewski and suite.

Brazilian polacre Aguila Florida, M. Sicardo, for Rio Grande.
American schooner May Flower, Bennett, for do.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.
FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR IN PORT.
BRITISH.—Brigantine Griffin, 3 guns, Lieut. James P. Thurburn.
Schooner Ranira, Midshipman Wm. Mason, Commander.
FRENCH.—Brig Pandour, 10 guns, Capt. Duparc.
Schooner Venus.
BRAZILIAN.—Brigantine Argos, 5 guns, Lieut. C. A. da Rocha Freire.
SARDINIAN.—Schooner Ninfa del Plata, Lieut. Riboty.

Blockade of the Fort of Buenos Ayres.
No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.
This day (7th inst.) completes the 679th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday	50
Sunday	52
Monday	54
Tuesday	52
Wednesday	53
Thursday	53
Friday	53

POSTSCRIPT.

Although hostilities were resumed on the other side of the river on the 2nd inst., we rejoice to state that the hope of seeing this fratricidal war, kept alive "by and for" the stranger, speedily terminated, has not altogether vanished.

The Montevideo *Constitutional* of the 4th inst. announces that it was in contemplation to send a de-putation of native inhabitants to the camp of Presi-dent Oribe for the purpose of treating for peace. The following gentlemen were spoken of as members of the deputation:

- Rev. José Benito Lamas.
- Dr. Francisco Araucho.
- Colonel Venancio Flores.
- Don Santiago Sayago.
- Don Apolinario Gayoso.

Advertisements.

For sale.

IN the principal Sheep Establishment of the province, a lot of very superior Mestizo Rams at a little more than the price of wethers. Also, some cross breed Saxony Rams of the finest in the country. Apply at No. 55, Calle de la Pl. dad.

Notice to Passengers.

ALL Passengers indebted to Joseph Sprott are requested to pay the amounts still due to Messrs. John Best and Brothers without delay.
Those parties who will not come forward are informed that their names will be published as defaulters, and other measures taken to their disadvantage.
July 27, 1847.

Notice.

THE person who has taken "Blackwood's Magazine" of September 1846, from the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, is requested to return it without delay.

Notice.

STOVES, GRATES, &c.
JUST received a splendid assortment of stoves, grates, fire irons, iron mantle pieces, coal boxes, &c., to be sold at No. 56 Calle la Paz, at prices to suit purchasers, also some black varnish, black lead for polishing grates, and a variety of kitchen utensils.

Cheap Books,

Calle de Cangallo No. 894.
APICIAN Morsels 1 vol., Buck's Theological Dictionary 1 vol., Blunt's MSS. selections from the papers of a man of the world 2 vol., Blair's Universal preceptor 1 vol., Clarissa Harlowe 8 vols., Carpenter's Geography of the World 1 vol., Duchesse de la Valliere a play by Bulwer 1 vol., Discipline a novel 4 vols., Diary of an invalid 1 vol., Dymock's Latin Dictionary 1 vol., The Fudges in England 1 vol., Flora Iberica 1 vol., French Explanatory pronouncing Dictionary 1 vol., Guide to Domestic Happiness 1 vol., Greek Grammar and Testament, History of the Netherlands 1 vol., History of the Battle of Agin-court 1 vol., Introduction to Algebra 1 vol., Inheritance a novel 3 vols., Infantry regulations of the U. S. 1 vol., Infant's progress by Mrs. Sherwood 1 vol., Juvénal's Plutarch 1 vol., Johnson's Dictionary 1 vol., Key to Hutton's Arith-metic 1 vol., Letters on the Scriptures 1 vol., Morse's School Geography 1 vol., McHenry's Spanish Exercises 1 vol., Memorial of Mrs. Hemans 1 vol., Norman Leslie a novel 2 vols., Natural History of Birds 2 vols., Origines Sarras by Stillingfleet 1 vol., Park on Insurance 1 vol., Parkinson's experienced Farmer 1 vol., Red Rover 3 vols., Sanford and Martin 2 vols., Scientific Dialogues 5 vols., St. Clair (the Isles) 1 vol., Spanish Grammar 1 vol., Tales of the Colonies 2 vols., Thomson's Seasons 1 vol., Two Years before the Mast 1 vol., Travels of Cyrus 2 vols., Welsh Bible 1 vol., Zimmerman on solitude 1 vol., also 24 vols. Sporting Magazine with elegant engravings, Moir's Elements of Algebra, H. of Injures, Chambers' Evidence and Authority of Christian Revelation, Moore's Epitome of Navigation, Encyclopaedia of Geography by Hugh Murray F.R.S.E. illustrated by 82 maps, and above eleven hundred other engravings on wood &c. 3 vols., Elegant Extracts in poetry, French and English Dictionary, Field's Speaker, Condorcet's Arithmetic, Walmage's do., Southern and Western Calculator, Keith on the Globes, Introduction to Geography and Astronomy by E. and J. Bruce, Elements of Land Surveying, Lionel Lincoln, Lavoisier's Elements of Chemistry, Medical Review, Barrett's Spanish and English Dictionary, O'Halloran on the Inauguration Christ, Plans for the government and liberal instruction of boys as practised at Hazelwood school, Racing Calendar 1 vol., 2 vols. Stud-book, 1 vol., Turf Register, 1 vol. Lunar and Horary Tables, &c. &c. &c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doublons, Spanish	369	à	370	each
Do. Patriot	367	à	368	do.
Plata, maquina	49	à	50	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	224	à	224	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacone	224	à	224	do.
Six per cent. Stock		at	per.	
Exchange on England	2 1/2			
Do. France	88	à	90	franks 1/2 doub.
Do. Rio Janeiro	2	à	4	premium.
Do. Montevideo	1	à	1 1/2	premium.
Do. United States	19	à	20	nothing doing.
Hides, matadero or saladero	55	à	60	per pesada
Do. matadero, country	45	à	54	do.
Do. 25 à 29 lbs.	42	à	44	do.
Do. Spain	42	à	44	do.
Do. North America	40	à	45	do.
Do. do. salted ox	48	à	50	do.
Do. do. cow	42	à	44	do.
Horse hides salted	35	à	36	do. each
Do. do. dry	21	à	24	do.
Cal. skins from 3 à 12 lbs.	43	à	45	per pesada
Shag skins washed, fine	28	à	29	per dozen
and ordinary	28	à	29	
Goat skins		without	price	
Nutria skins	4	à	5	nominal
Horse hair, mixed	60	à	70	per arroba
Do. short	63	à	75	do.
Do. long	110	à	130	dol. per arroba
Wool, ordinary, washed	18	à	20	do.
Do. do. dirty	8	à	9	do.
Do. mestiza, washed	24	à	30	do.
Do. do. dirty	12	à	15	do.
Do. fine washed	40	à	45	do.
Do. do. dirty	25	à	35	do.
Tallow, matadero, raw	24	à	25	do.
Do. do. melted in cases	35	à	35	do.
Do. pure, melted	30	à	32	do.
Do. with grease melted	27	à	28	do.
Jerked beef	40	à	42	per quintal, 7
Hams, Oz.	100	à	500	per thousand
Do. cow	100	à	150	do.
Ostrich feathers, long black	10	à	11	per lb.
Salted tongues	10	à	12	per dozen
Hide cuttings	10	à	12	arroba
Shin bones		without	price	
Salt, on board		none		per fanega
Discount	12	à	13	per cent. month

The highest price of Doublons during the week 330 dollars
The lowest price 367 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1/2. The lowest 2 1/2.
Doublons 68 S. shillings on England, purchasers.
On France no transaction, the last at 86 francs per ounce.
The transactions during the present week have been more extensive. Hides of 28 and 29 lbs. continue much looked after at 32 to 60 according to quality. Some sales of steam engines have been effected at 27 1/2. Hair continues in such request. Hides for North America meet with ready sale at 4 1/2, and there is no doubt but that from the scanty supplies owing to the bad roads, greater transactions would have been made. Wools continue depressed and no transactions.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.