

taining to railway interests and in all dependent interests. JOEL PARKER, then Governor of "the State of Camden and Amboy," as New-Jersey was satirically called, had issued his proclamation, in which astonishing document he asserted the sovereign right of the State to block the way of any railroad scheme which should interfere with the rights of the Camden and Amboy monopoly. GARFIELD'S treatment of the question of State sovereignty, of which so much was said just then, was masterly and conclusive. The attributes of State sovereignty were never better defined in Congress.

It is not necessary to specify the different matters which first engaged the attention of the youthful Representative in Congress. But it is easy to see that his training must needs be thorough. He was early pressed into the service, and he did noble work as a working man, not as an idler or a dilettante. It fell to the lot of other men to coruscate before the astonished gaze of the country as the "brilliant men" of the party. GARFIELD was a practical statesman. His speeches show his familiarity with a great variety of subjects. While financial questions chiefly engaged his attention, he went into other fields of national interest, and it must be admitted by any who have kept close watch of the doings of Congress in the last few years that GARFIELD never touched any subject which he had not first mastered thoroughly. He served on the Committees on Military Affairs, Ways and Means, Banking and Currency, Appropriations, Census, and Rules of the House.

Training like this is invaluable in a public man. No study, no mere habit of observation, can possibly take its place. To occupy, as GARFIELD did, during his later terms in Congress, the leading positions on the most important committees of the House, was to become familiar with every operation of the Government. The resources of the country, its capacity for taxation, its growth, methods of transportation and exchange, and its multifarious business and political interests, were as familiar to him as the text-books from which he had derived his early college lessons. Gifted as GARFIELD is with great natural abilities, a patient and resolute student, he must needs have acquired a prodigious stock of available knowledge of affairs. A man so trained in the best political school of the American statesman—Congress—is admirably fitted for any place to which he may be called, provided he shows (as GARFIELD has shown,) that he has improved his talents and has displayed an intelligent and honest patriotism. And yet, the people are asked to choose between a man like this, trained in all the activities and duties of civil life, and one who knows nothing but the camp and the barrack-room. To state this fact is to make the most conclusive argument in favor of the civilian candidate. It seems amazing that any party should have the hardihood to propose, at this late day, after the war has long since ended, to elect a soldier whose sole qualification for the Presidency of the Republic is his gallant conduct in a subordinate military position. As between the soldier and the statesman there should be no hesitating choice.

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEN. JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

GEN. CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW-YORK.

### A TRAINED STATESMAN.

No American President of recent years has had the admirable training in public life which has made Gen. GARFIELD the practical politician and statesman that he is. Almost immediately after his graduation from Williams College, and when only 28 years of age, he was chosen to represent one of the Western Reserve districts in the State Senate. He had just begun to study law, his preparation therefor being the complete mastery of the whole body of statutes on the books of the legislation of the State of Ohio. This was in 1858-9, and his services in that direction had been ample when the war of the rebellion broke out, and he went into the ranks of the volunteer Army. It is not necessary now to recall the career of Gen. GARFIELD in the military service. That career was honorable and full of brave and sagacious performance. When, in 1863, GARFIELD resigned his commission to take the position of Representative in Congress, to which he had been elected fifteen months before, Gen. ROSECRANS, then in command of the Army of the Cumberland, parted with him with great reluctance, but said that he believed it to be GARFIELD'S duty to accept the honor conferred upon him by his fellow-citizens. "For," said ROSECRANS, "you would do equally as good service to this country in Congress as in the field." The sequel proved the correctness of the General's opinion. Subsequently offered the command of an army corps by Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, GARFIELD was inclined to return to the Army, in answer to THOMAS'S urgent request. LINCOLN, who knew and respected GARFIELD'S talents, persuaded him to remain in Congress.

In the House, GARFIELD succeeded the famous JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS as Representative from the Nineteenth Ohio District, and it is this highly educated and moral constituency which has kept him in Congress for so many consecutive years. The Western Reserve is a constituency of which one may well be proud. It is not a community from which a mere politician could be sent to Congress nine times, as GARFIELD has been. And so quick are the squire, intelligent, and exacting people of the region to detect lapses in public men that their repeated indorsement in this significant manner is an unimpeachable certificate of worth. GARFIELD was fortunate in his associations in the House, for among those who were then the Representatives of his party were HENRY WINTER DAVIS, THADDEUS STEVENS, E. B. WASHBURNE, CONKLING, BLAINE, COLFAX, JAMES F. WILSON, WILLIAM B. ALLISON, HENRY L. DAWES, and many other men of national repute. On the other side of the House were SAMUEL J. RANDALL, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, DANIEL W. VOORHEES, W. R. MORRISON, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, and other Democrats whose abilities brought them to the front in the keen debates which agitated Congress during those stormy times. Although GARFIELD was at once an active and useful member of the Committee on Military Affairs, then one of the most important in the House, it is noticeable that his first speech was not on a warlike subject. He directed his batteries of logic and ridicule against a powerful monopoly, the Camden and Amboy concern, which controlled the State of New-Jersey, both in matters ner-