

NATCHITOCHES UNION

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL AND LOCAL INTERESTS.

Ernest LE GENDRE, Editor.

ADVERTISING:

(Per square of ten lines.)
First insertion.....\$1.00
For subsequent insertions.....50
Every notice that shall be sent in without specifying the language in which one desires 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.

SUCCESSION SALE.

Succession of Daniel Carley, deceased.
WILL be sold at public auction on SATURDAY March 8th, 1862 at the late residence of Daniel Carley, all moveable property belonging to said succession, consisting chiefly in Cattle;
Hogs;
Household and kitchen furniture.
Terms of sale, CASH.
MILLY MARLINA CARLEY, Administratrix.
Feb. 27th.

VENTE DE SUCCESSION.

Succession of Daniel Carley, deceased.
Il sera vendu en vente publique, le Samedi, 8 Mars 1862, à la dernière résidence de Daniel Carley, tous les biens meubles appartenant à la dite succession, consistant en:
Un lot de coton;
Un lot de cochons;
Fourniture de maison et de cuisine.
Conditions de la vente, COMPTANT.
MILLY MARLINA CARLEY, Administratrix.
Feb. 27th.

SUCCESSION SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Hon. the District Court in and for the parish of Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, I will offer for sale at public auction at the Store of G. Capomartini, on Monday 10th of March 1862, the following property belonging to the succession to wit:
Five boxes Star Candles;
One barrel Sugar;
One barrel Coffee;
One barrel Saddle;
One Silver Watch;
One Trunk and Contents;
One Chest Cut-craters tobacco;
One Bed and bedstead;
One Stove.
TERMS CASH.
D. Y. MURPHY, Auctioneer.
Feb. 27th.

VENTE DE SUCCESSION.

Succession of Laurent Bze.
En vertu d'un ordre de l'Hon. Cour de District en date pour le paroisse Natchitoches, Etat de la Louisiane, il sera vendu en vente publique, le Lundi 10 Mars de Mars 1862, les articles suivants appartenant à la dite succession, savoir:
Cinq caisses de chandelles;
Une caisse de vin;
Un baril sucre;
Un baril sel;
Une malle en argent;
Une malle en cuivre;
Un coffre d'outils de charpente;
Un lit;
Un poêle.
Conditions de la vente, Comptant.
D. Y. MURPHY, Encauteur.
27 Feb.

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HAVING withdrawn from our auction the best and newest goods, which composed our splendid stock, we announce to our old customers, that from this day, we have opened a store in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 house of Mr. Leconte, at the corner of Front and Church street, with the intention of selling at 25% off and in the shortest time, our remaining stock.

Spring all goods
Rich Valenciennes
Embroideries of all kinds
Embroidered handkerchiefs
Laces, Tulle, or tulle de fleurs
Ladies' Misses' children's
Hosiery, shoes, etc.
Tuxes, dresses, etc.
Tuxes, dresses, etc.
Tuxes, dresses, etc.

MARTIN'S

Steam Sack-Mill.

Will further reduce the price for a short while as follows:
1st Quality, at the saw mill \$10.00 per thousand M.
2nd Quality, delivered in town \$15.00 per thousand M.
Orders left with our Agent, Louis Duplex, will receive prompt dispatch.
MARTIN & SONS.
January 23 1862

Wanted to buy.

1500 Bales of cotton for which Cash will be paid on delivery by J. Dejeu.

Notice to Pre-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. HYAMS, Register.

Appeal to Louisianians.

The First Brigade of General Buisson, that was ordered out yesterday morning, responded to the call. There was upon Canal street the Regiment of Orleans Guards, Colonel Augustin, the Chalmette Regiment, Colonel Szymanski, the Regiment of Chasseurs, Colonel Meilieur, the Jefferson Mounted Rifles, Captain Guy Drenx, the Orleans Artillery, Captain A. Gayot, and the Orleans Guard Battery, Captain Ducrest. An appeal was then made to them by Governor Moore, a copy of which we here append:

FELLOW CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS:

"I address you today in the double capacity of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. A call has been made upon me by General Beauregard for 5000 men to defend the Mississippi valley, and with it your loved State, this beautiful city, and more than all, our homes and those dearer than all else, save honor. The laggard and the distant awaits the foe at the very shrine of the sanctuary. It is the part of the brave and noble hearted to meet him at the threshold or beyond it; and did we choose any other portion we would be false to our history and traditions, recent to our brothers blood which stains the hard fought fields of Virginia and Missouri, and unworthy of the high gift of independence sanctified by the blood of patriot martyrs."

"This is not the hour for vain regrets or despondency, NO! not even for hesitation. An insolent and powerful foe is already at the castle gate, the current of the mighty river speaks to us of his fleet advancing for our destruction, and the telegraphic wires trouble with the news of his advancing columns. In the name of all that is dear to us, I entreat you to go and meet him! A brave general, our fellow citizen, calls for you, and his patriot heart, feels you will come. I have already clustered around his brow, and he calls you to share with him new honors and new victories. So ridges must be made, but the recollection of them will nerve you in the day of battle and make death your conqueror."

"Fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers your country calls you Citizens, your property and your rights are in danger. Will you not go? The hour for glorious action is upon us—let it not pass unheeded by. General Beauregard does his fellow citizens the honor to wish them at his side in the hour of trial. A special messenger, member of this State, Dr. Chapin, waits to return to him a glorious response. Upon you, volunteers, you will be ordered to General Beauregard, at Jackson, Tennessee, and in a few weeks, when the necessity is past you will return victorious to the bosom of your arms embellished in our hearts."

THOMAS O. MOORE,
Governor and Commander in Chief.

MEN OF NATCHITOCHES!

This is no time to slumber or dally over your plain duty; this war has to be successfully carried on, or we have to submit. This is the alternative. Which shall we choose? The alternative of submission will come, but at least, with conscriptions of property or with ruinous taxes. It may come, with our movable property destroyed or run off, our houses burnt, our crops wasted or appropriated. It is about certain to come, leaving us standing with the cloth we have on; all else gone. In contemplating the danger threatening us from the Mississippi, we have our backs turned to a new danger in our rear, now distant and appearing only like a patch of cloud as large as your hand, in a clear sky, but which, borne on the wings of a gale, will soon reach us, blackening the whole heavens. This is the irruption from the hosts under Hunter, now assembled at Fort Leavenworth. An enemy mounted, carrying no baggage, subsisting, as they move, on the forage furnished by us to their band, the Bedouin Arabs of Kansas.

Thirty-five thousand men are probably this very day on the march to be swiftly buried on our devoted frontier. Who shall help us? We must help, our lives as far as we are able. What is our ability? Some must enlist, there must encourage the enlistment. It is not so much the want of men as the want of means to fit them out and provide for their families behind them.
Enough has been said on this subject before. If our men of property will not come forward now, in the crisis of our difficulties, then they have made up their minds to accept the alternative of submission. No other conclusion can be legitimately drawn.

THREE MONTHS MEN

Will be received by Gen. Beauregard, at Columbus, by his recent letter to Gov. Moore. The pressure of the enemy is so great, as to require the ordinary rules of enlistment to be dispensed with in this emergency.
Men for any period over 3 months will be accepted.

The Fallen Brave.

Besides the duty of our country, to the memory of our fathers, and the hopes of our posterity, which should stimulate the patriotism of every Southern man, we owe a debt of gratitude and veneration to the brave men who have perished in our defence, which should prevent us from ever giving back an inch to the invaders whose hands are wet with their blood. Not only the thousands who have perished fighting gloriously in the battle-field, but the large multitude who have sickened and died in the hospital and in camp, invoke us, by the sacred recollection of their sacrifices, their sufferings, their toils and death, never to desert the cause which they have helped to redeem with their precious lives, and to dignify their immortal memories. From the skies the spirits of the just and valiant look down upon us to see if we are worthy of their kindred blood and of the great cause in which they have perished. There is scarcely a family in the south which has not lost some brave and noble spirit in defence of home and country. Can those who remain prove recreant to the graves of their dead, whose blood cries from the ground for vindication against the murderous enemies of our race and of humanity?

Burial of Felix Chaler,

AT CLOUTIERVILLE.

Feb. 27th.

On Thursday last, our quiet little village was the scene of an imposing, pleasing but melancholy pageant. On the day before, invitations were sent out in every direction, inviting all to the burial of the young, brave and patriotic soldier, Felix Chaler, whose corpse had just arrived at his father's from Missouri.

At an early hour, the village was densely crowded with the largest assembly of people ever before seen within its limits. At ten o'clock, the muffled drum called the Cloutierville Company into line, and the pit zone falling in behind them marched in great solemnity to meet the approaching corpse, which was escorted by the "Chasseurs à Pied" of Natchitoches, the "Augustin Colored Guards" of mounted men, the "Mouette Guards" (also colored) and an immense concourse of weeping friends, relatives and patriots.

The mournful cortege was met at the upper end of the village, and the scene became at once one of an imposing nature. The slowly tolling church bell, the solemn chant of the priests, clad in the vestiture of their holy office, the tramp of cavalry, the clang of arms, the sob of mourning relatives, all combined to fill the heart of the beholder with feelings of motherly emotions as the procession moved to our little church.

Arriving there, the last, beautiful and holy rites of his own chosen religion were performed for the dead patriot and the procession again formed and marched to the adjacent cemetery, when the Chasseurs à Pied, Capt. J. Jamin, and the Cloutierville Company, Capt. Pierre Brosset, fired their "farewell shot" into the grave of the hero, and the Colored Guards and Infantry above it, thus paying the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of the devoted patriot and soldier.

As the rumbling earth gave back that peculiar sound we all have heard so often, and which fills so many with terror and awe, many an eye was jewelled with a tear, the sweet and holy emblem of love, friendship and grief. This ended the ceremony over the grave of poor Felix—the kind, the noble, the generous and brave Felix—who now sleeps that sleep that knows no waking in the dreamless abode of the dead, unconscious of the honors which we paid his poor dear body, and where he will hear and see no more forever.

The ear piercing, fit, the muffled drum. And all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war.
After having borne in triumph the flag of his country upon the blood stained battle field of Oak Hill, after having faced the cannon's mouth and heard it thunder, after having stood lion-hearted in the midst of the death dealing missiles of a hated, cruel and

inhuman foe, disease pursued, overtook and destroyed him in the very flush of victory, and in the glorious battle he had won were sending forth their amaranthine flowers upon his youthful brow.

Adieu, Felix, "life itself is over," and you fill a soldier's grave in the land of your fathers, and we desire no holier, nobler or loftier epitaph upon thy tomb than "Here lies the patriot soldier."

To that humble spot we invite all to come and drop a tear—enemies as well as friends—for the tear of an enemy shed at such a place is more beautiful and brilliant than the tear of a friend, for it melts like fragrant dew from the flower of forgiveness, the sweetest blossom that blooms amid the hallowed pastures of the passions.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all our country's rites blessed;
When spring with dewy fingers cold,
Come to deck their hallowed mould;
So there shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than grass which grows where he has trod.

SENECA.

The War Feeling in the Country.

We have convincing and multifarious proof that the people of the South, especially the great rural population, was never more resolved than they are now to fight out the war to the bitter end. The effect of this determined feeling is seen in the growing determination to resist, which is found to prevail in every regiment of our volunteer army. Parents and kindred at home are writing patriotic letters to the young men in camp, who are responding to their appeals in the most glowing manner. It is not the volunteers who are so much to be depended on in this case as their kindred at home. If these latter do not say the word, there is not one volunteer in ten who will not recant. It is said that some of the officers in the field are discouraging re-enlistments in their companies, and regiments, desiring themselves a pretext to leave the service of their country. The officers who would act so base a part never would have joined the service at all, if they had not, by not mistaken use of the appointing power, been seduced into the service by tempting commissions. But ten times stronger than the influence of these unworthy characters is that of appeals from home. Let this latter influence be exerted by our patriotic fathers, mothers, and young women and the cause of the country will be safe beyond contingency.

Really, the inducement is very great indeed which urges our farmers and yeomen to exert this influence upon their sons in camp. If the Yankees should succeed, as they now aim to do, in fastening their enormous debt upon the South, even in equal share with themselves, our country is utterly ruined. The land would literally grow under taxation and scarcely any man could call himself solvent, for scarcely any of the leading pursuits of the country would get through the year without debt after paying taxes, submission to the enemy would be no outright, and our farmers and planters have noting to do but fight the battle through to the bitter end. This they are more determined upon now, if possible, than at any former period of the war.

The Spirit of the South.

We predict that the recent disasters which our arms have suffered will have more effect in stimulating the volunteer spirit than could be accomplished by any other cause. It was in the darkest hour of our fortunes, that we saw the greatest rush of our population to arms, and if their zeal since diminished it was in consequence of that succession of brilliant victories which led them to displace the enemy and believe that all danger had past. We are now paying the penalty of this blunder; but we feel sure, paradoxical as it may appear, that our cause is safer in the present evident danger than in that of apparent security. If we do not altogether mistake the character of the Southern people, the most intense eagerness will now be manifested by every man being in the South in Confederacy to retrieve our fortunes, and to have vengeance upon this insolent and bloody foe.

The people of the South have only one thing to ask, and that their patriotism and courage shall be as intelligent and prudent as directed as they are cheerfully and unhesitatingly offered. They are determined never to be subjugated by the Yankee, "never, never, never." If they take our cities, that is no more than the British did in 1775, and even in 1812, when they captured the capital of the Republic. In the Revolution Richmond itself was taken by the Yankee traitor in British pay, Benedict Arnold; New York was not only taken, but held six years, and never given up till peace; while States were overrun and occupied by the enemy. But the spirit of the people could

Perseverance Fire Company

No. 1.

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA

Parish of Natchitoches.

Before me, William Payne, Parish Recorder for the Parish Natchitoches, State of Louisiana, personally came and appeared Christopher L. Walsley, Felix, Metoyer, C. Chapin Jr., John Hughes, Wm. C. Melvin, Peter Veuleman, Louis Duplex, and A. H. Pierson all residents of the Parish of Natchitoches, duly authorized and empowered to represent the Perseverance Fire Company No. 1, of the Town of Natchitoches, in having passed a charter of incorporation, of said Company, by a resolution of the Company, passed January 25th 1862. And the said appearers declared, that they do constitute and form themselves into a Corporation, so far as the same relates and appertains the general object of a Fire Department, under the name and style of "Perseverance Fire Company No. 1" of the Town of Natchitoches, with its domicile in said Town, and that this act of incorporation, shall in all the said appearers with all other present members of the said company and their successors. That they and their successors shall have power and authority to make and use a corporate seal, to contract, sue and be sued in their corporate name before any court or Judge in any manner of suits, matters and demands whatsoever, whether the same arise out of any rule or by laws already adopted for their government, or otherwise, and all and every matter and thing therein to do, in and out of court a manner, as any other person or persons, or corporations within this State may or can do, and they are thereby authorized to make rules, by-laws, and ordinances, to levy and collect fines and dues, and to do all other things needful for their government, and usefulness as a Fire Company, not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States and of this State, or to the general object of this corporation as a Fire Company. To have power and authority, and be competent in law to hold, receive, purchase, convey and encumber under their corporate name property both real and personal. To name and appoint such managers, directors and officers as their interest or convenience may require. To make and establish such by-laws for the proper management and regulation of the affairs of the Corporation, as may be necessary and proper.

The President of the Company shall be the officer on whom default may be served in all suits or demands against the Corporation. The stock of the company consists of the Fire Apparatus now in hand. The election of all officers representing the Company shall be conducted in the mode prescribed by the by-laws of the Company. The mode of liquidation of the affairs of the Corporation at the termination of the Charter, shall be according to the general law of the country governing the liquidation of Corporations.

In all acts of alienation, acquisition, or encumbrance, the Corporation shall be represented and bound by the signature of the President along with such acts.

Thus done and passed at my office, in the parish of Natchitoches, in presence of James M. B. Tucker and Benjamin J. Bouis, witnesses of lawfully made and domiciliated in said parish, who have signed these presents with the said parties and me the said Recorder and Notary, on this fifteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

[Attest] (Signed)
J. M. B. Tucker, C. L. Walsley,
B. J. Bouis, F. Metoyer,
C. Chapin Jr., W. C. Melvin,
Louis Duplex, A. H. Pierson,
P. Veulemans, John Hughes,
Wm. PAYNE, Recorder.

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

NOTICE

Succession of Ernest Le Gendre.
LOUIS DU LÉIX, having applied to be appointed administrator of the succession of Ernest Le Gendre 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.
Feb. 27, 1862.

Succession of Ernest Le Gendre.

LOUIS DU LÉIX, ayant demandé à être nommé administrateur de la succession de Ernest Le Gendre décédé, avis est par ces présentes donné à toutes personnes intéressées d'avoir à produire dans dix jours les raisons pour lesquelles la demande du pétitionnaire ne serait pas accordée.
B. J. BOUIS, Greffier.
Feb. 27 1862.

TO RENT.

A good and substantial dwelling house, suitable for family residence. Neighbored very good. Price accommodating. For more particulars apply to
L. DU LÉIX,
Notary Public at Natchitoches.

Notice to Pre-Emptors.

The improved township map of township (20) twenty north of range (15) fifteen west, and township (21) twenty north of range (16) sixteen west, and of range (21) twenty north of range (15) fifteen west, now within land district, is being received at the Land Office at Natchitoches. Pre-Emptors are notified to come forward and file their Pre-emption claim.
Natchitoches, March 4th, 1862.
S. M. HYAMS, Register.
JOHN LAPLAQUE, Receiver.

Sight Drafts

On New Orleans, for sale by
L. DU LÉIX.