

NATCHITOCHES UNION

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

Office in the Old Court House.

TERMS:

In advance..... \$3 50
At the expiration of the year. 5

No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

No subscription will be received for a period longer than a year unless accompanied by a business advertisement.

Advertisements sent to the Union after Tuesday evening, will not be published before the ensuing week.

Persons desiring to stop advertisement 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.

TO OUR PATRONS.

During the editorial vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. ERNEST LE GENDRE, all interests connected with the Union newspaper will be under the sole responsibility of Mr. LOUIS DUPLÉIX.

Notice.

Call on a business man, in business hours, only on business; transact your business; and go about your business, in order to give him time to finish his business.

Municipal Elections.

A few weeks more, and the citizens of Natchitoches will be called to the polls for the elections of the mayor, town councilmen and tax collector for a term of two years.

So far, this election seems to attract but little attention from the public, although numerous candidates give indications of aspiring to municipal offices. Circumstances are such, as to require the greatest caution in the choice of our municipal officers. Into their hands may fall more than the share of influence they usually have over the security and comfort of both our public and private affairs.

Of course, electioneering in all its phases will be at work, but we hope to see it defeated. Men of honor and independence, are not wanting in our community, whose past careers are securities for the future; to such alone let us entrust our public affairs.

IN EARNEST.—The *Sumter Republican*, in noticing the action of the planters to substitute grain for the cotton crop, as the best war policy, states that Dr. Jarratt has instructed the overseer of his plantation, in Sumter county, not to plant any cotton whatever, but to plant 1200 acres of corn, potatoes &c., to aid in supplying provisions for the South during the war. This is the spirit which will soon "conquer a peace," and lift the blockade. We commend the example to all our planting friends.—*Dec.*

It is to our knowledge that some planters here have already given similar orders to their overseers, for which we consider them worthy of praise.

We have good news from Mississippi. The planters are pulling up their cotton and getting it ready for the gizzard the moment the enemy advances, they are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications; and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the Government may require.—*Appeal.*

We have received a circular from Mr. Lebanon, La., cautioning the public against a man representing himself as Major Richard Lee Washington, a half brother of John A. Washington; he is on his way to Texas; professing to be going there for the purpose of establishing a Military School. He is a chameleon spy and should be arrested. The following is a description of his person.

Medium height, with black hair and whiskers, about forty or forty-five years of age, weighing probably about a hundred and thirty or forty pounds with the marks on one of his thighs of a severe wound, which he stated he received in an Indian fight on his return from New Mexico.—*Shreveport News.*

We were shown the other day, a breech-loading rifle, invented by Mr. A. H. Black of Tarrant, Hopkins county, Texas, who is on his way to Richmond, to offer it to the Government. The gun we should judge, would be of vast service in our army. We cannot enter into full particulars, but can say this much it carries a ball resembling a "Minie," though somewhat larger, and can be loaded and fired about five times as fast as an ordinary cartridge gun. Mr. Black deserves credit for this invention, it is so simple that any ordinary person can use it. Bully for the Texans.—*Shreveport News.*

It is estimated that the enemy fired 2500 shot and shell at the batteries on Island 10 and vicinity during the first four days of the bombardment, and wasted 60,000 pounds of powder, with iron in proportion, in killing one and wounding two of our men! Let Old Abe pay for his whist! How long will it take him to exterminate the South at this rate? N. O. Bee

The Call of Beauregard.

We have the satisfaction of noticing, through our exchanges, that contributions of Bells have been made, under the requisite call of Gen. Beauregard, from many Towns. We have the same interest, in common with all, in this great work of defense, and would not desire to have the reflection cast upon our people in the achievement of Southern Independence. Would it not be proper for the citizens of our parish to take this matter of contribution under serious consideration, and see if it be not practicable for them to be as liberal as others have been?

When we take a retrospective view and see with what energy and action our citizens have given their means, whenever called upon, and with what alacrity and zeal men have been sought for to contribute our quota, for common defense, and with what cheerfulness on all public occasions we have responded to demands that have been made to assist those in our midst, can it be possible that at this period, and in this hour of trial and need, the call of Beauregard is to be unheeded and unheard? Will this parish remain passive, whose antiquity is a by-word of proud annunciation to those citizens who have lived in it for a series of years, whose fathers lie entombed within its limits, and whose sons are now battling in defence of Southern Independence and honor?

We are under the belief that the call will be liberally responded to, and that many of our planters, after seeing the necessity and emergency of the call, will without hesitation, come forward and make the requisite contribution of bells.

It is better for us to donate half we possess for the purpose of giving our brave volunteers means of defending our Country, than to lose all for the want of them. The cause of the Confederacy is our cause—what we bestow is for our own protection and defence. Then we ask, in the name of our Country—in the name of our cause, which is just and honorable (partaking of the greatest blessings bestowed on man, should success crown our arms, or of the greatest curse that ever befell a nation if adversity attend us) if this appeal made, will be lost upon the air and pass unheard and unresponded? We cannot believe it will.

Judge Egan.

We find it stated in the South-Western, that Judge Egan of the 11th Judicial District, has given the Confederate Government \$1500 per annum of his salary towards carrying on the war.

This liberality is in keeping with the Judge's well known character as a generous and whole-souled patriot.

The South-Western commends the example to other Judges of the State, but this is asking too much from some of them. They may not all be equally independent with Judge E. It is a well known fact, that salaried officers suffer losses in times like these; the price of living is extremely high, while their incomes remain fixed to a certain amount.

Mr. Egan.—Having learned that many bogs have died lately in the parish from what is called "the thumps," I send you a remedy communicated to me by a highly respectable citizen, who, within a few weeks, has lost by the disease more than forty heads.

Feed them from a trough in which shelled corn is put, filled up with water, stir it well and the bogs will drink the water. This has been found an effectual remedy for the disease.

A mixture of tar, sulphur and grease rubbed over swines will relieve them entirely from lice, which are sometimes so destructive to these animals.

THE NASHVILLE.—The Wilmington (N.C.) Journal, of the 23d, says: "The steamer Nashville went to sea on last Monday evening, in defiance of two blockading steamers off Port Macon. She passed between them, having been fired at some thirty times, by the blockaders. The Nashville is now safe from the clutches of the Burnside and the blockaders. We learn that it is said to have been the intention of Burnside to attempt to capture the Nashville on Tuesday last."

For the Union.

Mexican Affairs.

So absorbed are our minds at present in our own affairs, that most persons look with profound indifference upon the great events now transpiring in the neighboring republic of Mexico. A new chapter of history is there opening. The triple alliance of France, England and Spain, has sent its fleets and armies there, ostensibly to enforce pecuniary claims, but with a fixed design undoubtedly of putting an end to the anarchy and civil war which have so long desolated that beautiful, but unhappy country. Their armies are already on their march to the capital. This interference by one government with the internal affairs of another independent State, is a new thing on the American continent, nor can any American government long regard it with indifference. In what will this invasion end? It is believed by many, and in fact, it is openly affirmed by the European papers, that the ulterior object of the alliance is to erect a monarchy on the ruins of the republic. The Mexican crown, it is said, has been offered to an Austrian Archduke, with the guaranty of support by an army of occupation.

When the people of Mexico threw off the Spanish yoke, they modelled their constitution after that of the United States. But they understood nothing of the principles on which republican institutions can only be safely based. They had the form of a free government, but where was the spirit which alone can give it vitality? Nor could it be reasonably supposed they could have it. They had always lived, and been borne down, under a most grinding despotism. Instead of enlightening the masses with political, or, indeed, with any kind of knowledge, it had always been the policy of the Spanish Government to keep them in ignorance, believing it the only way to keep them in colonial vassalage. Since Mexico declared her independence, she has been ruled by demagogues, who sought only to aggrandize themselves. Revolution has succeeded revolution, until she has become a by-word and reproach among the nations—her commerce and agriculture have made no advance—her highways are filled with robbers, and there is but little security for either property or life. It would probably have been better for Mexico, had Iturbide been able to consolidate the empire he established. Such a people require, in order to be prosperous, a strong government sustained by the military power. Contrast her destiny with that of Brazil, governed by a constitutional monarch; the one degraded, and now overrun by foreign armies—the other peaceful, prosperous, happy at home and holding a high rank in the family of nations. All the South American States, except Brazil, have been constantly rent by anarchy and civil strife, and offer but a sad commentary on the stability and intrinsic value of republican forms of government. In this country, they may last and secure the rights and happiness of the people—they will endure until corruption has undermined the public virtue, until an enlarged patriotism has given place to a universal thirst for power, and then it will be found there are not many steps to be taken between republican and imperial forms of government, and there will always be enough of military chieftains to take such steps. A new order of things has begun on our continent—and before many years have passed away, every State will modify its forms of government, giving greater strength to the executive branch, and narrowing the circle within which the people's powers revolve. So it has been in every age—"power is always stealing from the many to the few."

Why should Americans hope to escape the operation of a general law by which almost every democratic form of government has been transformed to an oligarchy or to a tyrant. The public morals debased by the arts of ambition and corrupt citizens—the people, in order to escape the evils of anarchy, are glad to yield up the right of self-government into the hands of military dictators who rivet on them the chains of political slavery.

Gen. Trudeau.

Our Western army correspondent has already made the public acquainted with the seal, and energy, and ability displayed by Gen. Trudeau, during the period of his service at Columbus and other points on the river. We are assured by officers, in whose opinions we repose the utmost confidence, that our correspondent has not, by any means, exaggerated Gen. Trudeau's merit, or the value of his services. Never has a more unwearied devotion, or a more intelligent industry been displayed, than by this sagacious and accomplished officer in planning, executing and organizing that system of defensive works which have for so many months delayed the progress of the enemy. Every thing that could be suggested by military art or inventive genius has been turned to account by him, if the advance of the enemy along the line of the Mississippi be permanently checked that result will, in a great measure be due to his energy and skill. The stubborn and effective defense maintained by Island No. 10, is, in itself, a demonstration of his eminent fitness for the position assigned to him. Gen. Beauregard and Polk. During the short period elapsing between the evacuation of Columbus and the appearance of the Federal gunboats at Island No. 10, that post, previously almost neglected, had been placed in a condition of security against any apprehended naval attack. Within ten days, under Gen. Trudeau's directions, fifty-five guns were mounted in commanding positions, works were thrown up, and a tenable system of defenses established. Those who have experience in operations of this kind may easily conceive the difficulties of the task. At present Gen. Trudeau is in virtual command at Island No. 10. The duty of conducting the defense of that important post is assigned to him. We can not doubt that he will discharge the duty with scrupulous ability, and that his success will be all that can be expected from human efforts.

It is unfortunate that so valuable an officer should not be permanently secured to the service of the Confederacy. Gen. Trudeau has no rank in the Confederate army, and yet for months he has held an extremely important position, involving responsible command. He volunteered his services at a time when skill and acquirements like his were, as they have continued to be, invaluable to our cause, and has, ever since, labored with indefatigable zeal and devotion to place our fortifications in a condition to resist the immense forces of the enemy. We are gratified to learn that Gen. Beauregard and Polk and McCown perceiving the anomaly of this position, in which Gen. Trudeau is placed, and desirous of retaining his services in their Department, have warmly recommended him for a commission in the Confederate army—whether as Major General or Brigadier General, we are not yet informed. We cannot doubt that the Government will promptly act on this suggestion, and thus relieve a brave and meritorious officer from a perplexing and anomalous situation.—*Della.*

From Island No. 10

We have a private letter from Island 10, dated the 25th, from which we make the following extracts:

We and all safe here, so far as the Federals gunboats are concerned. They are afraid to come in reach of our gun. We have already sunk one of their boats; and another would sink if she were in deep water. After she was fired into by a ratchet, from Capt. Rucker's battery, they run her on to a bar, and have been working at her for several days, trying to repair her. They may have repaired her, but they are unable to remove her. Four or five of their gunboats and several transport boats have been pulling at her, but with no success. They have abandoned her for the present. She is said to be the Benton—the finest boat in the whole fleet.

Capt. Rucker has completely immortalized himself. But for his indomitable courage and energy, the Island would have been taken. His battery still stands ready to give the enemy fight.

LATER.—The Grampus has just landed from the opposite side of the river and brings with her three Missourians—one is thought to be a Lincolnite. They all report the boat which I speak of as being on the bar, as having been shot through from stem to stern, killing twelve men. They report also that, at the fight at New Madrid, we killed over 1000 men.

This evening the principal part of the gunboats and all of the transport boats have gone out of sight, up the river. A few mortars and one gunboat are remaining with the sunk boat on the bar. This, however, will not make us lose our vigilance in keeping a lookout for them.

The shells which they throw at us weigh 100 to 200 pounds. One was thrown at Sterling's battery to-day which did not burst. Col. Finnie dug it up and weighed it. The weight was 190 pounds. He intends to bring it to Memphis, provided he can find a place to store it.

Appeal, 28d

Union City.

We have later and much fuller intelligence in reference to the affair at Union City.

It seems that Pickett's Regiment, which was stationed at that place, was completely surprised and put to flight. The pickets having been captured in a church, the enemy advanced within three hundred yards of the town, planted a battery and opened fire upon the small Confederate forces.

The greater part of the regiment, and some of the cavalry escaped, though a large number were taken prisoners.

The Humboldt cars, which had been left at Union City, the depot building, baggage, and \$6000 worth of Government stores, were burnt by the Federals.

The cavalry fled on foot, leaving many of their horses behind.

LATEST FROM COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

The Huntsville Democrat says: A gentleman residing in Columbia, reached here last evening from that place, and reports the enemy ten to thirty thousand strong across Duck river from Columbia. They were rebuilding the bridge, which would occupy two weeks. They bought nails, crow-bars, etc., in Columbia, and it is said, offered Confederate notes in payment which were refused. Another account is, that the Yankee are buying up Confederate notes at a heavy discount with gold, and paying for provender, etc., with them; but gold is so scarce with the Lincoln Government we are disposed to doubt their ability to practice this ship financing.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES.—A Memphis paper says: "Let not New Madrid, Point Pleasant and upper Arkansas divert our attention from what, unless signs go for naught, more nearly interests West Tennessee and North Mississippi. We refer to the Tennessee river, on whose banks the enemy is massing troops for striking at the heart of the Confederacy. Let not the public gaze for a moment be turned from Savannah and Eastport, Corinth, and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. There is where the immediate danger lies."

LATEST NEWS.

CONFEDERATE VICTORY! BATTLE AT CORINTH.

Through a passenger just arrived from New Orleans on the steamer *Texas*, we learn that a great battle has been fought at Corinth. We have won a complete victory.

Our loss is not stated. Six thousand federals were taken prisoners. General A. S. Johnston is reported killed. Prentiss is also reported prisoner!

ATTENTION MILITIA!

FOR the purpose of speedily organizing the militia of Natchitoches Parish and in order to satisfy, as much as possible, the wish of the majority of the people, I hereby request the members of every militia company to assemble, in order to re-commission or elect a Captain and three Lieutenants.

I hope the former Captains, and in their absence the officers next in rank, will call a meeting of the Citizens subject to militia duty, in the different beats of the Parish, on Monday, 21st April 1862, and report to me as soon as possible, the names of the persons recommended by the majority as proper officers, giving their full names, address, and the No. of Company, and beat to which they belong.

Direct report to the undersigned at Camp.

F. ROUBIEU,
Col. Commanding Nat. Reg.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

Succession Sale.

Succession of Paul Rabalais.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable District Court in and for the parish of Natchitoches, there will be sold, at the late residence of Paul Rabalais, deceased, in this parish,

On Monday, 14th day of April, 1862, the following property belonging to his succession, to wit:

Certain movable property and a tract of land, situated in said parish, being on the Athao River, commonly called Little River; containing fifty acres, more or less—bounded above by lands of Mrs. widow J. B. Pabers Rachal, f. w. c. and below by land of public schools or section 16th,—with all the improvements thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the movables, all sums up to ten dollars, cash; above that sum, payable 1st May, 1862. For the land, up to the sum of eight hundred dollars, cash, subject to the full payment according to the stay law of 1862; and, for the balance of the price of the land, the balance payable 1st May, 1863. The purchasers on the credit terms will give their promissory notes payable to the order of the administrator, at his domicile in this parish, bearing eight per cent.—sufficiently secured after maturity—by vendor's privilege, and the notes are given.

PHILIBERT RACHAL,
Administrator.

JUDICIAL NOTICES.

Succession Sale.

Succession of widow Dominique Metoyer, f. w. c.

BY virtue of an order of the Honorable District Court in and for the parish of Natchitoches, there will be sold, at the late residence of the deceased in the Parish of Natchitoches, 23 miles from the Town of Natchitoches, on

Thursday, the 15th day of April, 1862, all the movable property belonging to said Succession, consisting of household and kitchen furniture; mules, ox cart, ploughs, corn, fodder, cattle, &c.

And on Tuesday, the 6th day of May, 1862, I will offer for sale at the late residence of the said deceased, the following slaves for sale, belonging to said Succession, to wit: Athanasie, negro man aged 65 years, James, negro man aged 60 years, Silvi, negro woman aged about 45 years, Suzanne, negro woman aged about 17 years.

TERMS OF SALE.

For the movables all sums up to twenty dollars cash; above said amount payable on 1st day of April 1863, for the slaves one half payable on the 1st day of April, 1863, and the other half payable on the 1st day of April 1864. Purchasers on the credit to give their promissory notes in solid, payable to the order of the administrator of said Succession, at his domicile in this parish, with special mortgage and vendor's privilege, retained on the property with the claims of non-alienation to the prejudice of the mortgage so retained to secure the full and complete payment of the notes given, the notes bearing eight per cent interest per annum after maturity until paid.

D. V. MURPHY,
Auctioneer.

Notice.

Succession of James B. Simpson.

JAMES M. Elliott having applied to be appointed administrator of the succession of James B. Simpson 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,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of Ernest Le Gendre will present them authentically certified to the undersigned administrator.

30 days, LOUIS DUPLÉIX.

Tenth Brigade, Fourth Division, Louisiana Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS NATCHITOCHES, }
March 1st, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

1. Immediately after the appointment, by the Governor, of the Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors of the Regiments of this Brigade, under the Militia Act, approved 23d February, 1862, said officers in each parish (Sabine, Natchitoches, Rapides, Catahoula and Concordia,) shall proceed to divide the Regiments into Companies, and recommend to the Governor suitable persons for the offices of Captains and Lieutenants of their several Companies.

2. The Captains of Companies will appoint the non-commissioned officers, and give them certificates of their appointment, signed by said Captains and by the Colonels of said Regiment; which certificate will be full evidence of their rank.

3. Thomas Hunter, of the Parish of Natchitoches, is hereby appointed Brigade Major and Inspector, with the rank of Major.

4. Felix Metoyer, of the Parish of Natchitoches, is hereby appointed Brigade Paymaster, with the rank of Captain.

5. Samuel W. Henarie, of the Parish of Rapides, is hereby appointed Brigade Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

6. Dr. George E. Gillespie, of the Parish of Natchitoches, is hereby appointed Brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Surgeon in the Confederate States Army.

7. Valery Gaennie and E. V. Deblieux of the Parish of Natchitoches, Washington Gaennie, of the Parish of Rapides, and Wm. B. Stille and E. C. Davidson, of the Parish of Sabine, are hereby appointed my Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Captain.

8. The above named officers will notify me of their acceptance of their appointments; and all staff, field and company officers are required to comply strictly with the provisions of the Militia Law approved 23d February, 1862.

9. The Captains of Companies are hereby required to muster and drill their respective Companies at least once a month.

10. One white man, on each plantation where there are slaves, will be exempt from Militia duty. Farmers, common laborers, or Militia Companies, having in their possession muskets, belonging to the State, are hereby authorized to retain the same.

By order of,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH,
Brig. Gen. 10th Brig. 4th Div. La. Mil.
30d-13mh.

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 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.

Notice to Pre Emptors.

THE approved township map of township [20] twenty north of range [15] fifteen west, and diagrams of township [20] twenty north of range [16] sixteen west, and of township [21] twenty-one north, of range [15] fifteen west, 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 claims.

S. M. HYAMS,
Registrar.

JOHN LAPLAQUE,
Receiver.

Nat., March 14, 1862.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having resumed his receiving and forwarding business in Grand Ecce La respectfully solicits the patronage of his former customers and the community in general. His personal attention is given to his business in all cases and any consignments entrusted to his care will have both prompt and careful attention.

S. M. COLEY.

N. B.—Business attended to at all hours day or night.

R. M. KEARNEY,

Attorney at Law.
Office on St. Denis street. 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.

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 ft.

1st Quality, delivered in town \$15.00 per thousand ft.

Orders left with our Agent, Louis Duplex, will receive prompt dispatch

MARTIN & SON.

January 23 1862

TO RENT.

A Good and substantial dwelling house, suitable for family residence, in a healthy good. Price accommodating. For more particulars apply to

L. DUPLÉIX,

Business Agent.

Sight Drafts

On New Orleans, for sale by

L. DUPLÉIX.

"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 Civilian who would see our Confeder