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Argentine Republic.

Its Rule and Rulers 1816-1890.

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The separation of Argentine Republic from the home government was declared in 1816, and from that time until San Martín led his victorious troops into the city of Lima, Peru, the great stronghold of the Spaniards, the Argentines had little hope of independence.

The war was continued until 1824 when the final victory was gained, though the Spanish government did not acknowledge their independence until 1842. With the exception of Rivadavia, San Martín seems to be the most popular of the Argentine patriots for illustrating their stamps. His picture appears on the 15c., 1867; 24c., 1877; 15c., 1888, 1c., 1891; 1c., 1892-99.

In 1825, Rivadavia was elected president, which office he filled until 1827, when he resigned to prevent civil war. His policy was to form a strong national government, while that of his opponents was for the independence of each state as far as possible. His successor of the opposing party was Vicente Lopez.

Rivadavia is portrayed on the 5-, 10-, and 15-cent 1864-67; the 5-cent, 1867; the surcharged varieties, 1877-84; 8-cent, 1877-87; 5-cent, 1891-99. He "stands in America second alone to Washington the representative statesman of a free people." He was instrumental in securing the independence

of Uruguay, in 1828. His later days were spent in exile in Europe, and he died in Spain in 1845 at the age of 65 years.

Vicente Lopez who succeeded Rivadavia, was born in Buenos Ayres. He was president of the republic until succeeded by Dorrego, in 1827, and held many important offices until the time of his death, 1856

He was author of the Argentine national hymn. His portrait adorns the 2-cent, 1888-90.

Dorrego, who was of the same political faith as Lopez, was at the head of the government until 1828, when he was defeated by the opposing party under General Lavalle, and in trying to regain the city was captured and shot, without trial. Lavalle, who had fought under San Martín against Chili and Peru, and the Brazilians, was no doubt a strong partisan of Rivadavia, and bitterly opposed to the government of Dorrego, which must account for the seemingly inhumane treatment of him. Dorrego is portrayed on the 40-cent, 1890.

Lavalle was governor, 1828-29, when he was defeated by Rosas. The government was practically in his hands until 1852, he was defeated by the forces of Urquiza. Under Urquiza a new constitution was declared, on very much more liberal lines than that of the former government. He was elected president for six years, but Buenos Ayres refused to join the confederation, until forced to do so in 1859. Urquiza retained the presidency until 1860, when he took command of the army until defeated by Mitre in 1861. With this battle the Federalist System came to an end; Urquiza retired to Entra Rios, where he was assassinated in 1871. Urquiza's picture may be found on the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 1888-89 $\frac{1}{2}$ cent 1890.