THE WILMINGTON POST The state of the s V, P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r

WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY MCENING, JUNE 20, 1880. FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

## CHESTER A. ARTHUR

OF NEW YORK.

The Hon. Lyman Trumbull late U S. Senator from Illinois and then Republican, is now the Democratic candidate for Governor of Illinois. This venerable old gentleman never is so happy as when he is in a minority, for then he can grumble as much as he pleases.

At the great meeting at Cooper In stitute the other evening, Judge Tourgee, the now famous author of "The Fool's Errand," is reported to have said, "the party must not be too sure that it will not again face a solid south. It is just as easy to put graveyards into a census as into the ballot box, and when you read the census you will find the south wonderfully populous. Southby halves in the south.

There is a touch of the heraldic sug gested by the death of ex-Senator James A. Bayard of Delaware. H was the son of that James A. Bayard, who resigned from Congress to be Minister to France, and from the Senate in 1814, to fill important diplomatic positions abroad. He was a Senator from 1851 to 1864, and then for another term, and was a long time chairman o the committee on Judiciary. In 1869 he was succeeded by his son, the pres ent Thos. F. Bayard, and subsequently having been appointed to fill out the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Riddle, he was in the Senate as the colleague of his son, both from the same state. It is the only instance where a father and son both sat as col leagues from the same state. Augustus C. Dodge of Iowa, however, was a Sen ator from 1848 to 1855, and at the same son, Henry Dodge, was a Sen Wisconsin, from 1848 t 1857 There have been four Bayard in the Senate from Delaware, and three Frelinghuysens and three Stock ons from New Jersey, in lineal descent.

That brilliant foreseer of natural occurences, such as tidal waves, tremend ous evelones, mermons droughts and the like, Prof. John H. Tice of St Louis, appounces that tornadoes have a great affection for metals. Anything ma te of iron, tiu, zinc or copper, is the natural haunt of these devastating tornades, and they will go right by a shingled or slated roof and remorselessly lift off and bear away the first tin roof they see. They especially revel in gas works. They like railroads too, because they are largely iron, and also machine shops, saw mills and cotton mills. They swoop from one stream or lake to another, and take great delight in water-spouts. It strikes one that some of this information has not been new for several centuries, during which common men have observed that thunder storms followed streams and hovered over wet land, and lightning was in the babit of striking stray pieces of iron. It is rather our opinion that mere wind fancies the pine barrens and the Sabara desert as much as it does these

OUR CALDIDATE. We have been waiting to see the letter of the committee appointed to notify Gen.-Garfield of his nomination and his reply thereto, because, although we have the Republican platform will be only fair and civil to wait until law. He further asserts that, set. All the elements of the Convention at this time were more fixed in their opinions than in 1876, better dis-Grant's strength, Blaine's strength, and Sherman's strength, stood out, well de- they give no bond and they are not and inflexible. The one or two votes for a long time hardly a possibility. It was not until John Sherman gave the nod to his faithful adherents that Garfield had any showing at all. The Grant men stood solid intrenched within the fatal third term, and the Blaine When it became apparent that Sherman's strength was likely to go over to tution." Garfield solidly it was notice to Blaine's column that only it had the opportunity to go the same way. Therefore the re-

intending to leave the inference that the antecedent conditions of the Confect the status of the different wings From this infamous scheme to strip from which existed inside the party, but the government of the United States of rains but it pours.

which requires all that broad and gen- tien, the people of the United States erous equipoise, all that catholicity and | will be able to infer what would be the scope of reasoning; all the best emo- debauched character of our national tions obtaining in the higher realms of law if they had full control of the nastatesmanship, all the discretion and tion. cool judgment, of which the candidate has heretofore given evidence that he was master, to go through the canvass successfully. Grant that there is a dominating unity of opinion in the Republican party, grant that there is a super imposing gravity in the cardinal doctrines which have inspired their ac-

tion heretofore, grant that there is a profoundly patrictic sentiment in the party more powerful than grudges and animosities, and still we cannot disguise the fact that potent words of pacification are demanded from the highest influences in the organization. A good deal of the character of the tions in that state unite. canvass will depend upon the course of our Democratic opponents. Notwith-

standing the collossal reputation which Gen. Garfield has achieved as a statesman really national and patriotic, there seems to be a disposition among our opponents to give him no credit for the estimable qualities which his career has developed, but to commence a sort of mud-throwing precess which will distort the canvass into disgusting dirtiness. There are some politicians whose natural food is political filth. There is an attractivness to a certain a class of politicians in scandal-monging that ern Democrats will not lose their grip is so overwhelming that they can see if they can help it. We den't do things nothing estimable in an opponent, and adopt any language that is not that of a black-guard. It is a game that two can play at, especially if certain persons who have aspirations, are nominated at Cincinnati. These people who are never so happy as when they can discover some disreputable allegation against an opposing candidate can have their fill of slang and scandal if they desire it. For ourselves we pre-

fer something like respectability in

these things, and an appeal to the

calm judgement and conscience of the

American people. In conclusion, we take the opportunity to say some pleasant things of Gen. Garfield. It is no common American that has been picked up by accident, and made a figure-head for this occasion. It is a citizen who is a fit exponent of the best type of Americans. It is somebody that we can support with .bat ardor, self-satisfaction and pride due to a great national servant and leader, at the same time. Any one who has watched his public career and observed his bearing either in triumph or defeat, either in the pride and pomp of powerful majorities, or in the embarrassments of popeless minorities, cannot fail to have seen that there is something regal in his tread which befits a great popular leader-aye, the Chief Magistrate of a great people. We believe him to be a candidate, who if elected, as we confidently believe he will be, will guard the interests of this people with a tried experience and a sacredness of conscience, worthy of our most illustri-

## THE VETO OF THE MARSHALS

ous Presidents.

The stinging words with, which the President withholds his assent to the Marshais' bill will command the respect and admiration of the country. We published the bill in full in our issue of the 6th of June without any comment except that it ought to be entitled, 'An Act to Encourage Fraud and Intimidation at the, Pells." To any one who desires to read the bill again we refer to the number of the Post above

'The present bi'l proceeds upon a construction of the Constitution as to the powers of the national government, which is in direct confli-t with the judgement of the highest judicial tri- the names of the candidates were frebunal of our country," and then says that the present bill provides for a set of officials which have no responsibility to any constitutional head, and who udopted by the Chicago Convention, it have no protection under constitutional is as well known in Western Pennsylthe caudidate himself speaks. The called deputy marshals provided for in situation of General Garfield is more this bill will have no executive head, peculiar than that of Hayes in 1876, no responsibility to any one, and no though similar in the matter of not be- authority to call a posse comitatus to ing a prominent candidate at the out- their aid if resisted. They are not protected by the criminal statutes in the performance of their duty; they cannot keep the peace or make arrests when ciplined, less open to compromise. crimes are committed in their presence; no eaths of office are required of them; fined and apparent after a few ballots, punishable for neglect of duty or misand each seemed to grow more fixed conduct in office. In all these respects this bill makes a radio t charge bewhich Garfield was receiving was merely tween the powers of U fied Jines offiof the "Barkis is willing" order, but cers at national elections and the pow ers uniformly possessed and exercised by state officers at state elections. This discrimination against the authority of the United States is a departure from the usage of the Government, established by precedents beginning with the men were full of bouyant expectancy. | earliest statutes on the subject and violates the true principles of the Consti-

This fierce and unanswerable arraignment of this Democratic Congress, is as if the cover were lifted off the pot of an infamous conspiracy to de-We are not, in alluding to these facts, throne the power of the federal government, so that the people can look in upon and get a clear view of the seethvention, are to color the canvass or af- ing mass of treason to the government.

r ther to say that it is an occasion the power vested in it by the Constitu- GEN'L. JAMES ABRAM GAR.

HOW THE ROMINATIONS ARE

Senator Conkling arrived in Washington yesterday evening and registered at Wormley's. He retired early, being much fatigued. In conversation he said he still thought Grant the strongest and best candidate the Republican party could put in the field, but General Garfield he regarded as, next to Grant, the best possible candidate that could have been selected. Victory was assured by the nomination. He predicted New York's giving a Republican majority in November of at least 50,000 over a united Democracy. He, however, was confident that under no circumstances would the Democratic fac-

From Chicago to Cleveland by rail road, Gen. Garfield's journey was one long, grand, enthusiastic reception. A nearly every station there were signs of welcome. Flags were displayed, bands of music played and cannon broke forth their salutes.

On arriving at Cleveland there was salute of 100 guns, a general turnout o Garfield clubs of the city, and such mottos on transparancies as: "Ohio's Senator, Ohio's Major-General, Ohio's President; solid for the carpenter President; the true favorite son of the Union. He, who at the age of 16 steered a canal boat, will steer the ship of state at 50."

On the next day he was escorted to the Hiram Institute, several miles dis tant, where he fitted for college, and of which he was afterwards the head, where he presided at the anniversary.

The Union League Club at New York held a meeting and endorsed the nomination of Gen. Garfield and Gen. Arthur, and the action at Chicago erally. Congratulations, celebrations, glorifications and jollifications are being held all over the United States, and in the great cities mammoth gatherings of the people and most brilliant festivities in honor of the event.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean accepts the nomination, but says: "The sky immediately overhead is clear now; the thunder of cannon shakes the land into throbs of excitement; but there are clouds in the horizon, and there is an ominous murmer behind them. There may be work of a character not accomplished by cheering alone ere a twelvemonth has pessed. It so, let us hope that the simple citizen who yesterday felt the blow of a Nation he had saved will be at hand once more to aid us with his counsels and his heroism."

One of the correspondents of the New York Times, sent to Chicago to observe the situation says:

Journeying from Chicago to this city with returning delegates, and having brief opportunities, in conversation with them and with men from four states who were present at, or interested as Republicans in the results of, the Convention, to learn with what temper the nominations are received, it was extremely gratifying to find that the common verdict is one of approval at the selection of Garfield and Arthur.

Ohio was overjoyed at Gen. Garfield's nomination, and at Toledo and Cleve land, where he had just been received and feted with a degree of warmth and cordiality never before accorded to any man since Lincoln, the praises of the those of Gen. Arthur.

Everywhere in Ohio, along the line of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad the campaign has been The President informs Congress that started with amazing promptitude and unusual energy. Local newsrapers were out with the names of the candidates at the heads of their editorial pages. Ha tily constructed banners bearing

> The Erie people expect great things for Delegate Grier, and as Gen. Garfield that that part of the Keystone state will vie with Onio in helping the "towpath-boy," the gallant soldier, and the eminent civilian to the chief magis-

> He goes on to say that the joyous congratulations at Buffalo, Erie, Sandusky, Onondaga, Toledo and Utica are general, and that Grant clubs are turned into Garfield and Arthur clubs. Some of Sherman's friends here

have caused the former's nomination had he been willing to give up his own chances. Monday night. That night here was a consultation here between Baine and Sherman in the presence of a few mutual friends, and both candidates gave it as their determination to here, it appears that some of his friends in the delgation telegraphed him that an attempt to throw his strength for Sherman might result in the nomination of Grant. Blaine says that this under the influence of his canal-boat was his fear, but above all things he associates, that he determined to fordesired to defeat the third term candi | cake his idea of becoming a sailor, and date, believing that Grant's nomination | make an attempt to secure an education. would wreck the party. Still, there He had managed with the aid of some

A Vermont man's mother in-law was killed by the cars, and he got \$22,000

FIELD.

The Choice of the Chicago Convention for the Presidency-His Early Struggles With Poverty - Canal-Beatman, School Teacher and State Senator-His Services on the Battle Field-His Congressional Record.

Major-General James Abram Garfield, who has been called to lead the Republican party in the coming national campaign, is a man who may truly be said to have carved his own pathway, unaided and alone, from the lowest rank in life to the proudest position to which an American citizen can aspire. He is not yet 49 years of age. and more than half of his life was spent in a courageous struggle to gain an equcation, with poverty contesting his advance inch by inch. He is another striking example of the tendency of this Republic to seek for her rulers among those who come from the most humble classes of her citizens, and to honor those who have deserved honors by a noble bearing in the battle of nife. Gen. Garfield is the only one of his family who has risen above quiet mediocrity, but he has raised the family name by a persistent fight against all obstacles, which must command the respect even of his political enemies.

Gen. James A. Garfield was born in the village of Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, about 12 miles from Cleveland, Nov. 19, 1831. His parents were both of New England extraction. His father, Abraham Garfield, was born in Otsego county, N. Y., but his family had lived in Massachusetts for generations. His mother's maiden name was Eliza Ballou, and she was a niece of the Rev. Hosea Ballou, a noted Universalist clergyman of New Hampshire, in which state she was born. James was the youngest of four sons, and his father died in 1833, when the future General children dependent solely on their mother. Mrs. Garfield was a woman of remarkable business qualities, and it is from her that James inherited his persevering nature. With the aid of her three older boys she managed to support herself and the family on the littie farm left by her husband, and James, from his earliest years, was obliged to aid to the extent of his ability in the general work about his home. But he liked work, and it was said of high prize. him when a boy that there was "not a lazy hair in his head." He was a poor boy, and saw no means of making a living but by manual labor, and he applied himself to learn the trade of a carpenter. During the summer months he toiled early and late on his mother's farm, and the winter days he passed at his carpenter's bench, doing such little neighbors required. There was a village school, so called, in Orange, where the citizens met on winter evenings to read and discuss the books which they attended, picking up such information All this time he had never been taught to read or write, and no observer of this thoughtful boy, listening to the reading of a newspaper at the age of 16. could by any posibility have foreseen in him the future leader of a great na-

which the young farmer and carpenter saw but little, and as the amoition to leading candidate were coupled with secure an education, which had been growing on him as his mind was openvillage "school," could only be realized by means of money, he naturally cast about him for some vocation which would bring him that article, The Ohio Canal passed within a short distance of the Garfield farm, and James paid in cash, and made better wages than he could realize by farming and carpentering. In his seventeenth year he determined to become a canal-man, and secured a position as driver of one of the boats. His care and attention to his humble business attracted the attention of his superiors, and he was post of holding the tiller of the boat. He continued in this business, saving when he determined to advance a step. and ship as a sailor on the lakes. At plans, and drove him back to his mother's house an invalid. This sickness Washington | think that Blaine could and as a result of it, James A. Garfield. instead of burying himself in the forecastle of a ship, became one of the leading men in the American Republic.

tional party.

been attending the "Geauga Seminary" Garfield, which had almost pied away

a district school, and thus, by teaching in summer, and working hard evenings, he not only managed to pay the expenses of his own education at the for a collegiate course, upon which he was now determined to enter. In 1851 he left the academy and went to the Hiram Eclectic Institute, where he continued to prosecute his studies. In 1854, Mr. Garfield, then a man of

23 years, concluded that he knew

enough to pass examination for admission to college, and the only drawback in the way now was the money to pay | Col. Garfield advanced on Marshall's for his course. During his five years of study and work, he had established | idly pushing forward in the fast gathera fund for this purpose, but with all his ing darkness, when Marshall abandoned industry and economy, he had not been able to accumulate the necessary sum by several hundred dollars. His life at | for him a reputation for honesty and the flying enemy the next day, and persistency of purpose, which now stood him in good stead. A gentleman rebels had too long a start, and Col. agreed to advance him the money, takwhich the young man being healthy and robust found no difficulty in securing. Pecuniary difficulties being thus disposed of, he was ready to start, and, after canvassing the merits of several colleges, he settled upon Williams, at Williamstown, in Massachusetts, and the Junior Class of that institution. He was now threst into the society of polished young students, who looked pleasant, and he was the subject of was scarcely 2 years old, leaving his many rude remarks and much ruder treatment. He had come to Williams, however, for a purpose, and that purpose he kept steadily in view. Heedless of the slights which, he constantly received, he applied himself menergetically to his studies, and in 1856, two years after his admission, he was graduated, bearing off the Metaphysical honor of his class, which is esteemed at Williams as among the highest within the gift of the institution to the graduating members. This was ample recompense for all the slights which he had endured while struggling for the Garfield was now 25 years of age, and

a collegiate education, his clothes, his books, his diploma, and a debt of \$450. He had no time for leisure. His business now was to find something to do. and free himself from debt. Before gothe "Disciples," better known as 'Campbellites," from their founder, Alexander Campbell. This sect had a jobs of simple workmanship as the numerous membership in Onio, and all the Garfield family were connected with it. The "Eclectic Institute," in Hiram was the college of this sect, and it was natural that Mr. Garfield should turn his eyes to the struggling little possessed, and this young Garfield at- college which he had left as a pupil but Hiram, where he was made professor of as he could in the capacity of a listener. Latin and Greek in the institute. Plain of the day at the justitute. The teachers were poor, the pupils were poor, and the college was poor, but there was a great deal of hard, faithful study done, and many ambitious plans f-rmed. Prof. Garfield, after the first year, was made President of the institution, and in this capacity he not only taught and Ready money was a commodity of lectured, but preached. According to the creed of the "Disciples," any person having the power, was entitled to preach, and the President of the college was expected to deliver a sermon every Sunday as a part of his official ed to the events of the world in the duty. President Gartield preached with great ince, and his tame spread all through the Campbellite settlement. It was this fact that gave rise to the story that he had been a minister, a story which he has taken occasion to With an this work on his hands, Presibeen called on to practice to any ex-

had, as the result of his 20 years' labor,

In 1857, while Professor of Latin and Freek at the Eclectic Institute, Mr. academy, where she was a pupil. The soon promoted to the more dignified marriage was one purely of love, and much of the husband's prosperity in life has been due to the quiet influence of the wife. He purchased a little cotwhat little of bis tarnings he could, for tage, fronting on the college campus, district school that win'er. Bates had When the secession of the southern usually wears a slouch hat, and always in an adjoining county, and his conver- manly and outspoked, and he was sation so fired the amb tion of young among the foremost to maintain the voted to his wife and children, of whom

prosecuting his studies. When the in Eastern Kentucky. Gen. Buell was of the people. summer vacation came, he worked preparing to advance on the rebel posisteadily, and thus created a fund to tion at Bowling Green, but until Marpay his tuition for the next term. At shall had been driven back, such an he end of this he had gained sufficient advance would be perilous, if not actknowledge to warrant him in teaching | ually impossible. The untried Colonel of the raw Forty-second Onio undertook this task, and on his success the whole army of the department depend- him in the following, written to a memed. Marshall had under his command ber of the Ohio Senate: academy, but to lay by a fund to pay nearly 5,000 men, and to attack him Col. Garfield had four regiments of infantry and eight companies of cavalry. The rebels were stationed at the Village of Paintville, 60 miles up the Sandy Valley, but Marshall hearing of the advance of Garfield, fell back to Prestonburg, leaving a small body of cavalry near its old position to protect his trains. On the 9th of January, 1862, new position, and his troops were rap. his position, fired his camp equipage and stores, and began a retreat which was not ended until he had reached the academy, however, had established Abington, Va. Col. Garfield pursued some prisoners were taken, but the Garfield finally gave over the pursuit. ing as security a life insurance policy, This operation in the Sandy Valley was conducted with such energy and skill as to receive the special commendation of the commanding General and the government, and Col. Garfield was made Brigadier-General in acknowledgement of his services. On-his arrival at Louisville, the Army of the in the fall of 1854 he was admitted to Ohio was already beyond Nashville, on somewhat contemptuously on the rough | Brigade, and reached the field of Pittswestern farmer and carpenter who had burg Landing on the second day of the encounter with the enemy's rear guard a few miles beyond the battle field. His brigade bore its full share in the

His old malady, fever and ague, contracted in the days of his tow-path service, was aggravated in the malarious climate of the south, and Gen. Garfield was sent home on sick leave about the 1st of August, 1862, remaining until January, 1863, when he was ordered to join Gen. Rosecrans as Chief of Staff. In this position he remained until his military career closed. From the day of his appointment he became the intimate associate and confidential adviser of nis chief, and bore a prominent part in all the campaigns in Middle Tennessee in the spring and summer of 1863. His last conspicuous military ing to college, he had joined to sect of service was at the battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19 and 20, 1863, and for his brivery and Generalship in that engagement he was promoted to the rank of Major Genera!

At this point the military career

Gen. Garfield practically came to an

gard's evacuation.

part, he had been elected to Congress from the old Giddings district (the 19th,) two years before. He returned to in which he resided, and believing that his path of usefulness lay in the direction to which his constituents pointed, living and high thinking was the order he resigned his commission Dec. 1863, and entered upon the duties of a statesman's life. In Congress he at once took a high rank, and from his admission to the House of Representa- war expenses are the following ; Int. tives to the present time he has been an active, energetic, hard worker. He first served on the Committee on Military Affairs, where, by his activity, in- \$1,040,102,702; subsistence of the dustry, and familiarity with the wants Army, \$381,417,548; clothing of the of the army, he did as signal service as he could have done in the field. He soon became known as a powerful speaker, remarkably ready, and always effective in debate, while in the committees he proved himself an invaluable werker. His party renominated him by acclamation on the expiration of his term, and on his return to the House he was given a leading place on its leading committee-on Ways and deny publicly on several occasions. Means. Here he soon rose to great influence. He studied the whole range dent Garfield continued to study law, of financial questions with the assidury discovered that the canal-men were the profession which he had marked of his college days, so that he is looked out for himself, but which he has never | upon to-day as one of the ablest of our national financiers. He stood by his party, and his party stood by him, reelecting him successively to the Thirtyninth, Fortieth, Forty first, Forty sec-Garfield was married to Miss Lucretia | ond, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-Rudolph, the daughter of a farmer liv- fifth, and Forty-sixth Congressis. During near Hiram, whose acquaintance ing these several terms he has served he had made while studying at the as the Chairman of the Committee or Military Affairs, of the Committee on Banking and Currency, and of the Appropriations Committee. This last Chairmanship he held until 1875, when the Democrats came into power. Two years later, when James G. Blaine went about 18 months, until the fall of 1848, and they began their wedded life, poor, to the Senate, Gen. Garfield became by and in debt, but with brave hearts. common consent the Republican leader Mrs. Garfield is a quiet, thoughtful, and in the House, a position which he has refined woman, fond of reading and maintained ever since In January this time, however, an attack of fever study, and of a warm heart. Two years last he was elected to the Senate to his and ague | revented his executing his after his marriage the political life of the seat of Allen G. Thurman, who ret he decrees against unauthorized reli-Gen. Garfield began. His ermons had tires on the 4th of next March. He reattracted attention to him, and in 1859 ceived the unanimous vote of the Rehe was brought forward by the auti- publican caucus for this position, an proved the turning point in his life, slavery people of Portage and Summit honor never conferred before on any counties as their candidate for State man by any party in the state of Ohio. Senator. He was elected by a large In appearance, Gen. Carfield is very majority, and, young as he was he at commanding and impressive. He stands once took high rank in the Ohio Legis- 6 feet high, and is broad shouldered lature, as a man unusually well inform- and strongly built." His head is un-He remained prostrated in his moth- ed on the subjects of legislation, and usually large, and his forehead remark-

things except brain work, and is deright of the National Government to he has five living, two having died in coerce seceded states. When the time infancy. The two older boys, Harry came for appointing the officers for the and James, are attending school in Ohio troops, the Legislature was still New Fampshire, while the two younger, in session, and Garfield at once avowed Irwin and Abram, tive with their palling intention of entering the service. rents. His only daughter, Mary, is a are many who believe that had Blaine friends, to learn to read, and could do He had not resigned the Presidency of handsome, rosy cheeked girl of about taken hold with energy when his own some simple sums in arithmetic; and the Hiram Institute upon being elected 12. His mother is still living, and with this knowledge as a basis he started, in March, 1849, for Chester, where
the academy was situated. He was accompanied by a cousin and another

to the Senate, but now he sent in his forms one of his family. Gan. Garfield has a house in Washington, where he spends his winters, and a farm in Menservice of the National Government.

Companied by a cousin and another service of the National Government.

Companied by a cousin and another service of the National Government.

Companied by a cousin and another service of the National Government. defeat seemed assured he could have with this knowledge as a basis he start-carried the nomination of Sherman. ed, in March, 1849, for Chester, where resignation, and prepared to place has a house in Weshington. young man from his village, and the Gen. Garfield's military career was all his time when not engaged at the and comfort comport with the estabfrom the railroad company. It never three took with them frying-pans and not of a nature to subject him to trials capital. His farm comprises 125 acres lished enterprise of the passenger dedishes, as they were too poor to pay for on a large scale. He was appointed of land, which is highly cultivated, and partment of the Baltimore and Ohio.

board as well as education. They rent- Colonel of the Forty second Ohio Regi- here the General finds a recreation of ed a room in an old unpainted frame ment by Gov. Dennison, Aug. 14, 1861, which he never tires, in directing the building, near the academy, and began but it was not until Dec. 14, that orders field work and making improvements to work. Garfield studied hard, and for the field were received. The regi- in the buildings, fences, and orchards. progressed rapidly. His heart was in ment was then sent to Catrettsburg, He has never forgotten the lessons is work, and he distanced many com- Ky., and Col. Garfield was ordered to learned when he made his living by petitors who had enjoyed far better ad- report to Gen. Buell in person. That farming, and he is as genial and hearty vantages than himself. He worked officer assigned him to the command of a friend to the farmers who surround mornings, evenings and Saturdays, in the Seventeenth Brigade, and ordered him as to the magnates who court his the carpenters' shops of Chester, and him to drive the rebel forces under Hum society in Washington. He sprang from thus managed to carn his living while | phrey Marshall out of the candy Valley, | the people, and he is emphatically one

CINCINNATI, June 8. - The statement s made in certain quarters that Gen. Garfield's record on the tariff question will injure him in the campaign. Certain charges of this nature which were circulated at the time of his nomination for United States Senator were met by

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 15, 1879. DEAR SIR: Yours of the 12th inst . inclosing a slip from the Columbus Dispatch, is received. The writer of that article is either studidly ignorant or a willful falsifier. I have voted for every Republican Tariff bill which has passed the House since I have been a member of it. I have made at least four elaborate speeches on the tariff since I have been in Congress, besides numerous short speeches in debates. My first full speech on the subject was in 1866, the second in 1870, and the third and fourth in 1878. I have been recognized for several years past as the leader of the Republican party on this subject, and every Republican member of the House knows my position, and, as I believe, approves it. In 1868. I made a speech in favor of the resumption of specie payments, in which I discussed elaborately the doctrines of money, and the obligation of the nation to pay its debt. The Secretary of the 1 reasury sent some copies of that speech to our Ministers in London, believing that it would strengthen our credit abroad. John Bright received a copy, and was so pleased with it that he had me elected an honorary member of the its march to aid Grant at Pittsburg "Cobden Club." I had never before Landing. Gen. Garfield hastened after heard of this club, and up to that time it, assumed command of the Twentieth | Charles Sumner was the only member of Congress who had ever been thus complimented. Some years after that dropped among them. His experience battle, participating in its closing I learned that the Cobden Club believed in a social point of view was far from scenes. The next day he moved with in free trade, as nearly all Englishmen had been repeatedly explained in the iron districts, and it is fully understood tedious seige operations before Corinth, by our leading iron men. I represent and was among the earliest in entering one of the beaviest iron districts in the abandoned town after Gen. Beaure-Ohio, and in Mahoning county, where the largest mills and furnaces are situated, I ran ahead of the state and county ticket last year, and I have the support of almost every intelligent manufacturer of the district. I write this freely, that you may understand how entirely without foundation the article is in the Dispatch. Very truly, J. A. GARFIELD.

## WHAT THE EEBELLION COST-\$6,796,792,509.

In response to the Senate resolution of March S, Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, furnished to that body an elaborate statement showing the expenses of the Government "on account of the war of the rebellion from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1879, inclusive." The statement exhibits the gres: expenditures, the ordinary expendiend. In 1862, while absent with the tures, and the expenditures growing army, and without solicitation on his out of the war in all the various branches of the service, either directly or indirectly affected by the war. The grand totals are as follows: Gross expenditures, \$6,796,792,509; ordinary expenditures, \$609,549,124; expenditures growing out of the war, \$6,187,-243,885. Lee principal items of the rest on the public debt, \$1,764,256,198; pay of two and turee years volunteers, Army, \$345,543,880; Army transportation, \$336,793,885; purchase of horses, \$126,672,423; other Quartermaster expenditures, (in round numbers,) \$226, 000,000; Ariny pensions, \$407,429,193 bounties, (including additional boutties under the act of 1866,) \$140,281,178, and, in round numbers, the following Refunded to states for war expenses \$41,000,000; purchase of arms for voiunteers and regulars, \$76,000,000; ord nance supplies, 56,000,000; expenses of assessing and collecting internal revenue, 113 000,000; expenses of national loans and currency, \$51,523,000; premiums, \$59,738,000. The war expenditures for the Navy (including about \$74,500,000 for pay and \$6,500,000 for Navy pensions) aggregate about \$412; 000,000. Among the other detailed items of expenditures growing out of the war are \$5,243,034, for national cemeteries, \$8,546,185 for support of the National Home for Disabled Von of Ford's Theatre, the scene of President Lincoln's assassination

A Paris dispatch says: "The Prefects of departments in which Jesuit estatlishments are situated were received 1 y. the Minister of the Interior for verbal instructions respecting the execution of gious societies. The Minister told t'e Prefects to make a clear distinction bytween Jesuit and other unanthoxized orders. Jesuits are not to be invited; like others, to have themselves authorized, but are ordered to dissolve, and on the 30th of June the Company of Jesus must disappear and evacuate the establishments it now occupies. For teaching establishments, however, the dates gave it as their determination to beat the third term, even if they had to sacrifice themselves. As between Sherman and Garfield, Blaine was somewhat man and garfield was somewhat was somewhat man and garfield was somewhat was somewhat man and garfield was somewhat man and garfield was somewhat was somew states began, Mr. Garneld's course was dresses plainly. He is temperate in all intend submitting to the deerces. Sevcial summons to declare whether they eral Prefects expressed the conviction few of the orders would hand in their statutes. The Minister said he was of the same opinion, but he believed there would be exceptions."

> The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have ordered twenty sleepingcars built, to be placed on their lines on