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For Delegate to Congress, W. M. FERRY, OF SUMMIT COUNTY. HOOKER AND MEADE.

Next to the removal of General McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, no event in the history of that great command was fraught with greater interest than that which relieved Hooker from its command and substituted Meade. It will be remembered that Hooker had but recently failed in the campaign at Chancellorsville, and had taught his gigantic command by masterly movements through Virginia into and through Maryland, and had just completed preliminaries for the engagement of Lee, when the order to relieve him arrived. In McClellan's case it was a painful surprise to officers and men, but not so to him. Hooker had succeeded in alienating the good will of several officers high in rank, and though as soldiers they would give him hearty support, as men they did not like him. He had matured a plan that did not meet their approval, and all things pointed to the wisdom of Stanton in making the change. The change resulted in victory for the Union arms, but how close that victory came to being a defeat, perhaps no man who knows will ever tell. The history of the change in commands will be read by all who were on the ground with interest.

From a paper in the Century for November, we take this description of the midnight visit of Colonel Hardie to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, near Frederick, Md., to transfer the command from Hooker to Meade: "Meade was asleep, and when awakened was confounded by the sight of an officer from the War Department standing over him. He afterwards said that, in his semi-stupor, his first thought was that he was to be taken to Washington in arrest, though no reason occurred to him why he should be. When he realized the state of affairs he became much agitated, protesting against being placed in command of an army which was looking towards Reynolds as his successor, if Hooker should be displaced; referring to the personal friendship between Reynolds and himself which would make the President's order an instrument of injustice to both; urging the heaviness of the responsibility so suddenly placed upon him, in presence of the enemy and when he was totally ignorant of the positions and dispositions of the army he was to take in charge; and strenuously objecting to the requirement that he should go to Hooker's headquarters to take over the command without being sent for by the commanding-general as McClellan had sent for Burnside and the latter for Hooker. It was a mental relief to the stern Secretary of War, when General Meade's spontaneous interferences were reported to him, to note that he had uttered no protest against Hooker's being relieved of the command, even in what might almost be called the presence of the enemy. This silence on the part of a man so regardless of himself, so regardless of others, Mr. Stanton accepted as being, in itself, his complete vindication. After taking Colonel Hardie's opinion, as a professional soldier, that he had no lawful discretion to vary from the orders given, and that an escort were ordered out and the party proceeded to general headquarters, some miles distant. Hardie undertook to break the news to Hooker, who did not need to be told anything after seeing who his visitors were. It was a bitter moment to all, for Hooker had construed favorably the delay in responding to his tender of resignation, and could not wholly mask the revulsion of feeling. General Butterfield, the chief of staff, between whom and General Meade much coldness existed, was called in, and the four officers set themselves earnestly to work to do the State some service by honestly transferring the command and all that could help to make it available for good. Tension was somewhat eased by Meade's insisting upon being regarded as a guest at headquarters while General Hooker was present, and by his requesting General Butterfield, upon public grounds, not to exercise his privilege of withdrawing with his chief; but Hooker's chagrin and Meade's overcast nerves made the lengthy but indispensable conference rather trying to the whole party. When Reynolds heard the news, he dressed himself with scrupulous care and, handsomely attended, rode to headquarters to pay his respects to the new commander. Meade, who looked like a wagon-master in the marching clothes he had hurriedly slipped on when awakened in his tent, understood the motive of the act, and after the exchange of the salutations all around, he took Reynolds by the arm, and, leading him aside, told him how surprising, imperative, and miscellaneous were the orders he had received; how much he would have preferred the choice to have fallen on Reynolds; how anxious he had been to see Reynolds and tell him these things, and how helpless he should hold himself to be did he not feel that Reynolds would give him the earnest support which he would have given to Reynolds in a like situation. Reynolds answered that, in his opinion, the command had fallen where it belonged, that he was glad that such a weight of responsibility had not come upon him, and that Meade might count upon the best support he could give him. Meade then communicated to Reynolds all that he had learned from Hooker and

intentions. Mr. George is just now followed by the popularity he has won to his side, but the people of New York—a large majority of whom are working men—will take a second thought over the matter, and their realising how foolish it would be to revolutionize the government of the city, when nothing of tangible good is promised in return, they will go back to their former allegiance, and give Socialism a cold shoulder.

THE COMPLEXION. The Complexion is an apt reasoner, and follows: "A pound of silver bullion will buy 30 1/2 per cent. more wheat of a given grade in India than in the United States. Silver is bought with gold or Bank of England gold notes, at the same 30 1/2 per cent. discount that prevails in the United States. If silver bullion were at par, we may say that a given sum of gold or bank notes would buy 100 pounds of bullion, but as it is 30 1/2 per cent. below the par, that same sum of gold or bank notes will buy 145 pounds; so that the dealer, by simply converting his money into silver bullion, can buy a quantity of wheat in India represented by 145 instead of 100. It is thus that the silver discount gives India the irresistible power to fix minimum prices for American wheat, concerning which our English cousins in the grain trade are so jubilant."

THREE GRAVES. How did he live, that dead man here, With the temple above his grave? He lived as a great one; from cradle to bier He was nursed in luxury, trained in pride, When the wish was born it was gratified, With thanks he took, without heed he gave; What would be the condition of business To-day, if the circulating medium were suddenly contracted, by the loss or destruction of \$240,000,000? The labor strikes we now have, are as summer zephyr to a cyclone, to the condition of things that would then rule. Silver is indeed a blessing, and the inconsiderate business men of this country, who would strike it down know not what they would do; but the conspirators know well what they are about.

THE GREENBACKS. The greenbacks are a fixed quantity at \$440,000,000. The national bank circulation is being contracted at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, or \$24,000,000 per year, and if it were not for the silver dollars that are being coined and put into the circulating medium, there would soon be great stringency in the money market and in a year a panic. We have about \$27 per capita in gold, silver, greenbacks, national bank notes and gold and silver certificates—while France has double this amount, or \$54 per capita. We are now short in our circulating medium hundreds of millions of dollars of the amount of money required to carry on the business of this country properly. Our population is increasing at the rate of forty per cent per year, or doubling every twenty-five years; this increase of population alone demands an increase in our money volume of at least \$70,000,000 a year. But our trade and commerce are also growing, demanding a still further increase in the money volume of the country, and this demand for more money is not only being met, but we have a lot of conspirators who are in league with England, endeavoring to assassinate the prosperity of this nation by striking down the silver dollar. The indifference with which many business men look upon this silver question, reminds one of Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning. It is not a few silver kings who are fighting for the silver dollar; far from it; it is the thoughtful men everywhere throughout this nation. England may jingle her guineas in the face of poor starved nations like Egypt and Turkey, which she virtually owns, but America has her own treasure vaults with which to buy and sell the world."

GEORGE'S BOSSISM.

In order to show the kind of freedom of the ballot which Henry George seeks to inaugurate in New York City, we clip the following from the Sun: "It is strange that a sort of tyranny over workmen against which we have often heard most vehement protests, is now about to be attempted by Mr. Henry George. He said on Thursday night: 'We have an organization that is so well disciplined that upon a word from the leader it will pour out its numbers like a swarm of bees with my ballots in their hands. They have not their ballots, but they will be taken from workingmen's society. I am assured by my Executive Committee, from a strict analysis, that the majority of this organization will vote the workingman's ticket.' Complaints of such dictation as this are usually made against wealthy employers, and in most cases, no doubt, they are unjust. We believe that Mr. George has supplied the first incontestable instance of a public and open attempt to subject voters to this sort of discipline. The natural result of Mr. George's menace should be to array against him not only every man who is not a trades unionist, but a vast number of those who are. Mr. Hewitt's unanswerable arguments, which we published yesterday, proved how insincere Mr. George is in vauntingly boasting to the men who have joined his movement that if elected he will perform many things that he knows he cannot do, such things being outside the duties of a Mayor, and when these men realize just how Mr. George stands they will be anxious to desert him as they were to join him, for workmen have interests too great in the big metropolis to stake them on the hazard of mysterious promises, which common sense tells them can never be realized. Mr. George preaches of the power of political bosses as the one great cardinal sin of the present method of election, and on the same evening in another hall gives vent to the above, which out-bosses anything ever known in New York politics, for though such a thing as bossism has existed there for years, there never has been one of the bosses foolish enough to brag of his power on the stump, and use it to catch votes. In no city in the world does the press form so true an index of the popular will as in New York, and it is significant that while all the papers give full play to Mr. George's utterances, they unobtrusively oppose him, and will succeed in defeating his chimerical ideas and insidious

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