

# The Charlotte Democrat.

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.  
Terms of Subscription—\$2 50, in advance.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1873.

TWENTY-SECOND VOLUME—NUMBER 1102.

**THE Charlotte Democrat,**  
PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM J. YATES, Editor and Proprietor.  
TERMS—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per annum,  
One Dollar and Fifty Cents for six months.  
Subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at reasonable rates, or in accordance with contract.  
Obituary notices of over five lines in length will be charged for at advertising rates.

**Dr. JOHN H. McADEN,**  
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Has on hand a large and well selected stock of PURE DRUGS, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Family Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Fancy and Toilet Articles, which he is determined to sell at the very lowest prices.  
Jan. 1, 1872.

**J. P. McCombs, M. D.,**  
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls, both night and day, promptly attended to.  
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
Oct. 26, 1870.

**ROBERT GIBBON, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Brick Office corner of 9th and Tryon Streets. Residence on College Street.  
March 11, 1872.

**Alexander & Bland,**  
DENTISTS.  
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.  
Office in Brown's Building, opposite the Charlotte Hotel.  
August 4, 1873.

**W. L. HOFFMAN, ISATAH SIMPSON,**  
**HOFFMAN & SIMPSON,**  
Dentists,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the public, that they have associated themselves together in the practice of Dentistry. Their aim will be to perform all operations relating to the profession in the most skillful manner and highest degree of excellence.  
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. Satisfaction guaranteed.  
Office on Trade Street, in A. K. Nesbit & Bro's new building.  
Jan. 15, 1873.

**Saddles, Harness, &c.**  
We respectfully inform our patrons that we shall continue the manufacture of SADDLERY and HARNESS at our old stand, next door to Stenhouse, Macaulay & Co's.  
We shall always keep one of the most extensive stocks in the South, which we will sell at prices to suit. To Wholesale Buyers we say that we will duplicate any bill in our line brought North.  
We shall always keep a large stock of well known brands of Henlock Sole, Oak tanned, Kipapd Upper Leather on hand, at prices as low as any in the City.  
**Hides and Bark Wanted,**  
For which we pay the highest prices in CASH.  
Mr. W. E. SHAW has charge of the Establishment, and will be pleased to see his friends.  
March 3, 1873. SCHIFF & BRO.

**STENHOUSE, MACAULAY & CO.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
Grocers & Commission Merchants,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
Consignments of Cotton solicited, on which we will make liberal advances to be sold here, or if shippers desire will ship to our friends at New York or Liverpool direct. Commissions and storage on moderate terms.  
August 19, 1872.

**CENTRAL HOTEL,**  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
This well-known House having been newly furnished and refitted in every department, is now open for the accommodation of the Traveling public.  
Omnibuses at the Depot on arrival of Trains.  
Jan. 1, 1873. H. C. ECCLES.

**W. F. COOK,**  
Trade Street, on North Carolina Railroad,  
Charlotte, N. C.,  
Manufacturer of CIDER MILLS and all kinds of FARMING IMPLEMENTS.  
All orders promptly attended to.  
Jan. 22, 1872.

**Portrait Painting.**  
ARTHUR L. BUTT, ARTIST.  
Studio over Merchants and Farmers Bank,  
Charlotte, N. C.  
I shall be pleased to show specimens of my work at my studio, to any who are interested in Art. I paint Portraits from Life or Photographs. Persons whose friends have died can get a Portrait of them if they have a Photograph. I can accommodate persons at a distance if they will send a Photograph with directions, &c.

**GUN SMITH SHOP.**  
W. B. TAYLOR,  
Next to Elias & Cohen's Dry Goods Store,  
Informs the public that he has just received a new stock of Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun Material, Locks, Keys, &c., &c.  
Please call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.  
Repairing of all sorts in my line done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.  
Oct. 6, 1873. W. B. TAYLOR, Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

**RICHARD MOORE,**  
WHOLESALE DEALER IN  
Stoves, Tin Ware, Zinc, Copper, &c.  
Near the Court House,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.  
The best patterns of COOKING STOVES always on hand.  
Sept. 8, 1873. 4mpd

**DR. S. B. HIGGINS,**  
Homeopathic Physician,  
Tryon Street, Third Door from Fifth,  
Respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. Female complaints and diseases of children a specialty. Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Liver Complaints and Chronic Diseases radically cured. Chills and Fever cured without delay or no charge made.  
Oct. 20, 1873. 3m

**Charles T. Sherman, Judge for the Northern District of Ohio, against whom grave charges rested, which were made the subject of investigation by the House Committee of Ways and Means and Judiciary, in connection with his impeachment, has resigned his office, and the President has appointed Martin Welker, of Ohio, to the vacancy.**

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
I offer for sale two Tracts of LAND containing 175 Acres, situated in Providence and Sharon Townships. Eighty Acres of said Land is in cultivation, the balance native forest. The Land is equal to the best in the county, and lies on the waters of McAlpin's Creek, 9 miles from Charlotte. Title good. For terms apply to  
Nov. 24, 1873. D. P. LEE, Agent.

**SALE OF LAND.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, I will sell at Public Auction, on Saturday Dec. 13, 1873, at 11 a. m., at Randallburg Post Office in said county, the following described Tracts of Land belonging to the heirs of Joseph Knox dec'd.  
The home place, containing about 300 acres, (a larger part thereof subject to the dower of the widow of d-c'd).  
The Simril place, about 80 acres, joining Thos. Simril and others, (about 38 acres thereof subject to dower).  
The "Black Jack" tract, about 106 acres, joining the land of Ezekiel Caruthers' heirs and others.  
One tract of about 12 acres, near Pleasant Hill Church, joining Wm. Porter and others.  
The Siler tract, about 71 acres, joining Logan Hoover and others.  
Full information in regard to the above land can be had of the undersigned.  
Terms 12 months credit, purchaser to give bond with approved security.  
Nov. 10, 1873. ALEX. GRIER, Com. 5w

**Valuable Land for Sale.**  
By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, the undersigned as Commissioner will sell at the Court House in Charlotte, on Thursday, the 11th day of December next, Two valuable Tracts of LAND in Mecklenburg county, on the waters of Reedy Creek, belonging to the estate of Miss Eliza Pharr, dec'd. One Tract of 104 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wm. A. Johnston, Mrs. Dorcas Kinnom and others, and one Tract of 44 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Lee Dulin and others.  
Nine months credit, with interest from date, will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, and title reserved until purchase money is paid.  
WM. MAXWELL, Commissioner.  
Nov. 10, 1873. 5w

**WOLFE, BARRINGER & CO.**  
We respectfully invite the attention of our friends and the public generally to our new stock of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
The largest and cheapest stock of Jeans, Tweeds, Satinets, Cloths and Fancy Cassimeres, we have ever had.  
**Ready-made Clothing,**  
**GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,**  
HATS, CAPS, SHOES, TRUNKS & VALISES.  
**Hardware! Hardware!!**  
Carpenter's Tools, Blacksmith's Tools, Builder's Material and Sash Hardware of every description, cheap.  
OLDFE, BARRINGER & CO'S.  
Sept. 29, 1873.

**ELIAS & COHEN**  
Have now in Store, and are daily receiving through one of the firm now in the Northern markets, the largest and best selected stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
**Ready-Made Clothing,**  
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,  
**YANKEE NOTIONS, CUTLERY,**  
And a general assortment of Merchandise suited for  
**The Wholesale and Retail Trade,**  
All purchased from first hands and which will be sold at prices that will astonish buyers. A call is only necessary to be convinced. No charge for showing Goods.  
Terms made to suit purchasers. Country Produce taken in exchange.  
For Bargains call and see  
ELIAS & COHEN,  
Oct. 13, 1873. Opposite Charlotte Hotel.

**PRACTICE ECONOMY.**  
BUY A NEW IMPROVED  
**Home Shuttle Sewing Machine.**  
Only costs about one-half of the "so-called" Standard Machines. More of them sold this year in North Carolina than all others combined. It runs as light, is as easy to learn on as any other, and I can show that it will do the same range of work with similar attachments that any other in this market will do. Warranted for five years.  
Call on or address D. G. MAXWELL,  
Charlotte, N. C., General Agent  
for North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.  
July 28, 1873.

**R. M. MILLER & SONS**  
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED PREMIUM  
**Milburn Wagon.**  
A LARGE LOT NOW ON HAND.  
For durability and style of finish unequalled. Call and see them at our Ware Rooms, corner of College and 4th Streets, 2d story.  
Sept. 8, 1873.

**J. S. PHILLIPS,**  
Merchant Tailor and Clothier,  
Offers to the public the finest and best assorted Stock of Goods for  
**Men's Wear**  
Ever brought to this market, including  
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
**Gents Furnishing Goods,**  
HATS, CAPS, &c., &c.  
Having had Fourteen Years experience in buying for this market, besides being a Practical Tailor, I feel satisfied of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to Goods and prices.  
Call and examine goods and prices.  
Store under Central Hotel.  
Sept. 29, 1873. J. S. PHILLIPS.

**Again**  
We announce a neat and pleasant amusement for the Winter evenings, **PARLOR CROQUET**, complete for \$5 and \$8 per set, at  
**TIDDY'S.**  
Also, a large lot of new NOVELS, fresh from the publishers, at  
**TIDDY'S.**  
Our School Book stock is now complete. We don't deem it necessary to go into detail, but simply announce that our stock is full. Call and see.  
Nov. 17, 1873. TIDDY & BRO.

**In What Sense Southern Women are "Reconstructed."**

It is necessary that we recognize the inevitable. Carlyle says women are always slow to do it—and I suppose that is what President Davis meant in his late compliment to Southern women. It is a nice question, though, how far this tenacity of purpose or of opinion ought to go. Where principles of truth and honor are involved let us glory in an unshaken firmness and cling to the traditions of our clime, our own dear sunny South. But let us distinguish between our principles and our prejudices. It is our highest duty to cherish the one. Let us ascertain and fix them. But our prejudices are not to be handed down and perpetuated. I keep mine. I confess, hanging up in a closet like a parcel of old dresses which I can no longer wear, but which I still have an affection for. I open the door now and then and take a private view of the collection. Some times I array myself in one or the other—they are no longer comfortable, but I cannot make way with them. All the same I should be sorry to see my daughter or any of my young friends with any of them on.

Mr. Davis was quite right in giving the impression that Southern women are not "reconstructed" in the usual sense of that word. They do not forget, and some few of them I am afraid have never forgiven. But he has certainly erred if he thought, or intended to make others think, that our women did not fairly and honestly surrender when our men did; did not believe that our men did the best possible there was left them to do in surrendering; have not fairly met, and by this time vanquished the difficulties of the situation; and do not again, as they once did, pray for God's blessing on the whole country. I am sure they do. I think too well of them to think otherwise.

The great problem of Republicanism is now being worked out in these United States. No country and no age has seen it attempted under conditions so favorable. We hear much said of leaders, good and bad—of late there has been a cry that we have no leaders—no great men to rally round—our giants are all dead. If the people will be true to each other we have nothing to fear either from bad great men, or from the lack of good great men. If the rich and the poor, the capitalists and the laborers, the farmers and the manufacturers, the thinkers and the actors have a cordial understanding with each other we shall get along. This is not the era of great men we must acknowledge, and yet the country is making great strides. It is a time of growth, and I believe one cause of it is the upturning of old forms, and intermingling of new elements which the second great Revolution has brought about. Changes so violent elderly people accept with pain and grief, but I want the younger generation to grow into them cheerfully and find their account in so doing.—Mrs. Cornelia P. Spencer in N. C. Presbyterian.

**Consult Your Interest!**  
**GRAND OPENING!**  
**FALL AND WINTER GOODS.**  
The immense increase of our business has induced us to open out a larger stock than we have ever before presented to the Merchants and buyers generally of North and South Carolina.  
**Our Stock of Staple Goods,**  
Such as Prints, Bleached and Brown Shirtings, Sea Island Cotton, Plaids, Osnaburgs, Gingham, and Domestic Goods generally, will be unsurpassed.  
**Ready-made Clothing.**  
Our stock of Ready-made Clothing is the largest and will be sold at prices that defy competition.  
**Our Retail Department**  
Will present many new and attractive features and will be complete with everything kept in a first class Retail Store.  
Call soon and examine for yourselves.  
McMURRAY & DAVIS,  
West Trade Street, between Tryon and College.  
Sept. 15, 1873.

**A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.**  
I take pleasure in announcing that I have just returned from New York and while there spared no time or pains in selecting one of the finest and latest styles of  
**Custom-made Clothing**  
Ever brought to Charlotte, and can only say that I will sell this Fall and Winter  
**Goods at Lower Prices**  
Than any other house in Charlotte, as my facilities are such while I am receiving my goods direct from the house which I am connected with in New York, and thereby avoiding the immense profits of the manufacturers, and also the jobbers which other dealers must pay.  
My stock consists of the very latest styles of  
**MENS, BOYS AND YOUTHS CLOTHING,**  
**Gents Furnishing Goods,**  
**HATS, CAPS, &c.**  
I most respectfully ask a call to examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.  
E. SHRIER,  
Sept. 22, 1873. Temple of Fashion.

**NOTICE.**  
As we have rented the Store Room recently occupied by Grier & Alexander, (next door to Wilson & Black's Drug Store) we inform the public that we have a good assortment of Family Groceries, Cotton Ties, Bagging, &c.; also a good stock of Thomasville Shoes; all of which we will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter.  
Our friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to give us a call, and judge for themselves.  
SIMS & ALEXANDER,  
Sept. 1, 1873. 4m

**OATES BROTHERS,**  
COTTON BUYERS  
AND  
**General Commission Merchants,**  
Are now ready for business. Consignments of Cotton, Gr-in, Flour, &c., solicited. Cotton received and sold or stored on accommodating terms. We have storage room for 800 to 1,000 bales. Where parties desire it, we are prepared to ship their Cotton to New York without additional charge by us.  
REFERENCE—M. P. Pegram, Cashier 1st National Bank of Charlotte.  
J. E. OATES,  
Sept. 8, 1873.

**Agricultural Fairs Reviewed.**

A writer in the Rochester (N. Y.) Rural Home, makes the following proper remarks against gambling at Agricultural Fairs:  
"It is a doubtful question in the minds of many thinking men whether our agricultural societies, as they are generally constituted at the present time, are productive of any essential good to the cause of agriculture; and still more doubtful whether they are not productive of more evil than good to the community at large. That such societies, when conducted in the interests of that pursuit which they ostensibly represent, are of public interest, no one will question; but when they are perverted into an exhibition of that which has no connection or relation to agriculture or any other productive industry, the utility of such societies becomes a matter of much doubt.  
It is true that agriculture, and also horticulture and the mechanic arts, are represented at these exhibitions, but they seem more an attachment, than the prime and moving interest in view. This fact is readily proven when we compare the amount of premiums offered for the encouragement of the industrial pursuits with those offered in the interest of gaining. In the premium list of the Monroe County Society for the last annual fair, we see offered for horses, in the aggregate of all grades for utility, the sum of \$320, and for style and speed, the sum of \$1,370, or more than four times the amount for style and speed to that for general utility. Then for the best thorough-bred animal we see offered the premium of \$20, and for the fastest trotting nag \$200, for the best field of wheat, not less than five acres, is offered \$10, and for the second fastest horse, \$150; for the best show of agricultural implements, manufactured by the exhibitor, a gold medal (or gold watch), and for the fastest horse that has never beat 2:35, \$150; and so we may go on through the whole schedule of premiums and see the principal carried out, that style and speed are far more important than things of utility.  
And these we take as a fair illustration of the encouragement offered in premiums for agriculture, as compared with that of horse-racing, in many of our county societies. But it is said we must offer liberal premiums to horsemen, or more properly horse-jockeys, in order to bring in the crowd to replenish our treasury. Must we have no regard to the moral influences which this encouragement to horse-racing creates? Must our treasury be replenished to the sacrifice of principle and the violation of state law? Must every interest and the love of good order in the community be prostituted to financial success? It ought not to be. I know it is claimed by many that no bad influence arises from these trials in horse-trotting. But tell me, if you can, how many young men have been led into bad associations and corrupt habits by having a fast horse to try his speed on the course with jockeys? How many have been led on from the race-course to the drinking saloon, and then on to ruin by the associations here formed and the aspirations here created?  
And I would ask, does not the encouragement here offered for horse racing, tend to popularize gaming, and lead our young men to throw off restraints upon dishonesty and induce them to look to such pursuits to gain money rather than to earn it in a legitimate way? But you say there is no harm in driving a fast horse more than a slow one. No, nor in playing billiards than croquet, but when there is a premium on a wager at stake it becomes a violation of law and leads to other bad practices arising from associations connected with a love of gaming. We understand also that a gambling stand has been rented on the grounds during the fair, for a consideration and that by men who are looked to as examples in morals. Can such things be justified or defended by the lovers of good order? And does it not show the tendency of letting down from one kind of gaming to another worse?"

[No gambling or games of chance ought to be permitted on Fair Grounds anywhere.]

Rev. Stovell Brown, of England, who attended the Evangelical Alliance in New York, and who is a Baptist of distinction, in a recent speech at home, said that in the United States the Churches "had too much love for quartette choirs, too little congregational singing, not enough Bible exposition from the pulpits, and altogether too many Doctors of Divinity." This is excellent criticism. We give it our unqualified endorsement. And yet our own people cannot discover after a life time of experience what is seen at a glance by an observant and intelligent foreigner.

**GOD WILL PROVIDE.**—A poor widow and her little child were sitting together in great want, both feeling the pinches of hunger, and the child looked up in the mother's face and said:  
"Mother, God won't starve us, will he?"  
"No, my child," said the mother, "I do not think he will."  
"But, mother," said the child, "if he does, we will still praise him as long as we live; won't we, mother?"  
"May those who are gray-headed be able to say what the child said, and carry it out."

Children's rights—pure air, wholesome food, abundant sleep, suitable clothing, liberty to make a noise, and a modicum of pocket money.

There is no time, perhaps, when a woman so thoroughly commands the respect of a man as when she steps on the sidewalk to tie her shoe.

Queen Victoria, though the head of the Episcopal Church, while on a recent visit to Dundee, Scotland, partook of the communion in a Presbyterian Church.

**The Case of Mrs. Surratt.**

**Reply of Ex-President Johnson to Judge Holt.**  
Ex-President Johnson has addressed a communication to the Washington Chronicle, in reply to that of Judge Holt, published in the same paper in August last, on the subject of the execution of Mrs. Surratt as one of the assassins of President Lincoln. Mr. Johnson says:  
"Eight years have elapsed since the American people were called on to mourn the death of Mr. Lincoln, whose unselfish devotion to the Union, and genuine sympathy with the masses have made his name a household word, not only in the North, but in the once rebellious South.  
During this long interval Judge Holt has remained silent, and only at this late day attempts to meet the charges made, as he declares in his letter to the Secretary of War, soon after the execution of Mary E. Surratt, that he withheld from the President, when presenting the record of her trial, a petition signed by five members of the court, recommending, in consideration of her age and sex, a commutation of her death sentence to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. Having at last gathered what he terms the proofs of his innocence, he offers them for the consideration of the War Department, and at the same time seeks consolation in the fact that notwithstanding the allegation made against him, the President ordered no court for his trial, had no charges preferred, and made no open accusation, but to the close of his administration continued with him the same official relations as before, without giving the reasons which at that time would, in all probability, have operated against any development of the facts in this case. The question suggests itself why Judge Holt, in this attack upon his official integrity, did not himself demand a court of inquiry. All his witnesses were then living, the circumstances attending the execution of the conspirators were fresh in the public mind; his reputation was at stake, and must have been as dear to him then as now; yet he sought no vindication, but has preferred to wait until the memory of friends, dimmed by years, could be made to give him the benefit of its doubts and uncertainties. Well versed in the law, he has evidently weighed the advantages which delay would give him; skilled in sophistry, he uses to the best advantage all that he considers proved by his friends, and even construes my forbearance as evidence in his favor." After reviewing the evidence adduced by Judge Holt, Mr. Johnson says: "In his search for testimony Judge Holt succeeded in discovering only one witness who said he saw the record of the case, with the petition attached, in the President's office. The witness is Hon. James Speed, then Attorney General, who is undoubtedly mistaken in his statements; for, as already shown, the findings and sentences of the Court were submitted on the 5th of July—he and I being alone—were then and there approved by the Executive, and taken by the Judge Advocate-General to the War Department, where, on the same afternoon, the order to carry them into effect was issued. Mr. Speed doubtless saw the record, but it must have been in the Department of War, not in the Executive Office. In this connection Mr. Harlan's letter has significance and value, for in referring to an informal discussion by Cabinet members upon the subject, at which he thinks Mr. Speed was present, he positively states that neither at that time, nor at any other, was any part of the record of the trial, the decision of the Court, or the recommendation for clemency read in his presence.  
The record of the Court was submitted to me by Judge Holt in the afternoon of the 5th day of July, 1865. Instead of entering the Executive Mansion by the usual way, he gained admission by the private or family entrance to the Executive Office. The examination of the papers took place in the library, and he and I alone were present. The sentences of the Court in the cases of Harold, Atzerodt and Payne were considered in the order named, and then the sentence in the case of Mrs. Surratt. In acting upon her case, no recommendation for a commutation of her punishment was mentioned or submitted to me; but the question of her sex, which had already been adverted to and discussed in newspaper columns, presented itself, and was commented upon, both by Judge Holt and myself, with peculiar force and solemnity. He urged that the fact that the criminal was a woman was in itself no excuse or palliation; that when a woman "unsexed herself," and entered the arena of crime, it was rather an aggravation than a mitigation of the offense; that the law was not made to punish men only, but all, without regard to sex, who violated its provisions. That to discriminate in favor of Mrs. Surratt, and against Harold, Atzerodt and Payne, who were sentenced by the same court, and at the same time, to suffer the penalty of death, would be to offer a premium to the female sex to engage in crime, and become the principal actors in its commission. That since the rebellion began in some portions of the country females had been prominent in aiding and abetting traitors, and he thought the time had come when it was absolutely necessary, in a case so clearly and conclusively established, to set an example which would have a salutary influence. He was not only in favor of the approval of the sentence, but its execution at the earliest practicable day. Upon the termination of our consultation Judge Holt wrote the order approving the sentence of the Court. I affixed my name to it, and rolling up the papers he took his leave, carrying the record with him, and departing as he had come, through the family or private entrance.  
From the above statement it will be noted the papers were not submitted in the

usual way by the Secretary of War, but brought to the President by the Judge Advocate General, under of course, the instructions of Mr. Stanton. This doubtless was done to save time, and hasten the execution, and evinces the spirit which animated Judge Holt during the entire proceedings. Who can doubt that if his name and that of Judge Bingham had been attached to the petition, signed by five members of the Court, and the prayer had been brought to the attention of the President, such an application would have been daily weighed by the Executive before final action in the premises?

Mr. Johnson says in conclusion: "It being absolutely certain that if the petition was attached to original record before it was submitted to the President, it is not to be found in the printed record authorized by Judge Holt, and certified to by Col. Burlett, Special Judge Advocate of the Commission, the question arises which of the two is authenticated and genuine? If the record in possession of the Judge Advocate General is true, that is false which he has given to the public. If, on the other hand, the record published with his official sanction is true, then that in his bureau is false necessarily. Judge Holt is at liberty to accept either alternative, and to escape as he may the inevitable conclusion that he did not only fail to submit the petition to the President, but suppressed and withheld it from the official history of the most important trial in the annals of the nation.  
[No doubt Judge Holt meanly and sneakily kept from Mr. Johnson the petition of the Court for a change of the sentence of Mrs. Surratt, but we think Johnson, Holt, and the whole Cabinet are equally blamable for the murder of the poor woman. Johnson did not have the courage to resist the clamor of the strong side.]

**Who is a Gentleman?**  
A gentleman is a person not merely acquainted with certain forms and etiquette of life, easy and self-possessed in society, able to speak and act and move in the world without awkwardness, and free from habits which are vulgar and in bad taste. A gentleman is something beyond this; that which lies at the root of every Christian virtue. It is the thoughtful desire of doing in every instance what others should do unto him. He is constantly thinking, not indeed how he may give pleasure to others for the mere sense of pleasing, but how he may avoid hurting their feelings. When he is in society he scrupulously ascertains the position and relations of every one with whom he comes in contact, that he may give to each his due honor, his proper position. He studies how he may avoid touching in conversation upon any subject which may needlessly hurt their feelings—how he may abstain from any allusions which may call up a disagreeable or offensive association. A gentleman never alludes to, never even appears conscious of any person's defect, boldly deformity, inferiority of talent, of rank, or of reputation in the person in whose society he is placed. He never assumes any superiority to himself, never ridicules, never sneers, never boasts, never makes a display of his own power, or rank, or advantages—such as is implied in habits, or tricks, or inclinations which may be offensive to others.

**Sleeplessness and the Remedy.**  
The best antidote, says Hall's Journal of Health, is a liberal amount of muscular activity out of doors every day. Persons who sit around the fire and lounge on the sofa, or read or sew a great part of the day, need not expect sound sleep; only the laboring man can taste it in all its sweetness. Many fail to sleep at night because they will persist in sleeping in the day time. It is just as impossible to healthfully force more sleep on the system than the proportion of exercise requires, as to force the stomach to digest more food than the body requires. Rather than court sleep by industrious activities, many persons resort to medicine, and every new drug which is heralded as a promoter of sleep becomes at once immensely popular, even though it is known to possess dangerous qualities. Chloral hydrate has had a great run, and even young men are known to be purchasing it at the drug stores, to be used in promoting sleep; it should never be taken unless advised by the family physician, for the medical journals are constantly publishing cases where serious harm and even fatal results attend its habitual use.

**A DANGEROUS PAPER.**—The green paper used to wrap about lozenges, sold in shops, railroad cars and on street corners, has long been suspected to contain arsenic, and with the view of ascertaining the fact, by analysis we recently purchased a roll of lozenges covered with this paper. A qualitative examination of the paper afforded all the characteristic reactions for arsenic and copper. The wrapper contained twenty square inches of paper. Of this sixteen were taken for qualitative analysis. The result of the examination showed that this portion contained 15.16 grains, or 2.34 grains of metallic arsenic. This is equivalent to 2.94 grains in the whole of the wrapper, a quantity sufficient to destroy life in an adult person. Children in all parts of the country are allowed to purchase the lozenges covered with this poisonous paper, and the rolls are often put into the hands of infants as a plaything. As everything goes into the mouths of young children, it is easy to see that no more dangerous substance can pass into a family than these packages of confectionary. It is quite probable that instances of poisoning have occurred from this cause, which have been of a serious or fatal character. There should be laws prohibiting the use of poisonous papers for any purpose.—Journal of Chemistry.