

The Standard

EDITION FOR EUROPE AND RIVER PLATE NEWS. R.M.S. CITY OF BRUSSELS

No. 2,439 - NINTH YEAR.

Buenos Ayres, Saturday, April 16, 1870.

[Circulation, 3000]

LETTERS OF CREDIT ON SOUTH AMERICA. The NATIONAL BANK IN LONDON, and all its BRANCHES IN IRELAND issue LETTERS OF CREDIT, Payable in the RIVER PLATE. To persons desiring to remit or bring money to South America, which will be paid at the current rate of Exchange, without any charge. Similar LETTERS OF CREDIT may be obtained from LUMB, WANKLYN, AND CO., 10 Angel Court, Throgmorton-street, LONDON. And from MALLET, FRERES, & CIE., PARIS.

SUBSCRIPTION TO THE STANDARD. DAILY, per Month 33c WEEKLY, per Month 20c PACIFIC EDITION, Single Copy 5c Do. Do. unprinted from Office, including postage (per annum) £2 Advertisements in FAMILIAR, not exceeding five lines, three insertions, 10c Do. WEEKLY, one insertion, 5c Do. Permanent at conventional rates. "Standard" Office, January 1st, 1869.

The Standard.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1870.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The steamer, City of Brussels, which leaves to-morrow, takes the full details of the assassination of General Urquiza. The Royal mail steamer La Plata, left before the particulars of this melancholy event were at hand. Another steamer is expected hourly with despatches from the Acting-Governor of Entre Rios, Señor Sagastume, who, according to latest advices, is besieged in the town of Concepcion del Uruguay. It is generally said that General Lopez Jordan, who is charged with heading the revolt, has overturned the authorities of Entre Rios, and named himself Governor of the Province. But this news requires confirmation. The murder of General Urquiza has produced profound alarm in Buenos Ayres, and there is a general feeling of uneasiness, amongst both natives and foreigners, as to the immediate consequences. The Nat. Government took at once the most energetic measures, and chartered three steamers to accompany the Argentine war steamer Parana, and take up from Buenos Ayres all the available troops to Entre Rios. A telegram was promptly despatched to the Minister of War, who is at present sojourning up the river, calling him to Buenos Ayres. Another telegraphic despatch was sent to Rosario, to order the troops coming down from Paraguay to at once cross into Entre Rios, and within a few days the National Government will have a respectable force in that Province under the command of the brave General Mitre.

Dr. Velez Sarsfield, the National Prime Minister, who was on his way up to Cordova, on business connected with the Exhibition, has also been summoned back.

On Thursday President Sarmiento instead of visiting the churches, as is the custom on that day, held a lengthy Cabinet meeting, and it is said that despatches of high importance have been sent to Paraguay.

The latest advices from the Banda Oriental announce the progress of the Revolution, and as the rebels have fallen back on the Uruguay, there is a belief that they expect great aid from Entre Rios. Much concern is expressed for Messrs. Bunge, Sassenberg, Beckham, Napp, Klengel, Roosen, and other German merchants, who only left this port on Thursday morning, to visit the Fray Bentos Factory, and afterwards General Urquiza at San José. As a matter of course, when the German merchants left here there was no intelligence whatever of the assassination of the General.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Wheelwright left for Rosario, also Dr. J. M. Cullen, who goes on a mission to the Upper Provinces, connected with the National Exhibition.

The Holy Week religious ceremonies at the various churches in the city terminate to-night. The night attendance at the various churches was much larger than in previous years, and unattended with disturbance. Everything was most orderly and peaceable.

The weather has been very fine and the health of the city never better; the health commissioners are going their rounds visiting every house, and have imposed heavy penalties on some householders. All the commissioners insist on householders whitewashing their premises. Quarantine on vessels from Rio still continues with the most rigorous vigour.

Respecting the revolution in the Banda Oriental, though the official despatches from General Castro and his subordinates make light of the enemy's movements and resources, the Montevideo Government has purchased the steamer Tigre for 60,000 hard dollars, with the intention of arming her to take part in the struggle.

From Rosario we learn that the Rolan colony, under the auspices of Mr. Perkins, is going ahead; the colonists lately arrived express themselves in high terms of their treatment and their future prospects. It has been proposed to call this new settlement Villa Wheelwright. The prospectus of Mr. Riestra's new Bank of Santa Fe gives general satisfaction, and the best results are anticipated should the Government allow it to be established.

The following vessels are loading in the port of Rosario:—

For Antwerp, the German schooner Elise.

For Hamburg, German brigantine Juao.

The Spanish brigantine San Narciso has arrived. From the partido of Ajo, in the south of the Province of Buenos Ayres, we have intelligence of a marine disaster. On the 26th at dawn a boat, in which were 2 English sailors, was seen off the coast: they had been 4 days tossing about, and hunger had reduced them to the last extremity. Their names are William Thomson and Charles Meek, of the Havelock of Liverpool, anchored in the harbor of Montevideo. They had been driven out to sea by a tempest coming on suddenly while they were rowing from shore to their ship on the evening of the 21st. The local magistrate forwarded them to Buenos Ayres by the schooner Maria Luisa.

The inhabitants of Frayle Muerto (Bell-ville), English and native, have addressed a petition to the Minister of the Interior, praying that the projected line of railway from Mercedes may pass their town; in it they state that they will cheerfully submit to any sacrifice to ensure the realization of their wishes in this respect. A private letter from Entre Rios says that one of the last acts of the late Gen. Urquiza was to present Gen. Conesa with thirty-six fine horses for his carriage and the use of his escort, also to subscribe for £100 in the Olden Beef Preserving Company.

Four regiments of Argentine troops arrived on Friday at Rosario from Paraguay; they at once proceeded to Entre Rios.

The Oriental war steamer Guirra, despatched to protect the Uruguay coast, is at present lying in the Tigre.

THE DEATH OF GEN. URQUIZA.

Poor South America! The assassination of Gen. Urquiza, Governor of Entre-Rios, is but history repeating itself; and the melancholy details of this national disaster remind us more of the vicissitudes of some Eastern throne than the modern annals of a constitutional republic. After all, it speaks for the improved tone of public morals that the intelligence produced a shock throughout Buenos Ayres, as we were totally unprepared for such an announcement, although fifteen years ago it was a contingency daily expected.

General Urquiza has played such a conspicuous part in the affairs of this country, that even in the decline of years his life was probably one of the most valuable to the nation. Not from any soaring talents or abilities, but from his immense influence over the masses. His assassination, viewed in any light, is a national calamity and is not a mere act of private or personal vengeance; but of revolt. It is the signal for a general rebellion, which, five years ago, might have made headway and perhaps overturned our institutions, but to-day is powerless and impotent. It comes too late.

It would be improper, however, to disguise from ourselves the real import of this act, since it is possible that by the next mail from Entre Rios events will declare themselves which will remove the veil that hangs over that province. As is ever the case in the Argentine Republic, the dangers which now threaten us are ascertained to take their origin in the Banda Oriental, and the present revolution of Aparicio is intimately connected with the assassination of Gen. Urquiza.

Last week we had news of the falling back of the Oriental rebels toward the left bank of the Uruguay, as if expecting aid from Entre Rios.

We believe we are justified in saying, that if the life of the Emperor Napoleon is regarded by European diplomatists as the guarantee of the peace of Europe, so the life of Gen. Urquiza was regarded as the pledge of peace in this Republic. His influence throughout this nation, with the single exception of the Province of Buenos Ayres, was extreme. Happily for the country, since the peace of Paron, he used this influence in the cause of law and order, always supporting the legitimate authorities of the land, and setting a noble example to his countrymen.

The biographer of this celebrated man will, doubtless, do full justice to his civil virtues. During the last decade of his life, his name figures in every industrial enterprise in the country. In early life with his sword he carved out for himself a colossal fortune, in his declining years he lavished his wealth on everything that could further the cause of progress or aggrandise his country. Weighed in the scale, the sword and scabbard are more than outbalanced by his princely patronage of industry, trade, and agriculture. Even the very last act of his life, as published by his papers in this city, reveals the man;

a subscription for some shares in the Olden Beef Company. If the hand of the assassin has deprived Entre Rios of a Governor, so also has it robbed the nation of a useful and exemplary citizen; but it has done more, it has aimed a blow at the flag of the Republic, and herein is its significance.

In measuring the importance of this event, and its possible consequences, we must pay little attention to past vicissitudes. A revolution in this country with Urquiza at its head would, indeed, be subject of well-founded alarm; but the flag of rebellion will never take root over his grave: the moral effect of the murder, robs his party of that 'prestige' and influence which hitherto were in themselves no mean elements of support.

Granted that Entre Rios has 16,000 warriors, and that in the other Provinces a like number could be mustered, what does it all amount to? Where are the sinews of war? Where the artillery, the navy, even the soldiers' uniforms? We may possibly be treated to a "Chacho campaign" in the Interior, or more likely still, a Montepera outbreak in Entre Rios, but it amounts to nothing more.

The onward march of the country has stamped out for ever the power of the poncho. Civilisation in this country may have augmented crime, but it has also supplied us with a commensurate resource in the growth of public opinion, and henceforward we have less to fear from revolts such as that which now threatens in Entre Rios, than from the corruption of our institutions by a sympathy for crime or an irresponsible Executive.

President Sarmiento has, in the emergency, betrayed a very marked decision of character by sending up in haste to Entre Rios 2500 men under command of Gen. Mitre, and it is possible that the presence of these troops at Concepcion del Uruguay may overawe the leaders of the revolt, and form the nucleus of an army which the Provisional Governor of the Province, Sor. Sagastume, is at present forming.

The grave has closed over one of the most celebrated men in these countries. Had Gen. Urquiza died a natural death the dangers to the republic consequent on his demise would be the same; full of years, the assassin robbed him after all of little. The world's history, as Schiller said, is the world's judgment; and the assassination of Gen. Urquiza may, from the great moral shock it has caused, prove the turning point in the history of the provinces of the Plate.

Gen. Urquiza's life was not altogether blameless, and his adversaries impute great crimes to him, from which it seems no man in his position can be entirely free; but it is undeniable that he could point to some of the noblest and greatest works as of his creation, and in writing his epitaph, we may permit ourselves to reverse the saying of Shakespeare, by hoping that the evil he did may be interred with his bones, and the good remain for ever as a lasting proof of the services he rendered to his country.

ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL URQUIZA.

FULL DETAILS.

Buenos Ayres was startled on Thursday by the announcement of the assassination of Gen. Urquiza, at his palace at San José, in Entre-Rios. The news was brought down by the little steamer Yérbu, which usually plies between Gualeguaychú and Fray Bentos, but which on the present occasion was chartered by some merchants of Gualeguaychú to take the news to Buenos Ayres; she arrived at an early hour on Thursday and the news was not known in town until 10.0 a.m. The following letter gives the details of this melancholy affair:— Gualeguaychú, April 13, 1870.

10 o'clock, a.m. We send this steamer to take you the tremendous news that Gen. Urquiza was murdered last night. Col. Luciano Rodriguez was the first to bring the news.

On Monday evening at about seven o'clock, General Urquiza was sitting in the 'patio' of his palace at San José reading, when he was notified that some armed men were surrounding the house. He at once ordered that the guard should be called out, but the guard disobeyed orders and refused to move. General Urquiza at once took alarm and shot himself up in his library. Suddenly a band of armed men penetrated the premises, broke into the house, burst open the door of the room in which the General was concealed, and one of the men placing a blunderbuss at the very mouth of the General, fired; the ball took effect and the General fell. Instantly the whole of the household rushed to the room, and the General's daughter, Lola, on perceiving her father murdered and weltering in his blood, flung herself upon the lifeless body of her murdered

parent, embracing the corpse and calling upon the assassins, as they had killed her father to kill her also. With satanic cowardice the assassins fired on the group, but strange to say, not a ball struck the heroic girl, all the balls entering the lifeless body of her father.

Meantime, another daughter of the General, rushed to the scene, and with her own hand shot down one of the assassins and wounded another. Gen. Lopez Jordan, who is son-in-law of General Urquiza, has surrounded the Palace of San José with 400 men. The murderers of General Urquiza have left the Palace, taken to horse, crossed the Uruguay, and are now in the Banda Oriental.

On the receipt of this astounding news, President Sarmiento at once took the most active steps.

The Regiment, the 6th of the Line, left yesterday in the Paron for Entre Rios. Two more steamers have been taken up by the Government. The troops coming down from Paraguay have been ordered to be stopped at Rosario, and at once to enter Entre Rios. The Government will throw 2,000 men into Entre Rios, under the command of Colonel Campos.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

On the 11th inst., at about half-past seven p.m., a party of about forty men rode up to the palace of San José, having with them eight men tied with cords, who on dismounting made an attempt to rush into the courtyard as if for protection. The soldiers on guard, accustomed to witness such scenes almost daily, allowed the newcomers to follow the prisoners into the palace. Once past the sentries they raised a cry of "Long live Lopez Jordan; down with the traitor Urquiza!" These men all wore the uniform of Entre Riano cavalry, and the majority of them had a white ribbon on their hats. Whilst this party pursued General Urquiza to his private apartments another consisting of a hundred men attacked the palace guard and overcame it. The veteran General defended himself bravely, killing one of the assassins and wounding another.

The attacking parties were commanded by a Colonel Luengo, a native of Cordova, Major Vera, a Corrientino, in whom Urquiza had unbounded confidence, and one Niconedes Coronel, who was banished from Corro Largo for a frightful murder which he committed while the Berro administration was in power.

These particulars are taken from a letter written in pencil by Sr. Medrano, Secretary to the late General, and who was present during the terrible scene, escaping miraculously with his life.

Minister Balfore was taken prisoner by the rebels, as also sixty-five men under Colonel Gonzalez, who were on guard at the palace.

Lopez Jordan was nowhere to be seen: Concepcion was attacked on Wednesday 12th. At midnight on the 12th cannon shots were heard.

All the leading citizens of Concepcion rushed to arms to defend the town under Teofilo Urquiza, General Galarza and others; Colonel Caraballo had attacked the besiegers at several points.

At 7 o'clock on the 12th Sr. Fidel Sagastume, President of the Chamber of Representatives took the oath and assumed the Government of the province. At the moment this despatch left he had not received the adhesion of the former ministers, nor had he formed a new Cabinet.

The Government of Entre Rios despatched the steamer Daiman to Paysandu with despatches for the authorities there, informing them that the insurrectionary movement was in direct relation with the disturbances in the Banda Oriental.

Aparicio was at Cuchilla Negra or Tacuarembó on the 8th marching toward the Uruguay; his rear guard had been captured by Moyano and Frendoso and Major Bazo and other officers were on his left flank.

General Borjes had advanced towards Paysandu with the troops belonging to that department, as an attack on the town was apprehended. A number of Blancos had collected on an island opposite Nueva Palmyra; the authorities of that town are on their guard.

Nueva Palmyra, April 14, 1870. To the Oriental Consul in B. Ayres.

The undersigned avails himself of the present opportunity to inform you that a party of Blancos has occupied Paloma Island and the surrounding parts. At Palmyra every precaution has been taken. Colonel Ordinez has a force of 450 men in readiness about four leagues from here.

VILLALBA.

STILL LATER.

On Friday afternoon another steamer from Entre Rios arrived, bringing full confirmation of the foregoing. Dr. Victorien, Senator for Entre

Rios, was at his estancia when Urquiza was murdered. He arrived yesterday in this city. The parties who assassinated General Urquiza are well known; their names are LUENGO, NICONEDOS, CORONEL, and VERA.

It is denied that Lopez Jordan headed the troops or surrounded San José.

Upon killing Urquiza the troops all marched on Concepcion, where the Legislature was then sitting, and surrounded the town, which up to the latest held out.

Large bodies of Entre Rianos have passed over to the Banda Oriental, and taken some small pieces of artillery with them from Urquiza's magazine or park.

General E. Mitre, at the head of 700 men, embarked yesterday afternoon, and orders have been sent to reinforce the troops in Rosario.

THE LATE GEN. URQUIZA.

Justo José de Urquiza was born March 19, 1800, at the Arroyo de la China, near where the town of Concepcion now stands. His parents were wealthy, respectable people, who possessed large estates, his grandfather (a Spaniard by birth) having been one of the earliest settlers in that part of Entre Rios. His father held under the Spanish vice-royalty the office of Alcalde for the district, and the subject of our notice passed his earlier years in the wild freedom of what we call gaucho life. He was first sent to school at Buenos Ayres, and was a pupil of the Jesuits, contemporaneous with Archbishop Escalada and other men who at present occupy high positions. He is said to have begun life behind a draper's counter, but soon after took to a military career, in which he was destined to achieve great success and identify himself with the history of these countries during twenty eventful years.

In the valuable work of M. Martin de Moussy we find the following graphic sketch of the rise of General Urquiza:—

"He was while yet young dragged into military life by the events that surrounded him. He had constantly fought under the Federal flag, and the war in Banda Oriental (when he saved the army of Rosas, during the winter of 1843), brought forward his name as a skillful and experienced leader. Returning to Entre Rios with his victorious army, in 1846 he resolved to turn all his attention to the interests of order, industry, peace and conciliation. Political refugees of every kind were received with open arms, and foreign immigrants were encouraged to settle in Entre Rios, where they might count on the fullest protection and assistance. An efficient police was everywhere organized to pursue vagabonds; rigid and speedy justice was dealt to murderers or robbers; and the public moneys were expended with the utmost discretion and honesty. Thus in the space of 4 years the population was almost doubled (reaching 50,000 in 1849) and the sum of £200,000 hard dollars was advanced by the Provincial Government for the development of industry and commerce. The various towns were endowed with schools, churches, theatres, &c., and several new towns were founded.

"In fact Entre Rios underwent a complete transformation, being formerly known as the wildest and most turbulent of the Argentine Provinces, and the growing reputation of Urquiza stirred up the jealousy and ill-will of the tyrant Rosas. The provinces had in vain solicited from Rosas a Federal organization under a general Congress and a Constitution, but Rosas persistently held absolute power as Dictator.

"In 1851 General Urquiza made an alliance with Brazil and Montevideo to overturn Rosas; the only province that joined Entre Rios was Corrientes. The rest of the Argentine Provinces had been so terror-stricken by the sanguinary campaign of 1840 that they held aloof as spectators of the coming contest. Urquiza threw down the gauntlet by crossing the Uruguay into the Banda Oriental, where General Oribe (the lieutenant of Rosas) essayed to make some resistance, but his army passed over to the banner of Urquiza who thus ended in three months, without a drop of blood, a war that had lasted ten years. It was in the famous treaty of Oct. 8th that Urquiza used those memorable words: *let there be henceforth among us neither victors nor vanquished.*

"The great work had yet to be done of overthrowing the power of Rosas. Brazil sent a well-equipped fleet with troops and supplies. The Garrison of Montevideo, comprising 1,500 hardy veterans, also joined the main body of the Entre Riano army, which was further strengthened by levies from Corrientes and Santa Fé. Gen. Urquiza then found himself at the head of 25,000 men, the largest army ever assembled in South America. In spite of the difficulties of the season he

crossed the Parana at Diamante and led his troops southward till he arrived, in the end of January, 1852, within eight leagues of the city of Buenos Ayres.

"Rosas had called on the National Guards and summoned all his forces, making up an army fully equal to that of the Allies. Thus the field of Monte Caseros saw 50,000 men ranged in mortal combat; on one side was the cause of liberty and progress, on the other barbarism and tyranny. The struggle was short, vigorous and decisive; after a few hours the army of Rosas broke and fled, and the tyrant himself, disguised as an English sailor, escaped on board an English war vessel (Feb. 3). This put an end to the war, but there remained the difficulty of re-organising the country, and in this General Urquiza displayed the utmost tact and magnanimity.

After checking the first disturbances that ensued, Urquiza strictly adhered to his motto, *'neither victors nor vanquished,'* and declared that the victory of Monte Caseros made it incumbent on him to organize the country for a Federal Constitution. He therefore summoned the Governors of the various Provinces to a Convention at San Nicolas (May 31 1860), at which all attended including the venerable Governor of Buenos Ayres, Don Vicente Lopez. One of the first steps was to throw open the navigation of the rivers to the flags of all nations, at the same time abolishing the provincial customs duties, and declaring Gen. Urquiza Provisional Dictator till a new Constitution should be agreed on. These measures were enthusiastically hailed by all the Provinces, except Buenos Ayres, which objected to the free navigation of the rivers, and the suppression of the Buenos Ayrean army: the real cause of complaint was that the Custom house of Buenos Ayres was handed over to the Federal authority. The Legislature of Buenos Ayres refused to recognize the Convention. Meantime, the Congress was summoned at Santa Fé, and Gen. Urquiza attended. During the absence of a revolution occurred at Buenos Ayres, and the province seceded from the Confederation. The Congress was opened by Urquiza, Nov. 20, 1852, and subsequently was framed the Constitution to which in a great manner we owe the owe the flourishing and prosperous condition of the Argentine Republic.

"Nothing could exceed the modesty and magnanimity of the Gen.'s address to Congress (we regret that we have not room to reproduce this memorable document). The sentiments were so noble, the policy so wise and far-seeing, that it was received with the liveliest satisfaction by the friends of freedom and progress in every country. Meantime, an expedition was privately despatched from Buenos Ayres to seize Concepcion by a 'coup de main' but it proved a failure, and the vessels returned to Buenos Ayres, leaving some of their men behind in the confusion.

"The siege of Buenos Ayres followed, and the city would probably have been reduced to surrender but for the defection of Urquiza's admiral, who sold the blockading fleet to the citizens: this raised the siege at once. The jealousy of Buenos Ayres about her commercial advantages continued, and when Urquiza opened the port of Rosario and the navigation of the Uruguay and Parana to the vessels of commerce (July 13, 1853) with the United States, England and France, the indignation was increased. The Argentine Constitution had been already voted (May 1, 1853) and Gen. Urquiza proclaimed President for six years.

"The re-organization of the interior provinces was now specially attended to and reforms of every kind introduced; the finances were put in order and every care was paid to the education of the people. Among his most frequent visitors were foreign ministers, admirals, and English travellers, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the kindness with which they were treated. We had the good fortune in March, 1857, to assist at the festivities at San José, which lasted nearly a week, the guests numbering over 400 ladies and gentlemen, and the impression made on us by the General and Madame Urquiza was most favorable.

Urquiza recently presented a challenge cup to the English Racing Society of Gualeguaychú, and he lost no opportunity of inducing Englishmen to settle in Entre Rios. His magnificent reception of President Sarmiento and the foreign Ministers last February is still fresh in the mind of everyone, and, as an instance of his princely hospitality, we may cite the fact that some of his annual festivities were known to cost £10,000. Since the accession of President Sarmiento to power, Urquiza has been his trusty friend—witness the pacification of Corrientes in December, 1858, about a year ago there was some talk of two men having been arrested at Concepcion as agents to murder the General. Some months later we heard of the Arsenal at Calá having been blown up, which seemed to indicate he had enemies somewhere. The present Oriental war seems to have been the motive for the dark deed that has just added another blot to South American annals.

"The historian will write Urquiza's life in a few short pages, and the provinces of La Plata from the Army of Rosas, established the Argentine National Constitution; threw open the rivers to the flags of all nations, encouraged immigration and railways, and labored in every way to advance his country. He was the first President of the Republic, and held the office of Governor of Entre Rios at the time of his decease.

Even his adversaries regard his death as a national calamity.

(the treaty of San José de Flores, signed on November 11, stipulated that B. Ayres should re-enter the family of the Argentine federal compact. It was agreed to reform the Constitution, and all past grievances were to be mutually forgotten. In May, 1860, General Urquiza having finished his term of office and been succeeded by Dr. Derqui as President of the Republic, a formal reconciliation took place at Buenos Ayres; General Urquiza and Derqui came thither to celebrate the great national anniversary of May 25th, and were most hospitably received by Governor Mitre and the citizens. Col. Mitre had earned the rank of general by his behaviour at Cepeda and was now also Governor.

In 1861 another rupture occurred, with reference to the mode of election of the Buenos Ayres deputies to Congress, and this ended in a declaration of war. Much blame was ascribed to President Derqui, who was a vigorous and energetic man, and ordered General Urquiza to take the field. The latter held the rank of Captain-General of the armies of the Republic, and was forced reluctantly to commence military operations. The two armies met on the field of Pavon, September 17, 1861, and after a short combat Urquiza left the victory with his opponent, General Mitre, who was hailed as the victor of Pavon as President of the Republic. He was unanimously elected by the fourteen provinces, and General Urquiza promised him his support in the re-constitution of the Republic.

"At different times it was expected that the force of events would drag Gen. Urquiza with his seclusion at San José and again plunge him into the vortex of passion and party-strife. He was, however, so anxious to be left in peace for the remainder of his days that he never returned to the field in the Banda Oriental, nor the revolution in the upper Argentine provinces could tempt him to take any part in politics. The Paraguayan war at first threatened to place him in a false position, as President Mitre called on him to take the field with his famous cavalry, while the spirit of Entre Rios was completely hostile to the Allies and sympathized with Paraguay. General Urquiza made a virtue of necessity and disbanded his army at Concepcion. This was the first evidence of a decline of his influence in Entre Rios.

During the last eight years this remarkable man led a retired life at his princely palace of San José. Like Cicinnatus he devoted himself to farming, and his hospitality to visitors was unbounded. If a garden contained the choicest fruits, which he cultivated with his own hands, and he took pride in sowing some cherries, for which he paid as much as £100; he had also a nursery of plants from which he sent 10,000 every year as presents to his friends. It is calculated that he expended over £200,000 on the palace and grounds, including an artificial lake, aviary, plantation, flower garden, chapel, farm yard, &c. His cattle farms extended over 1,000 square leagues, about the area of Belgium, and his pastoral wealth exceeded that of Job himself, being estimated at 350,000 cows, and 600,000 sheep, and 50,000 horses or upwards. Some Frenchmen recently offered him £20,000 for permission to hunt ostriches on his land but he refused. He was very liberal in the encouragement of whatever tended to the progress of the Republic: he subscribed £20,000 to the Central Argentine Railway and held shares in almost every enterprise of the kind. He has left a flourishing Swiss colony near Concepcion, founded entirely at his expense, and the Santa Fé colonies were established during his administration. He bore a great part of the cost of the Gualeguay and Port Ruiz railways, and only last week subscribed largely for the new system of Beef preservation.

In early life he was very loose as regards family ties, and the number of his natural children is said to be over 20. On his accession to the Presidency he married a Buenos Ayres lady of Italian descent, by whom he leaves 2 daughters and 4 sons, the former of whom are grown up. He paid great attention to their education, and his daughters among other accomplishments speak English fairly. His temperate habits were very remarkable; he neither smoked, drank wine, nor took 'mate'; he rose with the lark, and was the most temperate of men as far as food and drink were concerned. He was younger than he really was. The size of his palace and number of his retainers reminded one of what might be expected in the household of an Eastern prince. He had also a body guard of 200 cavalry always encamped in front of the palace, and these seem to have betrayed him in the moment of danger. Son José is distant 63 leagues from Concepcion, the seat of government, with which the General was about to connect his residence by a railway or canal. Among his most frequent visitors were foreign ministers, admirals, and English travellers, all of whom spoke in the highest terms of the kindness with which they were treated. We had the good fortune in March, 1857, to assist at the festivities at San José, which lasted nearly a week, the guests numbering over 400 ladies and gentlemen, and the impression made on us by the General and Madame Urquiza was most favorable.

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SAVINGS BANK BANK MAUA AND Co. 101-Cangallo-103 BUENOS AYRES.

The immense advantages of Accounts Current now so generally held and appreciated in the two great metropolises of the River Plate...

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CONDITIONS.

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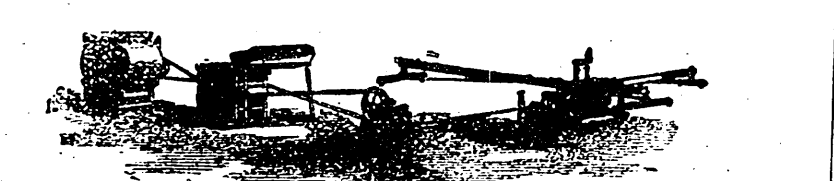
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