

The Western Democrat.

OFFICE
ON THE
WEST SIDE OF TRADE STREET

CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS, AND THE GLORY OF THE ONE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF THE OTHER

\$4 Per Annum
IN ADVANCE

W. J. YATES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1866.

FOURTEENTH VOLUME—NUMBER 700.

THE
WESTERN DEMOCRAT
Published every Tuesday.

WILLIAM J. YATES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS, \$4 PER ANNUM, in advance.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance. Ordinary notices are charged advertising rates.

Advertisements not marked on the manuscript for a specific time, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

\$1 per square of 10 lines or less will be charged for each insertion, unless the advertisement is inserted 2 months or more.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

We are pleased to inform our former patrons and friends that we are once more on the market, with a nice lot of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Tailors' Trimmings, together with

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Ties, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspenders, &c. Also, a select stock of Cassimeres and Felt Hats.

We will be in receipt of our usual stock of **CLOTHING,** manufactured by ourselves, in a few days, when we will be able to suit all sizes and taste.

From our knowledge of the Clothing business, and facilities for manufacturing, induce us to believe that we will continue to merit the patronage heretofore so liberally given by the citizens of Western North Carolina and the upper Districts of South Carolina.

FELLINGS & SPRINGS, Store under Democrat Office.

Sept 18, 1865

**CALL AND SEE
MCLEOD & STEELE,**

Who are now receiving and opening a handsome and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware,

GROCERIES and CROCKERY, which they sell at wholesale or retail, low for Cash or Barter, in the Store lately occupied by J. M. SANDERS & CO., 3d door North of the Springs corner, and 5 doors South of the Charlotte Hotel, on Tryon Street.

A share of public patronage is most respectfully solicited.

E. A. McLEOD,
Nov 13, 1865—1f

Come one, come all! come big, come small! Come young, come old! and see bargains sold, at

KOOPMANN & PHELPS'
CELEBRATED OLD STAND.

We would respectfully call the attention of all friends and customers to the fact that we are receiving one of the largest and best assorted

Stocks of Goods to be found in this place. We intend to do an extensive CASH BUSINESS, and are determined to sell our Goods at the very lowest prices.

THE LADIES are especially invited to call and examine our Stock, consisting in part of

Dry Goods as follows: Fancy Goods, Trimmings of all kinds, Blankets, Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Carpets, Hats and Caps, Hardware and Cutlery, Boots and Shoes, Ropes & Tack, Leather.

Also a large assortment of **Family Groceries.**

Country Merchants who desire to purchase from a select and complete stock, are respectfully invited to inspect our goods, before purchasing elsewhere, believing it can be made to their interest to do so.

KOOPMANN & PHELPS,
December 4, 1865.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

I offer for sale a valuable Tract of Land lying on both sides of the Western Plank Road, six miles from Charlotte, containing 108 acres, more or less; 2 acres of good meadow land and 30 acres of original forest timber. There is also a good mill seat on the place, with splendid water power. For further particulars apply to M. B. ABERNATHY, on the premises.

Nov 20, 1865 C. W. ABERNATHY.

**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c.**

Orders with remittances promptly executed at lowest market prices by

Harral, Risley & Tompkins,
No. 141 Chambers Street, NEW YORK.

Proprietors of Risley's Ext. Balm, which is sold for less prices and is double the size and strength of any other.

December 4, 1865

RELIABLE SOUTHERN INSURANCE.
The National and Fire Insurance Company of New Orleans, Capital \$565,000

The undersigned beg leave to inform the insuring public that they have been legally appointed Agents for the above named Company, and are now ready to take risks at customary rates. This Company was organized in January, 1815, and its assets are the most secure in the country.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
Nov 6, 1865

Charlotte Foundry & Machine Shop.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The public is respectfully informed that I am prepared to build and repair Steam Engines and do all kinds of Machinery work. Also, make Castings in Iron and Brass. I am well-fitted up, and guarantee work to be done as well and as cheap as in any Shop in the State.

Old castings bought or taken in exchange for work.
J. M. HOWIE,
Proprietor.

PETER MALLET,
General Commission and Shipping Merchant.

No 23 North Water St., WILMINGTON, N. C.
Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Lumber and other Produce for Sale or Shipping, respectfully solicited. Liberal advances made when desired.

The Southern Express Company,

For the transportation of merchandise, valuable packages, specie, bank notes, &c., for all parts of the South and Southwest, in connection with ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, have established their agency at 59 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, where orders to call for goods to be forwarded South will receive prompt attention. Merchandise and valuables delivered to Herndon's, Kinsley's, American and United States Express Companies, for the Southern Express Company, will receive prompt dispatch.

For particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply at the office of the Southern Express Company, 59 Broadway.
H. B. PLANT,
Dec 18, 1865. President.

NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

This Company chartered by the State of Virginia, and organized by JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, as its President, has opened an agency in

Carson Building,
[One Door above the National Bank.]
and is now prepared to do a General Express Business, in the transportation of

Freight, Currency, and Valuables, of every description between Charlotte and the following named cities and towns:

New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria, Lynchburg, Staunton, Richmond, Petersburg, Greensboro', Danville, Charlotte, Wilmington, Weldon, Newbern, Norfolk, Bristol, Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn., Fredericksburg, Va., and all accessible points in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina, and Way Stations on the following named Railroads:

Baltimore and Ohio, Orange and Alexandria, Virginia and Tennessee, Virginia Central, Petersburg and Weldon, Richmond and Danville, Petersburg and Lynchburg, Raleigh and Gaston, North Carolina Central, Wilmington and Weldon, Atlantic and North Carolina.

As the line of Railroads is opened, they will extend their business to all points in the South, in addition to those named.

The Company has also such favorable contracts with steamer lines from all Northern ports to those of the South, as will enable it to deliver goods at all inland points at rates below the usual charges. The tariff of charges will be based upon a fair business per centage above the cost of transportation, without being onerous or oppressive; nor will it be made less than the cost of transportation, with the view to break down or drive off any rival, to advance to oppressive and unnecessary high rates. Upon this basis the Company solicits public patronage.
W. G. LEWIS, Agent,
Charlotte, Dec 18, 1865

MEDICAL CARD.

DRS. GIBSON & COMBS, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully tender their professional services to the citizens of Charlotte and surrounding country.

From a large experience in private as well as Field and Hospital practice, they feel justified in proposing to pay special attention to the practice of Surgery in all its branches.

Office over the Bank of Charlotte.
ROBERT GIBSON, M. D.
J. P. COMBS, M. D.
Dec 11, 1865

School Notice.
J. C. CLAPP, A. B., and Maj. S. M. FINGER, A. B., will commence an English and Classical High School for young men and boys, on the 8th of January, 1866, in the buildings of Catawba College at Newton, N. C.

Students will have access to the Libraries and Apparatus of the College.

Board can be had on reasonable terms.
Tuition from \$10 to \$18 in specie, or an equivalent, for session of five months.
Dec 18, 1865 Jtd

FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

The undersigned, representing some of the strongest New York Insurance Companies, are prepared to issue Policies for any amount desired against Loss on Land or Sea of Property or Life, in North and South Carolina.

HUTCHISON & SPRINGS, Agents,
Sept 4, 1865, Charlotte, N. C.

**Dr. J. H. Wayt,
DENTIST,**

Has resumed practice, and will be glad to see old customers and others at his Office, next door to Springs' corner, up stairs.

June 19, 1865. if

H. B. WILLIAMS,

Is now receiving and opening, in the New Book Store of C. W. Downing & Co., 2 doors north of the National Bank,

Fall and Winter Goods, embracing most of the articles kept in other stores, and many that are not to be found at other places: Dry Goods, Crockery, Glass and China Ware. A splendid stock of SHOS of every kind, J. Miles & Son celebrated Ladies, Gents and Children's Shoes. A large stock of Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Bale Yarn, Rifle Powder, Shot, &c., White Lead, Sole Leather and Calf Skins, Ladies Hoop Skirts of a superior make, Clover Seed, Flour, Superfine and Extra.

All Goods here will be sold cheap for cash or cotton. No credit given.
H. B. WILLIAMS,
Oct 16, 1865.

Desirable Residence and Furniture FOR SALE.

Having determined to remove, the subscriber offers for sale his Dwelling House, with about 25 acres of ground attached, lying in the northern edge of the town of Charlotte.

Also, an elegant suit of PARLOR FURNITURE, Rosewood-carved and Bracettele, Splendid, together with Carpets, Rugs, Window Curtains, &c. Also, a superb Seven Octave PIANO, double front, style of Louis XIV.

As purchasers are respectfully invited to examine the above property, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Possession given on or before 1st January.

JOHN J. BLACKWOOD,
December 4, 1865.

HOW TO AVERT CAULDE LECTURES.

A correspondent writing from Columbia, S. C., says:

"I have a great weakness for a good joke, and I think you will indulge me in telling the following which occurred in the House last night. The Appropriation Bill being under consideration, a certain Representative from Newberry, who is 'a chronic case' in the Legislature, and whom every one who was connected with that body for any ten years before the war will remember as the incarnation of good humor, and recognized under the familiar name of 'Obris,' moved that 'an appropriation of three silver dollars be made for the wife of the doorkeeper, to her own exclusive use and benefit.'"

The pitch of the fun lies in an anecdote which the old gentleman referred to, who, by the way, is a gallant old soldier, and has a kindly heart under a pretty rough exterior, tells on himself.

It seems that, some years since, being a little given to cock fighting, (which he can't help, as he hails from Edgefield,) he went to Hamburg, very much against the wishes of his better half, to indulge in his favorite amusement, and indulging a little too freely he lost all his money and borrowed from a friend to enable him to return home.

On arriving at his house late at night, he went immediately to his chamber, amused his good lady, and was received pretty coolly, as she suspected, and justly, that he had gambled away his substance. In fact, she had guessed to speak to him, and quietly rolling over in bed turned her back on her leech lord. Not at all discouraged, friend Obris, walked to his bureau, opened his private drawer, and taking out of his pocket three silver dollars, the last he had left, commenced dropping them in and three, four, five and so on. Mrs G— contained herself until the operation, ignorant of the deception, until he had reached one hundred and fifty in his count, when utterly unable to conceal her gratification at his supposed gains, and anxious to conciliate him, she rolled over with the exclamation, "Oh man, that blue hen of yours turned out to-day a dozen of as pretty chickens as you have ever seen!"

Queen Victoria, when at home, regularly teaches a Sunday School and Bible Class for the benefit of those residing in the Palace and its vicinity. How attentive she is to her own children, may be inferred from a late pleasing circumstance. The Archdeacon of London on one occasion was catechising the Young Princes, and, being surprised at the accuracy of their answers, said to the youngest Prince, "Your Government deserves great credit for instructing you so thoroughly in the catechism." Upon which the boy responded, "Oh, but it is mamma who teaches us the catechism." Many American mothers may take a profitable hint from this Queenly practice.

Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime, OR BONE MANURE.

WARRANTED GENUINE.

Being made of the best material and in the most approved manner, it is recommended to the public as superior to any other in the market. All who have used it speak of it in the highest terms of praise, and those engaged in its manufacture will continue their best endeavors to advance the high reputation which it has acquired.

We guarantee the Phosphate to be well manufactured, and recommend it in preference to any other artificial manure in the market. We consider it nearly equal to the best Peruvian Guano, although furnished at half the price.

Messrs R. H. Allen & Co., the well known manufacturers of agricultural implements, say of it:

"We take pleasure in stating that we have sold E. F. Coe's Super-Phosphate of Lime for four years. It has given universal satisfaction to our customers. We most cheerfully endorse it as an article worthy of the confidence of the public, and the purchaser may rely upon securing an article honestly and carefully manufactured."

"We would state that, after careful examination, we believe this Phosphate has been improved each year since its introduction in this market, and that it will continue to maintain its present high standing."

"Very respectfully,
"R. H. ALLEN & CO.,
"No. 191 Water street, New York."

E. FRANK COE, Esq.,
Annexed please find result of my analysis of sample of your Super-Phosphate of Lime left with me.

This being such a superior article in every respect, I cannot refrain from congratulating you upon such manufacture, which undoubtedly will meet with great success, you every success, I am,
Respectfully yours,
G. A. LEIBIG.

Of Free Phosphoric Acid Hyd. 10.28
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid, 7.45
Of Bi-Phosphate of Lime, 6.10
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid, 3.70
Of Neutral Phosphate of Lime, 8.35
containing of Anhydrous Phosphoric Acid, 4.36
Of Sulphate of Lime hydrated, 45.28
containing of Sulphuric Acid (Soc.) 21.20
Of Alkaline Salts as Sulphates, 1.11
Of Organic Combustible Matter, 2.58
capable of producing Ammonia, 3.76
Of Animal Coal and Sand, 3.76
Phosphoric Acid soluble in Water, 11.15
Phosphoric Acid insoluble in Water, 4.26
Ammonia, 3.76

MANUFACTURED BY ENOCH COE, Hunter's Point L. I.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents for the State of North Carolina, and will supply this superior fertilizer at manufacturers' prices.

Put up in barrels of about 300 pounds weight.
700 Barrels now in Store, and for sale by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Jan 8, 1866 6m Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Brown, Tate & Co., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of July, 1865. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation only.

By calling on our Agent, Mr. Samuel P. Alexander, without delay, debtors can discharge their liabilities in United States currency. We will not take depreciated currency after the 1st day of April, 1866.

J. L. BROWN,
J. M. TATE,
W. E. STITT.

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 18, 1865

THE CATTLE PLAGUE IN ENGLAND

The commission appointed by the British Government to inquire into the nature of the cattle plague, and to ascertain the mode of treatment best adapted for the cure of afflicted animals, and the regulations best adapted to prevent the spread of the disorder, have made a report, dated October 31:

The commissioners consider, first, the outbreak and spread of the disease in England. It was first recognized in that country towards the close of June last, and in all the earlier cases seems to have been directly traceable to purchases made in the Metropolitan Cattle Market. Subsequently, Norwich hill, and other country markets, became centres of infection, and on the 14th of October, it had extended to twenty-nine counties in England, two in Wales, and sixteen in Scotland, and was still advancing.

The statement published by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council office as to the number of cases of attack, recovery and death are referred to as inadequately representing the extent of the evil, the cases reported "being but a small proportion" of those which have actually occurred. The commissioners notice reports which connect the outbreak with an importation of cattle from Revel and Holland, respectively, but forbear to pronounce a decided opinion on the actual origin of the disease. They attach importance, however, to the fact that considerable numbers of cattle come every week into this country from Hungary and Galicia, countries which lie near the steppe country of Russia in Europe, and are often attacked by the plague.

The commissioners refer to the murrains among the cattle in 1849 and 1850, and are doubtful whether they can be identified with the disease now raging; but they have no doubt as to that which in 1715 made a brief inroad and was promptly repelled, and that which in 1743 renewed the attack, and held its ground until 1757. Each of the two latter murrains were exactly the same as the present plague.

The commissioners consider that there can be no doubt whatever that the disease is contagious, nor that the contagion is extraordinarily swift, subtle, and most destructive in its effects. Of the witnesses examined, even those who believe that it was spontaneously generated, have acknowledged that it is contagious. The commissioners see no reason to question the evidence which has been produced before them, proving that it is the same disease as that which has been long known under the name of the rinderpest (cattle plague) or steppe-murrain.

Part of the commission dissented from certain recommendations made by their colleagues, and presented separate reports. The majority suggested a stoppage of all movements of cattle in England; the minority objected to this.

The statistics show that up to the 21st of October, 1865, a period of rather more than four months from the time when the disease first appeared in Islington, 14,083 animals had been attacked, of these 6,711 had died, 5,119 had been slaughtered, 707 had recovered, and 1,546 remained under treatment. The estimated number of horned cattle in Great Britain is about seven millions, so that less than one per cent thousand of such cattle have died of the disease in four months, or about one per day for every 116,000 head. During the same period of four months, sound and healthy cattle of the average value of (say) £15 15s per head, have been imported from foreign countries at the average rate of 1,000 per day, so that by the operation of the present system, involving careful inspection at the ports of landing, the gain to the country has been 166 sound cattle for each one that died of the disease.

The Louisiana papers are filled with advertisements of plantations for sale, mostly by Sheriffs. The general business is falling off in New Orleans. Advice of a similar import are received from Texas. Goods can be bought cheaper at Galveston or Houston than in New Orleans. Parties are buying them at the former place and sending them to the latter place. Pears are entertained by old business men of a smash up. Three brick tenements in the central part of the city of N. O. sold for less than the bricks could be bought for.

COURTING IN RIGHT STYLE.—"Git out, you nasty puppy—let me alone or I will tell you!" cried out Sally to her lover Jack, who sat about ten feet from her, pulling dirt from the chimney jam.

"I ain't techin on you."

"Don't mean to, nuther, do yer?"

"No don't."

"Cause you're too tarna scary, you long-legged, lanted-jawed, slap-sided, pigeon-toed tangled-kneed owl, you han't got a taral bit of sense; go along home with you."

"Now, Sal, I love you, and can't help it, and if you don't let me stay and court you, my daddy will sue youn'r't for that he'd sold him t'other day."

"Well, look here, Jack—if you want to court me you better do it as a white man does that thing—not set off there as if you thought I was pisen."

"How 'o' airth is that, Sal?"

"Why, side right up here, and hug and kiss me, as if you really had some bone and sinner of a man about you. Do you suppose a woman's only to look at, you fool, you? No, they are made for 'practical results,' as Kossuth says—to hug and kiss and such like."

"Well," said Jack, drawing a long breath, "if I must I must, for I do love Sal," and so Jack commenced sliding up to her, like a maple poker going to battle. Laying his arms gently upon Sal's shoulder we thought we heard Sal say—

"That's the way to do it, old boss!—that's acting like a white man!"

"Oh, Jerusalem and panakes!" exclaimed Jack, "if this ain't better any apple sass ever marm made, darned sight! Crackee, buckwheat; cakes, slap jacks and lasses ain't no where, long side you, Sal! Oh, how I love you!"

Here their lips came together, and the report that followed was like pulling a horse's foot out of the mire. We left.

MORMON DOMESTIC LIFE.

Dr Bowles of the Springfield Republican, writing from Austin, says:

Polygamy introduces many curious cross-relationships, and intertwines the branches of the genealogical tree in a manner greatly to puzzle a mathematician, as well as to disgust the decent-minded. The marrying of two or more sisters is very common. One young mormon merchant in Salt Lake City has three sisters for his three wives. There are several cases of men marrying both mother (widow) and her daughter or daughters, taking the old woman for the sake of getting the young ones, but having children by all. Please to cipher out for yourself how this mixes things. More disgusting associations are known, even to the marrying of a half-sister by one Mormon. Consider, too, how these children of one father and many mothers, the latter often blood relations, are likely to be crossed again in new marriages, in the second and third, if not in the first generation, under the operations of this polygamous practice; and it is safe to predict that a few generations of such social practices will breed, a physical, moral, and mental debasement of the people most frightful to contemplate. Already, indeed, are such indications apparent, foreshadowing the sure and terrible realization.

Brigham Young's wives are numberless; at least no one seems to know how many he has; and he has confessed himself to forgetfulness in the matter. The probability is, he has from sixteen to twenty genuine or complete wives, and about as many more women, "sealed" to him for heaven and glory. These are mostly pious old ladies, eager for high seats in the Mormon heaven, and knowing no surer way to get there than to be tacked on to Brigham's angelic procession. Some of these sealed wives are the early wives of other men; but lacking faith in their husband's glory, seek to make a sure thing for the future by the grace of gracious Brigham.

In many cases the Mormon wives not only support themselves and their children, but help to support their husbands. Thus a clerk, or a man with a similar limited income, who has yielded to the fascinations and desires of three or four women, and married them all, makes his home with No. 1, perhaps, and the rest live apart, each by herself, taking in sewing or washing, or engaged in other employment, to keep up her establishment and to be no charge to her husband. He comes around, once in awhile, to make her a visit, and then she sets out an extra table and spends all her accumulated earnings to make him as comfortable, and herself as charming, as possible, so that her fraction of the dear sainted man may be multiplied as much as possible. So that the fellow, if he is lazy and has turned his piety to the good account of getting smart wives, may really board round continually and live in clover, at no possible expense but his own clothing.

A FEARFUL STORY OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Death of Six Children from the Milk of a Bitten Cow.—The Madison (Wis) Journal relates the following terrible story:

Some six or seven years ago a mad dog went through the village of Waterloo, Jefferson county, and bit a number of animals. Among others it snapped at the leg of a cow belonging to Mr Babcock. The animal was examined, but no mark could be found, and it was supposed that it escaped being bitten. The animal was afterwards sold to a man by the name of Garrison, who used her milk very freely, as did two of his children. Some of the neighbors, including Mr Drew's family, were also supplied with the milk of this cow. At different times during the time since the cow was bitten there has been inexplicable and fatal sickness among those using her milk, and two children of Mr Garrison's, two of Mr Drew's, and two others, have been attacked with spasms and died in great agony. Mr Garrison has also been attacked at times with spasms. The mystery of this sickness was solved by the death, with every symptom of hydrophobia, a short time ago, and in whose system madness had been latent ever since. The case is a singular one, and worthy the attention of scientific men.

NO USE FOR TROUSERS.—On the morning of the meteor shower, in 1832, old Peyton Loberts, who intended making an early start to his work, got up in the midst of the display. On going to his door, he saw, with amazement, the sky lit up with the falling meteors, and he concluded at once that the world was on fire and the day of judgment had come. He stood for a moment gazing in speechless terror at the scene, and then, with a yell of horror, sprang out of the door, right in the midst of the falling stars, and there, in his effort to dodge them, he commenced a series of ground tumbling that would have done honor to a rope dancer. His wife, being awakened in the meantime, seeing Peyton jumping and skipping about the yard, bawled out to him to know "what in the name of common sense he was doing out thar dancin' around without his clothes on?" But Peyton heard not. The judgment had long back accounts he would have to settle, made him heedless of all terrestrial things, and his wife by this time becoming alarmed by his behavior, sprang out of bed, and running to the door, shrieked at the top of her lungs:

"Peyton! I say, Peyton, what do you mean jumping about thar? Come in and put your trousers on!"

"Trousers! What the d—l's the use of trousers when the world's on fire?"

The suit against Col. Bradley Johnson in Maryland, to recover damages for property destroyed by a raid of Confederate troops under Johnson, has been dismissed in consequence of certain Frederick banks, to which Col Johnson is indebted, having a mortgage on his property.

Nearly two hundred thousand yards of fine French broadcloth, stored on board the late Confederate ram Stonewall, at the Navy Yard in Washington, are to be destroyed by fire, as it is supposed that the material is infected with the yellow fever.

FREEDMEN'S LABOR—FORM OF CONTRACT.

As a matter of general interest to our agricultural friends, we publish the following form and terms of agreement, which has very generally been adopted by the planters of South Carolina and the freedmen. Our North Carolina farmers will do well to scan the articles of agreement closely, as they are full and explicit, and may afford some useful hints:

State of South Carolina, — District.

Articles of Agreement between ——— and ——— Freedmen and Women, whose names are hereunto attached:

1st. The said servants agree to hire their time as laborers on the plantation of ——— from January 1st, 1866, to January 1st, 1867; to conduct themselves faithfully, honestly, civilly; and diligently to perform all labor on said plantation, or such as may be connected therewith, that may be required by the said ——— or his agent; and to keep no poultry, dogs or stock of any kind, except as hereinafter specified; and without the written consent of the proprietor of his agent to keep no fire-arms or deadly weapon, no ardent spirits, nor introduce or invite visitors, nor leave the premises.

2d. The said servants agree to perform the daily tasks hitherto usually allotted on said plantation, to wit: 125 to 150 rails; cutting grain, 3 to 6 acres; ditching and banking, 300 to 600 feet; hoeing cotton, 70 to 300 rows an acre long; corn, 4,000 to 7,000 hills.

In all cases where tasks cannot be assigned, they agree to labor diligently ten hours a day.

3d. For every day's labor lost by absence, refusal or neglect to perform the daily task, said servant shall forfeit fifty (50) cents. If absent voluntarily or without leave, two (2) dollars a day; if absent more than one day, without leave, to be subject to dismissal from the plantation and forfeiture of share in the crop. All such fines and forfeitures shall inure to the benefit of the employer and employees, in proportion to their relative shares.

4th. Said servants agree to take good care of all utensils, tools and implements committed to their charge, and to pay for the same if injured or destroyed; also, to be kind and gentle to all work animals under their charge, and to pay for any injury which they may sustain while in their hands.

5th. They stipulate to keep their houses, lots and persons