

NATCHITOCHEES UNION

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

Ernest LE GENDRE, Editor.

TERMS:
 In advance..... \$3 50
 At the expiration of the year. 8
 No subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid.
 No subscription will be received for a period longer than a year unless accompanied by a business advertisement.

ADVERTISING:
 (Per square of ten lines.)
 First insertion..... \$1 00
 For subsequent insertion..... 50
 Every notice that shall be sent us without specifying the language in which you desire it to be published, nor the time it is to continue in the paper, will be published during our month in both languages, and will be charged accordingly.

Advertisements sent to the Union after Tuesday evening, will not be published before the ensuing week.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

OBITUARY.

Died, in this Town on Tuesday last, at half past three P. M. of a short and severe sickness Mr ERNEST LE GENDRE. He was born at Bordeaux (France) and was aged 34 years.

Connected with the French journalism, from his youth, and imbued with the most enlightened principles of Republicanism, Ernest Le Gendre took an active part in the Revolution of 1848. Exiled like many other patriots, on account of his political opinions, he came to the soil of America, to demand that hospitality which was readily and willingly accorded to him. He established himself first in the parish of St. James, and afterwards in the parish of St. John Baptist, where, after allying himself to one of the most respectable families of the country, he purchased the paper called "Le Messager," which he edited with much talent, with the assistance of his friend E. Dumetz. But a larger and more extensive field was necessary for his expanding views. He came with his family and established himself among us. The good qualities of his heart, his amenity, his literary acquirements, soon obtained for him a circle of choice friends. Under his auspices and with the aid of stockholders, the Franco-American Journal called "the Union," was established, and he was unanimously chosen its Editor. Certain sceptics, doubted the success of such an enterprise, but he had calculated the chances before hand; he was sure of those readers to whom he addressed himself. His paper, under his skilful and vigorous pen, was sought after with rapidity. He had embraced with enthusiasm the cause of the franco-creole interests. His success was insured by turns, poet, historian and politician, his ideas always commanded a certain respect among the masses.

One of the founders of the company of "Chasseurs a pied" he impressed on each a seal of nationality, that each one of its members made a point of honor to sustain it, in spite of the many vicissitudes it had to undergo from its very commencement. For him, this company represented his absent country and he was one of its most zealous members and was happy.

But neither the joys of his family, nor the devotedness of his friends, nor the happiness which he tasted among us, could make him forget those whom he had left in France. The image of his absent mother, especially, was always present to his mind. The hope of returning soon which he indulged with so much pleasure, but which he could not realize, slowly undermined him. Attacked with palpitations of the heart and paralysis, he succumbed to their terrible attacks.

Dear friend, who would have imagined when together, we formed such agreeable prospects for the future, and reflected with such pleasure on past days—who would soon have thought that we were so then to part?

A SHORT HARD-SHELL SERMON.—Here is a convincing argument. It is only those who preach hard-shell sermons that strike sinners to conviction.

My brethren and sisters, of a man's full of religion, you can't hurt him. There was three Arabian children. They put 'em in a fiery furnace, hotted seven times hotter than it could be, and it didn't singe a hair on their heads! And there was John the Evangelist; they put him—and what do you think, brethren and sisters, they put him? Why they put him into a caldron of boiling oil, and biled him all night, and it didn't face his shell. And there was Daniel; they put him into a lion's den—and what my fellow travelers and respected auditors do you think he was put into a lion's den for? Why, for paying three times a day. Don't be alarmed brethren and sisters! I don't think any of you will ever get into a lion's den.

Important War News.

New Orleans papers of the 15th inst, with advices from Nashville, Tennessee, report a terrible engagement at Fort Donelson, between our forces and the Federals. The latter had been repulsed several times and at last accounts were pursued by our troops at the point of the bayonet. The loss on both sides is said to be heavy. The enemy is reported by a prisoner to be 50,000 strong. The number of our forces not mentioned. We also learn that Gen. Johnston has evacuated Bowling Green in order to meet Gen. Buell, who is endeavoring to turn our right at that point.

A decisive engagement has probably been fought before this time. Our loss at Roanoke Island was 8 killed and 45 wounded. O Jennings Wise was among the killed. The Federals lost in killed 2 Colonels, 35 Commissioned Officers and 175 Privates, besides 400 wounded.

The 17th, 18th and 19th Louisiana Regiments have left New Orleans for Corinth, Mississippi. The Governor of the State, has issued his proclamation calling for 5,600 men and demanding all the fire arms that can be spared for immediate use.

THE COTON BELT.

M Bello des Minieres, in the pamphlet to which we referred yesterday, appends a dissertation upon cotton and the region adapted to its growth. He sets out with the broad assertion that the Southern States alone possess the conditions of climate and soil essential to the production of cotton, suitable to commerce and profitable to industry.

In India, where England has made so many efforts and spent so much money to naturalize the plant, the climate is very unfavorable to its cultivation. There is too long a wet spell and too long a dry one. The heat is too intense, and the winds are very destructive to the plant. Besides, the seed has to be renewed every year, and only seed from the Southern States will come to maturity. This fact puts the whole crop at the mercy of this country. If we refuse seed, there will be no yield.

The same difficulties apply to Central Africa—too much rain, and too much heat, and too much drought. In Algeria the French have spared no costs or pains, and the result has been a total failure. The soil is favorable, but the climate is fatal—too much heat, no dews in summer, and torrential rains in autumn.

In China, the consumption of cotton is in excess of the production—and several hundred thousand bales are annually imported. In Brazil the crop is small and not capable of being increased, on account of the excessive heat, the ravages of insects, and the long-continued rains and droughts. The same causes apply to all South America, to Central America, and to Mexico.

In Egypt the culture is limited to the Delta, and the amount of crop depends upon the rise of the Nile. In the most favorable seasons, the crop has never exceeded 65,000 bales.

In Syria the plant is small, and yields too little to pay for the labor. In Italy and Sicily the production is not adequate to the consumption.

It is a very common error, says Mr. Bellot, to consider countries of high temperature the best for cotton. Too much heat is as injurious as too much cold. In a word, cotton will only flourish in those countries where there is sufficient cold to destroy the insects, without arresting the growth of the plant. The Southern States are blessed with this temperature; which is unknown in Africa, in the greater part of India and in all the tropics. Neither can cotton be successfully grown in countries where the atmospheric variations are divided into two seasons, one rainy and the other dry. The superabundant rains of the tropics give to the plant an unhealthy growth; and the excessive heat, or moisture, causes the bloom to fall, and injures the quality of the article.

The Southern States alone possess the combined requisites of soil and climate for its full and profitable growth.

The reason of this high privilege is to be found in their situation between the Gulfstream and the Rocky Mountains—producing that peculiar temperature to be found nowhere else.

England has been striving for fifty years, and striving in vain, to make herself independent of the cotton of the South. If labor and gold could have effected the object, she would have attained it. M. Ballot does not believe her present experiment will have any better success than her former ones. But if she should succeed in obtaining enough cotton to keep her spindles running, it would be of a quality inferior to that of America, and France and other manufacturing countries that should adhere to the American, would, by using the better article; drive English goods out of all the markets of the world.

But, we all know that English stocks are running low, and that with all the supplies the old and new world can yield her, her spindles must soon become idle. It is only a question of months. Five millions of English derive the means of subsistence, directly or indirectly, from the manufacture of this article. Without it they must be reduced to starvation or beggary. It may be that the British Government would, sooner than incur the expense of war, undertake to support these paupers out of the treasury, if it could see the certainty of a cotton supply at an early day. The Yankees have been promising this supply by opening a Southern port. Possibly England has been to some extent deluded. But she must see now the imposition—as the Yankees are compelled to go to Liverpool for their own supplies. A few months, more or less, must then determine the question. [Richmond Whig]

THE GROSSE TETE AND CENTRAL STEM RAILROADS.

An act of the Legislature at its recent session grants to all the railroads in Louisiana, to the stock of which the State is a subscriber, six thousand dollars for every mile of road which shall be graded and made ready for laying the track, payable whenever five consecutive miles are so graded. It is provided that the bonds cannot be sold at a greater discount than five per cent, and that the Governor may compel the proceeds of the sales of such bonds to be used exclusively in the purchase of rails for finishing the sections of graded road.

By act No. 119 all alternate sections of public lands for six sections in width on each side are granted to the newly chartered road from New Iberia to the Sabine River and to the Central Stem Road from the Atchafalaya River, opposite the terminus of the Grosse Tete Road, to Natchitoches and Texas. This land grant accretes to those roads whenever twenty consecutive miles of road are completed. In case of pre-emption or prior occupancy of any portion of the lands within the above limits, the deficiency is to be made up from State lands lying within fifteen miles of the roads. The alternate sections belonging to the State, adjoining those sections which are granted to the roads, are not to be sold for less than double the minimum price, and they subject to private entry until first offered at public sale. These provisions give the railroad companies the advantage of the increased value which the construction of those roads will necessarily give to the lands lying in their vicinity, as well as an opportunity to purchase the adjoining State lands wherever it is desirable.

In the two roads which form a continuous road from the right bank of the Mississippi opposite Baton Rouge two hundred and thirty-two miles in a northwesterly direction to Shreveport through the most fertile region of central Louisiana, the inhabitants of this country are peculiarly interested. The palpable and visible increase of the trade and business activity of Baton Rouge caused by the completion of about three-fourths of a short road whose western extremity is the Atchafalaya, indicates the greater advantages which will accrue to us when we are put in daily communication with Alexandria, Natchitoches, Shreveport and the cities

of Eastern Texas. There is no richer region in the South than the one whose travel and products will be sent through this city when this great line of road is completed. Instead of a tedious, expensive and uncertain journey by little stern wheel boats over the almost dry bed and the innumerable sand-bars of Red River, travelers will have a cheap, speedy and delightful trip of half as many hours by rail-road as the river passage requires.

It is known that the North has an army of more than six hundred thousand soldiers, a half million of whom are in active service. Of these, about 150,000 are connected with the different naval expeditions, and stationed along the sea coast. At Washington and along the Potomac, in McClellan's division, there are nearly 125,000 leaving 225,000 otherwise disposed. The army from Western Virginia has been transferred to Kentucky. At Paris, Lexington, and confronting Gen. Marshall, in the eastern portion of that State there is a force of some 10,000. From Louisville to Green river, under Buell, about 90,000. At Columbia, Somerset, and on the upper Cumberland, there are 20,000 under Thomas, and his command is being increased. At Cahoon, and on the lower Green river, 10,000. The residue are at Smithland, Paducah, Cairo, and in Missouri.

We thus have a land frontier extending from the Western line of Virginia to Kansas, menaced by an army of upwards of two hundred thousand well armed and well appointed soldiers. Fortunately for us the weather has so far rendered operations with large bodies of men impracticable. But whenever this difficulty is removed, we may look with confidence for their immense hordes to be precipitated upon us. This invasion, too, will be by river and by land. The enemy's supplies will be brought with them. In this respect the invasion by the land frontier can be conducted without the hazard to supplies from winds and waves, and the distance with which their naval expeditions are liable to be embarrassed. If they break through our lines, or turn our strong positions, then we must face all the horrors of invasion.

They are now ready for an advance, and nothing detains them, we repeat, but the roads and the weather. The section of country through which the army from Paducah and Cairo is designed to act, Gen. Smith's recent abortive movement has demonstrated to be wholly unsuited for winter campaigning. It is reasonable to suppose that the other army corps are for the present inactive for the same reason. What are our preparations to resist these immense numbers?

We do not deem it proper to publish in a newspaper either our numbers or the disposition of our troops, but we feel authorized to say to the people of the Southwest we need more men—more fighting men. We have use for thousands and tens of thousands more than we have. We must have men enough to guard every place where the enemy may attempt an inroad upon us. We have skillful and experienced generals, but it is idle to rely upon their skill if we do not furnish them with men enough to meet the emergency. The present bad weather is a boon from heaven. We have time to place men enough in the field if we go promptly and energetically to work. It must be done and done at once.

The Confederate Congress has passed a law to meet the occasion. It provides for the receiving individual volunteers as they may offer their services without, as heretofore, requiring a whole company to be formed and organized before they could be mustered into service. The advantages of this change in providing subsistence, transportation and pay from the day of enlistment are obvious. Additional inducements are also held out to those who will raise companies, battalions or regiments. The duty of Congress has been well performed, and all that remains for the people of the South to insure their liberty and nationality is to act upon this law with patriotism and promptitude.

It is useless for the Government to move in this matter unless it is sustained by the masses; the yeomanry of the land. That portion of our population who stay at home, must awake from their dreamy lethargy, turn aside for a time from their various avocations, and respond to their call of their country. We must go to camps of instruction, carry our guns, and learn how to use them. The people, we fear, do not realize the crisis. The transfer of Beauregard from the Potomac to Columbia, and the information which comes to us from other portions of Kentucky, which we cannot make public, mean more than the country is aware of. We repeat, now is the time for every patriot to show his devotion, and let him do so before it is too late.

Memphis Appeal.

LATEST FROM MISSOURI—Gen. Price's Army Augmenting.—Col. Boyce, a gallant gentleman, bearer of dispatches to the

The Emergency—Our People Must Be Aroused.

A plain statement of facts is all that is necessary to superinduce in the public mind a full realization of the dangers through which we are to pass before this war is ended. The hour of our trial is near, and if we would have a bright and cheering future we must awake from our apathy and bear ourselves like men.

It is known that the North has an army of more than six hundred thousand soldiers, a half million of whom are in active service. Of these, about 150,000 are connected with the different naval expeditions, and stationed along the sea coast. At Washington and along the Potomac, in McClellan's division, there are nearly 125,000 leaving 225,000 otherwise disposed. The army from Western Virginia has been transferred to Kentucky. At Paris, Lexington, and confronting Gen. Marshall, in the eastern portion of that State there is a force of some 10,000. From Louisville to Green river, under Buell, about 90,000. At Columbia, Somerset, and on the upper Cumberland, there are 20,000 under Thomas, and his command is being increased. At Cahoon, and on the lower Green river, 10,000. The residue are at Smithland, Paducah, Cairo, and in Missouri.

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Confederate Government at Richmond, arrived in this city yesterday.

By the same arrival we are gratified to learn that Cols. Poindeux and Dorsey, with eight hundred men, had in three encounters, met the enemy and obtained signal success in each. Although encountering superior forces, they punished the invaders of Southern liberty severely, and captured the town of Boonville.

The army of Gen. Price is said to be rapidly increasing in numbers, and is well armed, equipped, and full of resolute hope. A few days ago Col. Freeman, who is well styled the Swamp Fox of Price's army, stole a march upon a large force of Federals stationed at Kolla. He had under his command but one hundred and twenty, all told, yet the enterprise was inviting, and the constant activity of the scouting commander could not forego the opportunity. He found the enemy quietly bivouacked in the best quarters of the town, and with his comparatively small band glanced in the windows of the rooms where they were quietly reposing. Smash went the glass as the murderous nuzzles went through the panes, and many who dreamed of a morrow slept a longer sleep than had been bargained for. It is thought that at least every man hit his mark and the consternation may be imagined.

There was no time to stay. The command of Swamp-Fox Freeman retired without loss, to engage in some future and fortunate adventure.—Memphis Avalanche.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."
 THE SOUTHERN MONTHLY.
 Literary Magazine, at Three Dollars per YEAR.
 ALL ORIGINAL, BY SOUTHERN AUTHORS.
 Its Aims are High—Its Support should be Cordial.

Soldier or Civilians, who would see our Confederacy truly free, extend your aid to building an INDEPENDENT SOUTHERN LITERATURE. By fostering and encouraging it, you create an enduring bulwark for Liberty that will defend you where armies are powerless. Give your support now—it will repay you a thousand fold. Gallant armies on the battle-field defend you against open foes—the Press, properly sustained, will do no less; it will protect you against more dangerous, because insidious ones. Call forth by active encouragement talented writers "to the manly born," and "gallant as an army with banners," will they in the dissemination of patriotism, high aspirations, and true principles, fight the good fight of loyalty to our country against the wily Northern spies, who have spread broadcast over our fair land their noxious exhalations, through the medium of those Northern Periodicals, heretofore so much patronized by us. We offer you the "SOUTHERN MONTHLY" as an exponent of Southern Sentiments and Southern Institutions; a depository of Southern Literature and Scientific effort. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, embracing "Southern Essays," "Southern Tales," "Southern Poems," and "Biographical Sketches of Southern Men." It is embellished by "Portraits of Southern Men," and will in future numbers have "Views of Southern Scenes."

Such is our programme—may we not hope for a large audience? We ask a full house. We look for 20,000 subscribers.
 HUTTON & FRELIGH, Publishers.
 Memphis, Feb., 1862

JACOB ISRAEL,
 Duplex's Old Stand.
 Having received a large invoice of
 Dry Goods
 AND
 Groceries,
 I am compelled to sell
 Cheaper than Heretofore.

Let all my customers come and judge for themselves and
 ONCE MORE,
 every one will be convinced that no Store in Natchitoches, is able to offer such a large stock in
 WAR TIMES.
 Cotton or other Produce
 Taken in exchange
 COME ONE COME ALL!
 JACOB ISRAEL.

Sight Drafts

On New Orleans, for sale by
 L. DUPLIX.

R. M. KEARNEY,
 Attorney at Law,
 Office on St. Denis street. Feb. 1862.

To whom it may concern

Take Notice
 CONFEDERATE BONDS, (at One per cent Premium)
 PARISH BONDS taken at Par.

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. DUPLIX.

CLOUTIER
 AND
 PRUDHOMME
 HAVING withdrawn from our auction the best and newest goods, which composed our splendid stock, we announce to our old customers,
 THAT, FROM THIS DAY,
 We have opened a store in the home of Mr. Leconte, at the corner of Front and Church street, with the intention of selling out, AT COST and in the shortest time, our remaining stock of
 Spring silk goods
 Rich Valenciennes,
 Embroideries of all kinds,
 Embroidered handkerchiefs,
 Lace, Tulle, as Bars & Sleeves,
 Ladies, Misses, children's
 Hose, shoes, &c.
 Ladies desiring to make purchases should let pass such a good opportunity of buying cheap and fine goods.

Second Brigade, Fourth Division, Louisiana Militia

Head Quarters, Natchitoches,
 January 30th, 1862.
 GENERAL ORDER No 1.
 The Companies called the *Charlottesville* and the *Natchitoches Guards* in the parish of Natchitoches, and all other companies in this Brigade (composed of the parishes of Rapides, Natchitoches, Ibioula, Catahoula and Concordia) are hereby exempt from militia drill, and subject to no command but their own officers, and the Governor. The Colonels of the several Regiments of the Brigade will take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

All arms and ammunition, now in the possession of said Companies, will be retained by them until further orders.
 Thomas Hunter of the parish of Natchitoches, is hereby appointed Brigade Major and Inspector with the rank of Major.
 Felix Metyeer of the same parish is hereby appointed Quartermaster and Pay Master of the Brigade with the rank of Captain.
 Doctor George E. G. Joseph of Natchitoches, is hereby appointed Surgeon of the Brigade, and to take rank according to the rules and regulations of the late United States Army.
 Valery Valenine and Octave Metyeer of the parish of Natchitoches, Wm. B. Hill, E. C. Davidson, of the parish of Rapides, S. W. Henri and Washington Gray of the parish of Rapides, are hereby appointed Adjutants-General of the Brigade.
 Regimental drills are hereby dispensed with until further orders. The captains are required to muster their companies at least once a month.

JOHN BEATR SMITH,
 Brigadier General 2d Brigade 4th Division, Louisiana Militia.

MARTIN'S Steam Saw-Mill.

Until further notice the price for lumber will be as follows:
 1st Quality, at the saw mill \$10.00 per thousand M
 1st Quality, delivered in town \$15.00 per thousand M
 Orders left with our Agent, Louis Duplex, will receive prompt dispatch
 MARTIN & SON,
 January 23 1862

Wanted to buy.
 1500 Bales of cotton for which Cash will be paid on delivery by L. DUPLIX

Notice to Per Emptors.
 The Approved Township Map of Township (18) Eighteen - North of Range (14) Fourteen West, West of Red River, North Western Land District, has been received at the Land Office at Natchitoches. Pre-Emptors are notified to come forward and file their Pre-Emption Claim. Natchitoches February 14th 1862.
 S. M. HYAM