

NATCHITOCHES UNION

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

Ernest LE GENDRE, Editor.

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 Every notice that shall be sent us without specifying the language in which one desires it to be published, nor the time it is to continue in the paper, will be published during one month in both languages, and will be charged accordingly.

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Advertisements sent to the Union after Tuesday evening, will not be published before the ensuing week.

Persons desiring to stop advertisements, must give notice thereof at the office, otherwise they will be continued, and charged for until expressly forbidden.

No job work will be done hereafter, unless the pay can be had on delivery.

Parochial Association.

If we refer again to-day, to the project of a parochial association, it is certainly not with the hope of seeing the planters take the necessary steps to appease the financial storm which threatens us on every side. We do it purely and simply to fulfill a debt of conscience, and our duty. We are only taking the course of a large portion of the Louisiana press which is striving but in vain, to induce the planters to shake off that detestable apathy in which they have been fatally plunged for so long a time.

We repeat it again; (unfortunately there are no individuals so deaf as those who will not hear) the financial state of our Parish becomes daily more deplorable. The time has now arrived, when specie is about to disappear from our midst, and when the planter obtaining no advances on his produce, and possessing resources which are of no benefit to him, on account of the prolongation of the blockade, is on the eve of being devoid of all means to meet his daily expenses. This fact is so evident, that there are many persons who, being afraid to look at it in the face, have persuaded themselves not to believe it. Thus seduced into a delusive unconcern, they have worked themselves into a serious belief, that the coffers of the Confederate States will be thrown open to them for their own benefit.

Although this illusion cannot bear a critical examination, we will repeat incessantly, with all persons of sound judgment and intelligence: You rely on advances to be made by the Confederate States, when those States are compelled to appeal to the patriotism and good will of the citizens, in order to be able to equip hundreds of companies, and when they can barely meet the expenses of the war?

You rely upon the money of the Treasury, when that money is daily used for the purchase of arms and ammunition; for hospitals and the soldier's pay?

You rely upon the public revenues, when the government has told you through the Secretary of the Treasury: "We can do nothing for you; help and organize yourselves; with the resources of your agricultural wealth you can reestablish credit and circulation?"

And now after explanations so clear and so categorical; after the evidence given of the material impossibility of the Treasury to make any advances whatever to the planter, it is said with calmness, in the face of the storm which threatens in the horizon: The Congress will vote us some advances!

Indeed, such a thought, would be supremely ridiculous if it were not so profoundly distressing.

God forbid, that in offering this plan of a parochial association, we should have the ridiculous pretension of recommending anything perfect. No. But it was an idea, thrown into the arena of discussion, and which ought to have taken root; it was a grain of sand, which could have contributed to the reconstruction of public credit. There should be a meeting of the citizens of the Parish to study the question, modify or enlarge it, according to the pressure of the times.

Meetings are often provoked for objects which are, surely, of less importance than this momentous question of credit and circulation. But for this one, no steps are taken.

God grant that the consequences

of this most strange apathy may have no disastrous results, and that the storm may not have overwhelmed us ere we think of appeasing it.

PRESENTATION OF A FLAG TO THE CHASSEURS A PIED.

Last Friday at nine o'clock A. M. the "Chasseurs à pied" assembled in full uniform at their usual place of rendez-vous. There was a threefold object in this military turn-out—a flag presentation, a religious service and the benediction of the flag. The company was out in full force, and their appearance and bearing was quite martial.

At a quarter past nine, the company took of the line of march, followed by a detachment of the Natchitoches Guards, and halted opposite the dwelling of Mad. Alexander Buard, which was the place selected for the presentation of the flag. On their arrival, Capt. J. E. Cloutier formed the "Chasseurs à pied", and "Natchitoches Guards" in line of battle, and Lieutenant J. C. Janin presented the flag, and pronounced from the balcony, the following address, which was much applauded.

GENTLEMEN,
 I sincerely regret that Mad. Janin, to whose estate we are principally indebted for our flag, has been deprived of the pleasure of presenting it to you in person. You will be kind enough, gentlemen, to excuse her; her mourning as a sister is too recent, and the wound that she has received with so much courage, is yet bleeding.

It was my duty to replace her and to accept this service, of confiding to the bravery of the "Chasseurs à pied" of Natchitoches, the colors which symbolize the cause of right against force; that sacred cause, which we are all called on to protect, even to the shedding of blood.

Gentlemen, I am no orator, and know no rhetoric but that of the heart, which consists more in action than word; and with my whole heart I tell you, that all of us whether children of Louisiana by birth, or born on the soil of France, claim to have the same blood running in our veins, the French blood. It was the civilizing genius of France, which patiently conquered from barbarism, the soil which now bears us; it was the persevering industry of our fathers which rendered it fertile, and for those Frenchmen who ascend the Mississippi and the Red River, explored by their ancestors, Louisiana is still their country. Here, in Natchitoches, the oldest French colony in Louisiana, Frenchmen and Creoles are equally at home.

You understood this, gentlemen, when, under Creole officers, chosen by yourselves, as more immediately representing the local interests of the country, you spontaneously offered yourselves, to take a noble part in its defence, and to lend your aid, and devote yourselves to the success of a cause which is common to all.

Born protectors of our wives, our children, our servants and our property, armed by the State against invasion from abroad, we will even, Gentlemen, if circumstances require it, follow our leaders, and bear our flag with honor to any point of our territory where our independence may be threatened, for this, we will defend everywhere, against every assault, and at any price, even to the pouring out of our blood.

Mr. Ernest Le Gendre, selected by the company to answer, expressed himself as follows:

LIEUTENANT—
 "Selected by the company of 'Chasseurs à Pied' to answer your address at the presentation of this flag, I feel that my mission is almost useless, after the noble and generous words which you have just addressed to us. What more, indeed, can I say, than to retrace those so truly French and patriotic sentiments which you have invoked.

In seeing these noble colors which are to serve as our standard, they recall to us the tricolored standards,

which our fathers and yours rendered illustrious on the battle fields of Europe. History tells us, that wherever those colors were displayed, they marshaled to the combat, the defenders of just and civilizing causes.

"If we have spontaneously taken arms for the defence of our domestic hearths, it is because, here, everything recalls to us the memories of our absent country, and our sympathy for Louisiana is that which exists among the members of the same family.

"If we applaud the successes of Manassas and of Oak Hill, it is because the colors of Ansterlitz and Magenta have found twin sisters on the soil of the American Confederation.

"Thank you, for your good words, which we rarely hear—when you speak in invoking the testimony of history; that Frenchmen and Creoles were at home here. We will not forget these words. But the 'Chasseurs à Pied' have no other ambition than that of receiving the hospitality of their Creole brethren, and rendering themselves worthy of it.

"We regret sincerely, that Mad. Janin was not able to present this flag in person, but we know that this symbol of her country, in recalling a victory to her mind, would have also caused her sadly to remember the fate of a beloved brother who fell on the field of glory and of victory.

"We comprehend well the delicate duty confided to us, of protecting our and your own wives, children, servants and property. To this mission, we will not be recreant, and if—but God forbid it—the danger should increase, and the soil of Louisiana be desecrated by the Legions of the North, we will under theegis of these noble colors serve as a rampart to those whose safety has been confided to us."

After these two addresses, Mr. Joseph Janin was indiarly recognized as 1st Lieutenant of the company of Chasseurs à Pied, and Mr. Jérou de Laz as Corporal.

At ten o'clock, the Chasseurs à Pied marched to the Cathedral Church of Natchitoches, where a military Mass was celebrated. At the moment when the host was elevated, the command, on your knees, was given, and executed with complete precision, which was rendered still more impressive, by the blue uniform and shining bayonets.

Bishop Martin then spoke, and at the conclusion of his address, thanked the "Chasseurs à pied," for the noble initiation they had taken in the defence of our domestic hearths. Then followed the benediction of the flag. This is a ceremony, the institution of which, dates as far back as the ninth century. Formerly it took place amid a demonstration of every species of military pomp. In our day it still preserves a character truly religious, for the flag is and always will be the symbol of our country.

The company then left the church and marched through several streets of the town, with the flag of the Confederation in the centre. The flag was then conveyed to the dwelling of the Captain where it was placed under a true guard of honor, as it was placed under the protecting wings of the lady. Let us not forget to mention, that Major Johnson the pre-umptive heir of the epaulet of Captain J. B. Cloutier, swore to the captain, that he also, would protect the colors under which he was born.

About three o'clock, the ranks were broken and the soldier again became a citizen.

The Mountain Democrat is responsible for the following: "A disappointed candidate called for an eye opener in the Orleans hotel, Sacramento. The barkeeper speedily completed a cocktail, and was topping it off with absynthe 'What's that—what's that?' demanded the man outside of the counter. 'It's absynthe, sir, it'll give you a good appetite.' Appetite, hell! take that stuff out—take it out—I don't want no appetite. What's a feller want of an appetite when he haint got money enough to pay for his breakfast?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

ATTACK ON PENSACOLA.

The Batteries of Fort Pickens Opened at seven o'clock this Morning.

Major General Lovell received yesterday the following dispatch from General Bragg, announcing the fact that the batteries of Fort Pickens were opened on his works at 7 o'clock in the morning:

"PENSACOLA, Nov. 22, 1861.
 "General M. Lovell.—The enemy opened on us this morning at halfpast 7 o'clock. We are retaining their fire deliberately."

"B. BRAGG"
 FROM PENSACOLA.

[FIRST DISPATCH.]
 Pensacola, November 22.—Fort Pickens opened fire at 9:30 this morning. Gen Bragg slowly returning the fire. Only two frigates there. No particulars yet.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]
 Pensacola, November 22.—The fight goes bravely on; the Niagara and Colorado only vessels there; they are engaging Fort McRae.

Congressional—Proceedings of Secret Session.

Richmond, November 22.—Congress yesterday during the secret session, confirmed J. P. Benjamin Secretary of War, and ex-Governor Bragg, of North Carolina, as Attorney-General. Ex-Governor Bragg enters upon his duties as Attorney-General to-day.

The following copy of a dispatch from Mr Benjamin has been courteously furnished to us for publication by the Governor:

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1861.
 Messrs. Shieff and Mason, and their Secretaries, have been sent to New York. They were taken by force from the English mail steamer Trent. The ladies went on to England.

J. P. BENJAMIN,
 Acting Secretary of War.

Speculation.—Under this head, the Atlanta Intelligence discourses as follows: This is now the curse of our country. War has been brought upon us calamities innumerable. To these every true patriot will quietly submit. But there is a set of rascals, who neither fight for the south, or contribute a cent to the support of those who are in the field defending our homes and firesides, who are trying to make fortunes out of the necessities of the people. Think, reader, of ten dollars a sack for salt! This is one of the absolute necessities of life. We can do without bacon at 30 cents a pound, and coffee at 50 cents per pound, but salt we must have.

We are opposed to agrarianism, mob law, and all that sort of thing, but if the people should rise in their majesty and put down this reckless, heartless extortion, we should not have the heart to say one word against such a movement. We hope our worthy governor will take this matter in hand. The poor of our country must perish, if the monopoly thus inaugurated should be carried on. We had better submit to the domination of Lincoln and the yankees than to perish by a set of heartless speculators, whose only object is to get rich, let the consequences be to others what they may. Is there no remedy for this? The press has been loud in its denunciation of this land piracy. But what good has it done? The men who are engaged in this traffic care no more for public opinion than a "dog does for his fat ear."

Physical force is all that can reach them, and all they fear if these evils continue, we hope to see the corrective applied, let it come in what shape it may.

The Railroad Connection between Tennessee and Virginia.—The burning of the bridges in East Tennessee, and on the Georgia State Road, does not suspend communication between Memphis and Richmond. The Memphis Avalanche says:

Persons going from Memphis to Richmond will go first to Chattanooga, then from Chattanooga to Cleveland, then to Dalton, Ga., then to Atlanta, Ga., at which point they strike the regular through route to Richmond.

CHEAP BLANKETS.—Newspaper blankets are coming into vogue. They are no joke. A correspondent of one of our exchanges thus refers to the matter:

I have recently heard much about the value of newspapers as a substitute for blankets, and have considered the statement to be apocryphal. But last evening I was induced to make the experiment. I took four full-sized newspapers and pasted them together at the edges, making one large sheet the size of a blanket. I then removed the blankets from my bed, and placed the newspaper sheet between the one remaining blanket and the counterpane. The result was a comfortable night's sleep, without any feeling of cold. I pledge my word to you, gentlemen, that this is literally true; and my object in making the communication is that, through the medium of your paper, the fact may be generally circulated; for it is no trifling matter to the poor to know that for an outlay of a few pennies they can supply themselves with a comfortable bed covering through the winter. One of the printers connected with the Advocate office has also made a trial of the matter, and says it works like a charm.

TRAITORS IN ARKANSAS.

The Fort Smith Times says that the telegraph wire has been cut several times between Van Buren and Fayetteville by some Lincolnite. The citizens of Van Buren have offered a reward for the villain, and we hope he may be arrested and get his reward. It is also stated that some abolition scoundrel has been attaching wire to the telegraph line between Van Buren and Fayetteville, running one end and Major Clarke and Montgomery's messages into the ground, thus destroying all communication between the two termini.

OUR COAST BATTERIES.

The annexed brief but timely suggestions are taken from the Richmond Examiner:
 The war has produced several valuable inventions in artillery, but none in fortifications. Our coast batteries are simple earthworks which are certainly no match for the heavy guns of a fleet. Our men are exposed to the enemy's shells, and it is easy to see that a vessel has only to lie off at the extreme range of its guns, where nothing but rifled cannon can reach, to shell out our fortifications at leisure. With the protection of our guns by bomb-proofs, we might defy the enemy to the last extremity; but, as it is the bomb-proofs being separate, only offer an inducement to the men to leave their guns.

A simple and rude expedient for the protection of the guns of our coast batteries would give us invaluable advantage in coping with the enemy. It is simply to place over them heavy logs of wood, supported by uprights, with a sufficient layer of earth. This is said to constitute a simple and admirable bomb-proof covering over men while at their guns, and affording the enemy no opportunity to take us at an advantage in his favorite game of "long law."

A HARD CASE.—"That which thou hast to do, do with all thy might," said a clergyman to his son one morning.

"So I did, this morning," said Bill, with an enthusiastic gleam in his eye.

"Ah, what was it, darling?" and his father ran his fingers through his offspring's curls.

"Why, I wholoped Jack Edwards," said the youthful, "till he yelled like blazes. You should have heard him holler, dad."

The father looked unhappy, while he explained that the precept did not apply to any act like that; and concluded mildly with, "You should not have done that, child."

"Then he'd a wholoped me," "Better," said the sire, "for you to have fled the wrath to come."
 "Yes, but," replied the hopeful, by way of a final clincher, "Jack can run twice as fast as I can."
 The father sighed, went to his study, took a pen and endeavored to compose himself.

Notice.

Succession of Dr. Wm. F. Howell.
 C. S. WALMSLEY having applied to be appointed administrator of the succession of Dr. Wm. F. Howell deceased, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the application of the petitioner should not be granted.
 B. J. BOUIS,
 nov. 28, 1861. Clerk.

Avis.

Succession du Dr. Wm. F. Howell.
 C. S. WALMSLEY ayant demandé à être nommé administrateur de la succession du Dr. W. F. Howell décédé, avis est par ces présentes donné à toutes personnes intéressées d'avoir à déduire dans dix jours les raisons pour les quelles la demande du pétitionnaire ne serait pas accordée.
 B. J. BOUIS,
 nov. 28 1861. Greffier.

NOTICE.

Succession of Marie Rosalie Rachal widow Dominique Rachal.
 C. S. WALMSLEY having applied to be appointed administrator of the succession of Marie Rosalie Rachal widow Dominique Rachal, deceased, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause within ten days why the application of the petitioner should not be granted.
 B. J. BOUIS,
 Nov. 28, 1861. Clerk.

AVIS.

Succession de Marie Rosalie Rachal veuve Dominique Rachal.
 C. S. WALMSLEY ayant demandé à être nommé administrateur de la succession de Marie Rosalie Rachal veuve Dominique Rachal, décédée, avis est par ces présentes donné à toutes personnes intéressées d'avoir à déduire dans dix jours les raisons pour les quelles la demande du pétitionnaire ne serait pas accordée.
 B. J. BOUIS,
 nov. 28 1861. Greffier.

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NOTICE.

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VICTOR DURAND RUE DU FRONT

Ancien Emplacement Cloutier et Prudhomme.

Mes amis ainsi que mes clients sont informés que par suite de l'augmentation immense de mes affaires et de l'accumulation de mon stock de marchandises, j'ai transporté mon magasin à l'endroit ci-dessus. Succès obligé en conséquence de cet adage, je continuerai mes ventes pour du COMPTANT à des prix sans précédent. Que chacun vienne me rendre visite s'il veut se convaincre que je ne puis être surpassé par aucune maison de la ville.

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Parfumerie de Lubin. Papier, plume et encre;
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Chapeaux de soie et feutre. De paille de toute espèce.
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Au Prix de la Nolle-Orlans!

JACOB ISRAEL

Ayant transporté son domicile à l'ancien magasin de M. Duplex; il a maintenant en main:

Un Stock entierement Nouveau
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REMERCIANT le public et mes amis pour le libéral patronage qui m'a été accordé, je les informe que je suis toujours prêt à entreprendre les contrats pour Bâlis ses et autres travaux à des prix très raisonnables.
 Cercueils de toutes descriptions faits sur ordre dans le plus bref délai.
 Un bon et élégant CORBILLARD se trouve dans mon établissement.
 mars 21 WILLIAM D. HARKINS.

To whom it may concern

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On the eve of his departure for the seat of War, the undersigned will take therefor, Confederate and Parish Bonds, as above, in payment of all sums due him by notes or otherwise.
 L. DUPELIX

F. E. CLOUTIER, CHIRURGIEN-DENTISTE

INFORME respectueusement ses amis et le public en general, qu'à la sollicitation de beaucoup de ses anciens clients, il a recommencé la pratique de sa profession et préparé un excellent office à sa résidence, à l'ancien grenier des rues Seconde et St-Denis.
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Exempté en cas d'urgence, aucun travail ne sera fait hors de l'office.
 Tout son ouvrage est garanti pour un an.

J. GABENT,

Envoies en Loin et Deuxième rue, TIENT PENSION FRANÇAISE à un prix modéré.