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Natchitoches Union, October 1861-December 1862

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NATCHITOCHEES [LA] UNION

1861-1862

NATCHITOCHEES [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, masthead
Ernest Le Gendre, Editor.

NATCHITOCHEES [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Yankees Hard Masters.—A Southern cotemporary remarks that Yankees make the hardest masters of slaves in the South. This is undoubtedly true. They are the hardest employers of white workmen, and they expect to get as much labor from a slave as they have forced from the necessities of white men. No system of slavery in the world, that we have any knowledge of, is as harsh, inhuman and cruel as that which prevails in the Yankee merchant marine. The scenes of horror that are of constant occurrence in Yankee vessels have caused the whole civilized world to stand aghast. For years before the present rupture, the English journals were filled with accounts of cruelties and murders practiced upon American seamen in the various lines of packets and freight ships trading between the North and England. The subject was brought to the attention of Parliament, and the inquiry was anxiously pressed whether measure could not be adopted by the United States Government and Courts, in conjunction with those of Great Britain, to put a stop to the crying evil, American vessels on more distant and less frequented highways of the sea were probably disgraced by scenes even more shocking than those which have rendered the Northern and Liverpool lines little better than "floating hells." The south American, California and China trade can each a tale of blood and misery unfold, which will never be fully known till the last day. It is the constant practice of shipmasters to entice men to sign their ship papers while perfectly drunk, and then, once out of sight of land, they bet them to their duty, knock them down with marling spikes upon the slightest provocation, whip them till the decks are red with blood, and the poor wretches often jump overboard to find in death their only relief from inhumanity. No wonder that they make hard masters of the African, and that they commit cruelties and excesses in this wicked invasion, unknown in civilized warfare.—Richmond Dispatch.

NATCHITOCHEES [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, p. 1, c. 4-7

Note: Many of the advertisements are in French. The transcriptions are the best I can do while reading Confederate ink on Confederate paper, now on microfilm, in an unfamiliar language. Accent marks in particular are likely to be lost or mistaken for flaws.

NATCHITOCHEES [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

Academie.
Commerciale, Classique et
Mathematique
des Natchitoches.

Cette institution, dernièrement établie par le soussigné et actuellement préparée à recevoir des *Pensionnaires et Externes*.

Une bâtisse spacieuse, commandant une vue étendue de la ville, un terrain vaste pour les recreations, ombragé d'arbres, en forment une retraite de ville et campagne tout à la fois.

Le systeme de gouvernement de l'institution sera strietement modere et paternel; aucane punition corporelle ne sera infligée.

Dans le cas on les elèves deviendraient desobeissants on obstinée, ils seraient immédiatement chassés.

L'annee scolaire commence le 14 Janvier 1861 et finira au mois de Novembre de chaque annee. Les vacances dureront deux mois et pourrout être passées dans l'Institution, moyennant la somme de \$15,00 par mois. Les élévesseront reçus à n'importe quelle époque, mais pas pour une periode moindre de *cinq mois*, excepté par cousentement mutuel.

Aucune déduction ne sera faite pour absence excepte dans un cas de maladie prolongee. Le cours d'Education comprendra tout ce qui est enseigné dans les Principales Institution Du Sud.

La Musique, le dessin, le livres et fournitures, ainsi que les dépenses pour Médicines ou Médecins, seront payes à part.

Conditions.

Pension et Education (y compris le bios de lit, lavage et raccomodage par session \$160. Chaque pensionnaire doit avoir son lit, ainsi que 2 habiliemens d'hiver et 4 d'Eté, il chemises, 6 paires de bas, 6 serviettes 2 paires souliers ou bottes, un verre une cuillère, fourchette et couteau, un peigne brosse a tête et cirage.

Tout le linge devra être marqué avec le nom en plein.

E. F. Fitzgerald
Principal et Proprietaire.

References:

Hon. W. M. Levy
L. Prudhomme Esq.
T. Airey Esq.
F. Vienné, Esq.

Remy McTier Esq.
L. Dupleix Esq.
Walmsley, Carver & Co.
Janin & Caspari.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Au Corset D'Or.

V. Pretat,

No. 75, rue de Chartres, au premier, Annonce aux marchands, que par suite d'arrangements pris en Europe, il recevra constamment un superbe et grand assortiment de corsets de tous genres et de toute quality, qui'll livrera à des prix plus avantageux que ceux de New York.

V. Pretat, faisant une specialité du corset depuis nombre d'annèes, affre aux marchands des avantages qu'ils ne trouveront nalle part; il les prie de vouloir bien l'honorer de leur visite avant d'acheter ailleurs.

Corsets.

Reçu par les derniers arrivages d'Europe un complet assortiment de corsets nouveaux, appriés *Ceinture Régence*, article de haute nouveauté parisienne, à vendre en gros seulement.

Un lot de jupes française, haute nouveauté, en crin et mousseline.

Un assortiment de corsets d'un tissu tout à jour, dit CORSET ORIENTAL, fait expressement pour la maison V. Pretat.

Les ordres de la campagne seront remplis avec ponctualité.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, p. 1, c. 7

Avis Aux Fumeurs
de Tabac Hache.

Le Soussigné informe respectinuesement Messieurs les Marchands de la ville et de la campagne, et tous les consommateurs en général, qu'il vient d'ajouter à sa manufacture de Tabac en Poudre, dont les produits lui ont vain une médaille d'or a l'Exposition universeille de Paris, en 1855 la fabrication de Tabacs a Fumer de toute nature, qu'il garantit être aussi bons pour le moins, que ceux des maisons le plus en renom, et, en outre, parfaitement purs et agréables au goût.

Depôt général et debit à son magasin No. 16, rue St-Louis.

Manufacture à McDonoghville, Le.

A. Delfit.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 24, 1861, p. 2

Note: The entire second page in each issue is in French, but they include different articles.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 31, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

We give to our readers a letter from Governor Moore to Bishop Martin, acknowledging receipt of the diocesan offering for the benefit of the sick and wounded of our armies.

A few additional sums that have come since will receive the same destination.

New Orleans, 18th Oct. 1861.

Rev. A. Martin, Bishop of Natchitoches.

Dear Sir:

Your very kind note with a check for \$441.50 was rec'd this morning, and permit me individually, and for the sick and wounded volunteers, for whose benefit the donation was intended, to express to you our grateful thanks. Our hospital at present, at Richmond, is quite bountifully supplied, so the donation will be held for ours here, at least, for the time being, or invested in the necessaries required for 3d Regiment in Missouri, that Regiment having several companies from your own Parish, and more remote from any point at which hospital stores can be conveniently had.

Again expressing my thanks to you and through you, to the different Congregations for their patriotism and liberality. I remain very respectfully,

Your ob't serv't.,

Tho. O. Moore.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 31, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Select reading.—Female Manners—Scarcely any thing is so offensive in the manners of

a lady who, [illegible] in good society, as that of ostentation. By this is meant that kind of manner which savors too much of self-appreciation and display—indicating a disposition to make herself over conspicuous—and which, in short is the acting out of a spirit of self confidence and conceit. This appears badly enough when exhibited by one of the opposite sex, but, when seen in a young lady—it is quite intolerable. Liability to embarrassment from every slight change of circumstance; and an awkward bashfulness, are not, of course, at all desirable; but between these and an ostentatious manner, there is a happy medium, consisting of a due combination of confidence and modesty, which renders a lady pleasing to all with whom he associates. If, however either of these extremes must be followed, it will be found that diffidence will be more readily pardoned than ostentation. And yet while ostentatiousness of manner is to be avoided, it is necessary to guard against any appearance of studied reserve. Persons are not unfrequently met with whose manners leave upon the minds of those with whom they come in contact the painful impression of being regarded with distrust or suspicion. Whenever this trait appears it is almost certain to excite feelings of anger or prejudice. Most persons will hear any thing with more patience than to be told, either directly or indirectly that they are unworthy of confidence. A significant smile, or nod, or look, with a third person, which is not intended to be understood by the individual with whom the conversation is being carried on, is a marked violation of propriety, and has often caused a deeply wounded sensibility, and sometimes a loss of friendship. While a lady should studiously avoid everything of this kind, her manners should be characterised [sic] by a happy frankness, such as will, in whatever she may be placed, leave no doubt of her sincerity.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 31, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Receipt for Making Coffee.—Take the common garden beet, wash it clean cut it up into small pieces, twice the size of a grain of coffee; put into the coffee toaster or oven, and roast as you do coffee—perfectly brown. Take care not to burn while roasting it. When sufficiently dry and hard, grind it in a clean mill, and take half a common sized coffee cup of the grounds and boil with one gallon of water. Then settle with an egg, and send it to the table, hot. Sweeten with very little sugar, and add good cream of milk. This coffee can be drank by children with impunity, and will not (in my judgement [sic]) either impair sight or nerves. Col. Wm. D. Weaver and myself have tried it, and find it almost equal, when properly made, to either the Java, Brazalilian or Mocha coffee. I am indebted to the colonel for this excellent substitute; and as every man has a beet orchard, so he has his coffee. And like Cuffy, we exclaim, "bless God for dis blockade. Nigger not get him plenty of kophphee, and Mr. Lincoln am no where." R. J. Dawson.

P. S. There is a per centage of water in the beet, which is extracted as you roast the coffee particles to a nice brown.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 31, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Mme. Gouzy,
Accoucheuse
De la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.
Premier Prix.—Medaille d'Or.

A l'honneur d'informer les Dames de Natchitoches, qu'etablie dans cette localité depuis plus de trois ans, elle peut se recommander avec confiance aux Dames pour la pratique de son art.

Sa longue experience est un sûr gurant que ses clientes trouveront chez elle les soins intelligents et assidus qu'elles doivent en attendre.

Consultations et guerisons des maladies confidentielles sans operation.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

The Militia and the Foreigners

The duties and obligations of the Militia, in relation to foreign residents in Louisiana, have never been defined in a clear and precise manner, and on the part of the high authorities of one State, contradictions and conflicts appear every day. Some examples will suffice to edify our readers.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 2d November publishes a letter addressed to Capt Wm. Payne, as follows:

Attorney General's Office, }
New Orleans, Oct. 17, 1861. }

Captain Wm. Payne, Natchitoches:

Sir—Yours of 11th received. Foreigners residing in the state sixty days are bound to defend the country, and are subject to militia duty. The Governor has no power to exempt any one from militia duty; his proclamation has nothing to do with the matter.

Respectfully,
Thos. J. Semmes

Here then we have the orders and proclamations of the Governor, destroyed by a letter, which may have the merit of being very laconic, but which is not very clear. What does the Attorney General mean by the word country? Is it the place, the Parish or the States inhabited by the unnaturalized foreigners? Or is it the whole confederation? According to the tenor of the letter addressed to Capt. William Payne, we should be tempted to believe that we should not consider the proclamations of the Governor as serious, unless approved by the Attorney General.

Amidst this conflict between those high functionaries of our State comes the opinion of County Mejean, French Consul at New Orleans, an opinion which, on such a subject is not without importance. It is expressed in the following letter communicated to us, for the purpose of enlightening the French Residents of Louisiana.

French Consulate }
New Orleans }
New Orleans 16, October, 1861.

Sir,

I received your letter of the 11th and hasten to answer it. The Militia Law, in the State of Louisiana, and probably in the other Southern States, is clear. All male white inhabitants from 18 to 45 years, are obliged to submit to it. The only concession made by the Governor of this State in favor of Foreigners is, to accept for the protection of the Towns and Parishes which they inhabit, and without being require to serve beyond them, all bodies or companies of men composed entirely of foreigners not naturalized. From this Law, foreigners have no way of escaping or could only do so by leaving the Country. But as in doing this, they would be obliged

to abandon their interests and the property acquired here on the faith of treaties I think that by remaining and submitting forcedly to the Laws, they do not violate, in any manner, the neutrality commanded by the Government of the Emperor.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration,

Count Mejan,
French Consul.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 7, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

Pork and Beef Packing.—We find that the Confederate government intends establishing slaughterhouses on Red River for the purpose of packing meat for the army. The measure is a very judicious one. Four prominent points, as fit places, are presented to our view:—1st, Alexandria—to obtain the beeves from Opelousas, Louisiana, and that part of Texas lying between Sabine river and Nacogdoches. 2nd, Shreveport—to draw her supply of both hogs and beeves from the interior of eastern Texas. 3rd Jefferson, Texas—to draw her supplies from the same section, with the addition of several counties lying west of that town. In that section of country, we are told, one man owns 2000 head of hogs. The 4th, Fulton—to obtain supplies from north-west Arkansas, the Indian nations and that portion of Texas lying on upper Red River. The whole of this section of country is well stocked with hogs—the mass very heavy, and corn selling at 25 cents per bushel. Postmaster general Reagan is well acquainted with this part of country, and can give the government every necessary information.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Souscription Pour un Drapeau.

Un grand nombre de membres de la compagnie des Chasseurs à pied, comprenant qu'il est de toutes nécessité d'avoir dans une compagnie un drapeau de la Confédération, nous ont priés d'ouvrir une souscription pour acheter cet étendard. Nous nous empressons d'accéder à cette légitime demande. Il est étrange, en effet, que depuis la création de cette compagnie, aucune initiative n'ait été pris à ce sujet. Dès son début, la suscription s'est couverte de nombreuses signatures de membres appartenant à la compagnie, et, avant peu, les Chasseurs à pied auront un drapeau qui sera bien à eux.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 7, 1861, p. 2, c. 5

Compagnie
Des Chasseurs a Pied.
Exercises.
Mercredi 4 heures P. M.
Avec Uniforme,
Samedi 4 heures P. M.

Nota.—Aucun changement ne sera fait dans l'ordre du service, à moins que le Capitaine ou en des officers remplissant ses fonctions, n'en ait donné l'ordre à la compagnie.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 14, 1861, p. 1, c. 3
Summary: Roster of the Natchitoches Rebels, John D. Wood, Captain

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Camp Roman 3 Novembre 1861.

Monsieur l'Editeur,

Je viens aujourd'hui vous accuser reception de votre aimable lettre du 22 octobre, et vous remercier pour les numéros de l'*Union* que vous avez eu la bonté de m'envoyer. Laissez-moi aussi vous témoigner ma vive satisfaction pour tous les détails intéressants que vous me donnez de Natchitoches et soyez persuadé que j'ai su les apprécier. . .

De tous les reglements que nous avons ici, celui que j'aime le mieux et auquel j'obéis toujours sans murmurer: c'est le réveil. A quatre heures du matin vous entendez une foule de *ran tan plan*, puis un fifre, puis en cornet, puis un sergent parcourant le camp d'un bout à l'autre en répétant ces mots: *Roll out men, why don't you roll out*; et puis les B... G... les G... D... *and why don't you let us sleep*, répété par tous les soldats à moitié endormis.

Quelle charmante musique! Cela me fait regretter les jolis concerts qui vont être organisés bientôt, par mon ami le Maire des Natchitoches, ou figureront bien des jolies figures qui ne se rappelleront point:

Qu'il y a dans les *rebel-les* (1)

Un *rebel* qui pense à elles.

(1) (Licence poétique permise à un citoyen qui a oublié sa muse et s'est fait dupuis quelque temps seulement un fils de Mars). . . .

Hier au soir, nous avons eu un orage terrible. Nous avons passé une partie de notre nuit, cabrés contre les poteaux de notre tente, sans quoi elle eut été enlevée par le vent. Pauvres soldats, pensais-je en moi-même, vous affrontez les balles de l'ennemi et supportez les intempéries des saisons tandis que les grands potentats du pays,--*les politiciens*—qui font et defont les empires, montent au sommet de la gloire et des honneurs sans s'occuper beaucoup de vos fatigues, de vos misères de des sanglots et des gémissements de tant de pauvres mères pleurant sur un fils victime de leur trames politiques.....

Veillez agréer etc.
Natchitoches Rebels.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 14, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

De Tout un Peu.

Monsieur, me disait l'autre jour un marchand, on nous accuse à tort d'expédier nos marchandises en ville, si nous le faisons, c'est dans l'intérêt de l'hygiène publique. Ceci peut vous paraître bien étrange, bien paradoxal, et cela est pourtant vrai.

--Voyez par exemple le café, il renferme des éléments de destruction incalculables. III excite les nerfs des femmes, leur donne des vapeurs, des goûts de luxe exagéré que le mari est obligé de traduire en châle cachemire et robe de soie. Ce nectar à l'âme aussi noire que sa couleur, car il donne au mari des goûts folâtres et des pensées légères; il empêche le sommeil, ce bienfaisant repos de la vie et en la renouvelant; en un mot boisson pernicieuse et désorganisatrice, il a fallu des marchands dévoués comme nous le sommes pour l'expédier dans la ville corrompue du Crossant.

--Mais la chandelle dis-je timidement, il faut, cependant y voir.

--La chandelle, mon cher Monsieur, est une des causes perturbatrices du genre humain, et le plus grand fléu révolutionnaire des temps modernes. Ah! vous dites qu'il faut y voir? Quelle aberrat on de votre esprit! Mais voir quoi malheureux que vous êtes: les turpitudes de la vie?

Ah! vou voudriez éclairer les agiotages du commerce, jeter un jour sur les livres des fournisseurs de l'armée illuminer tout-à-coup les ficelles électorales et sortir de l'ombre les chastes ajours! Il était temps mon cher Monsieur, que Natchitoches n'y vit plus clair. Donc, en accaparant la chandelle et en l'expédiant à la Nouvelle Orléans nous n'avons fait en cela qu'acte de bons citoyens et, si jamais la vertu est récompensée, nos arrières neveux nous élèveront une statue.

--Mais les souliers articulai je tout bas.

--Voilà un raisonnement de la corruption civilisatrice. Mais le soulier candide éditeur, a été inventé par les pédicures afia de semer de par le monde une ample moisson de cors et de durillons. Emprisonner son pied dans un soulier est le signe de la décadence d'un peuple. Lorsque les Grecs et les Romains prient le cothurne, qui était le premier pas vers la création du soulier, ce fut le commencement de la période descendant de ces grandes peuples. Il était temps qu'on purgeat Natchitoches de cet élément corrupteur.

--Mais le jambon exclaimai-je alors.

--Le jambon est l'absinthe salée qui excite aux boissons dangereuses et produit les plus grandes désordres dans le corps et l'esprit. L'acte seul, d'avoir *déjambonné* la paroisse, nous vaudra une médaille d'or de la société de tempérance.

--Mais les indiennes et les étoffes de toutes sortes?

--C'était un vain luxe dont il était temps de nous débarasser. La coquetterie des femmes grandissait tous les jours; les mariages devenaient moins fréquents et si nous n'eussions purgé notre ville de ces éléments de perdition, s'en était fait des bonnes mœurs. Ah! mon cher Monsieur, la calomnie à cherché à faire croire que nous voulions affamer le pays, c'est une accusation mensongère. Nous avons voulu seulement faire nos petites *business*, je le jure sur la tête de Saint Blocus.

--Mais les couvertes dont les volontaires ont tant besoin?

--Nous avons cru de notre devoir de les vendre très cher au gouvernement de la Confédération, afin d'apprendre à la jeune nation qu'il faut éviter la guerre le plus possible, car elle coûte toujours très cher, Si les volontaires s'en sont passés pendant quelque temps, les privations qu'ils ont endurés seront autant de titres à la reconnaissance publique.

--Et l'argent?

--Ah! monsieur, ne parlez pas de ces choses là a des pauvres diables comme nous, chargés de famille.

Cet homme m'avait convaincu et attendri. J'inondai non mouchoir de mes larmes en m'écriant:

Le pauvre homme!!!

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 14, 1861, p. 2, c. 7

Couvent
du Sacre-Cœur.

Quelques personnes ayant fait courir le bruit que nos classes ne devaient pas s'ouvrir comme d'habitude, je donne avis aux parents qui ont toujours encouragés cet établissement, que la rentrée aura lieu le premier lundi, 7 Octobre et que les conditions restent les mêmes.

Madame Guinand doit en continuer la direction.

A. Guinand,
Supérieure.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 21, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

A Texan Lady Murdered By an Indian.—Let those who so highly estimate the character of Indians and sympathise [sic] with them so much, read the following account of a horrid murder, which we copy from the Paris (Texas) Advocate of the 2nd instant:

"On Monday last a Mrs. Harris, living six miles from Paris, was found dead in her house, with her throat cut. The perpetrator of the deed was a Choctaw Indian, which the lady's husband had employed on his farm. On Monday morning Mr. Harris left home, leaving the Indian doing some work about the house. When he returned he found his wife lying dead on the floor of his house, with her throat cut, and the Indian gone. A posse of men started in pursuit of the Indian, and overhauled him on this side of Red River, in the act of crossing. He was brought back, acknowledged the crime, and on Wednesday was hung by the citizens in the neighborhood of Mr. Harris. He acknowledged having killed a Choctaw woman in the nation, previous to murder of Mrs. Harris."

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 21, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Salt.—The Jefferson (Texas) Gazette of the 8th instant, says Mr. Ephraim Terry of the place, left there the previous Tuesday, for Smith county, for the purpose of establishing saltworks upon his property there. Mr. Terry has shown us a sample of the salt manufactured by him, which is well grained and of the very best quality. It is believed that Mr. Terry can make enough the present season, to supply all eastern Texas and north Louisiana. If some of the New Orleans salt "extortionists" don't mind, they will be awfully bit.

There are salt springs in the lakes in the vicinity of Minden, where much salt could be made by boiling in common kettles and pots, and we most sincerely hope that the people in the vicinity of those salt springs will immediately turn their attention to making salt, and forward to new Orleans a few thousand sacks to purchase sugar—coffee and tea, we can very easily dispense with—and sugar too, upon a 'pinch'—milk is an excellent substitute for such articles.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 21, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Drapeau.—C'est demain vendredi à 9 heures du matin que doit avoir lieu la présentation du drapeau aux Chasseurs à pied, par le lieutenant J. C. Janin. Tout nous fait espérer que la compagnie sera ce jour là au complet.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 28, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

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 rendezvous. 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. B. 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 effects, 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 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 rhetorick [sic] 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 [sic], 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 tell us, that wherever those colors were displayed, they marshalled [sic] to the combat, the defenders of just and civilizing causes.

"If we have spontoneously [sic] taken arms for the defence [sic] 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 Austerlitz 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 said 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 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 the aegis 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 militarily recognized, as 1st Lieutenant of the company of Chasseurs à Pied, and Mr. Jegon du 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 initiative they had taken in the defence [sic] 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 pomps [sic]. 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 Capitain [sic] where it was placed under a true guard of honor, as it was placed under the protecting aegis of the ladies. Let us not forget to mention, that *Major Johnson* the presumptive heir of the epaulets of Captain J. B. Cloutier, swore from the balcony 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.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 28, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

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.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 28, 1861, p. 1, c. 5

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.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: French version of Presentation du Drapeau aux Chasseurs a Pied.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Concert au Profit des Blessés.

C'est le 5 du mois prochain que doit avoir lieu le concert au profit des blessés de notre brave armée. Il est organisé par Mr. Félix Métoyer président de la société Philharmonique, et Mr. J. Norès, son habile chef d'orchestre. Hatons nous d'ajouter, que l'élite de nous musiciennes de Natchitoches, a bien voulu prêter son concours à cette œuvre généreuse et patriotique. Le programme sera très varié: Duos de chant, de flûte et piano, morceau à quatre mains, orchestre, romances pleines d'actualité; tout en un mot concourt à donner a cette œuvre patriotique, tout l'éclat possible. Que la population de notre paroisse n'oublie donc pas que c'est le 5 décembre que doit avoir lieu le concert au profit des blessés et que chacun vienne apporter son offrande pour ceux qui souffrent et combattent pour nous.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 28, 1861, p. 2, c. 4

Les Femmes et la Guerre.

Une raison pour laquelle il est si difficile de plaire à une femme, c'est qu'elle sait rarement elle-même ce qu'elle veut. Presque toujours il est aussi impossible de satisfaire une femme qu'il le serait de contenter un capitaine qui vous ordonnerait de gouverner son navire, sans vous dire où il veut aller. Quoi que vous fassiez, les femmes ne seront jamais contentes....surtout en matière de guerre.

Ainsi votre femme, votre mère, votre sœur, la femme quelconque qui vous possède aujourd'hui, refuse d'être satisfaite, quelque parti que vous preniez. Si vous n'êtes pas membre d'une compagnie militaire, elle fait la mine, insinue que vous êtes un poltron et manifeste ironiquement le regret de ne pas être un homme. Si vous vous enrôlez dans ces compagnies, elle crie à la dépense se plaint du temps perdu, gémit quand vous allez à l'exercice—bien qu'en grommelant elle mette de côté et garde pour le moment de votre retour le meilleur morceau du

diner.

La première fois quelle vous voit en uniforme elle se moque de vous et vous traite de singe habillé; mais aussitôt que vous êtes dehors, elle court chez une amie lui dire combien son mari fait un superbe soldat. Si votre compagnie reçoit l'ordre de partir pour la guerre, vous prétextez des affaires pour rester au logis, le feu brille dans son regard; elle vous reproche de reculer au moment critique, d'être un soldat pour rire. "Ah! si elle était homme, elle montrerait aux gens à se battre!" Enfin, quand vous êtes décidé à partir, elle répand de chaudes larmes. "Vous devriez avoir honte d'abandonner ainsi votre famille. Vous n'avez souci ni de votre pauvre femme, ni de vos malheureux enfants. Vous vous trouvez bien partout ailleurs que chez vous. Ah! si elle était un homme, elle dirait son fait au président qui arrache ainsi les hommes à leur famille. Le jour de votre départ, elle jure quelle ne vous reparlera de sa vie, si vous persistez.

Mais si vous tirez de votre poche un congé du capitaine ou une dispense de service, elle se couvre la tête de son voile et éclate en sanglots: "Quelle honte d'avoir pour mari un homme qui a peur d'aller à la guerre!" Vous lui dites que c'est une plaisanterie, que vous n'avez point de congé. Alors la source des pleurs se rouvre; elle a recours à toutes les ressources de la tactique féminine et conjugale: elle rit et pleure, menace de retourner chez sa mère, supplie et finit presque toujours par s'évanouir dans vos bras. A l'instant suprême, au moment du départ, elle court vous jeter les bras au cou, vous murmure à l'oreille que vous êtes celui qu'elle aime par dessus tout, qu'elle aura bien soin des enfants, qu'elle vous écrira tous les jours; elle répète que vous êtes son bien le plus précieux et son plus cher trésor.

Et c'est ainsi qu'elles sont toutes; la forme peut différer selon les tempéraments, le fond est le même; chez toutes, vous trouverez le légitime orgueil de l'uniforme.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 4-5

Grand
Concert
For the benefit of our Sick
and Wounded Volunteers.

Given by the Philharmonic Society of Natchitoches under the leadership of Prof. Jules Norès and assisted by several Ladies Musicians of the Parish.

To day at St. Denis Str. Ball Room.
Programme.
Part 1st.|
Overture:

1. Potpourri from Norma by Phi. Society.
2. O dolee Conconto, Duet 4 hands on the Piano.
3. La veillée sur le rempart, Martial duet.
4. Potpourri from Masaniello. Duet, Flute, and Piano.
5. Lucia di Lammermoor, Solo Piano.
6. Woodman spare that Tree by Phi. Society.

7. La Mere du Soldat. Patriotic song.
8. Philharmonic Society Quick Step by Phi. Society.

(Recess of ten Minutes.)
Part 2nd.

1. Chorus from Ernani by Phi. Society.
2. Norma, duet (4 hands) Piano.
3. Gloire et Douleur, a patriotique song; the words by
Mr. Ernest Le Gendre, music by Profl. J. Norès.
4. Stiegh Mazurka, duet (4 hands) Piano.
5. Les Clochettes, Gallopade. Piano.
6. Vocal, duet from Norma.
7. The Roses of Natchitoches. by Phil. Society.

The Concert will commence at precisely 7½ o'clock P. M. Admittance \$1.00.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 5, 1861, p. 1, c. 4-5

"Gloire et Doleur" will be engraved at New Orleans for the benefit of the Sick and Wounded of the 3rd Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers. Subscriptions received at Mayor Office.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 5, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Société Militaire
Des Dames de Natchitoches.

Qu'on ne pense pas, avec un titre aussi belliqueux, voir sortir du sein du notre communauté un charmant bataillon féminin pour être prêt au combat. Le but de cette société est tout au contraire de soulagement, de paix et de raiséricorde. Si les hommes combattent, les femmes consolent; si les hommes souffrent, les femmes guérissent.

Un meeting a donc en lien le 16 Novembre dernier. Il a été appelé à l'ordre par Mrs. Michael Boyce Présidente et Miss June Campbell Secrétaire. Les nominations permanentes ont été faites ensuite de la manière suivante:

Mrs. Michel Boyce, Présidente
Mrs. Suzette Huppé, Vice-Présidente
Miss Mary Hunter, Secrétaire.
Mrs. Ida Buard, Trésorier.

Plusieurs Comités ont ensuite été nommés pour recueillir des souscriptions, du linge pour panser les blessures et des effets à usage. Le tout pour être consacré à nos volontaires.

Nous ne saurions trop applaudir et signaler des actes aussi patriotiques, qui montrent que l'élite de notre population féminine, sait s'associer aux souffrances de ceux qui combattent pour la Confédération, et cherche à soulager de nobles infortunes en prenant généreusement une initiative, qui sera féconde en heureux résultats.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 12, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Results of the Concert given by the Philharmonic Society of Natchitoches, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Volunteers.

Receipts	\$125.50
Incidental expenses.	<u>7.50</u>
	\$118.00

F. Metoyer.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 12, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

No Abolition Talk.—Some of the officers of the First Virginia, at Romney, are boarding with the wife of an editor who published a paper there, but who left with the rest of the secesh. The lady told the officers that every thing about the house was secesh, from the tom cat up, and if they boarded with her, there must be no Abolition talk. The officers willingly accepted the conditions, and were getting along finely.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Concert
Au Profit des Blesses.

Jeudi dernier a eu lieu le concert au profit des blesses. L'assemblée était nombreuse, et malgré la tristesse, qui règne depuis long temps parmi nous, une grande partie de notre population a répondu à l'appel qui lui avait été fait.

A sept heures, le concert débutait par un morceau d'orchestre de la société Philharmonique des Natchitoches. Le morceau à quatre mains qui a suivi a été bien exécuté. Le *Veillée sur le rempart* avec ses différents contrastes, a en d'excellentes interprètes. Le morceau de la *Muelle*, avec ses notes pleines de grâce de fraîcheur et de jeunesse, a été parfaitement rendu et, nous sommes heureux de constater qu'en toutes choses, le Maire de notre ville sait appertter beaucoup d'*harmonie*. Le solo de *Lucie* a été rendu comme tout le monde s'y attendait: c'est à dire avec le talent bien connu de l'exécutante. La romance de *La Mère du Soldat*, est venue nous rappeler le dévouement de ceux qui ont quitté le foyer domestique pour courir au combat; on ne pouvait choisir un interprète plus intelligent, que celle qui a chanté romance.

La deuxième partie du concert a commence par le chorus d'*Ernani* exécuté par l'orchestre avec beaucoup d'ensemble. Puis est [?] venu le morceau à quatre mains de la *Norma*. Le chant patriotique de *Gloire et Douleur* a été interprété avec un véritable talent l'artiste, on sentait le souffle de l'ame qui vivifiait les paroles. en musique, il ne suffit pas de savoir, mais de sentir. Mlle C*** reunit à un haut degré, ces deux, qualités qui caractèrisent la véritable musicienne. Les paroles ont été bien comprises et la musique de Mr. J. Nores parfaitement interprétée dans ses dramatiques contrastes. Le public a rendu un hommage mérité à la jeune artiste, par ses applaudissements réitérés. Les deux autres morceaux de piano ont eu du succès et la galoppade des *Clochettes* [illegible] a fait entendre de joyes ses harmonies qui jaillssaient en gerbes raintes des doigts agiles et gracieux de l'habile musicienne. Le concert s'est terminé par *Les Roses des Natchitoches* morceu exécuté par l'or5chestre. Constatons en passant qu'il y avait peu de dames dans la salle; mais si les *Roses* étaient rares, elies étaient bien choisies.

Terminons maintenant par le côte positif, c'est à dire par le résultat:

La recette s'est elevée à	\$125.50
Frais[ink blot]v[ink blot]s	<u>7.50</u>
Total net	\$118.00

C'est la un chiffre assez satisfaisant pour les moments critiques que nous traversons.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 12, 1861, p. 2, c. 4-5

Gloire et Douleur
Chant Dramatique.

Paroles de M. Ernest Le Gendre, Musique de M. J. Norès
Dédié au 3^e Régiment Louisianais.

1^{er} Couplet.

Debout enfants! il faut courir aux armes,
Le Nord sur nous dirige ses Légions.
Que le tocsin sonne le cri d'alarme
Et que le sang rougisse les sillons.
Mais au milieu de tous ces chants de guerre,
La voix de Dieu nous murmure tout bas:
Tout mes enfants ne sont-ils donc pas frères,
O! Sainte Paix, viens désarmer leurs bras. (Bis.)

2^e Couplet.

Mais le combat et ses luttés sanglantes
Ont commencé, partout des cris de mort
Viennent rougir les plaines verdoyantes,
Malheur aux faibles et gloire pour le fort.
Mais au milieu des haines de la guerre,
La voix de Dieu nous murmure tout bas:
Tous mes enfants ne sont-ils donc pas frères,
O! Sainte Paix, viens désarmer leurs bras. (Bis.)

3^e Couplet.

Arrive enfin le jour ou la victoire,
A consacré la Confédération.
Tous ces lauriers cueillis par notre gloire,
Sont des trophées pour la jeune nation.
Mais à la fin des luttés de la guerre,
Combien hélas! seront restés la-bas
Combien d'enfants manqueront à leur mère
Combien d'amis frappés dans le combat. (Bis.)

La Mère du Soldat
Paroles de M. Ernest Le Gendre, Music de M. Abadie

1^{er} Couplet.

Il va partir le fils que j'idolâtre,
Il va partir, hélas! reviendra-t-il.
Pour son pays avide de combattre
Son bras bientôt s'armera da fusil.
Combat mon fils, pense à ta pauvre mère,
Dieu bénira tes courageux efforts:
Que ton drapeau s'illustre en cette guerre, (Bis.)
Le droit toujours sera puissant et fort.

2e Couplet.

Va la patrie est une bonne mère.
Ayant toujours de nouvelles faveurs.
En nous dotant d'une féconde terre
Nous primes part au banquet du honneur.
Marche O! mon fils, qu'une vaillance altièrè
Sache braver les combats et la mort:
Que ton drapeau si'illustre en cette guerre, (Bis.)
Le droit toujours sera puissant et fort.

3e Couplet.

Le volontaire après un an d'absence,
Revint un jieur triomphant et vainqueur,
En conservant la bien douce espérance
De retrouver tous ceux chers à son cœur.
Il vit bientôt, sa mère qui l'adore
Bien fière alors de ses noble efforts.
En l'embrassant elle disait encore: (Bis.)
Le droit toujours sera puissant et fort.

Natchitoches 5 Décembre 1861

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 19, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Grand Tombola,
By the Ladies of the Military
Aid Society.
At the New Court House

on Thursday, the 26th instant, the Tombola prepared for the purpose of raising funds in aid of this enterprise will take place. Every ticket will win a prize. Price of a ticket fifty cents. Persons can put their names down for a chance up to the time of drawing. Entrance fee. Come one. Come all.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 19, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

How to Make Good Candles.—A correspondent sends us the following receipt, which, in

our present condition, will be universally useful. Oil of every kind is very scarce, in fact can hardly be obtained at all, and candles are too high priced for free use. Let every family provide its own light, which can be done if this receipt is observed, at a greatly reduced expense:

To Harden Suet, Tallow or Lard for Candles.—Take a half pound of alum and saltpetre, pulverize coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling water—take from twelve to twenty pounds of tallow, according to its firmness. The former quantity for the oily tallow we get from the fat beef in the summer, or for lard, and the latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an iron vessel near the fire, and when melted, stir in the dissolved alum and saltpetre, and boil until the water is expelled from the tallow. Have wicks made rather smaller and of finer thread than usual for home made candles—and when perfectly dry mould the candles in the usual way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.—Petersburg Express.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 19, 1861, p. 1, c. 4

How Far Cannon May be Heard.—The last Eufaula *Spirit of the South* claims that the cannon at Pensacola were distinctly heard in that place by several persons. In the county, negroes heard the reports, and called the attention of their masters to the sound. The distance from Eufaula to Pensacola, as the crow flies, must be at least 130 miles.

Passengers from the South report that the guns at Port Royal were heard at Jacksonville and Pilatka, in Florida, the latter place being, in an air line, about 200 miles distant.—Savannah Republican.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Grande Tombola
par la Societe Militaire des
Dames de Natchitoches.

Le Jeudi 26 décembre sura lieu à la nouvelle Maison de Cour le tirage d'une grande tombola dont les fonds sont consacrés à venir en aide à cette société. Le prix de chaque ticket est de cinquante cents. Les personnes peuvent inscrire leur nom jusqu'au moment du tirage. L'entrée est libre. Le public est prié de vouloir bien répondre à l'appel qui lui est fait pour une entreprise dont le bénéfice reviendra à nos volontaires.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 19, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Crismas, Etrences.—Nous appelons l'attention du public sur l'annonce publique aujourd'hui dans nos colonnes par M. G. Hommonet. Cette maison vient de recevoir un assortiment complet de bonbons, cornets, boites, articles de fantaisie du meilleur goût, jouets de toutes sortes, fire crackers, poupées etc, etc. Nous recommandons surtout l'excellent choix de dragées et de bonbons assortis. Même en temps de révolution il est toujours bon, à cette époque de l'année, de prendre les gens par la douceur.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 1

Grand Tombola,
By the Ladies of the Military Aid Society.
At New Court House

on Thursday, the 26th instant, the Tombola prepared for the purpose of raising funds for the aid of this enterprise will take place. Every ticket will win a prize. Price of a ticket fifty cents. Persons can put their names down for a chance up to the time of drawing. Entrance free. Come one. Come all.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 2

Firemen's Celebration.

The Firemen's celebration took place on Thursday last. At ten o'clock the procession took the line of march, with the "Chasseurs à Pied" at the head. The line appeared splendid, and the Engine decorated with much taste, was crowned with a charming garland of artificial flowers, said to be the work of feminine fingers. After marching down Front Street, the procession halted before the new Engine house, which, thanks to the devoted assistance of M. Matthew Backen has been completed by his enterprising efforts in these hard times. There, the "Chasseurs à Pied" stacked their arms, and were invited to refreshments in the hall. All this passed off very courteously, between the firemen and the soldiers invited by them. The procession then recommenced its march, and passed through the different quarters of the town, and returned again to the Engine house, where a lunch had been prepared. The honor of commencing was again tendered to the "Chasseurs à Pied," although, frankly, we would have preferred fraternising [sic] at the table with the firemen, with whom we had fraternised [sic] in their procession.

In effect, the "Chasseurs à Pied" count among their company about fifteen firemen, and the other members having promised to attend all the fires, have never failed in this duty. We would then have been pleased to have fraternised [sic] in every thing, with a company which merits the esteem of our whole community. One feels pleased in marching with men who have spontaneously offered themselves at their own expense, to preserve our town from every disaster, and that is why the Chasseurs are grateful, for the honor which was done to them, by inviting them to this ceremony.

A number of toasts were drank by each company, alternately, such as, to the Firemen and "Chasseurs à Pied." It would be too tedious to enumerate the others. Suffice it to say that this ceremony passed off admirably, in every respect. It is in grouping men together, and causing them to fraternise [sic], that we attain thonor [sic] and that *esprit de corps* which gives the citizen more dignity and inspires him with more emulation in the performance of his duties.

After another march, and after returning the flag of the "Chasseurs à Pied" to the dwelling of the Capitain [sic], the two companies returned to the corner of St. Denis and Front streets where they cordially separated after presenting arms to the Firemen.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 2-3

Burial of a Volunteer.

On Friday last, at four o'clock P. M. the companies of "Chasseurs à Pied" and "Natchitoches Guards," met before the Hotel of Mr. Giannoni. In this house had lately expired a brave volunteer named Samuel Schooler, belonging to the 5th Texas Regiment, now in Virginia. This man, one of the soldiers of our Independence—was about 54 years of age, and the paper found in his baggage, prove clearly that he was a brave and worthy soldier. Stricken with disease, he was obliged to quit the ranks of the army, and return to his home. Death overtook him on his route in a town, which he had visited probably for the first time.

The two military companies of Natchitoches did not forget that every soldier was a brother, and they accompanied this veteran volunteer to his last home.

After the funeral services, which took place in the Protestant Church, and a discourse pronounced by the officiating minister, who rendered these last duties to the citizen soldier, the procession took its route to the graveyard accompanied by the military. The dark and gloomy weather, the sad and plaintive roll of the muffled drum; the solemn attitude of the soldiers, in a word, every thing contributed to render this ceremony affecting.

After the body had been consigned to the grave, twenty shots were fired, and the two companies returned to the place of their departure, after having rendered a deserved homage the [sic] him whom the rugged fatigues of war had conducted to the tomb.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 3

Projet [sic] of a Furniture Manu-
factory at Natchitoches.

Evry [sic] since the blockade has serrendered [sic] with its iron circle, and that we have been thrown on our own resources, for all our necessary articles, the spirit of industry has at length arisen among us. Every body now understands, that we must not only be producers, but manufacturers also. We have looked around and asked with astonishment why we have still remained tributaries to the Northern manufacturers; and the consequence is, that in many portions of the Confederacy, Manufactories of every kind have suddenly sprang into existence. This industrial movement, has unfortunately been too feeble, and it is with difficulty that the various workshops of the South, supply the very limited consumption.

Why should we not here in Natchitoches initiate a system which would make our town a little industrial centre. Already, Alexandria possesses a beef packery, to which is annexed a soap and Candle manufactory; the whole population of that town has encouraged this enterprise, because by accumulating a number of workmen in a small compass, circulation and business is produced.

At Natchitoches, according to the information furnished to us, a Furniture manufactory might be easily established—We possess in our neighborhood all the different kinds of wood proper for such fabrics such as white and black walnut, cherry, maple, piquant d'amourette, lilac, cotton wood, white and red oak, sycamore, plane and other woods, with which beautiful and good furniture might be manufactured at the same price as at the North.

We say nothing as yet of foreign wood; the blockade hinders us from obtaining any such at present, but which after a while can be obtained to furnish articles of luxury.

The man who offers to direct a workshop of this description, Mr. Dudoit possesses every capacity for intelligent by directing a manufactory of this kind. Himself an excellent workman, laborious and enterprising, having been well tried in the best workshops of Paris, he would give

to this enterprise an impulse, which would probably make Natchitoches the furniture storehouse of Louisiana by having a depot in New Orleans.

In order to establish such a manufactory, with all the instruments necessary for the work, by economising [sic] time, a capital of \$30,000 is required, divided into shares of \$250 each. Many shares have already been subscribed. The workshop should have a steam engine of fifteen or twenty horse power, driving three saws and as many turning lathes. The persons engaged in this shops [sic] sould [sic] be thus composed: twenty five cabinet makers, four chair makers, three carvers besides the men employed about the machinery, in all about fifty workmen.

The success of such an entreprize [sic] would give to our town a new start in the way of prosperity. Although the disposition of shares, at the present crisis might be difficult, yet it would be money well layed [sic] out. By having several families of workmen among us, our monied [sic] circulation could be greater, and the product of the sales of all the furniture manufactured here would serve to enrich our community. Let us not forget that a reconstruction of the Union is now impossible, and that it is industry which must rank in the South as the best speculation and as a true service rendered this country.

We shall again recur to this subject.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 1, c. 4-5

We have always regarded the provision of the Constitution for the publication of the laws of the State in French as well as in English as wise and beneficent, nor do we consider it proper to dispense with the publication in both languages of those documents on which legislation is based. It is well known that a large, influential and intelligent portion of the citizens of Louisiana speak and read French. The publication of numerous journals in that language in Louisiana and its general and almost exclusive use by many thousands of our inhabitants, prove sufficiently the necessity and propriety of printing public documents as well as laws in their own cherished, beautiful and cultivated vernacular tongue. When the French Creoles (then a majority) combined with other races in erecting what was once a French colony into a sovereign State, it was no part of the bargain that the language of their households, their churches and their schools should be proscribed and gradually extinguished. Their baptismal benedictions are pronounced in French. Their devotional services are uttered in French. They have given their marriage vows in the tongue their mothers taught them in childhood and heard in that language the solemn burial service of parents and kindred. It seems invidious, illiberal and unjust to compel them to read public documents, printed in part at their expense, in a language often difficult and oftener uncongenial.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: French version of Firemen's Celebration

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 2

Summary: French version of Project of a Furniture Manufactory in Natchitoches

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 26, 1861, p. 2, c. 3

Augustin Guards.

Nous avons eu le plaisir d'assister Dimanche dernier aux manœuvres exécutées par l'escadron de cavalerie des Augustine Guards, et par la compagnie d'infanterie. Ces deux corps militaires sont exclusivement composés d'hommes de couleur libres. Comme nous l'avons dit il y a quelques mois, c'est Mr. Henry Hertzog qui a pris l'initiative pour organiser des gens qui servent loyalement et utilement le pays.

Rendues sur le champs de manœuvre, les deux compagnies ont commencé leurs évolutions. L'escadron de cavalerie, si habilement instruit par le Dr. Burdin, a été admirable d'ensemble et de précision. Le commandement ferme et bien cadencé du capitaine, ainsi que des officiers; le zèle intelligent apporté par tous les soldats; les excellents chevaux montés par l'escadron; tout contribuait à étonner le public qui était venu assister à ces manœuvres. Pour nous, qui avons souvent assisté en Europe à des manœuvres de cavalerie, nous admirions comment, en aussi peu de temps, ces hommes avaient pu parvenir à ce degré de perfection.

La compagnie d'infanterie, nouvellement formée a besoin d'étudier, mais nous sommes convaincu qu'avant peu, leurs manœuvres s'exécuteront avec autant de précision que dans la cavalerie.

Hatons-nous d'ajouter, avant de finir, que cavalerie et infanterie font d'excellentes patrouilles à la côte, et contribuent a maintenir la tranquillité publique. Ce titre suffirait seulement pour féliciter ces deux compagnies de leur utile organisation.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, January 2, 1862, p. 1, c. 3-4

Fireman's Invitation.

'Tis given to man, in many ways
To serve the common weal;
The pen, plane, plough, the counsel sage,
As eke the burnished steel,
Are, in his hands, each one and all,
A mighty means to fame,
To benefit his countrymen,
And earn a great good name.

Who writes the declarations terse
Of Independence loved,
"Ordinances of secession";
Lately as well approved,
Who hurls in the proud tyrant's face
Defiance and the glove,
Should be respected by good men,
Admired, and beloved.

And he who builds our palaces,
Our cottages and halls,
Our temples grand, to worship in,
Salons, for fetes and balls,
Who builds our mighty ships, to sail

Across the angry wave,
Who makes our rail-roads, telegraphs,
And life and labor saves,
Should be by all full well esteemed,
From all deserving much,
A benefactor of his race,
He merits praise as such.

Who fells the trees, and makes the soil
To wave with golden grain,
Or branch with royal cotton-bolls,
Or grown with sugar-cane,
Befriends the rich and poor alike,
In peace, all else maintains,
And in the hour of bloody strife,
His country's strength sustains.

And he, to whom his country's call
Is like the voice of Good,
Who goes to win her cause, (when just,)
Or loose [sic] his life's last blood,
Nor grudges it, but cheerfully
Engages in the fray,
And with his last breath speaks the hope
That "we may win the day,"
Deserves, and gets his meed of praise,
Fair maids and aged men,
And matrons staid and children sweet
Repeat his name again;
His deeds are sung in poet's verse,
They brighten hist'ry's page,
Living, all try to comfort him;
Dying, his griefs assuage.

But,--there are many humbler ways
To serve our human kind,
And *one*, from 'mongst that many, now,
I fain would bring to mind.

There is in all our cities great,
A body of good men,
Gathered from all the honest trades
Within our mortal ken,
Who, without any fixed reward,
Or any hope of gain,
Are always ready, night or day,

To heed the cry of pain.
Freely they give their labor, long
 They toil, though weary, worn,
Till, fainting in the flame's fierce breath,
 Or bruised by falling stone,
Or brick, or sinking roof; or crushed
 By beam from shattered dome;
Or buried neath some fallen wall,
 From off the spot they're born [sic]—
Exhausted, bleeding, living, dead,
 Or else by comrades mourned,
They've left beneath the smouldering ruin,
 To mingle with the ground.
Should not *they* have a portion, then,
 Of man's and maid's regard?
Should not *they* be encouraged then,
 And have some *small* reward?
Should not *they*, then, be countenanced
 By all our grateful hearts,
And be esteemed by good folks, they
 Who do so well their part?
Now, the Firemen of Natchitoches
 Are going to have a Ball—
Or Soiree, call it what you will,
 Or Party, or don't call
It anything, but if you'd like
 To see what 'tis to be,
Attend it Ladies, one and all,
 And Gents of high degree;
And, if you are fastidious,
 "Don't fancy flannel red"
Consider! if 'twere only *black*,
 Twould broad-cloth, be, By ned,
And then, indeed, might only hide
 A *heart* as foul as dirt,
Nor pure, nor honest as the one
 Beneath the flannel shirt.

When, from your chambers, in the night,
 You're roused to fly for life—
To find the flames around you spread,
 Beneath, about—Paul's Wife!
You notice not the fireman's garb,
 As through the sash he breaks,
To save you from a death, at thought
 Of which the stout heart quakes—

You notice not, if *flannel* covers,
 The brawny, manly arm,
 That bears you down the ladder's length,
 And lands you, saved from harm—
 You notice not, if on the hands,
 Are marks of manly toil,
 As you demand—"Is Father saved—
 And Mother—Sisters—all?"
 Then, grudge us not a homely house,
 To shelter our "Machine;"
 And condescend to let yourselves
 In our company be seen,
 On the night of January Eighth,
 To dance, eat, drink, and sing.
 Dear Ladies: won't you all attend
 Our Ba-Soir-Par-ll-ee-ty—
 Adorn it with your loveliness,
 Your grace, well-known beauty?
 To please you in each least respect,
 Treat each, as if a queen,
 Is wished by all the gallant hearts
 Who "run with the mersheen."

Saline { Committee
 { on Invitation.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, January 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Le Bal des Pompiers.
 A Madame X***

Moi qui ne suis qu'un pauvre hête,
 Ayant ma plume pour tout bien.
 Moi qui marche sur cette terre,
 Pauvres et content, riche de rien;

Moi qui jadis eu la jeunesse
 Et qui grisonne maintenant.
 Moi qui connu gloire et tendresse,
 Et n'ai que désenchantement;

Moi dont les souhaits ont les bornes,
 Que l'expérience plaça,
 Moi dont l'abondance et sa corne
 Dans mon logis jamais n'entra;

Je voudrais être un de ces anges,
Que souvent nous voyons passer.
Je voudrais être un bel archange
Comme ici on peut en compter.

Oui je voudrais être une femme,
Dont le regard fait tréssaillir;
Dont le cœur pur comme son âme
A la charité pour désir.

Alors, plein de reconnaissance
Pour ceux qui vont se dévouer,
Je saurai me mêler aux danses
De nos braves et dignes pompiers.

Car tous les dévoûments sont frères,
Dieu ne créa de distinction,
Qu'entre les méchants de la terre
Et los généreux et les bons.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, January 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 1-2

The French Language.

Every year a proposition is presented to the Legislature tending to abolish, gradually the use of the French Language in judicial acts. These tendence [sic], imported from the North, are the real expressions of the emigrants from the free states, to Louisiana, and in favor of this anti Louisiana bill, the defeated party has never been willing to abandon the the [sic] contest. From their point of view, the end was lojical [sic]; the French language embarrassed them and it was necessary at all hazards to annihilate it. But the thing was difficult. One cannot extirpate from the *founders and creators* of the agriculture of the soil, that language which was spoken by their ancestors. One cannot by a simple stroke of the pen, suppress the language of those old men, who bent over the handle of the plough, and, rendered fruitful those wilds, which in our days are the rich cotton plantations of our country. It was necessary to act with address, and little by little, with the aid of subterfuges, cause the honest and laborious population to believe that the use of the French language was almost superfluous.

In 1856, if we are not mistaken, a proposition was made in the Legislature, to require all documents and advertisements to be published in English only. Mr. H. M. Hyams, now our Lieutenant governor combatted [sic] energetically this proposition, which was supported only by a lean minority. "The people" said the orator pays to read the language which is most familiar to them." At the election of 1859, many citizens proved to this representative, that they had not forgotten his words.

The "Natchitoches Chronicle" in a communication published in its columns last Saturday, as also in its Concise editorial takes up the advocacy of this cause already lost before the tribunal of public opinion, but—it must be confessed with much address. Economy is the basis of his proposition. Who would not yield to a bill so well timed, to diminish by one half the cost of

newspaper advertising, especially if the lawyer, who is the editor of that paper would act the same in regard to his fees? If such were to be really the case, we would willingly act as defenders of this cause—But unfortunately, we perceive, underneath, the mark aimed at, and we think it right to bring it to the notice of our readers.

In order to abolish completely, the use of the French language in Louisiana the partisans of this measure are *too smart* to ask for it *ex abrupto* for the bill would be rejected at once. But there is a middle way, by pushing gently at the door, at first in order afterward to throw it wide open. This way although old and simple and may be explained in a few words—Here is the recipe:

1. In time of a crisis you must cry out, Economy.
2. Make a few tirades about the fate of these unhappy beings, who are obliged to pay for advertising in both languages—Note, however, that these people are generally dead.
3. Mix the whole well together, and, try to get your readers to swallow the dose.

Such is a short summary of the commencement of this question. It looks quite inoffensive, and without investigating any further, we would be inclined to swallow it. But there is something under the cards as for instance: one commences by asking that the advertisements of small successions be published in English only—Let our old planters who cannot read English do the best they can. Then comes a general law in relation to all judicial advertisements—A little later, and as a final queituz [sic], the French language is completely buried, and the trick is done.

Unfortunately, the partisans of these arbitrary measures against the use of the French language, have not even the merit of novelty. Eight years ago, this question was agitated and combatted by american [sic] papers in New Orleans. Let it not be forgotten, no one has the right of suppressing the use of the French language in Louisiana. It would be an insult to the first settlers of the country of whom the other citizens are but the guests—by despoiling them of the inheritance left to them by their parents—We are convinced, that the Legislature will fully understand this matter and that these propositions stamped with egotism and stained with absorption, under a flimsy disguise, will not escape the observation of any one.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, January 9, 1862, p. 2, c. 1
Summary: French version of "The French Language"

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, January 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Pour le 3e Regiment de la Louisiane.

L'intérêt que l'on porte à ses volontaires, ne se ralentit pas parmi nous. Chacun cherche surtout à apporter tous les soulagements possibles à nos malades et à nos blessés. Cette touchante sympathie pour ceux qui sont partis pour la défense du pays, est empreinte encore de plus d'intérêt lorsque surtout elle émane d'une jeune fille.

Melle Coralie Buard vient de composer un délicieux morceau pour piano, ayant pour titre: Marche Triomphale d'Oak Hill. Cette œuvre musicale admirablement bien conçue, nous a été jouée par le professeur J. Norès, qui doit, en vérité, être fier de son élève. L'harmonie large et puissante de cette marche ou les transitions sont habilement ménagées, la fraîcheur du thème musical et l'ensemble parfait de tout le morceau, nous prouvent une fois de plus le talent de son auteur. La Marche Triomphale d'Oak Hill aura du succès dans les salons de la Nelle-Orléans, sa

réputation franchira rapidement les limites de Natchitoches.

Une souscription est ouverte chez Mr. Félix Métoyer. Voici ce dont se composera la souscription.

Marche Triomphale
D'Oak Hill,
Par
Melle Coralie Buard.
Gloire et Douleur,
Paroles de Mr. Ernest Le Gendre,
Musique de Mr. J. Norès.
Prix \$1,50 Les deux.

Une liste de souscription est également déposée aux bureaux de l'Union et une autre circulera à la campagne.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, January 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Distillerie de Rhum.—Nos planteurs sucriers, n'ont pas perdu de temps, lorsqu'ils ont vu le bas prix qu'ils tiraient de leur mélasse. La rareté du whisky et le prix élève auquel il se vend leur a fait monter des distilleries pour fabriquer le rhum. Cette entreprise a déjà beaucoup réus i à un grand nombre de planteurs du fleuve et du bayou Lafourche. Le rhum, lorsqu'il est fabriqué par des mains expérimentées, est une excellente liqueur, bien supérieure aux produit de l'Ouest. Pourquoi les planteurs cotonniers, ne prendraient-ils pas une initiative quelconque pour fabriquer des cotonnades, et aider un peu à l'écoulement de leurs produits?

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch, writing from Wilmington [sic], N. C., says blankets for the soldiers are being made of moss, which is so abundant in many portions of the South. They are said to be as thick and warm as any blanket.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Farine du Texas.—Depuis quelque temps, il passe chaque jour dans notre petite ville, une grande quantité de wagons, chargés de farine du Texas. Cette farine mise en sac pèse 100 livres et se vend de 6 à 7 piastres.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: "La Louisianaise" Chant Patriotique, sur l'air de la Marseillaise.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

On nous assure qu'un grand bal, au profit des volontaires malades passant dans notre ville, sans moyens aucuns, sera donné par notre belle compagnie de Pompier.

Nous les félicitous sur cette heureuse idée.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Provisions.—A aucune autre époque nous n'avions vu autant de Wagons venant de toutes directions, se rendant à Alexandrie pour achats de sucre et mélasse. Nos habitants ont aussi

compris la nécessité et l'économie de ces articles sur leurs habitations et ont fait des achats assez considérables.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Obituary.

Died, in this Town on tuesday [sic] 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 principle, of Republicanism [sic], Ernest LeGendre 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 Meschacébé," which he edited with much talent, with the assistance of his friend E. Dumez. 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 [sic] 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 [sic]. 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 à pied" he impressed on it such 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 in his mind. The hope of returning soon which he indulged with so much pleasure, but which he could not realize, slowly undermined him. Attacked [sic] 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 then have thought that we were so soon to part?

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: French obituary for Ernest Le Gendre, editor of the Natchitoches Union

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

By the by, a communication addressed to the Editors of the N. O. Crescent, states that the Parish of Natchitoches has sent but *four* companies of volunteers, when it is a well known fact

that *seven* have left since the commencement of the war, every one of whom being now at their post of honor.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

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. Walmsley, Felix Motoyer, C. Chaplin Jr., John Hughes, Wm. C. Melvin, Peter Veuleman, Louis Depleix, 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 domicil [sic] in said Town, and that this act of incorporation, shall include 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 as full effectual 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 good government, and usefulness as a Fire Company, not repugnant to the Constitution and Laws of the Confederate States and of this States [sic], 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 they may be necessary and proper.

The President of the Company shall be the officer on whom citation may be served in all suits or demands against this 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 alone to 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 lawful age and domiciled 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]
J. M. B. Tucker,
B. J. Bouis.

(Signed)
C. L. Walmsley,
F. Metoyer,
C. Chaplin, Jr.,
W. C. Melvin,
Louis Dupleix,
A. H. Pierson,
P. Veulemans,
John Hughes,
Wm. Payne,
Recorder.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The Knoxville *Register* has the following:

Jas. P. Taylor, of Carter county, a son of Rev. N. G. Taylor, has invented a most formidable weapon in the shape of a rifled carbine, which may be discharged forty times per minute. The loads are contained in slides which move from right to left—every pull of the trigger presenting a fresh load to the barrel. As many of these slides, containing ten or fifteen loads, as can be conveniently carried on the person, may be successively and rapidly discharged. The gun was exhibited in our office yesterday, and was also submitted to the inspection of Col. Leadbetter and others military gentlemen. We have not heard the opinion of others, but from our limited mechanical knowledge we think it may, with little information, fulfill the expectations of the inventor, and be made the most efficient and destructive weapon known to modern warfare. The inventor is but seventeen years of age and this first effort of his inventive genius certainly gives promise of great future usefulness.

Mr. Taylor has taken steps to obtain a patent for the inventor. He may congratulate himself that the war which stimulated him to this exercise of his genius will also secure him the benefit of it—for if he were in the old Union some Yankee would be sure to steal it, and make a fortune out of it. The gun which Mr. Taylor exhibited here was made, after his model, by L. L. Lewis, on Watauga river, in Carter county.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, February 27, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Summary: French account of funeral of Ernest Le Gendre; also Felix Chaler

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Burial of Felix Chaler,
at Cloutierville.

Ed. Union,

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 patriot 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 citizens 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 "Monette 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 clangor of arms, the sobs of mourning relatives, all combined to fill the heart of the beholder with feelings of unutterable 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. Janin, 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 sainted 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 fife, 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 just as the glorious laurels he had won were sending forth their amaranthine flowers upon his youthful brow.

Adieu, Felix, "life fitful is ov'er," 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 parterre of the passions.

"How sleep the Brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest;
When spring with dewy fingers cold
Returns to deck their hollowed mould.
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than fancy's feet have ever trod."

Senex.

Effets du Blocus.

L'Editeur du *Campté Alluvion* et ce lui du *Natchotiches Chronicle*, dans notre paroisse, ont suspendu momentanément leur publication.

Le *Meschacibé*, cette feuille si habilement rédigée, nous arrive sur papier *couleur de rose*, tandis que beaucoup d'autres de nos échanges paraissent dans des formats vraiment lilliputiens. Que nos lecteurs se consolent donc si, malgré la crise, nous pouvons conserver nos anciennes habitudes.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Emigration.—Depuis quelques jours chaque bateau qui arrive nous amène une nombreuse population venant du Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, et Arkansas, fuyant les horreurs de la guerre civile.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 6, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Le Régiment des Native Guards.—Parmi les Régiments appeles à défendre l'Etat et la ville nous devons signaler celui des hommes de couleur, connu sous le nom de Native Guards, commandé par un de nos sénateurs, M. Felix Labatut. Nous avons vu parader quelques compagnies de ce beau Regiment, et nous en avons admiré la belle tenue, l'ordre et la discipline. Il existe entre les diverses compangnies une rivalité de bon vouloir qui enfante des prodiges. La ville peut compter su le courage et le dévouement de ce nombreux régiment à l'heure du danger. Le colonel qui le commande n'est pas de ceux qui hésitent devant le peril, et les hommes qui le composent sont prêts au sacrifice de leur existence pour la défense commune.

Dans les circonstances actuelles ils se sont inspirés des glorieuses traditions de 1814 et 15, que leur ont lèguees leur ancêtres.—Dimanche.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

To Our Patrons.

During the editorial vacancy caused by the decease of Mr. Ernest LeGendre, all interests connected with the *Union* newspaper will be under the sole responsibility of Mr. Louis Depleix.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 13, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Summary: Roster of Prudhomme Guards of Natchitoches, Captain Octave Metoyer.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 13, 1862, p. 1

New Orleans, Feby. 26th, 1862.

A. H. Pierson, Esq.

Sir,—I have received your favor of the 13th inst., including a check on Messrs. Allison, Patterson & Co., for fifty-two dollars, (\$52) remitted by request of Mrs. Michael Boyce, President of the "Ladies' Military Aid Society of Natchitoches," and being the proceeds of a Fair held by the young ladies of Mansfield, parish of De Soto, at the house of Mrs. Georgiana B. Eggleston, for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers from Louisiana.

The check has been paid, and I am only waiting to ascertain the best method of carrying into effect the benevolent intentions of the patriotic donors. You are doubtless aware that

Nashville is now in the hands of the enemy and the army of Bowling Green now occupies a position south and east of that city. The sick and wounded are somewhere in the rear.

The "Louisiana Soldiers' Relief Association" has sent Dr. Baldwin to Tennessee, to establish hospitals for the Louisiana sick and wounded volunteers. I shall probably send this sum to him, as being the best method of carrying the purpose of the young ladies into effect, as soon as we are addressed here of his address in Tennessee. With sentiments of the highest respect for those ladies, believe me

Most respectfully,
Your Obedt. Svt.,
J. J. Harsua.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, March 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Chronique Locale.

Samedi dernier, notre ville assistait de nouveau à une de ces cérémonies qui laissent dans le cœur de chacun un sentiment de tristesse bien facile à comprendre: notre belle compagnie de volontaires, les Prudhomme Guards, en partance pour le siège de la guerre, allait recevoir son drapeau.

Les circonstances qui ont nécessité la formation immédiate de nouvelles compagnies dans notre paroisse, le zèle qu'y emploient nos citoyens, nous sommes heureux de le dire, montreront une fois de plus que l'esprit de patriotisme ne s'est jamais ralenti chez nous; il prouve que notre jeunesse comprend les devoirs qui lui sont imposés, quelque pénibles qu'ils puissent être.

Reception du Drapeau.

A dix heures et demie, les *Chasseurs à Pied* ouvraient le marche. Ils étaient immédiatement suivis par les *Prudhomme Guards*, et tous se rendaient à la résidence de notre maire, M. Félix Métoyer. Une foule compacte en []mbrait les balcons des maisons voi[]ses; la rue était couverte de personnes avides de voir et d'entendre.

Mlle. Henriette Prudhomme, à la []lle incombait l'honneur de remettre [] compagnie l'étendard, s'acquitta []ette touchante mission avec grâce [] distinction. Ses paroles bien sen []sa voix sonore produisirent sur []ssistants une vive impression.

[] capitaine des *Prudhomme Guards*, Octave Métoyer, la remercia au nom [] compagnie dans une brillante et patriotique improvisation. Il prit le [] engagement de défendre et de []server intactes les couleurs qui []ient d'être placées sous son égide, []t qu'il resterait un homme de la compagnie debout. Les applaudissements unanimes qui accueillirent ces paroles prouvèrent que le capitaine []ait l'écho fidèle des hommes qu'il []nduit à la défense du pays.

Benediction du Drapeau.

Rendus à la cathédrale, les *Prudhomme Guards* furent placés sur deux []angs dans l'allée principale, tandis que les *Chasseurs* occupaient les allées latérales.

Monseigneur Martin, évêque du diocèse, était entouré de son clergé—l'aspect de l'église était imposant.

La bénédiction eut lieu, puis fut []uivie d'un discours prononcé par le vénérable et éloquent prélat. Bien des []armes. . . . bien des peines concentrées []urent les conséquences de ses paroles que nous regrettons de ne pouvoir reproduire.

Promenade de Ville.

Au sortir de la cathédrale, les deux compagnies continuèrent leur marche jusqu'à l'extrémité nord de la ville et vinrent au lieu du rendez-vous, où a repos de deux heures leur fut accordé.

Depart de la Ville.

A heure militaire, les compagnies []aient sous les armes. Après des []lieux touchants, au milieu des acclamations de notre population, accourue pour voir ceux qui quittaient le foyer domestique pour aller défendre la cause commune, les mots "En avant" se []ent entendre. Le défilé cut lieu avec [] ordre parfait.

Après une marche d'environ deux heures, à travers bois et marécages, []s compagnies se réunissaient de nouveau sur la belle habitaiton du Capt. Geo. Gunny. Des rafraichissements—[]ont chacun avait besoin—ferent gracieusement offerts, et acceptés par le []us grand nombre.

Une demi-heure plus tard, le steamer [] recevait ses hôtes. Les adieux []s deux compagnies s'échangeaint en[]re, que le steamer s'éloignait déjà []porté par la double action de la va[]r et du courant de la Rivière Rouge.

Puissent les bons souhaits qui compaignent les Prudhomme Guards réaliser.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

McLaurin Invincibles. Flag Presentation.

On Saturday last, at 10 o'clock, the *McLaurin Invincibles*, the *Campte* Company, ant the *Chasseurs à Pied* assembled at the corner of Front and St. Denis streets. The object of their meeting was the presentation of a flag to the first names of these companies, by the ladies of Natchitoches.

At half past 10, they formed in line and marched from their place of rendez-vous, followed by a large crowd, to the dwelling of Mr. Th. Airey, the place selected for the presentation of the flag. When arrived there, they halted in front of the house and were received by a large assemblage of ladies on the balcony, who attended in spite of the inclemency of the weather.

Miss Allie Tucker being selected to present the flag, pronounced the following pathetic and eloquent address to the company:

Gentlemen of the McLaurin Invincibles.—I present to you, this beautiful banner so neatly made by the ladies; as their hands industriously worked, their hearts filled with patriotism, until the cup over flowed, and they felt they could shoulder a musket, and defend their homes.

Then, gentlemen, if this be the feeling of the ladies, what must be yours? Can you remain at home, and let those who are now in the tented field fight your battles? No never, you will go and join those gallant ones, and show the world how the sons of Louisiana can do battle for

liberty.

The crisis has come, the deed must be done, or else, the Confederacy which now fills the heart of every true southerner with pride, will be disgraced and ruined.

Then, brave men, it is your country's call! the blood of your brothers that fell in our late battles, calls you to arms!

I say to you in the words of the Suliote chief:

"Strike, till your last armed foe expires;
Strike for your altars, and your fires;
Strike for the green graves of your sires;
God and your southern land!"

The invaders are now knocking at our threshold, and we, southern women do not choose between dishonor and death, but encourage our fathers, husbands and brothers to go forward and face the foe.

Soldiers of the "McLaurin Invincibles," I do not fear this flag will ever be dishonored, or trail in the dust and blood! Be it, that the standard bearer, be made [to] kiss the dust, there will be another Jasper of 76, to rear and unfurl its colors to the breeze, and show the enemy we are there.

It is with a sad, and aching heart we bid you farewell, but the breeze that unfurls these colors will waft our prayers to heaven in your behalf.

By all ye hope, by all ye love,
Be resolute and proud!
And let this flag a symbol be,
Of triumph, or a shroud!

At those words almost drowned in subdued emotion, and with trembling hands, she placed that sacred pledge of glory and happiness, or perhaps, alas, of separation forever, into the hands of her step father, who received it in the name of his Company and answered in the following energetic and soldier-like sentiments:

"My daughter, ladies, gentlemen and fellow soldiers.—I receive this flag from the fail [sic] hands of woman, always freedom's best friend. The chivalrous sons of the south are again called upon to drive a despised enemy from its sacred soil. I receive this flag in the name of the McLaurin Invincibles, who have honored me with the command, and in their name, I pledge that it shall be kept as received, untarnished, unpolluted by the touch of the hands of the enemy, until it is baptised with the blood of this company.

"Fellow soldiers,—upon our heroic spirits our country relies. What member of this Company but feels within himself that he, alone, is unconquerable? Fellow soldiers, you have doubtless counted the cost, great difficulties are to be met and overcome, none can doubt; but is there a man so craven-hearted as to doubt for one moment our success—is there one? and while I ask the question, every heart and voice responds "No!"

"Fellow citizens of Natchitoches, we have volunteered to fight your battles and win a glorious victory. We leave behind, in our charge, the most sacred ties known to man on earth—our wives, children, fathers, mothers, sisters. As soldiers, we must toil, suffer and even bleed for the honor of our common country; we ask, in return, look well to your trust at home."

Here, a lovely cortege of eight little girls, 7 or 8 years old, headed by two young ladies, all bearing banners, joined the companies and accompanied them to the Protestant Church, where the benediction of the flag took place.

The Rev. W. Bennet officiated and delivered a patriotic appeal to the company, which no

doubt found echo in their hearts. The touching melody "Home, sweet home," sung by a fine chorus, concluded the ceremony.

The "McLaurin's Invincibles" left on Monday, on board the *Era* No. 4, for New Orleans.

Names of the Company.

Captain, L. L. McLaurin. . . .

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Our Volunteers.

All Natchitoches has done himself immortal honor by sending soldiers to the field. Several Companies have already gone into service and one or two more are being formed and will probably go forward in the course of ten days. At least eight hundred Natchitoches men have volunteered; many have joined Companies hailing from other Parishes—De Soto, Sabine, Winn and Bienville. On Monday last Capt. McLaurin's Company left for New Orleans. Our men are the best material for soldiers, young, patriotic, inured to hardship. Heaven grant they may return again to their homes clothed with the laurels of victory!

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 2-3

Summary: French version of the flag presentation to the McLaurin Invincibles

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 20, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

. . . Afin de rectifier ce qui nous concerne, nous donnons aujourd'hui la liste des compagnies et des hommes fournis par la paroisse.

Compagnie Pelican, No. 1 & 2	140
" Lecomte,	117
" Owen,	80
" Wood,	90
" Metoyer,	82
" McLaurin,	76
" Campte,	76
Avec la Com. Walker, de Winn,	26
" " J. Jordan, Pleas. Hill,	18
" " Compagnie Mabry,	45
" " Campbell,	25
" " Caspari,	14
" " Sibley, de Sabine,	16
" Les Rifles de Blair,	30
Partis de Loggy Bayou (Cushatta),	<u>30</u>
Total,	859

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, March 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Police Jury.
Proceedings of the Special
Session.

March 24th, 1862.

On Monday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1862 the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches met, in obedience to a call of the President of said Jury. . .

The President stated that the object of the special meeting of the Police Jury: was "To take such steps as would be most advisable to afford relief to the destitute families of families of our volunteers enlisted in the Confederate States army."

On motion, the Jury adjourned until half-past 3 o'clock P. M. to afford a sufficient time for the drawing up of resolutions to carry out the object above mentioned.

Evening Session.

At half past 3 o'clock the Jury met.

Present the same members as in the morning.

On motion the following ordinance was passed:

"Ordinance to levy and authorize the collection of the taxes for war purposes, assessed and levied, at the June and September Sessions of 1861; and for their appropriation."

Sect. 1. Be it ordained, by the Police Jury of the Parish of Natchitoches, That the war tax of the sum of Ten thousand three hundred and twenty dollars, and the war tax of the sum of twenty two thousand dollars assessed and levied at the June and September sessions of 1861, and as estimated and published heretofore, be, and the same are, hereby, levied, and that they be ordered to be forthwith collected, as regards the amount thereof not yet collected.

Sect. 2. That the said taxes, for the uncollected part thereof be collected by the officers appointed to collect the same, under the previous resolutions and ordinance of the Jury, and that they do collect and account for the same, in the mode adopted by previous resolutions and ordinances; and that this be considered as their notice and authority to collect.

Sect. 3. That out of the amounts of these war taxes, when collected, shall be paid, to each wife of a volunteer needing relief, and during his term of service, the sum of ten dollars per month, with the additional sum of two dollars and a half, per month, for each child of such volunteer. This section to take effect from the 1st March of this year.

Sect. 4. That a committee of three persons, to be appointed, by the President of the Jury, shall, at once, for, and in each Police Jury ward, make out and furnish a written list of all families of volunteers needing such relief, within their wards, to the President of the Jury, who shall keep said lists for reference.

Sect. 5. That in case the volunteer has no wife, but has a mother, or sister, or both, or children, needing relief, in that case the sum of ten dollars shall be paid, per month, to such mother, sister, or children, provided that this sum shall be but once paid, per month, to the members of the same family coming under the designation of this section.

Sect. 6. That the sums due to the persons, as provided for in the foregoing sections, shall be paid to them, by the president, on their own written order or receipt, or on the order or receipt of one of them representing the others, and an account thereof be kept by said President.

Sect. 7. that a bounty of fifty dollars in Parish war bonds, or money, as may be convenient, shall be paid, by the President, to each volunteer of the Parish who has heretofore, or

shall hereafter, enlist in this Parish; or, being a citizen of this Parish, shall enlist in other Parishes, for during the war, or for two or three years, as allowed by the Confederate government, to be paid after being mustered into service, provided that this bounty be not paid by other Parishes, to the same person, by reason of this enlistment, for the same period, in companies formed in other Parishes. This bounty is to be paid in addition to the provisions made for the families, as mentioned in the previous sections.

Sect. 8th. That the sum of six hundred dollars be paid by the President of the Police Jury, to defray the expenses of the volunteers, and their families, composing the company of the free colored persons, of this Parish, going to New Orleans for the defence of that city; and this sum be placed in the hands of Mr. Henry Hertzog, to be expended after they will have been mustered into service; and that a bounty of twenty five dollars be paid to each of such volunteers, by the President, on their being mustered into service.

Sect. 9. That before the payment of the bounty money, in any case, the Captain of the company shall furnish a duly certified of [sic] list of the volunteers in his company, entitled to receive the same, to the President of the Police Jury, who shall be guided by said lists, in making his payments.

Sect. 10. That in case of the absence from the Parish, or death, of the volunteer entitled to receive a bounty, under this ordinance, the same may be paid to the wife, or widow or heirs, of the volunteer, and shall not be liable for his debts.

Sect. 11. That this ordinance be duly published in the *Natchitoches Union*.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the above ordinance, and the vote taken, which resulted as follows:

P. M. Backen, T. D. Brown, A. Airheart, G. W. Cobb, Heyp. Hertzog, J. Jennings, Jno. K. Murph, J. B. Packer, and Leonard Trichel. 9. Nays: none.

On motion, the following committees were named by the President, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 4th section of the above ordinance, viz: . . .

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Court House and Jail.—Our popular Sheriff has at last received the keys of the new Court House and of the Jail. The public officers are already taking possession of their fine new quarters, happy mortals! while we, poor devils, are but too happy to sneak into their cast-off lodgings. *Sic transit*.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Removal.—The printing office of the *Union* will be removed to the old Court House, in the Recorder's office. This change, placing us closer to the business part of the town, cannot fail to meet the approval of our friends.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

(For the Union.)

Aid to Volunteers.

Mr. Editor,—The late act of the Police Jury, granting a bounty of fifty dollars to each volunteer and a monthly allowance to their families, was dictated by the most patriotic motives; but, is the mode pointed out by which the monthly allowance is to be disbursed, the best that

could be devised?

The families to be benefitted [sic] need it in small sums, that they may purchase articles for daily supplies. In the present confused state of money matters, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for them to change, without a very heavy discount, ten dollars Parrish Warrants, and it is hardly presumable that many of them would wish, or be able, to purchase at any store, or of any particular individual, the whole amount of a monthly warrant. The consequence would be they would be compelled to submit to an exorbitant [sic] discount. A few persons might gain by discounting the warrants, but the beneficiaries would be the losers.

Would it not be better to get discounted a sum in parish paper sufficient, for a few months at least, and distribute in small sums? If the paper could not be discounted in this way, a loan at reasonable interest might be obtained, payable monthly, on a pledge of such paper. This, I am assured by the best authority, can be done through responsible houses in New Orleans. I suggest this mode of procedure to those having authority to act. A responsible committee should be selected who would act with promptitude and fidelity.

W.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

(For the Union.)

Substitute for Quinine.

The extremely high price of quinine renders it very difficult for persons of moderate means to purchase it, and yet it has been considered as almost indispensable for the care of our summer and autumnal fevers.

The best substitute for it, (if indeed it not be equal to the quinine itself) may be obtained with all ease, by taking the inside bark of the Red Dogwood (thought to be preferable to the White Dogwood), cut it up fine and put it into a kettle covered with pure water; then boiling it down to the consistency of molasses or jelly. During the process of boiling, it should be strained once or twice to free it from all impurities. After thus being boiled down it may be put away in bottles. When wanted for use, it can easily be made into pills by mixing with flour.

The writer of this has known three cases of severe chills and fevers cured within the last thirty days, by taking a few pills of three or four grains each, in twenty-four hours, taken every hour.

This information is obtained from an eminent Texas physician and chemist, who has thoroughly tested the preparation in his last year's practice.

B.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

(Correspondence of the Union.)
Camp Bush, March 8th, 1862.

We are now encamped about ten miles from Corinth, Miss, on the road to Pittsburg, Tenn.

We left Corinth on the 26th of Feb., in the evening, for Pittsburg and we arrived there on the 28th, after two days march. On the 1st of March, two of the enemy's gunboats were in sight; at about one o'clock, P. M. our artillery (Miles) opened fire, but before our regiment could form a line of battle the artillery had ceased firing and was running shamefully.

As soon as our line was formed, our Col. marched us away from camp, into a ravine; being too much exposed there we were moved in another one where we remained until the enemies landed; then the fire commenced on both sides, but it was not long before the Federals took to their heels for their gunboats. Had it not been for a misunderstanding we would have taken most of them prisoners; we took only four prisoners and killed one on shore; but there were a great many of them killed in the boats. It is stated that their loss is from 70 to 80 killed. Our loss is seven killed and nine wounded—among the dead is Emile Hertzog, from our company. This is the only one we lost, we had no wounded.

The engagement lasted three hours, during which time the shell [sic] fell thich [sic] and fast around us.

Our officers all behaved very gallantly, especially our field officers. Lt. Watts, of the Confederate Guards, was wounded in the leg; and Lt. Lavery, of the Orleans Cadets, was wounded in the thigh.

Lt. Puckette arrived too late for the *fun*, and Lt. Owings was sick at the time. He died since, on the 5th, of Pneumonia. Lt. Cloutier has been elected first Lt.' and the orderly, S. B. Shakelford, has been elected 2nd Jr. Lt.

The same night of the fight, our regiment fell back two miles, our company was left in camp to guard the baggage; the next morning, about eight o'clock, the gunboats reappeared and commenced shelling again; but they did not venture to land, they kept on the Tennessee River. No one was hurt the second day. I assure you there is no fun in a fight, especially where they are throwing shells, and that you have no chance to shoot.

Nat. Rebel

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Sabine Independents.

The following list was handed us by Capt. I. Wright. We publish it with pleasure, and shall always be happy to do the like for our Sabine neighbors, whenever they require it. There is no paper published in Sabine, we believe, hence our offer.

Captain, Isaac Wright.

[list of rest of officers and men]

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Natchitoches, March 29th, 1862.

Louisiana Democrat:

It is with reluctance that I take upon myself, for the first time in my life, to make myself conspicuous in a newspaper controversy. Heretofore, my humble vocation has been the quiet and peaceable one of cultivating cotton and corn. The many responsibilities and occupations on a plantation have in some measure compelled me to neglect the study of belles-lettres, and the many requirements necessary to complete even a newspaper correspondent. Hence I have no pretensions whatsoever.

The articles in your paper of 26th inst. dated New Orleans March 20th, and signed Roanoke, cannot pass unnoticed. I do not wish, nor do I pretend to engage in any newspaper controversy, for I leave it entirely to the frothy disposed. But in plain justice, I beg of you to publish the following simple statement, hoping at the same time that friend Roanoke will do me

justice, and hence preventing the skies from falling?

We the Prudhomme Guards of Natchitoches Parish left this place on Saturday the 8th March, 1862, with the distinct understanding to proffer our services for the whole war. The original list, signed by the several members, is now here in charge of responsible persons. On Wednesday 12th inst. we arrived in the city and reported immediately to the Adjutant General. It was left to us to decide upon the time which we should serve. Not wishing to be arbitrary—returned to the Steamer Homer, where the Company had been left, and called upon them to decide for themselves—the Company—about to break up—57 voting for the whole war—and twenty for twelve months—I eventually reconciled them, stating to those who were for the war, that we could enlist for 12 months, and that at the expiration of this term, we could re-enlist, and by so doing our object would be obtained—reported myself once more to the Adjutant, and told him distinctly that we had come to the conclusion to enlist for 12 months—The Adjutant General M. Grivot then sent Lieut. Adams to muster us in the service—we were formed on the Levee the roll was called, and there publicly mustered in the State Service—to be transfered [sic] over to the Confederate—Lieut. Adams can attest, as well as the public, that the Company was not armed—Reported once more to the Adjutant, and received an order upon the Quartermaster, for tents, provisions &c. It being late in the evening, we remained that night upon the Steamer Homer.

Early on the morning of the 13th the Company was marched to the Quarter assigned them, where they found all the necessary accommodation—Called upon the Quartermaster to give him receipt for objects furnish [sic]—called also upon the Governor for some commutation money, in order to purchase blankets for the men—He was quite surprised at the mistake of the Adjutant—was refered [sic] to him—and he then gave me a written order to disband the Company, and at the same time, return the objects furnished—This order I have here at the disposal of Roanoke, dated 13th March 1862.

I return to the quarters, and read the order to the men. General dissatisfaction ensued—fifty seven of the men swore they would not disband. In the meanwhile, I return all the objects furnished, except one day's provisions—called upon the quarters, and offered to pay for same—quartermaster refused—called again on the Governor, begged and implored him to quarter the men, until I could recruit the company—was answered that he was *very sorry* and was not authorized to do so—obtained passports for the 20 men who had abandoned the company, and sent them home at my own expense—then went and tried to join some battalion or regiment about forming, and could not make any satisfactory arrangement—At night met Col. Manning at the St. Charles, who requested me to call on the Governor in the morning—He thought matters might be arranged—so much for the 14th.

On the 15th, I called upon the Governor who told me he had come to the conclusion of giving me a chance, and to call upon the Adjutant General for new order on the quartermaster, provided I could promise, within a specified time, to recruit—could not promise and told him that there were three companies forming in Natchitoches, at the time I left—thought I would try it—got the order, returned to the quarters, where I found general dissatisfaction—concluded through the advice of some friends, to return the order, and take the company back home in order to recruit.

I did so at my own expense, after paying those in the city; and here I am once more with a full company, in spite of all obstacles, determined to catch a glimpse at the Yankees.

A few words to Roanoke—where [sic] you the main prop of the pillar of truth that sustain the skies, you would not have forwarded the following "It was well understood, if possible that

the authorities would avoid sending the company back." If you so understood it, I had never heard of it before. Also permission was immediately granted to have mustered in the fifty seven men—I deny this emphatically—this was never proffered to me—on the 15th I was proffered quarters, but nothing was said about mustering—nor was any permission accepted, as there was no leave given. Roanoke you might have been surprised, and I beg of you to tell the truth, for the whole world cannot be endangered by the dropping of the skies—I could be a little harder, but as I am not in the habit of engaging in frothy denunciations, I beg of you to accept this excuse from your

Most obed't serv't.,
Octave Metoyer,
Capt. of Prudhomme Guards.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Cavalry.—A detachment of thirty Texians well mounted and armed, passed through our town yesterday, en route for Rodney, Miss. They are going to join their Regiment. They belong to Maj. Terry's Company.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

We have received a letter from Mt. 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 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, weighting 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.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

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.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

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 as heretofore organized, to meet at its usual place of attending drill in order to recommend 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 recommend [sic] 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 Campte.

F. Roubieu,
Col. Commanding Nat. Reg.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 2-3
Summary: French account of Battle of Pea Ridge

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Natchitoches Guards.—This Company had lost many of its members by the departure of the volunteer companies, but is rapidly reorganizing; it already numbers 40 members.

Young and old join the Guards; His Honor the Mayor is among them. The company cannot fail soon to complete its ranks.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Chasseurs a Pied.—The *Chasseurs* also lost many of their members gone to the army. Nevertheless, they are to be seen regularly twice a week, drilling in goodly ranks.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Good Move.—The Governor has contracted with Messrs. F. M. Hart & Co; of Baton Rouge, to furnish from the mills of the Louisiana Penitentiary cheap and substantial fabrics for the use of our plantations. Referring to the advertisement of that firm, the *Crescent* observes:

They propose to accept good middling cotton, delivered there, in exchange for osnaburgs and sheetings, at the rate of two pounds of cotton for one yard of the former of seven-eighths, or two and a half pounds of cotton for one yard of the latter. This is estimating the cotton at about ten cents, as they subsequently offer to furnish the same articles, for cash, at twenty cents per yard for the osnaburgs, etc.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, April 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Chronique Locale.

Comme on doit s'y attendre d'ailleurs, après le départ de toute notre brillante jeunesse pour l'armée, la ville présente un aspect triste, monotone; les rues sont presque toutes désertes. La foule qui naguère encombrait Front Street, les longs alignements de voitures, les chevaux fringants et tout ce mouvement d'aller et venue, qui donnaient à notre petite ville un coup d'œil annonçant l'aisance et la prospérité ont disparus. Quelques rares troupes figurent par-ci par-là, composés, les uns des habitants de l'endroit, les autres venus des campagnes voisines pour affaires ou pour apprendre les *nouvelles*. Oui, on vient encore à Natchitoches pour apprendre les nouvelles; comme on va dans un magasin chercher le nécessaire à des prix raisonnables; l'administration postale, qui se joue de nous, rend l'un aussi impossible que "Saint Blocus" a rendu l'autre. Nous sommes menacés de voir cesser entièrement le simulacre de malle qui fait aujourd'hui le service de Natchitoches—tant mieux; car alors, no comptant plus sur une

administration vicieuse qui est devenue intolérable, peut-être le public prendra-t-il l'initiative nécessaire à l'établissement d'une poste régulière sur laquelle on puisse compter.

La malle est restée huit jours sans apporter un journal de la Nouvelle-Orléans. Le sort du pays se décide sur un immense champ de bataille; nos frères, nos parents, nos amis sont aux prises avec l'envahisseur sur tous les points de la Confédération; on apprend par des voies indirectes qu'une grande bataille est livrée, et la malle, qui devrait nous apporter des détails sur ces événements, revient toujours avec des sacs vides ou n'en apporte pas du tout, nous laissant dans les angoisses de l'incertitude. Mais à quoi sert se plaindre? Ceux qui devraient y remédier semblent ne pas vouloir ou ne pas pouvoir le faire.

Depuis quelques semaines, nous jouissons d'une température vraiment printanière. Les amateurs de verdure n'auront plus à se plaindre, ils pourront désormais aller se vivifier au souffle embaumé de la nature. Les bois sont couverts d'une verdure que les yeux se plaisent à contempler et les habitations présentent elles-mêmes un aspect dont les citoyens profitent à temps perdu.

La compagnie des Natchitoches Guards, dépourvue depuis quelque temps d'une partie de ses membres, par suite de nombreux départs pour l'armée, se reforme rapidement et compte déjà environ 40 membres. Jeunes et vieux, tiennent à figurer dans ses rangs, et Son Honneur notre maire actuel, a brigué l'honneur d'en faire partie. Avec de tels éléments, nul doute que le chiffre arrivera à un nombre fort respectable.

La compagnie des Chasseurs à Pied a aussi eu de nombreuses désertions pour l'armée. Néanmoins, ses rangs sont encore serrés et présentent un bel aspect à chaque *Drill*, c'est-à-dire, deux fois par semaine.

Depuis notre dernière revue, nous avons eu un ouragan, plus considérable que le premier. Chacun a craint pour sa maison ou sa courverture. Toutes nos rivières ou bayous ont considérablement monté, et pour voyager il faut à chaque instant avoir recours aux ferry-men, ce qui n'est guère agréable.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, May 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Thanks to the Women of the South.—The following joint resolution has been adopted by the Confederate Congress.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, that the thanks of the Congress of the Confederate States are eminently due, and are hereby tendered, to the patriotic women of the Confederacy, for the energy, zeal, and untiring devotion, which they have manifested in furnishing voluntary contributions to our soldiers in the field, and in the various military hospitals throughout the country.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, May 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Peas.—From the very fact that "corn field peas" are now in great demand in New Orleans at \$1.75 per bushel our planters should cultivate a very large crop. They are excellent food for both man and beast, and contains twice the amount of nutriment that corn does. Its culture is not half the injury to the soil as cotton or corn. The vines are excellent for horses and cattle and peas will grow on the poorest worn-out land.

It is urged that large quantities of tomatoes be raised, as it is intended to constitute a portion of a soldier's ration—they are pronounced by eminent physicians to be very healthy. They can easily be put up in air-tight cans and barrels.

Large quantities of sage should be gathered and dried in the shade. It is far preferable to

any tea imported from China.

Turnips should be sown every two weeks, so as to have young and tender turnips.

Butter-beans makes an excellent side-dish and is fine for culinary purposes.—South Western.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The culture of white mustard is recommended. Double or treble the quantity of potatoes should be raised. Milch cows partly fed on potatoes gives a rich milk, which makes excellent butter—cotton seed in no instance should be fed to dairy cows.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 1, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

To Make Candles.—Take ten pounds of tallow, put it in [sic] one pint of milk and two tablespoonsful of soda, and boil it until the milk is all evaporated, then strain the tallow, and put in six drops of aquiafortis to the pound of tallow. Make the wick about the size of that used for a star candle—darning cotton makes the best wick. This will make a tallow candle that will burn clear, last long and will not run.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 1, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Monet's Guards.—Cette compagnie, entièrement composée de gens de couleur libres de notre paroisse, vient d'être définitivement organisée pour la défense de l'Etat, sous les auspices de MM. Hy. Hertzog, Adolphe Prudhomme et plusieurs autres citoyens. C'est grâce à leur énergie que nous devons le complément de ses rangs. Au nombre de 76, ayant à sa tête d'excellents officiers, cette compagnie d'infanterie doit se joindre au régiment du Col. Labatut. Elle est inspirée des mêmes sentiments qui animèrent ses dévanciers en 1814 et 1815; elle en sera la digne émule.

Nous publierons la liste complète dès que nous la recevrons.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

To our Readers.

It is a matter of no small difficulty to publish, even a weekly half sheet, in these times. Our mail facilities are nearly at an end, and but little intelligence can be obtained from regular exchanges between newspapers.

A thousand reports are constantly flying about; but it is worse than idle to publish them, until their reliability be ascertained. The public mind is so deeply excited about the war, that it has but little relish for any thing but war news. The publisher, then, is deprived of his usual resources of essays on various topics, jokes, anecdotes and poetry—for, who would read grave dissertations on political, literary or even agricultural subjects; who can laugh at a funny story, when battles are daily expected to be fought involving the great question of Southern Independence?

If Junius were to come to life, and publish another series of letters such as gave immortality to old *Stat nominis umbra*," they would scarcely be read; or, should blind Homer awaken from the sleep of centuries and publish another Illiad, the readers of papers would turn away in disgust, exclaiming: d—n such stuff! give us some war news.

Then again, almost every publisher has to publish a half sheet, from the impossibility of

getting paper. Curtailed of its fair proportions, no paper can present a first rate external appearance. The little 7 by 9's have been so long out of fashion, that their appearance now is as unseemly as a lady without a hoop.

Well, all we have to say, we will to the best we can to make the *Union* at least a reliable vehicle of general and local news. The public will excuse our shortcomings.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Pea Nuts.—We are told that the pea or ground nut is an excellent substitute for coffee. It grows abundantly almost everywhere. The vine it is said, is excellent fodder for cattle. The nut when parched, is very much relished, especially by children, and perhaps might be useful, when ground, to mix with flour and corn meal for making bread. It is certainly worth trying.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 8, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Cotton Seed Soap.—Put cotton seed into a large and strong iron pot, in small quantities at a time, mash them well with a wooden pestle, and then pour in a certain quantity of common lye, and boil thoroughly; strain in an ordinary sieve and proceed in the usual way in drying and cutting into cakes.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 8, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Nos lecteurs français nous pardonneront le peu de matière que nous leur offrons. L'importance des nouvelles que nous recevons par les journaux de la Nouvelle-Orléans, et que notre changement de format nous met dans l'impossibilité de traduire, sont nos seules excuses.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: Muster Roll of the Walmsley Guards, mustered into service on May 6, 1862 in Natchitoches, Geo. W. Hallaway, captain.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 15, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

1000 Ounces of French
Quinine at \$8 per ounce, for
cash.
V. Durand.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, May 22, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Summary: Continuation of muster roll of Walmsley Guards

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, June 5, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Paroisse Lafayette.—Des troubles sérieux ont éclaté dans cette paroisse. De nombreux perturbateurs de l'ordre public ont défié les autorités. Le Col. de la milice a immédiatement convoqué les habitants, qui se sont rendus à son appel, et à l'appui d'un bon canon monté a chassé au loin ces nouveaux malfaiteurs en leur faisant dix prisonniers. Tout était rentré dans l'ordre aux dernières dates, mais on craignait une nouvelle attaque.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, June 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Parish of Lafayette, May 30th 1862.

Dear Friend Duplex,

At your request, herewith I send you some details about our last troubles here.

You are already aware of the great revolt we had here, so it is needless for me to repeat it again. Suffice it to say that we were for a while in great trouble, and I may say, in great danger. The militia of Vermillion refused to go to war and were prepared to attack the village and kill us all, if possible. Luckily, the revolt was stopped before it got too late, and we are now almost quiet. Every now and then, we have rumors of Yankees coming in our neighborhood, but they never venture this far. Yesterday, they took prisoner, three splendid looking yankee officers, and this morning, they passed through Vermillionville on their way to Opelousas Jail. I went to see them, of course, as did every body else, and found them to be fine looking men, dressed in their uniform, with more gold lace about them than was necessary. They looked not like prisoners, for they were gay and smiling. It was the Capt. of a St. Martinville Company, named Fuller, who took them prisoners. It seems that Gen. Butler had taken possession of our Rail Road which runs from New Orleans to Berwick's Bay, and they were in a habit of putting officers on it, so as to see that every thing went right. Well, yesterday Capt. Fuller stopped the cars, took the Yankees, destroyed all the bridges, and run back with the cars. It was quite an undertaking, and I know, will get us in considerable trouble, for Gen. Butler will not remain inactive, and see his officers in jail. But let him come, we are prepared to receive him. We have now sent out about eight hundred men, they are encamped near New Iberia, and we are expecting to day a Regiment from Texas. Nearly every day there are companies passing from different Parishes around. I think shortly, we will be amply protected. The good Citizens, here, are determined to die, rather [than] to give up.

If something new, I will let you know it.

* * *

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, June 12, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

[For the Union.]

The Town Hog Law.

It is certainly right and proper, Mr. Editor, that hogs should be kept out of the business part of town, but there are some features of the existing law, which render it very objectionable to citizens residing in the environs. By the law, swine are impounded, if found any where in the town precincts, and sold to the lowest bidder, after an advertisement put up a short time where none but a resident citizen would be likely to see it. Besides, it is not only strongly suspected, but positively known, that hogs are sometimes driven or tolled into town from the very purpose of having them impounded in order to get the fee for so doing.

Cannot the city authorities modify the existing law so as to require a publication in a newspaper, or at a designated place, and further, to require the publication of the name of the persons who delivered them to the town constable? At present, a farmer in the neighborhood might have his whole herd impounded and sold without knowing any thing about it. Will you call the attention of the city council to the subject by publishing this communication.

Un Malheureux.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, June 12, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

St. Joseph's Guards.—Cette compagnie toute juvénile, composée seulement de jeunes

gens appartenant au collège St. Joseph, de notre ville, a fait son apparition dans nos rues. L'uniformité de ses mouvements, la précision de ses conversions et changements de direction ont fait l'admiration de notre population. Les officiers de cette compagnie se sont fait surtout distinguer. Le commandement est donné avec cette brièveté et cette sûreté qui ordonnent l'obéissance passive du soldat.

A cette jolie compagnie il manque un *flag*. Nos dames, toujours si aimables, devraient se mettre à la tête du mouvement et personne ne se refuserait de souscrire pour un motif si généreux. Nous serons heureux d'enregistrer le succès de leur démarche.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, June 19, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

On Thursday last the Walmsley Guards, Capt. Holloway, amounting 140 men, and the Rough and Ready Capt. Carroll, 84 men, left for Munroe on the Steamer Grand Duke. The [illegible] was the occasion of a flag presentation to the Walmsey Guards at the house of Robert Walmsley Esq. The banner was presented by Miss Brown, in a neat beautiful address and accepted by Capt. Holloway in a speech [illegible] with the loftiest sentiments of the soldier and patriot. We regret that our limited space does not permit a more extended notice of the affair.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, June 26, 1862, p. 1, c. 1-2

A Card.
To the Public.

Having been confined six weeks within the walls of the public prison, on charges which I know to be unfounded, and my character assailed by a thousand [illegible] I woe it to myself and family and the friends who heretofore placed confidence in me, to make a full public statement of my supposed connection with a society alleged by public report, to have had disloyal ends in view. The statement I shall make, I am ready to verify on oath, and to submit to all the penalties denounced against willful perjury, if it can be shown to be false.

Having been three times elected a magistrate in my ward, I owe it more especially to the friends who supported me for an office, humble though it may be, yet important and responsible as part of our system of municipal and criminal law. When I took the oath to qualify me to discharge the duties of that office, i swore allegiance to the existing government. If the reports about me are true, then I am already foresworn, and liable to be punished as a perjurer. *I deny that in thought, word or deed, I have ever been guilty of disloyalty, nor have I ever joined any society or set of men, whose object was in subversion to the Constitution or violate the laws.* To those who have the best and longest known me, my statement will carry conviction; with my open or secret enemies—with men whose prejudices once formed are so inveterate that they will not or cannot eradicate them, it may have little weight. Conscious of my own innocence, I abide the judgment of my fellow citizens—satisfied that when the voice of passion be hushed, my reputation will have passed the ordeal uninjured.

About the 1st of February last, on Sunday afternoon, while reading in my house, I was called out to the gate; I was addressed by a man on horseback, to whom I said "you have the advantage of me, sir, I do not recognize you." "What, not know me, long as I have been hauling lumber from Carroll's mill," said he, my name is Batts. He then asked me, how I should like to join a society. That would depend on what it is and the ends it has in view, I replied. He replied it would not interfere with the laws of the country or of God—it is a good thing—the object of it

is to carry elections. He then handed me a paper, saying, read this, and you will see the whole of it.

I then sat down on the step of my gate and read it. The substance of it, or nearly in these words, was as follows:

We the citizens of this vicinity, deem it necessary in the present crisis, do form ourselves into a society, for the purpose of defending our country, property and firesides against whomever may invade them.

We pledge ourselves to stand up to each other—to aid and assist each other in any thing they may need—if he have the necessaries of life, nor the means of getting them, the society shall help them. We pledge ourselves not to vote against any candidate the Society may put up. You swear you will not divulge the secrets of the society under the penalty of death.

After reading the paper, I folded it, and giving it back, said, Mr. Batts, I see nothing wrong in it. I asked him to walk into the house, which he declined doing. My son John was present—as I retired to the house I heard Batts say, all right, I recon, but to whom he made the remark, I cannot say.

About the last of March, Mr. Miller asked me if I was going to the meeting. I asked him what meeting? He replied a meeting of the society, tomorrow. He said Shelton wanted all to meet, so that those who wished to withdraw could do so.

I determined to go, and if there was any thing in it more than I know, I could find it out. When I went to the school house near Breedlove's, there was no one there. On returning home, I met Mr. Miller who urged me to return—on reaching the school house again, I found only Thomas Fore there, soon after, Shelton came in. He began to talk about the condition of the country—expressed the opinion that we should be whipped, as the North was so much more able to carry on the war, said he was as good a southern man as any, but thought we had taken a wrong course to vindicate our rights. Such was the substance of his talk. He then asked if those present understood the signs? I replied that I knew nothing about them. He then took my hand, and gave a light grip with his little finger, and said if that was returned, I should know any one as a member. He then took from his pocket a square piece of paper, and said, if such a paper was found lying in any place it was a sign of a meeting that night, and if one did not know where, to ask of any one "where," and if to a member, I would be told.

This was the only time I was ever present, and I have never seen Shelton since, that I recollect. The only persons present were Shelton, Miller, Fore and myself.

Joseph Martin.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Communication.

A detestable scandal has been published in our town, which has furnished a subject of conversation for our citizens, already sufficiently excited by the distant sound of our artillery and the cannonading of the enemy's gunboats. That a young and worthy priest, to whom is attached the double interest of well known and modest virtue, and of a life which will be extinguished before the time, has been publicly insulted; or that a sexagenary bishop should have been disgraced by the hand of a scoundrel, in all this, there is nothing new—every where and always will be found obscene scamps who are actuated by a constant desire of bespattering with their mud the faces of those whose professions are a check on their ignoble passions, or who force

them to raise the hypocritical mask which they seek to wear—with this we have nothing to do at present.

But how shall we characterize that most infamous of all infamies, when to glut hatred or revenge, a scoundrel has dared to soil with his filth, pure young girls and virtuous matrons, defenceless women! Every language has a name, and all laws a punishment for murder, but what name shall be given to the crime of this scoundrel? Or what law has ever exacted a chastisement equal to its criminality?

We are told that our worthy mayor has offered a reward of \$500 to any one who will inform on the guilty wretch. Men capable of such baseness are so few, that it will not be difficult to point out the real perpetrator. It can be none but a new comer among us, who is continuing here a series of villainy commenced elsewhere. The difficulty is to determine how to treat this odious scoundrel. To be whipped at the public market house would not be enough; the rope is reserved for the assassin; but the crime of this cowardly reptile is worse than assassination. Would it not be best to give him a chance for the gallows in his own native land, provided there be a land which claims the nativity of such monsters.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 3, 1862, p. 1, c. 2-3

For the Union.

Shiloh.

The ensanguined battle field of Shiloh will be memorable in the annals of Natchitoches parish, from the fact that it has been stained by the blood and illustrated by the chivalric daring and gallantry of her sons. The name will ever hang about the portals of her heart and be sweet yet mournful music to her soul; and when the truthful historian shall come with appointed pen, to weave the strands of its stirring incidents into the enduring chord of history, the laurel and the cypress will be closely blended. Alas! that military fame should be baptised in the blood of the brave! Alas! that the shouts of victory and the noble exultations which stir generous minds to praise and admiration of manly actions and heroic deeds should be mingled with the wail of bereaved hearts over their loved ones lost! The bloody, but glittering record hangs at every door, and names as "familiar as household words" in our community are engraved upon it deathless characters. Martyrs and heroes stand side by side.

Wood, Reed, Sers, Goodman, Harrison, Kile, Oliver, Procella, Ray, (dead) Anty, Brosset, Hertzog, Cloutier, Payne, Rachal and others (wounded) the dead and living representatives of the patriotic chivalry of Natchitoches perish,

"And no slab of pallid marble
Rears its white and ghastly head,
Telling wanderers in the valley
Of the virtues of the dead,
The green grass bends above them
And a dew drop pure and bright
Is the epitaph an angel wrote
In the stillness of the night."

Less than one short year ago, Natchitoches parish sent her patriotic "Rebels" to the battle field numbering some seventy odd men, to-day she mourns over the graves of near half their number! It is painful to contemplate death in any attitude: when a child dies, when it yields up

its gentle spirit, like the last fragrance of the crushed and dying rose, we weep that so much innocence should be carried to the cold earth—when a maiden, in the spring time of her existence, perishes in the midst of her gentleness and beauty, we weep that so much loveliness, seemingly destined for life and light should be carried to darkness and the grave; when a young man dies, we weep for him, that he should have been taken from us in the hey-day of a buoyant existence; but when a soldier dies, when he comes to breathe out his mighty spirit upon the battle field of his country, tho' the tears which bedew his turf be not so fresh, so warm and plenteous as those which flow for the untimely passing away of youth and beauty, who perish in the presence of family and friends, yet, thank God! a nation mourns, and history, as it pays its last tribute to his memory, sighs around the melancholy page, and leaves a garland of immortal homage lingering about the record of his death!

"Ah! never shall the land forget
How gushed the life blood of her brave,
Gushed warm wit hope and courage yet
On Shiloh's soil, they fought to save."

But do those brave men who sleep on Shiloh's plain, the very chivalry of our parish, need the pen of the eulogist? No; their achievements on the ever memorable 6th of April will soon be woven by the fingers of genius into the enduring songs and anthems of their countrymen, for beauty will breathe their praises, music will measure their career, history and poetry will apotheosise [sic] their names, and each heart of a redeemed and disenthralled country will be a throbbing monument of their chivalry and daring.

The doom of death will never shade
Or cast their names away,
Of those who fought and bravely fell
On Shiloh's bloody day.

In penning these lines, the writer is but performing a pleasing but melancholy duty. He would not, if he could, individualize—that would be invidious—for the dead patriots sleep in the same "narrow home," upon the same bloody field of their glorious achievements. Would you snatch them from the cradling arms of fame? There, upon the battle field which they fell defending, sleep the martyrs of liberty and over their sainted heads rang the solemn requiem of the cannonade. May the God of battles avenge them! To the friends, wives and parents who freely gave their husbands and sons to their country, and who now, in their hour of desolation, must feel proud of the glory they have won and the blood bought chaplet that wreathes their brows, we would in earnest heartfelt sympathy, say, mourn not for the dead patriots, for they belong to the nation. Your grief is the people's grief, and a grateful country will wear each name upon heart, will avenge their death and hold their names sacred. The sweet songstress of England, the honey-tongued L. E. L., has sung *à propos* to the occasion:

I am too proud by far to weep
Tho' death had nought so dear
As was the soldier youth to me
Now sleeping on that bier
It were a stain upon his fame
Would do his laurel crown a shame
To shed one single tear
It was a blessed thing to die
In battle and for liberty"

But let us pause a moment and drop a tear for the dead soldier, tho' it fall not upon the new made grave, yet read as if it were weeping blood for the sainted dead beneath it. Yes; a single tear for the patriot soldier who sunk beneath the deep, dark ocean of Eternity on the ever to be remembered 6th of April.

How difficult it is to realize the death of a soldier! How many electric chords of love and thought must be snapped asunder! How many links of patriotic association must be broken up forever! But shall the Promethean sparke [sic] never again be re-kindled? Yes, Yes, the genius of patriotism never dies! The breath of the eternal God is in it! Roll back, Ye dark shadows from the tomb! Though the hollow chambers of death breaks the light of immortality! We hear a voice crying, Shiloh! Shiloh! If ever the slumbering dead should start to life upon the rock of Salamis or the breath of Leionidas wake the Spartan three hundred, and Marathon re-kindle her fires around the Persians tent—if through the gloom of dead empires, and vanished glory the star of Liberty should rise and light up the shores of the Mediterranean or blaze upon the hill of the Acropolis—from the re-awakened earth, reeling beneath the red tide of battle mingled with the cries of bleeding martyrs and shouts of struggling patriots shall be heard a voice crying Shiloh, Shiloh, Shiloh! ! !

Go to the Louisianians, husbands, wives, widows, orphans, go, tread Shiloh sacred plain, and gaze upon all above, around, beneath, and your patriotic souls will be filled with a mournful and awful sublimity, for tho' there are no proud monuments of her sainted dead, like the fabled Memnon stated, that responsive to the Kiss of the awakening sunbeam in vocal songs speak forth their praise, yet you have but to turn your gaze to your country and you "read their history in a nations eyes."

Cloutierville June 1st 1862.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Guerillas.—C'est avec plaisir que nous voyons les compagnies de guerillas s'organiser dans notre paroisse. Trois sont à peu près complètes, et celle de notre ville a élu ses officiers samedi dernier. Les candidats étaient nombreux. Le scrutin a donné pour résultat:

Capitaine, W. O. Breazeale.
1er Lieutenant, Langlois.
2d " Polyc. Gallieu.
" " jr., Jules Bossier.
1er Sergent, W. Harkins.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Arms.

It would appear, from the best information had that there is at this time a great scarcity of arms at Monroe. In fact the Companies that have gone from this Parish are totally without them, and the urgency of the occasion demands that energy should be used by those empowered to procure the same at once. The people of this Parish could not show their devotion and loyalty to the *cause* of this country better than by contributing whatever *arms* that can be spared; now is the time, for those that have the means or credit, to act, and that promptly too; for a few hundred Dollars laid out in that way would in all probability save to the contributor thousands.

With arms, your Country can be defended, without them it may fall an easy prey to the

invader.

Patriotism should show itself before it is too late.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Proclamation.

Headquarters, Commander in Chief, }
L. M., Opelousas, June 26th, 1862. }

By the authority, and in the name of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, I hereby proclaim Martial Law in the Parishes of Rapides, Avoyelles, and Natchitoches in the State of Louisiana, and I further proclaim the suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus in said Parishes.

By the same authority the following Provost Marshals are appointed:

For the Parish of Rapides—W. L. Sanford.

" " " " Avoyelles—W. F. Cheney.

" " " " Natchitoches—P. A. Morse.

They will immediately enter on the discharge of their duties and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

Thos. O. Moore,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Provost Marshal's office, }
Natchitoches July 10, 1862 }

In conformity with the above Proclamation, establishing Martial Law in the Parish of Natchitoches, and by virtue of a commission to that effect, to me directed by the President of the Confederate State, through the Governor of Louisiana, I have entered upon the duties of Provost marshal of said Parish.

The office of the Provost Marshal will be open daily, at the Court House, for the transaction of Public business.

P. A. Morse,
Provost marshal.

Office of the Provost Marshal, }
Parish of Natchitoches, July 10. }

Believing the rules and regulations contained in the address to the people of Louisiana, published by his Excellency, Governor Thos. O. Moore, at Opelousas, June 18, 1862, eminently calculated to promote the public interest, they will be strictly enforced.

1. Trading with the enemy is prohibited under all circumstances, and will be promptly punished.

2. Traveling to and from New Orleans and other places occupied by the enemy, except under flag of truce, is prohibited. All such passengers will be arrested.

3. Citizens voluntarily entering the Federal lines, and returning with the enemy's usual passport, will be arrested and punished.

4. Conscripts and militiamen having in possession such passports, and seeking to shun duty, shall be treated as public enemies, and punished accordingly. No such passports will be

held sufficient excuse for inaction by any citizen.

5. The utmost vigilance will be used in the detection of spies and salaried informers, and upon their apprehension and conviction, they will be subjected to the extreme rigor of Martial Law.

6. Traitors to the Confederate States will be subjected to the punishment that every betrayer of his country deserves.

7. Confederate Notes shall be received as currency. Any refusal to accept them as currency, or to depreciate their value, will be promptly punished by fine and imprisonment.

8. River Steamboats will not be permitted to pass Grand Ecore without written authority from this office. Masters of steamers are required to report at the Provost Marshal's office, with an abstract manifest of cargo, passengers, officers, and crew. An officer will be stationed at Grand Ecore to enforce this order.

9. Citizens having a surplus of corn, bacon, beef cattle, or other provisions, are not permitted to convey them beyond the limits of the Parish of Natchitoches for sale, except for the use of the Confederate Army, or on authority granted by this office.

10. Passengers on Steamboats and Mail Coaches, as well as other travelers, will be subject to strict examination, and if found to be public enemies, will be arrested and punished.

11. The public officers of the Parish of Natchitoches, Civil and Military, are specially charged with the due execution of these and such other regulations as may be hereafter published; and when, in their judgment, the public interest requires it, will arrest delinquents and bring them before the Provost Marshal for examination.

P. A. Morse,
Provost Marshal.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 10, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Notice.

To Cotton and Wool Growers and Capitalists of the States [sic] of Louisiana. I have purchased one third of a tract of land from N. G. McNeely and L. J. Nash, where is an everlasting stream of water, running over a solid bed of rocks. And at this time a Saw and Grist Mill, and one or the other runs daily.

We propose to offer this site for a Factory for the manufacture of coarse Cotton or Linsey. Gentlemen wishing to enter into copartnership are invited to call upon Mr. N. G. McNeely, who is living on the place, and will show them the situation on the Keechie, in the lower portion of the Parish of Natchitoches. Persons wishing to take Stock will address E. R. Crosby, Alexandria, La., and the amount of Stock they wish to subscribe. We wish to take fifty thousand dollars worth of Stock ourselves. The machinery can be purchased in Georgia or Alabama.

E. R. Crosby.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 10, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Notice.

The business of the construction of the Ice House being completed, I have handed all papers connected therewith to Louis Depleix, for the subscribers; and I now retire from the agency heretofore held by me.

H. Safford.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 3, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Notice!

The postage on all letters mailed after this date will be Ten Cents.

John W. Taber,
Post Master.

Natchitoches, June 30th, 1862.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

The Coming Winter.

While the sweet breezes of summer fan our brows, and our senses are regaled by its odor we must not forget that stern winter will soon be upon us. Our nobly [sic] army of soldiers will need supplies, which must in some way be provided for them. The women of Louisiana have never shrunk from the performance of duty, and upon their exertions will depend in a great measure the comfort and success of the husbands, sons, and brothers who are shedding their blood in their defence. Let them not be lulled into fancied security by the flattering rumors which reach them, of foreign intervention, consequent peace, or transient success. Had our people taken this lesson to heart, as they showed [sic] have done, after our great triumph *last* July, had the long interval then passed in flattering dreams, been actively employed in preparation for the great and inevitable struggle before them, the reverses this winter campaign would not have befallen them, and they would have stood a better chance of final success. Our enemy was wiser than we were, for undiscouraged by defeat, undismayed by a disbanding and disorganized army they went steadily to work, and our recent misfortune and the effect of our own inaction, and their stern dogged resolution. Let the sever lesson not be lost, and until our government *officially* announces to us a prospect of peace, let our exertions keep pace with our necessities. The Gods keep those, who help themselves. We must put our own "shoulders to the wheel," before we call for aid.

What has become of the "ladies aid Society of Natchitoches["]? We have but three months before us, before the soldiers will need warm blankets, socks and undershirts. No money can procure these in N.; they must be made. There is no time to be lost, and our ladies must set about it at once. The difficulty of procuring blankets last winter was very great, and it was very [only] through private and liberal donations that our companies were provided. This winter the scarcity will be still greater. Will not our carpets make an excellent substitute? cut into pieces of 2 yards wide, and 3 yards long nicely washed, and bound, they will be even more serviceable than the small, then, blankets of last winter. We are sure that our fair friends will gladly make so small a sacrifice of luxury when those whom they love are suffering from cold. Socks and undershirts can be knitted upon every Plantation. A small quantity at least of wool can be spared and this can be easily knitted. Every lady ought to be able to make four pair of socks, and one

pair of undershirts, and a little experience will astonish her at the rapidity with which the labor will be accomplished. We know of one lady in town, who has already knitted 63 pairs of socks with her own hands. All honor be to such woman [sic]. Harriet Beecher Stowes [sic], in the old Union, are not worth one such. One of Louisiana's noblest matrons, has nobly said, "Do not speak to me of the woman [sic] of Greece and Rome, the woman [sic] of our Confederacy are as much superior to them as Christianity is to Heathenism! Let our fair ladies lay aside their embroidery and learn to spin. It is an ancient and classical employment.

The Greek heroe [sic] of whom Homer sang, were clothed in garments spun and woven by their royal spouses, and while our own brave soldiers are wearing a wet [sic] which we trust will endure for ages, let the labors of our woman [sic], ran [sic] like a golden thread, through the checkered and blood stained wool. Even the delicate fingers of our little girls must get used to their knitting needle, and we will teach them while they work, how to sing the heroic deeds of their fathers and they will be happy in their usefulness. Much may be done with a little exertion, and must aid in the good work. *Allons mes dames commencez.*

One of the People.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

French Pancakes.—Take six eggs, separate the yolks from the whites; beat the whites on a dinner plate to a snow; beat four yolks with two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of flour, and a teaspoonful of cream; add a little salt and a very little carbonate of soda, put in the whites of the eggs and mix gently. Put one ounce of butter in a frying pan; when hot, pour in the whole pancake. Hold the pan a good distance from the fire for fifteen minutes; hold before the fire to brown on top. Dish on a napkin. Put any kind of fruit over it. Serve hot.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 17, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Honors to the Dead.

The following interesting incidents, was [sic] kindly handed to us sometime ago, by Capt. Cloutier. We publish it with pleasure. Young Kile was a member of one of our volunteer companies, and the tribute paid to his memory by our Southern friends in Kentucky is worthy of praise.

["] A Confederate soldier who was wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and who was being conveyed to Louisville as a prisoner, died of his wounds between Evansville and Owensboro, and, after being stripped of his old clothing, was thrown into an old wooden box which was about three inches too short for him, and left on the wharf boat to be buried by our citizens. A meeting was called by the southern citizens of the town, and preparations made for a suitable burial at one o'clock on Thursday. Long before the appointed time, our streets were thronged with people from all sections of the country, who had come to witness the solemn ceremony. At two o'clock the remains were conveyed to the Methodist church, where an impressive and eloquent funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Nicholson. The number of spectators at the church was variously estimated at from 1000 to 1500. After the exercises at the church were concluded, the procession repaired to the cemetery [sic], where they deposited the remains of the brave but unfortunate soldier, who died while nobly battling in defence of *his* country and *his* country's cause.

It may be consolation to the friends of the deceased to know—though buried among

strangers, in a strange land—that he was interred in a manner becoming his cause, and that thousands of sympathizing tears were shed over his grave for the loved ones at home, and many a fervent prayer offered up to God for his safe deliverance to that haven of rest, where strife, dissensions and abolitionism never enter, and where peace and harmony reign forever.

Soldier rest! thy warfare o'er,
Dream of fighting fields no more;
Sleep the sleep that knows no breaking
Morn of toil nor night of waking.

The name of the soldier was A. Kyle. It was stated that he belonged to company C, 18th Louisiana volunteers. He was of dark complexion, had black hair and eyes, and was well formed. He was six feet three inches high.—Owensboro Shield.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 17, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Provost Marshals Office. }
Natchitoches, July 12th, 1862. }

1. Passports will be delivered to citizens and others, who may require them, or Passports from other offices will be authenticated upon proper application to this office.

2. The constitution of the Confederate States prohibits Congress from passing any law, abridging the freedom of speech or the Press—and declares that the privilege of the writ of *Habeas Corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in care of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

In times like the present when the country is engaged in an internecine war for independence, citizens or foreigners who publicly and habitually indulge in language, or in publications calculated to weaken the public confidence in the President of the Confederate States, the Governor of the State or other civil or Military officers of government, evince an utter want of patriotism and devotion to the country, and their conduct should be carefully scrutinized [sic] by all loyal Citizens.

Whenever the language or conduct of such persons becomes factious and seditious, or tends to disturb the public peace and impair the success of the common struggle for liberty, in which loyal citizens are engaged, they will be regarded as public enemies and arrested and punished as such.

P. A. Morse,
Provost Marshall.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Proceeding of the Ladies Military Aid
Society.

Saturday, July 12th, 1862.

The society heard with regret of the death of Madame S. Huppe, the late vice president, and express the same by ordering this testimonial of their sentiments in regard to that event to be recorded on the minutes of the society.

The election of a vice President, to fill the place of the deceased, was then gone into; on nomination of Madame M. G. Calhoun, she was duly elected to that office.

The society having heard that disparaging rumors had been circulated, in reference to the

disposition, by sale of the peas, hominy and molasses, donated to them, at Cloutierville, during last year, desire to make the public statement that these articles were disposed of by Madame Aurore Hyams by sale, to prevent their certain loss by being kept, and because impossible then to ship them; and the society is fully satisfied that their sale was fairly conducted and no subsequent disposition by the purchaser was made of them for the purposes of speculation as rumored.

They also state that the meal donated was given to the poor of the volunteers and of the Parish. The following was reported to Capt. L. Caspari, in January last and taken by him to camp.

For Pelican Rangers No. 1, seventy-five pair of woolen socks, 1 pair pants, 1 overcoat, and 8 blankets.

For Pelican Rangers No. 2, sixty pair woolen socks, two pair pants, two pair drawers and one over coat.

The following was reported to be the articles furnished to Capt. Octave Metoyer, 8th March last, for the use of his company.

One satchel containing lint and bandages.

Nine pair of pants. Five shirts.

Four pair of drawers. Three vests.

Four woolen comforts for the neck.

Four over coats.

And on the 14th of March last, the following to the company of Capt. L. L. McLaurin.

One satchel of lint and bandages.

Seven pair of pants; One jacket, one vest.

The following articles were reported as sent by Madame L. Boyce the President to Gen. Beauregard's army, for the sick and wounded, sent by McKee the 2d of June last.

One box of forty jars preserves and 40 boxes guava jelly; a box of claret wine of 28 bottles; one box sweet oil, vinegar and honey; one of 25 jars pickles; one of 20 bottles cordial and brandy; one large box of lint, bandages and old linen.

And one large box containing as follows, 13 lbs coffee; 6 lbs white sugar; 6 lbs Brown sugar; 12 lbs flax seed; 16 lbs mustard seed; 4 boxes mustard; 2 bags sage; 7 lbs of dried pumpkin; 12 lbs dried peaches; 2 boxes of sardines; 2 cans oysters; 3 cans lobsters; 9 bottles red pepper; 1 bag of dried pepper; 10 lbs tallow; 10 bottles of sassafras Gumbo; 4 bottles of cologne; 25 jars pickles; 12 bottles syrup; 2 bottles of lemon juice; 2 dozen candles; 6 boxes matches; 6 bundles of herbs for tea.

Mrs. Boyce further reported to have on hand, one boq [sic?] of ratafia; one box of 40 bottles claret wine and a considerable quantity of lint bandages and old linen.

These reports were accepted by the society.

Mrs. L. Boyce, President.

Miss M. A. Hunter, Secretary.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 24, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Tight Lacing.—A learned doctor has given his opinion that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls, and leaves the wise only to grow into women.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Societe Militaire.

Nous publions aujourd'hui le compte rendu de la société formée il y a environ un an, par quelques-unes de nos dames patriotiques. Leur but était trop louable, le bien à faire trop grande, pour que toute notre population n'ait généreusement offert son aide, si minime qu'elle fût, à la rétraisaison de cette bonne œuvre. Nous félicitons particulièrement son excellente Présidente de son succès bien mérité. Grâce à ses soins et prévoyance, beaucoup de nos soldats revenant malades de l'armée ont été soulagés, tandis que d'autres recevaient les moyens de continuer leur route. Les envois successifs à l'armée, de provisions, habillemens et enfin tout ce qui comporte le confort de la vie ont dû réjouir le cœur de nos braves citoyens et redoubler leur courage, en pensant qu'ils pouvaient compter sur ses soins assidus et provoyans.

Mais il reste encore beaucoup à faire. Plus nous avançons vers le dénouement de notre grand drame politique, plus aussi, nos charges augmentent. Ne nous arrêtons pas, employons tous les moyens à notre disposition pour aider une œuvre qui a été entreprise sous de si heureux auspices. N'attendons pas que l'on vienne frapper à notre porte. Nous connaissons les souffrances qu'endurent sur le champ de bataille ceux qui n'ont pas craint de s'exposer aux balles ennemies—redoublons de courage, d'énergie et de charité.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, July 24, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Influence des femmes.

Le foyer domestique, ce centre aimé d'où rayonne tout le bonheur de la maison, existerait-il si une femme n'était là pour entretenir sa flamme? Sans maîtresse du logis, l'âtre semble froid et désert. L'œil qui dirige tout, la voix qui concilie, la main qui guérit, le sourire qui égaye, le cœur qui rend la force au découragé, l'espoir au malheureux, où sont-ils lorsque la femme est absente? Qu'est devenue l'âme de la vie de famille?

Voyez la jeune fille soigner la vieillesse de ses parens infirmes, et rendre au père, à son déclin, les tendres soins qu'enfant elle recevait de sa mère. Ses charmes commencent-ils à s'épanouir? elle n'apprend que son sourire est une récompense que pour l'accorder aux louables efforts, au mérite d'un frère ou d'un fiancé; son regard, plein de tendresse, leur enseigne le chemin du devoir qu'elle sait leur rendre plus facile et plus doux.

Epose, c'est son amour qui fonde le logis, où seule elle peut entretenir le bien-être et la paix. Les biens qu'amasse le travail énergique de l'homme, c'est la main, à la fois prudente et libérale de la femme qui les répand et les ménage; elle sait économiser pour donner. L'ordre lui sert à alimenter, à entretenir l'aumône, elle relève le pauvre qu'elle secourt par sa tendre pitié, et enseigne la charité par l'exemple. Son affection rayonne sans cesse sans s'épuiser jamais. Pour instruire l'enfant elle rajeunit sa souple intelligence; elle apporte à l'homme fait l'appui de sa patience et de sa douceur, appui le plus fort de tous, parcequ'il est le plus constant; elle le soutient dans ses découragemens, lui fait supporter l'injustice, et adoucit pour lui jusqu'à l'aiguillon du remords; car tout mortel peut faillir, et la prompte inclination du fléau de la balance marque souvent plutôt la délicatesse de la conscience qui juge, que l'énormité de la faute qui l'a fait pencher.

Ce que l'homme acquiert, c'est la femme qui le conserve, parce qu'elle l'aime; ce qu'il construit, elle l'orne, elle l'embellit, parcequ'elle l'aime; lors qu'il juge, elle plaint; lorsqu'il punit, elle pardonne, toujours fidèle [illegible] sa mission de tendresse et d'amour.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

For the Union.

Natchitoches, July 24, 1862.

The arrival, to-day, of some sick and wounded Texas soldiers from the Battle field, near Richmond, reveal to us that their [sic] are still in Louisiana, men who make us blush. Near Junica, there is a rich planter who suffered these sick and wounded patriots, on their way home, to sleep without food, on the floor of the gallery of an out house, and exacted from them one dollar and a half for the kind accommodation. Some of his neighbors are aware of the fact, and promised to let the people among whom he lives know how great was his patriotism. His name, as given, is Robinson. Pass him round, gentlemen of the Press, and let know his merit.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Summary: Correct List of the Prudhomme Guards, Capt. O. Metoyer

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 31, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Art of Being Polite.—First and foremost, don't *try* to be polite. It will spoil all if you keep overwhelming your guests with ostentatious entreaties to make them feel at home; they will very soon begin to wish they were there. Let them find that you are happy to see them by your actions not by your words. Always remember to let bashful people alone at first; it is the only way to set them at their ease. Trying to draw them out has sometimes the contrary effect of *driving* them out of the house. Leading the conversation is a dangerous experiment. Better follow in its wake; if you want to endear yourself to talkers, learn to listen. Never make a fuss about anything—never talk about yourself—and always preserve perfect composure, no matter what solecism or blunders others may commit. Remember, that it is a very foolish proceeding to lament that you cannot offer to your guests a better house, furniture or viands. It is fair to presume that the visit is to you—not to these surroundings. Give people a pleasant impression of themselves, and they will be pretty sure to go away with a pleasant impression of your qualities. On just such slender wheels as these the whole fabric of society turns. It is our business to keep them in perfect revolving orders.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, July 31, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Ecole de Tambour.

Il est question de former de suite une école de tambour pour servir au régiment de milices de notre paroisse. Toute personne possédant une caisse et désirant la vendre ou la prêter pour un certain laps de temps pourrait en informer immédiatement le Maire de notre ville.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, August 7, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

For the Union.

Mr. Fitgit's Breakfast Table.

Well, I declare, Mr. Fitgit, this state of things is getting unindurable [sic]—My patience, perseverance and patriotism are running off at my fingers' end, and you sit smoothing your mustaches as if nothing was the matter. Here's the miltipitcher [sic?] and not a drop of coffee.

Dinah says there's not another grain in the barrel. You've "just taken a mint jullep [sic] and don't care for coffee?" Well I do.—I cant stand this state of things. Think I "ought'nt to complain while others are suffering so much: Well, if it would do *them* any good for me to do without coffee, I expect I could do it, but here the times have been gitting [sic] so hard, harder and hardest, and I've been a good patriot through it all—made all imaginable compounds of cornmeal, muffins, cakes, bread, puddings, eat them in peace, and blessed the rulers; paid a dollar a bar soap, 50 cents a spool for thread, wished the Yankees at the bottom of the Red Sea, and blessed Jeff. Davis, Gov. Moore, and all their grandeurs; did'nt I mend my babys socks last night by a tallow candle which kept us [sic?] more spottering [sic] than a Yankee cannonading, and tallow *will* be tallow, all you can do to it, the more you put into it the worse it burns, but this doing without coffee, I can't stand. "Coffee's a collar a pound, and you can't afford to buy it? My Grand Mother did without tea, and I can do without coffee?" Mr. Fidgit I'am [sic] ashamed of you. Why could'nt you say "*Great* Grand Mother," as if any baby who looked at me, would'nt *know* that my Grand mother *must* have lived *after* the Revolution. Every body knows, that I'm the meekest creature in the World, but I will have an answer to this question. Why *is* coffee a dollar a pound? Just as like as not, it didn't cost the merchants more than 15 cents and they ought to be satisfied with a reasonable profit. "The value of an article is always proportioned to its scarcity, and it is worth what it will bring in market, if you could get a dollar a pound for your cotton, you'd get it? "May be you would, if you had to sell it to those cold hearted Englishmen, or miserable Yankees, but I'd be ashamed of you, and you'd take it of your friends and neighbors if they wanted it for clothes. Suppose you could buy all the corn at a dollar a Barrel and put it in your magazines and sell it for ten dollars, I wonder what people would think of you? A'mt that what you call a monopoly?" If baby gets the fever, I shall have to pay 25 dollars a bottle for quinine, and I guess that is just as needful as bread. Poor little dear; I dont care how much it cost I shall get it. "Told me before everybody had a right to take what they could get? "I knew you said so, and I don't pretend to reason the thing out, but I am very sure it never can be right to speculate upon the necessities of the people, when they are all suffering in a common cause. I wonder if the burden do'nt fall on all alike? If the planter does not pay the merchant, it will be because he can not sell his cotton. Wish I "wouldn't talk so much, I dont know anything about the laws of trade, political economy and all that—cant bear a strong minded woman, and detest bluestockings!" Mr. Fidgit I'm ashamed of you! you know, I never wear anything but white, and as for strong minded women, I dont know anything about them, and do'nt think I ever gave you any trouble in that way, but I *do* like strong coffee, and I intend to have it, or know the reason why. "Tired of answering questions—wish I would be quiet, and eat my breakfast". Well I always *have* remarked that you gentlemen like better to talk with other people's wives than your own. I shall ask somebody else about it, and one thing I'm determined upon, after this war is over, I shall buy all my ribbons and laces of the merchant who sells his coffee the cheapest.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, August 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

250 Pounds Copperas
For Sale
By H. J. Du-Laz
grocery store, Front Street

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, August 7, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Paroisse Lafayette.—Il paraît que les miliciens rebelles de cette paroisse montrent toujours mauvaise volonté à partir. Beaucoup ont été contraints—mais tous les jours on annonce de nouveaux déserteurs dans les rangs.

Quand donc ces citoyens comprendront-ils leurs devoirs et ce qu'ils doivent à leur pays?

Ces symptômes de rébellion ouverte ne se montrent heureusement que dans peu de localités. Dans notre paroisse, malgré l'impopularité du dernier ordre du Gen. Moore, chacun était prêt à obéir à la loi.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, August 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Bataillon de Guerillas.

C'est avec plaisir que nous apprenons que le bataillon des Guerillas, composé de 5 compagnies, formant 400 hommes, major W. W. Breazeale, est au complet. Elle est composée des compagnies suivantes:

Natchitoches Rangers, Capitaine Overton Breazeale.

Compagnie de l'île Brevelle, Capt. Prudhomme.

Compagnie du Lac Espagnol, Capt. Scarborough.

Compagnie de la Rivière rouge, Capitaine Blair.

La cinquième compagnie est commandée par Dr. Firmain, de Bienville.

Samedi dernier était le jour de départ de trois d'entre'elles, équipées [illegible] prêtes à entrer en campagne. Elles sont momentanément établies à la fontaine du 4 juillet, attendant des ordres subséquents.

Natchitoches ne sera pas restée en arrière. Déjà si nous ne nous trompons, 14 compagnies ont été formées depuis le commencement de la guerre.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, August 14, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Notice.

My wife Julia Trotreau having left my bed and board, without just cause or provocation. I hereby notify and forwarn all persons from crediting her in any manner on my account, for I will not be responsible for any contract or debt she may make.

John M. Tessier.

Mr. l'Editeur,

L'avis publié dans votre journal par mon mari J. M. Tessier me force à avoir recours à la même voie pour ma justification. Mes témoins peuvent prouver les motifs de ma conduite en cette malheureuse circonstance et le public jugera en temps et lieu, lequel de nous deux a en tort.

Recevez M. l'Editeur, l'assurance de ma considération.

Julia Trotreau,
Femme Tessier.

NATCHITOCHE [LA] UNION, August 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Paper.—The Shreveport *News* states that a paper mill is to be established in that place.

This is good news indeed, and may it soon become a fact. Both the public and the press are getting really tired of wasting their eye-sight on the multicolored apology for printing paper to which the majority of our publishers have to resort.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, August 21, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Flag Presentation
To the Breazeale Battalion.

The presentation of a flag to this fine Battalion, took place on Monday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. whoever had not seen the picturesque scenery of an Arabian encampment in the wilds of Kabylia, could form a pretty correct idea of its appearance on coming in view of the camp of the Rangers. The men, in their warlike attire, gliding through the stalwart pine trees, amid the numerous horses tied to branches all over the ground, the tents, the provisions scattered here and there, in the fading rays of a splendid sunset, all brought back the recollection of the *bivouacs* of those adventurous and intrepid Bedouins, who, under their great chieftain Abdel Kader, gave France so much trouble and kept at bay her powerful armies, headed by the ablest of her commanders during so many years. But to our subject.

The five companies composing the battalion were on the ground, with all their officers, we believe. After several well executed evolutions, they formed in rank, presenting a fine appearance. The immense crowd congregated for the occasion then drew back, to make room for a carriage over which was seen floating a flag bearing on one side, the words "Breazeale Battalion," interspersed with 13 stars, representing the respective States of the Confederacy, and on the other side, "Partisan Rangers," with the same number of Stars.—It was the flag offered to the Battalion by the ladies of Natchitoches. Miss Jane Campbell presented it in the following impressive allocution:

["] *Major Breazeale and Gentlemen of the Battalion:*

Again, are we called upon to bid a "*God speed*" to our brave soldiers who leave home, and all they so dearly love, for the hardships and dangers of the *tented field*.

Though poor our offering, it comes richly freighted with sincere interest, and *heartfelt* devotion, all that woman may offer upon her country's altar. We have dedicated it to "*Our Lady*," and marked it with the emblem christians most love, dubbing you our Crusaders, to go forth and redeem this, our *cherished land*, from a worse than *Infidel* foe. Let the devastated homes of the lower Mississippi picture to your imaginations what your own may become, if the invader is suffered to further encroach upon our soil. Look around upon the faces you so dearly love, and dwell, *if you can but for one moment* upon the thought that the *hated Tyrant* of New Orleans may become the arber [sic] of their fate.

But, Louisianians need no such incentive to valorous deeds—their willing hands, and ready swords, leap forth to meet their enemies at lesser wrongs. May the "*God of battles*" attend them, victory but wait upon their footsteps; and may they soon return to us, banners furled in peace, and laden with the soldier's best reward, *Honor and success*.["]

Major Breazeale received it in the name of his Battalion, and answered in appropriate and patriotic sentiments.

The Rangers were to leave on Tuesday morning, but in consequence of subsequent orders received on Monday evening, they remain in their present encampment until further orders.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, August 28, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

(Communiqué.)

M. l'Editeur—J'apprends avec un vif plaisir que le capt. C. Fasani, ci-devant des armées italiennes, se propose de donner des leçons de stratégie et de tactique militaire. Il est à espérer que nos officiers de milice et tous nos citoyens qui sont appelés au service profiteront de l'avantage que va nous offrir l'école militaire du capt. Fasani.

E. M.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Mobile.—The "Cuba," from Havana, ran the blockade at Mobile with a cargo of 1,780 kegs of powder, 30 tons of lead, 1,000,000 percussion caps, 6,000 blankets for the army and 590 doz. cotton cards.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Texas.

Van Dorn Wells, 160 Miles E of }
Fort Bliss, Texas, July 23, 1862. }

Mr. Item: I am one of the parole prisoners of Sibley's brigade, bound for Dixie on the walker line. Five companies of the 3d, under Captain Steele, left Bliss on the 18th for San Antonio. The Mexicans have been troublesome from Dona Anna to this place, stealing horses at every chance. A few days ago, near Mesilla, Captain Clever, of Angelina county, and 7 or 8 of his men, were murdered by them. All white folks are flying to the settlements. There are some 25 families with Steele's command. About 1500 California arrived at Mesilla on the 10th, and would have crossed over to fort Fillmore, but the river being up, prevented them—luckily for Capt. Steele. The Californians are 4000 strong, the remainder being at the Pino Alta gold mines, where they remain until provisions reach them from fort Union. There is one regiment of Colorado troops below fort Craig, coming down the Rio Grande. Gen. Denvier arrived at fort Union on the 10th ult., with five regiments of Kansans, to form a junction with the whole of the other forces under Gen. Canby. After garrison [sic] the posts between forts Union and Clark, they intend to invade western Texas. I learned this from the feds at Santa Fé. I was allowed to see all their newspapers from California and the eastern States. I left Santa Fé on the 15th ult., in their charge to Fort Thorn. Was there turned over to Col. Steele. He pointed the road out to me leading to San Antonio! It is a hard road to travel—though I imagine I shall make the trip between now and Christmas! The soldiers are most in good health; grass fine; Indians plenty, and a shower of rain every day.

L. B.

[The above conveys more definite information than any thing we have yet seen of the numbers and design of the enemy. The writer is well known to many of our citizens, and his statement may be relied on. Already we have the reports that the whites have left El Paso, and that the feds occupy the place. Whether Col. Baylor can check them, is a mooted point. Gen. Hébert may have to take the business in hand, though we are not apprised of the force he has about him near San Antonio.—ED.]

Huntsville (Texas) Item

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

Foreigners and the Conscription Law.

The Avoyelles *Pelican*, after a silence of more than three months on the subject, suddenly awakens and comes out with an Order dated June 27th, requiring all foreigners, whether naturalized or not, to be enrolled as conscripts.

In consequence of that Order, Lieut. Col. Cheney revokes all exemptions given by him to those claiming them on account of not being naturalized.

Now, this antiquated document being published without any comments, we would ask friend Lafargue, or Col. Cheney, the reason of its thus being again brought to light, after the well known decision of the Secretary of War revoking it.

Should our friends of Avoyelles be yet in the dark on the vexed question, we will state for their information that it has undoubtedly been finally settled. No longer ago than last week, we have again seen a letter from Adj't Grivot, of the 24th ult. It states that Maj. Gen. Taylor informed him that the question being put for decision, the Secretary of War had decided that foreigners, *not naturalized*, were not liable to conscription.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 5

Wanted.
2500 Pounds Bacon.
1000 Pairs Russets.
1000 Pairs Woolen Socks.
500 Blankets.
Also

Heavy coats, shirts, over-shirts and hats, for the use of the C. S. A.

L. Duplex,
Gen. purch. Agt. for the Trans-Miss.
District of the C. S. A.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Natchitoches
Classical, Mathematical
and
Commercial Academy.

This Institution will resume its classes on the 1st of September. Terms the same as usual. None taken for a less period than 5 months.

N. B. Stock and produce of all kind are taken as payment, to suit the times.

E. F. Fitzgerald.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Mansfield Female College.
DeSoto Parish, La.

The Fall session of this institution for the present year, will open on the first day of October, with ample arrangements in every department. Parents may rest assured that every reasonable effort will be made to promote the comfort and progress of their daughters. For terms &c.

Address

Chas. B. Stuart,
President.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Camp Norwood, Vicksburg,
August 24th, 1862.

Mr. Editor,--A few days since, a couple of copies of your paper were received by some of our boys. Every man seemed to vie with each other as to who should read first, &c. Each one awaited his turn as is generally done at the mill. It is always a welcome visitor among us. Judging from the contents, I should not think Natchitoches very dull, which is more than can be said of some other places of much larger proportion. Vicksburg, however, is doing well enough because there is a good crowd of soldiers in its vicinity. Since the abandonment of the siege of Vicksburg by the yankees, the "Little Hill City," (as Mississippians persist in calling it since the fall of New Orleans) presents quite a lively appearance. Soldiers continually crowd the sidewalks. It is astonishing to see what little damage has been done by the yankees. I will venture to say that a stranger who knew nothing of the siege of Vicksburg would pass through the city without having the slightest idea that such a thing as bombs, shells, &c., had ever been near the place. Most of the damage done is on the levee. The yankees abandoned this place very suddenly, and as suddenly made their appearance again. Some days ago, great excitement prevailed on account of a report concerning gunboats. The whole town and every camp around presented but one scene of anxiety and excitement; anxious for the fate of the Fair Play, one of our steamers, and excited and angry for want of marching orders. But, to make a long story short, I shall begin by saying: on Monday, the 19th inst. a rumor was float that the yankee fleet had come down as far as Miliken's end and captured the steamboat Fair Play loaded with arms and ammunition for our troops on the other side of the river. The Fair Play left the Vicksburg wharf on Monday at 11 p.m., arrived at Milliken's Bend at 2 a.m. let down steam and remained there until 4 a.m., when the fleet, or a portion of it, came in sight and then *skedaddled*. The fleet then captured the boat and everything on board. In the meantime, various enquiries were made concerning the visit of the fleet. Some thought they had come down with our Fort Donelson prisoners to be exchanged at this place, while others took different view of the subject, and thought their object was a simultaneous attack on the city, by land and water. But their intention was neither an exchange of prisoners nor an attack, it was nothing more than a marauding expedition to retaliate for our firing into their transports as they came down the river. They went up the Yazoo river a short distance only because a tremendous sand bar prevented their progress further. Returning to the Mississippi, they burnt a certain Mr. Sneid's gin, shot a whole [sic] through his house, besides committing other depredations. On the edge of the river were five cannons sent up there by our authorities to erect a battery in defence of that point, but as usual the yankees were faster than we are, and the consequence was they took them, bursted three of

them and the other two (brass pieces) they kept. On the evening of the 19th, our regiment was ordered out. An attack was expected, that night or the next day sure—but no signs of a yankee. The Invincibles managed to turn out twenty-six men, rank and file. So much for the yankee fleet, Fair Play, &c.

I must now turn to something of a more serious nature. The 22d of this month completed the fifth month of our service as Confederate troops, and during those five months we have undergone trials and hardships with comparatively speaking but few deaths. They died of disease it is true, but still in the defence of their country. They did not distinguish themselves on the battle field, by deeds of valor and skill, but their name will ever be remembered, I am sure, by the people of Natchitoches as being among the defenders of their firesides. But the last on our record is our 2d Lieut. A. M. Tauzin. After an illness of typhoid fever, of eight or ten days, he was removed to a private house two miles below town on the morning of the 22d, and died yesterday morning. His funeral took place last evening, at half-past five o'clock. His body was escorted to the graveyard by our company and was buried with all the military honors due his rank. He died a patriot and a good soldier. From his first day's sickness to his last, Mrs. Davenport (wife of our 1st Lieut.) administered to his wants. Really, she has, and still replaces, a mother's tender care and a sister's loving smile.

Our Company is improving in health. The boys are in very good spirits. Lt. Col. McLaurin is in Jackson, Miss., attending a military Commission.

Dixie.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 11, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

Jackson, Aug. 26th, 1862

Dear Friend.—My letter brings sad news to you, it is the death of Lieut. Marcel Tauzin. He was taken while on picket in the Yazoo River swamp, with Typhoid Fever. His constitution being very weak, stood but a short time under the disease. I was not in camp when he was taken sick, but was there when he died. He was moved to a house, on a plantation, where he could be well taken care of, but it did no good. He was loved by all the boys, was a mild gentleman and a splendid officer. He was buried on Saturday, 33d inst., without the usual religious ceremonies, because we could not get them, but with all the military honors due his rank.

Should his remains be sent for, they will be found by the head board of his grave, it having the number 134 on it.

I have not been sick one hour since I left New Orleans, our Regt. is improving every day.

L. L. McLaurin.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

Bellewood
High School.
Rev. C. C. Preston, A. M.,
Principal.

This institution will open again on the 8th inst. Session consists of ten months. Boys prepared for College or business.

None taken for less than a session. Pupils board with the principal.

Terms.

Two hundred dollars per session first half payable in advance, second half in five months.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

By the card of Mrs. Boyce, president of the Ladies' Military Aid Society, it will be seen that woman's kindness and patriotism still burn as warm as ever. The appeal this Society makes for aid can pass unheard by none, for almost every one has some son, brother or friend in the army, exposed to the severities and discomforts of the soldier's life.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

On visiting the store of our friend T. Lacoste, yesterday, we noticed with surprise and pleasure the large assortment of fresh Drugs and Medicines he has lately received. Among them we particularly remarked Opium, Castor Oil, Morphine, Ipecac, and especially Quinine, that invaluable article in these sickly times.

Call then at Lacoste's if you want fresh and good medicines. Through procured at great cost and trouble, they are sold at comparatively liberal prices.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

For the Union.

Our Future Policy.

The late cheering news from all parts of the Confederacy, must satisfy the most skeptical, that Southern independence is no longer a problem to be solved, but a fact, substantially accomplished. True, many privations must be endured, and many valuable lives be sacrificed, before the Federal government will be convinced of what every wise statesman should have known before the war began—that millions of men, determined to be free, can never be subjugated. The war may continue for years, but the result is certain. It is not too early, then, to begin to shape our the public policy by which our prosperity is most likely to be ensured, and render us, for all time to come, in truth, as well as in name independent.

Why is it that the whole South is suffering for want of most of the essential articles of life? Why must half the population go half clad during the coming winter? It is because we relied for our supplies of nearly every article of every day use from States out of the Confederacy. . . In almost every family we now hear the sound of the spindle and the loom, but this kind of industry cannot long be relied on to supply the general wants. It can never compete with machinery, and as soon as the war is over, will cease because foreign articles can be sold vastly cheaper than they can be then made. . .

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Texas.

The yellow fever is raging at Sabine Pass. It was imported there by a Schooner just arrived from Havana.

We had 1800 troops at that point, but they were sent in every direction, out of danger.
Salt making, carding and weaving occupy all the spirits and before long this noble State will be entirely independent of the Northern Vandals.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 3 [note: also in French]

To the Ladies.

Autumn has set in, and it should remind the ladies that our defenders will soon need warm clothing. Supplies for the sick will also be necessary. Each lady should prepare what she can, as early as possible. Let no one be deterred from this patriotic duty, upon the plea, she has but little to give. However small the donation it will be thankfully received, and contribute to the comfort of some soldier.

The Ladies Military Aid Society will meet at the Ball Room on Saturday the 4th of Oct. at 11 o'clock. The President hopes all who wish to aid the Volunteers, through the medium of this Society, will attend.

Mrs. Boyce,
President.

M. C. Hunter,
Secretary.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

To the Patrons
of
St. Joseph College,
Natchitoches.

The next session will commence on the second day of October.

It is the firm purpose of the Directors of the College, regardless of all difficulties, to maintain at Natchitoches an Institution worthy of the confidence of families and in which the youth of the Diocese may be trained to letters and piety, to respectful obedience and a courageous performance of duty.

With a view of affording greater facilities to parents, the terms will remain as formerly, and the produce of the country will be received in payment of dues to the College.

Parents will please, when possible supply their children with stationery. If stationery is furnished by the college payment for it must be made in advance. It is very desirable that all the Students should be present at the commencement of the session.

Terms for Boarders.

Entrance fee	\$10.00
Collegiate session	\$160.00
Washing and linen mending	\$25.00
Care of clothing when washing	

is done elsewhere \$5.00
Books standing, medical expenses, music, etc. from extra charges.

Terms for Half Boarders.

Per session \$100.00

Terms for Day-Scholars.

Per session \$50.00

Payments to be made semi-annually in advance.

The next session will commence on the second day of October.

Levezouet,
President.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 18, 1862, p. 2, c. 3
Summary: French version of "To the Ladies"

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Prospectus
of the
St. Joseph's College, Natchitoches.

This institution was founded in 1856 by the Rt. Revd. Bishop Martin, with the sole view of affording to parents and guardians the means of securing to their children or wards the benefit of early religious training and literary education, without depriving them in youth of the excellent advantages of parental influence and home associations.

It is under the direction of the Bishop, assisted by devoted and learned members of his clergy, and eminently qualified professors, whose valuable services have been secured.

The establishment is located on a hill, in the spacious buildings formerly occupied by the Academy of the Sacred Heart; and nothing shall be spared of what concerns the health, comfort and cleanliness of the pupils.

The doctrine taught and all religious exercises are essentially catholic; yet, young men of any denomination will be welcome, of whom it is required that they shall, with propriety, assist at the public duties of religion, with their companions.

The course of studies is planned after the most approved of other colleges. The study of both languages, English and French, is equally obligatory.

While the government of the college is mild and parental, the laws of submission to the rules of discipline, due respect for authority and morality shall be enforced. Pupils of refractory, disorderly and immoral habits shall be dismissed.

No boarder shall be admitted under 9, or above 16 years of age. Day scholars are received at any age.

The 1st session of the scholastic year begins on the 1st Monday of October, continuing until Easter Sunday. The 2nd begins on the 2nd Monday after Easter, ending about the middle of

August.

Pupils may enter at any time of a session, and pay only from the day of entrance.

Should pupils leave in the course of a session, no money is refunded except in case of sickness or dismissal from the Institution.

Parents, guardians or relations of the students are permitted to visit them every Sunday from half past 12 to [blank] o'clock, P.M.

Students are allowed to visit their parents or guardians, when at a convenient distance, on the 1st Thursday of every month, unless they be punished for misconduct.

Terms:

Boarding and Tuition, in all the branches, each session to be paid invariably in advance	\$150.00
Entrance fee (to be paid only once)	10.00
Washing and linen mending, per annum	20.00

Day Scholars.

Per month, and to be paid monthly	\$5.00
Half Board, per month	5.00

Books, stationery, medical expenses, music, etc., form extra charges.

While no uniform will be required, we beg of parents to dress their children with simplicity.

Each pupil should be provided at least with 2 complete suits of winter clothes and 3 of summer ones, 3 pair of sheets, mosquito bar, 6 towels, 6 napkins, 6 pair of socks, 6 shirts, 3 pairs shoes or boots, a tumbler, spoon, fork and knife, a tin washing bowl, combs, soap, brushes, blacking, etc.

Parents living at a distance, should appoint an agent in town, to answer for the payment of the sums due to the college, unless a sufficient sum be deposited with the procurator who will also keep the pocket money intended by the parents to be given, at a stated times [sic], to their children.

Letters should be directed to Bishop Martin, or to the Rev. F. Le Vezonet, Procurator of the College.

Aug. Martin,
Bp. of Natchitoches.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

L. Gianonni's Hotel.
Front Street Natchitoches.

The subscriber having bought the well known and popular Hotel of J. Lacals and having it throughly [sic] renovated, informs the traveling public that he is now prepared to accommodate guests. His Table will at all times be served with every delicacy of the season, prepared by experienced cooks, while the servants and waiters are attentive and polite. The house being located in the central part of business, affords unusual inducements to travelers.

Attached to the establishment [sic] is a very good Livery Stable where every effort will be made to give satisfaction to those who will favor me with their patronage. Horses kept by the day, week or month. The traveling public will be supplied with horses, Buggies and Carriage.

L. Gianonni.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

To the People of the Trans-
Miss. Dep't.

Composed of the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.—At no period since the commencement of the contest in which we are now engaged, has there existed a more pressing necessity for active and zealous cooperation on the part of the people of these States with the military authorities, than at the present moment. The partial occupation of the Mississippi river line by our enemies has so far buried communication with the other States of the Confederacy, as to compel those charged with the duty of providing for the wants of our army, to seek for and develop new sources of supply. Our army is in urgent need of blankets and clothing of every description, to enable them to withstand the rigor of the approaching winter, as well as to successfully oppose the invaders of our soil, and they can be furnished with but little from the other side of the Mississippi, or by the few manufactories now established in these States. . . .

Every family throughout this department possessed of a spinning wheel and a loom, is requested to manufacture as large a quantity of cloth (woolen and cotton) as the raw material at its command will permit. Those who have no facilities for spinning or weaving, may assist in the good work of making up shirts, drawers, pantaloons, coats and overcoats, and by knitting stockings, making hats or caps, and shoes, while those who have looms adapted to the purpose, can furnish blankets, or some other article answering the same object. . . .

John D. Adams,
Capt. and acting chief quartermaster,
Trans-Mississippi district.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

Wool and Cotton Cards &c.

Every head of family in the country is awake to the importance of making sufficient cloth for fast providing their winter clothing. But there is such a scarcity of cards, spinning wheels and looms that many we fear, will be compelled to go half clad. Wheels and looms could be made at home, if our mechanics would devote their attention to the business—it requires but little skill to make either, with the exception of sleighs for the loom, this can soon be learned. The great difficulty is to obtain cards; these we believe, have never been made in the South. This is sufficiently important to arrest the attention of the public authorities, Confederate and State governments. Our armies in the field might then be clothed with but little difficulty. Then even ladies of high *ton*, like Penelope, wife of the sage Ulysses, would be seen at the distaff and loom surrounded by their maids preparing their webs to clothe the household.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Wool Cards! Wool Cards!!

For Sale By

H. Du Laz,
Front Street.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, September 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 4

Camp Edwards, Near Delhi, La.,
September 16th 1862.

Editor Union.—The men in this company who came from your parish desire their relatives and friends at home should make their winter clothing and leave them, tied up in packages and carefully labelled, with Messrs. Airey & Colton in Natchitoches, or with S. M. Hart & Co., Campte, by the 1st of Nov. at which time the undersigned will send after them.

I will state that those who furnish their clothes are allowed a commutation fund of \$50 per annum and as it is much easier to get the money from the Government than the clothes, they prefer supplying themselves if possible, to depending on the dangerous uncertainty [sic] of getting them from the Government at this time. Besides such articles of clothing as are generally won blankets are going to be very scarce but can be easily replaced by coarse, heavy quilts or comforts and at very little cost.

Thankful as I am for the many favors that have been cheerfully bestowed by the good people of Natchitoches Parish, I feel a great delicacy in reminding them of this claim for fear that my solicitations should occur so frequently as to become bothersome.

Very Respectfully Yours & c.

W. R. Rutland,
Lt. Comd'g Co. G. 11th Batt.
La. Vol.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 2, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Ladies Military Aid Society.

This Society will assemble on Saturday, at St. Denis Hall, as will be seen by the call of its President, Mrs. Boyce. The ladies of this Parish have nobly done their share towards helping our soldiers, so far. However, their task is far from being ended, much remains yet to be done for the relief and comfort of our brave defenders. It is but too evident, from all appearances, that the Confederate Government for some cause or other, fails in furnishing the soldiers with all the necessaries of the winter campaign. No doubt, this is owing to causes out of its control, and only imposes upon us stronger obligation to use our most strenuous exertions to do for the army what the government cannot possibly accomplish. As the parish pays four thousand dollars per month to the families of our soldiers, those thus supported by the parish could not but be happy to devote their time to the confection of clothing for their husbands, sons or brothers, if, by means of subscriptions, the goods in the hands of our merchants could be bought at reasonable prices. The merchants have realized such profits this year, that they might be expected to show some liberality in such a circumstance.

Often, after a long and painful day's march, the poor soldier has no other couch on which to rest his weary limbs than the cold, hard ground; then indeed, a pair of good stockings and a warm shirt are invaluable luxuries which instil new energies into his heart, by the thought that those for whom he endures such hardships, privations and is ready to shed his last drop of blood, do not, at least, forget him in his heroic career. We are confident that the appeal of the noble ladies who compose the "Military Aid Society" will meet with cheerful and prompt attention from all classes. Let every one give according to his means, but let none be deaf to the voice of gratefulness, patriotism and generosity.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 2, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We visited, last week the saltworks established by Mr. Avery on an island in the sea-marsh, about seven miles South West New Iberia, and we were equally delighted with the novelty of the scene, the natural wealth of the mines and the extreme politeness of the proprietor.

The salt works are situated on the side of a hill which springs up, like a gigantic mushroom, in the midst of the salt marsh extending from the prairie to the Gulf until lately, they consisted only of springs of very salt water, which was pumped into a series of boilers and from its excessive specific gravity, (many times greater than that of the Gulf water) rapidly deposited fine salt. By this process 2000 lbs of salt were produced per day, but the demand is prodigious and the quantity of salt made by evaporation was quite inadequate to meet it; it was, therefore, a happy accident which led to the discovery of the mine of rock salt which has just been opened.

At a depth of 16 feet, Mr. Avery has arrived at a stratum of the purest rock salt, of unknown breath [sic], length and depth, to obtain which he has only to remove the loose sand and loam from the surface, and then to blast, or otherwise break up the solid transparent rock which extends in every direction and which resembles the ice of a lake frozen during a still night.

It is probable that this discovery will lower the price of salt, for, if we rightly understood the proprietor, it is his intention to sell at as low a rate as possible reserving to himself only a reasonable remuneration for the labor of his slaves. He would have no difficulty, now, in realizing immense profits by the sale of his salt, but he has established a price, to which he rigidly adheres, refusing to sell a pound to speculators, but giving away by the bushel to poor families who have not the means of buying.

Democrat.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 2, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To the Citizens of Natchitoches Parish.

Having received orders from Major Gen. J. L. Lewis to assess each planter & detail proportionately from their slaves a certain number of hands to gather & house the corps of the families of soldiers in the army unable to save their crops, I request such families to call upon their neighbors having the means to assist in gathering their crops, & in case of not being able to obtain the required aid, to inform me immediately, so that I can take the necessary steps to have their crops saved.

I feel confident that the patriotic & generous Citizens of this parish will most cordially give whatever assistance is requested by the families of absent soldiers & that I will not be forced to have recourse to military law to compel them to aid the families of those who are sacrificing the pleasures of home & risking their lives for their protection.

étouffes de jeans—vos enfants peuvent vous aider dans cette noble entreprise. Mettez-vous à l'œuvre, mères et filles de la Louisiane, imitez vos sœurs du Texas et de l'Arkansas; ne vous reposez que lorsque votre œuvre sera accomplie; des milliers de braves vous remercieront et vous enverront en paiement les lauriers qu'il auront [] Jeillis sur les champs de bataille.

Formez des sociétés; nommez des comités. que rien ne reste à faire qui puisse activer votre co-operation dans sa plus large acception.

Les agents du Gouvernement, à Natchitoches, vous paieront libéralement pour chaque paire de bas ou yards de cotonnade que vous leur enverrez.

Malgré les difficultés sans nombre, de hardis pionniers sont partis afin d'aller vous chercher des écardees à coton. Ils vous en rapporteront sans nul doute. Si vos moyens ne vous permettent pas d'en faire emplette, adressez-vous aux agents, ils vous en feront l'avance.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 9, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

A Mild But Effectual Remedy.—The Richmond Dispatch makes a suggestion to the ladies of the South, worthy of their consideration. It says: "As contemptible and traitorous as the deserters, are the military loafers and humbugs who on one pretence or another are dangling about hotels, and showing off in public places, or dodging about in obscure retreats in the rural districts. The ladies might do some service to the State in banishing these holiday heroes with their fans, or giving them a leave of absence from their presence till they had fulfilled their duties to their country in their commands. If such an admonition should not prove efficient, the provost marshal should be authorized to swing each of them to the nearest lamp-post or tree.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 23, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Servile Insurrection.—We learn from a gentleman just down from Bistrop [sic--Bastrop], that a horrible, and deeply plotted scheme of a servile insurrection was detected in that county one day last week. It extended from Cunningham's to Austin, and was brought to light by some gentlemen who overheard two of the negroes talking in reference to the proposed insurrectionary movement. The plan was, that the negroes should secure all the fire-arms, knives, &c., that they could get their hands on, and as soon as Allen's regiment should leave Austin, they would kill their masters, and all others who might be in the way, take their horses and go over to the yankees, or for Mexico.

About 60 negroes were implicated, 45 of them, upon a separate examination, making about the same statement as above related. What has been done with the negroes, we have not heard. This should be a hint to the people throughout the State to put out active and vigilant patrols in every county, to be on the alert, day and night.—[La Grange True Issue.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, October 30, 1862, p. 2, c. 3

Summary: French article on defenses of the Red River

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Market Regulation.

Under the above title may be seen posted up about Town a document, emanating from our local law givers, and consisting of some 17 sections, devoted to the sale of necessary articles of food to the citizens. We are not disposed to find fault with our Town authorities on every

trifling occasion, for we believe that it is their intention always to act for the best, besides it is their interest to do so.

But when we see the adoption of such rules as those contained in sections 11 and 14 of the ordinance referred to, we think we are perfectly justifiable in raising our voice against it, and we do so the more readily, being satisfied that we are advocating the interests of the people. We would respectfully ask the committee, what revenue they expect to receive from the imposition of a tax on persons selling after market hours, when the effect of such a law, will undoubtedly be, to drive all such trades from the place, and establish a petty monopoly among the butchers, and a few vendors, of sweet potatoes, six tomatoes or for small onions, at five cents each? It is not denied that the tariff is trifling, but the very idea of being taxed at all for selling an article of food after 9 o'clock in the Streets of a little country town in times like the present, will and should banish hogs, fish, vegetables, game, and everything taxable from the market effectually. Why not let any one sell that wants to, without running the risk of a fine of ten dollars; things to eat will be much cheaper and 50 per cent better, and if the Corporation wants to increase its revenue, levy an additional tax on property, instead of taxing indirectly the poor and helpless whom war has reduced almost to beggary.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

We recollect of having known, when a boy, a family of girls by the name of Neal, in the same State of Arkansas, each one of whom would weave in one day from 12 to 15 yards of first quality jeans, and do the cooking for a large family. One certain one of the flock would do this and a big shaking ague every day. We have seen her "many a time and oft," cutting up cabbage to cook for dinner and eating the raw stalks, while her teeth would chatter together from the effects of ague then on her. This is no "Arkansas tale," but a living fact, susceptible of positive proof. It all occurred within ten miles of where we were born. The fact is we have no such women in these days—not even in Arkansas—though the one alluded to by the *True Democrat* is evidently of the stock.—Homer Iliad.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 6, 1862, p. 1, c. 4

The New Iberia Salt Mines.

From the Jackson Mississippian]

A few facts connected with these mines may possibly be of interest and advantage to your readers. Business, a few days since, took me to Franklin, La., where I met with Colonel Robinson, of Madison county, who had just arrived with authority from Richmond to seize the mines, or so much of them as to warrant a full supply of salt for the army and people. I accepted the invitation of the colonel and major Broadwell, government agent at Franklin, to accompany them upon a visit to the works, some fifty miles distant from Franklin by Bayou Teche, certainly one of the most beautiful of all the bayous of Louisiana. Reaching Iberia, or Newtown, as it is called by the natives, we took a carriage for the island of salt. Our route lay for nine miles across a prairie, upon which large herds of cattle were grazing, until we came to the marsh and Bayou Petit Anais, which separates Salt Island from the main land. The marsh is crossed by a causeway and drawbridge, affording a dry season, but it must be almost impassable after the fall rains set in.

The Island was an elevation of some seventy-five or one hundred feet from the level of

Vermillion Bay, and has a rolling surface reminding one of Newport Island, Rhode Island. There are two plantations on the island—one owned by Mr. Maroh, and the other by Judge Avery. The mines are upon the latter, though the vein extends under the whole Island. That now being worked is in a deep basin upon the south side. Though this invaluable mine was discovered last May, we found that it is only at this late day beginning to be worked with some energy—only about 500,000 pounds have been taken out in five months. Seventy-five or eighty negroes are now at work, sinking new shafts. All the salt heretofore furnished has been supplied from one small shaft twenty-four by twenty-four feet, and two or three kettles. Two new shafts having been completed the day before our arrival, in which blasting had commenced.

Shafting for Salt.—The salt lies from fifteen to eighteen feet under the surface in the basin [?]. The dirt is removed by the same process that cellars are dug in our cities—carried out by carts so long as the depth will admit of it and thrown upon stagings [?]. Owing to a stratum of quicksand, the shafts have to be curbed up and the seep water, from the time to time, thrown out. The dirt removed, a floor of the purest salt presents itself, of, as yet, unknown thickness. The salt is blasted and drawn out by windlasses, and weighed into the waiting wagons, that come supplied with goods boxes and flour barrels—sacks unnecessary, as salt is solid and dry, and without the least drip, and carry any distance. The shafts, finished and unfinished at the time of our visit, or as follows, viz:

No. 1, old one enlarged from 24 to 48 by 24 feet.

No. 2 8 by 18 feet,

No. 3 kettles that yield eight or ten bushels of the finest table salt we ever saw.

Unfinished shafts:

No. 1, 50 by 25 feet.

No. 2, 60 by 50 feet.

No. 3, 180 by 80 feet.

Two of these are by this time under blast, if so, there is a surface of salt 176 by 187 feet, now being worked. I doubt not by this time all who take their teams there are supplied without delay.

Price—These shafts are worked by individuals companies, who pay Judge Avery 3½ cents per pound for what they mine, and are not allowed to sell it for more than 4½ cents. Every pound of salt is sold at the mines, for 4½ cents, the Judge making 3½ cents clear on all that his own shafts do not produce. Already a man of wealth [illegible] this tariff upon salt, if the blockade continues, he will soon be the richest man in the Southern Confederacy—or the continent itself. His son who discovered the mine, (by sinking deeper an old salt well,) informed me that he could sell the salt at 75 cents per sack, and make \$15 per day on [illegible] hand! and yet 4½ cents per pound is charged for so indispensable an article at that mine! and Judge Avery could not afford to permit the government to mine it for the army for less than 2½ cents per pound!!

Satisfied that the vein was extensive enough for the government and all the States, Col. Robinson, much to the delight of Judge Avery, decided not to interfere with individual enterprise, and seized only so much as might subserve the purposes of the government.

It is the present intention of Colonel Robinson to work at least one [illegible] and hands and furnish salt, not by the one hundred pounds, but by the one thousand tuns [sic] per say, and if the government will permit it, furnish one half of what he produces to the people at one or two cents per pound. One mill pound would be a handsome compensation to the proprietor, and yield him a princely revenue. Colonel Robinson, so soon as he communicates with the

government, will let it be known if he can furnish the people at reduced rates. One thing is certain, the price of salt is bound to come down for if the government supplies itself at this price, the large amount of salt produced by private enterprise here and supplied by Virginia will be thrown into the market and speculators cannot monopolize it.

We are aware that Col. Robinson, in his zeal to serve the government, exposes himself to the charge of private speculation in salt, we have Messrs. Broadwell & Payne, government agents, who purchase sugar and beef for the army. I am happy in being able to say in advance, that Col. Robinson is possessed of the most ample fortune and not only makes a gratuity of his service to the government, but defrays his own expenses. He is the right man in the right place. He now designs at an early day to construct a horse railroad to the Petit Anais, so that the salt can be delivered at all points between Iberia and Vicksburg by water.

J. R. Graves.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 13, 1862, p. 2, c. 5

Notice.

Sealed proposals, will be received up to the 1st of November, by the undersigned committee for putting the Market House in complete Repair, raising the pavement, or floor of the Market House, say 6 inches, putting in Counters, Hooks and Shelves for Meat, Vegetables &c., moving out the posts to the edge of the House and enclosing the same, so as to protect it from Cattle, &c., also for making a pavement in front 8 feet wide, repairing the rear of the Market House also, and such other repairs as are necessary.

Those putting in Bids are requested to give specifications with their Bids.

Wm. Payne, } Committee.
J. M. Tucker, }

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 20, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Société de Charité.

Il nous est toujours agréable d'avoir à signaler à l'attention de nos lecteurs une bonne œuvre.

Sous la direction de notre digne Evêque, Monseigneur A. Martin, vient de se fonder une Société, dans le but de venir au secours des familles indigentes. Une distribution, deux fois par semaine, de légumes et provisions de tout genre, allégera bien des souffrances, surtout dans une saison si critique de l'année. Nous espérons que nos concitoyens viendront en aide à cette œuvre de charité et enverront régulièrement les moyens de la continuer par des dons pécuniaires o[] en nature.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

The weather for the past few days has been delightful, light frosts of mornings and a bright sun and cloudless sky throughout the day. Fine time for shooting duck and snipe if we only had the ammunition. There are very few hunters at the Lake now, and we are told that the ducks are becoming almost tame enough to catch. Whenever we get positive and reliable information of such a state of affairs as that we are going on a duck hunt. There are several

gentlemen in Town who go out very often and pop away all day at one thing or another, but we never knew them to bring home any game, and what they have on their gable they generally buy. Since _____ went to the war, frogs are said to have been plentiful once more, and it is said that they are in excellent condition too. Those who take much interest in the frog crop will no doubt welcome this intelligence.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, November 27, 1862, p. 1, c. 2-5

The Mania of Extortion.

We are passing through the most terrible experience, that has ever tried the Strength, the fortitude, and the patriotism of a nation. We are in the very midst of a revolution, which has no parallel in the Past. Its waves are dashing all around us. There is no retreat, no turning back; we must go forward, or perish. Success, or ruins; victory or annihilation—this is the question. Cortes-like, we have burned our ships, and must go forward or be ruined. There is no plank of compromise to cling to—no hand of "foreign interference" to hold us up—nothing to hope from any source, Save God and our own *united* exertions.

No matter *now* whose the blame—upon what heads should rest all the blood and tears of this terrible epoch. No matter if it be the work of scheming, ambitious politicians, who finding themselves at the bottom of the wheel of fortune, have sought to convulse the nation, that, in its mighty upheaving, *they* should be raised—have inaugurated a civil war, more bloody and frightful than was witnessed in the days of Cromwell and Naseby, in the hope that the tide of revolution might bear them to place and power. No matter about this war. There is no time to think of it, with destruction bearing down so holly [sic] upon us—no time, to accuse particular parties or individuals, or to exculpate ourselves. Things with us have converged to the one desperate point that we must fight it out or perish. All that a nation holds dear—liberty, life, property—are at stake. It is past time for thinking, our only safety now lies in action—in *unanimity* of action—in *united* sentiment and *united* effort. The long pull, the strong pull, the pull *all together*—this is what we want—this is our only hope. Instead of this, we are appalled to see, at such a crisis men pulling against each other; Southern citizens seeking to sap the very foundation of their country's strength, men ignoring every noble principle of patriotism of justice and of common humanity in the selfish pursuit of gain.

The spirit of extortion is rife throughout the land. . . .Most of the dry goods, medicines and other necessaries of life which the country now affords, are in the hands of speculators, who will not part with them except at prices, that many greatly in need of them are utterly unable to give, while the few, who possess sufficient money, are, by such extortion, wrung of their last dime—having nothing left with which to aid the cause of independence or relieve those around them, who are suffering from the natural consequences of war. Old medicines and faded half rotten goods are vended at prices that nothing but utter necessity would force men into giving; and to crown the whole, the people, catching the mania of money making, are rivalling the regular speculators in their zeal to extort all they possibly can out of the urgent necessities of their neighbors and fellow citizens. Fabulous prices are demanded in many localities for peas, poultry, potatoes and other common and abundant articles of consumption. Shoe makers, tanners, wheel wrights &c curl up their noses contemptuously, should you offer anything like a reasonable price for their manufactures, and even the darkey (resolved not to be behind his betters, and feeling his consequence, since being aware that all this "war fuss among the white

folks" is kicked up about himself) cries his pindars, on a saturday [sic] holiday, at "six bit a quart."

Among all classes of speculators, the soldier is especially regarded as a legitimate object of prey. He is held to be proper game to be plucked by the harpy class of extortioners, whenever an opportunity presents. Shopmen charge him twelve and fifteen dollars for shoes to cover his poor feet—sore and weary in the service of his Country old plaid shawls and worm eaten worsteds, are made up into shirts, in which he may have the privilege of trying to keep warm, by paying the moderate sum of ten Confederate dollars; and Women (let us hope that such are greatly in the minority) keep their own hands and those of their negroes busy in weaving cloth "for the soldiers"—to furnish it to them at low prices assuredly, you say, or else *to give it* with grateful tears and blessings, as in the days of the glorious old Revolution. No such thing—to sell it to them, at five dollars per yard, with an occasional and unaccountable lose [sic] of an inch or two in the yard.

Farmers, luxuriating in abundance, receive with open arms, the traveling soldier returning to his Regiment at the close of a sick furlough—Oh! not to press upon him all the hospitalities which a grateful heart can dictate, but to relieve his slender pocket of that two and a half for self and horse. Wealthy and aristocratic planters, who have overwhelmed plump General Blanchard with pathetic appeals for permission to remain upon their "unprotected" plantation, coolly pocket their details and, leaving their "unprotected plantations" and families to take care of themselves, settle down at the various salt works throughout the country, and join the general army of extortioners by selling salt at six, seven, and ten dollars per bushel, and, in some instances, swindling the poor wives and widows of soldiers, by imposing cut bills and counterfeits in change upon the ignorant negroes sent, through necessity, in charge of the wagons—their masters being absent in their country's service, or dead in her defence.

Remonstrate with these extortioners on the subject of their unfairness, and you will be answered with the overwhelming logic, that if they do not ask these prices, *somebody* else will do so, and they may as well be benefited as for others to be, that the things they sell are rare, that times are hard and they must look out for number one and that the money they get is gotten lawfully for if people dont like their prices, they need'nt [sic] pay them—that's all—they dont force them to do it—as if the people, goaded by stern necessity could have any choice. Lawfully! yes. So the pound of flesh was lawfully Shylock's, and yet he outraged the lowest humanity by exacting it. . .

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Dialogue.

Between a Citizen of Town and
a Farmer from the pine woods.

Citizen.—Hallo, friend, how do you sell your potatoes?

Farmer.—A dollar and a half a bushel.

Citizen.—The devil you do! why that is double the price of last year, yet there was never a larger crop raised—I know of one man who planted fifteen acres in potatoes; you countrymen are becoming extortioners.

Farmer.—Perhaps so, extortion is contagious [sic], in these times—I just paid your clerk six bits a yard for some flimsey [sic] cambric to make a shirt for one of my boys—and a fellow

down the street made me pay fifty cents for a piece of half rotten tobacco not bigger than a half dollar. I would have bought one of your barege shirts made to sell to the soldier—but you asked seven dollars for it—and I found it not thick enough to keep off the mosquitoes.

Citizen.—Ah, that is a horse of another color—we merchants have to buy our goods—you make your potatoes, we have to pay rent and clerk hire—we must make some profit—we must live.

Farmer.—Certainly, certainly you must live, though I don't think it matters much; but don't you think six hundred per cent *rather* a big profit?

Citizen.—Well, well, I will give you seventy-five cents a bushel and take all you have.

Farmer.—Say a dollar and its a bargain.

Citizen.—Well, I wont haggle about them. Here, Clerk, put them into the ware house—sell them at two dollars a bushel, and if a poor devil can't buy a bushel let him have three for a dime—I like to be liberal.

Constable Enters—So you have sold your potatoes, chickens and quarter of beef! Do you know you have incurred a fine of ten dollars for selling in town without having a stall in market or paying the impost? I am sorry for you but the laws must be enforced.

Farmer.—Is that the law? Wise men must have been the framers! To get a revenue of two or three dollars a week, you tax the necessaries of life, deprive the poor of getting food, and create a monopoly for the butchers; they ought to erect statues to your town Solons! Good bye, this is the last time my waggon [sic] shall ever come in with provisions and if my neighbors come in, they are greater fools than I take them for.—I'm off gee, Bright,—get up, Brandy!

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 4, 1862, p. 1, c. 3

A Valuable Discovery.

A most valuable discovery has lately been made of the usefulness of Sour Lake water, as supplied to the arts. For the information of our distant readers, we will state that Sour Lake is a small lake or pond of water, situated in what was formerly Jefferson county, but we believe is now embraced within the boundaries of Hardin county, a few miles from the New Orleans and Texas Railroad, and about eighty miles from this city. The waters are quite acid to the taste; those of the surrounding springs bearing a close resemblance to tartaric water. Indeed, they have been successfully used in all the branches of cooking when tartaric acid is required. The difficulty of procuring acid since the blockade has been a serious trouble to the telegraph lines. Telegraphers have tried blue vitriol and copper batteries, etc. A day or since, it occurred to Col. Gentry and Mr. Clute—the President and Superintendent of the Texas Telegraph Company—to try Sour Lake water instead of sulphuric acid. A battery was rigged up, giving a large surface of zinc to the result has proved entirely satisfactory; the lines of the Texas Telegraph Company being now worked by a battery of Sour Lake water.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 4, 1862, p. 2, c. 2

A Nos Patrons.

L'abondance des matières, l'importance [illegible] que prend notre feuille, nous obligent à des sacrifices bien onéreux. Nous sommes disposé à les supporter avec d'autant plus de plaisir,

que nos lecteurs pourront y gagner quelque chose. Nous redoublerons d'activité, tant que faire se pourra, et nos nouveaux arrangements avec d'excellens correspondants, prouveront assez que nous désirons ne pas rester en arrière. De temps à autre nous recevons des plaintes de ce que notre Journal est ou trop français ou trop anglais, suivant le cas. Mais comment obvier à cet inconvénient? Que nos lecteurs prennent patience, nous tenons à les contenter; et si le papier que nous avons commandé nous arrive, nous espérons pouvoir satisfaire à toutes les exigences.

Notre arrangement pour les *Jobs* est complet. Dorénavant nos clients seront servis avec ponctualité et empressement.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 11, 1862, p. 2, c. 2
Summary: French article "Defenses de la Riviere Rouge"

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 1

Home Enterprise.

Mr. E. K. Crosby, of the Parish of Rapides, was in our town last week on business, connected with the establishment of a cotton factory in our parish. This is a step in the right direction, and we hope that the enterprising [sic] gentleman who has undertaken this work will receive all the assistance he may require from our citizens. The "fairhaven [sic] Cotton Manufactory" will be situated about 25 miles to the South of Natchitoches, on the Kisatchi Creek. A fine, healthy locality and excellent water power for all the machinery that will be required. The Directorate have already been elected with Hon. Phanor Prudhomme, as President, and the books are now open at the office of Wm. Payne, Recorder, for the convenience of all who may desire to take stock.—When one hundred thousand dollars is subscribed, those who have taken stock will be required to pay the full amount of their subscription, either in cash or cotton, where Mr. Crosby will immediately leave for Liverpool to secure the necessary machinery, &c. It will be landed at Matamoros in Mexico and brought to this place by waggons[sic]. We have not space to day to give a more extended notice of this great Southern enterprise, but we will endeavor to show in future its great importance.—Go forward and put down your names.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 25, 1862, p. 1, c. 2

Near Abbeville Miss.
Nov. 28th, 1862.

Editor Union.-- . . . Army worms are as plentiful in this army as caterpillars in a fatal cotton season. Such an abundance, no one would imagine. Wherever the army moves, they are to be found—they spring up as suddenly as mushrooms after a shower.—It is an evil which should engage the attention of the Government. Just think of paying \$15 for a common linsey shirt; \$5 a pair for common cotton gloves; \$7 per pair for woolen socks; \$25 and \$30 per pair for jeans pants, and you may imagine how much money it requires a poor soldier, who only gets \$11 per month, to supply himself with a suit of clothing. You can not obtain any kind of a coat sewn together strong enough to last two hours—for any price under \$50! and this extortion is practised under the nose of our highest officials, who, either care nothing about it, or are not authorized to stop it. It is a burning shame and calls loudly for a remedy! . . .

The BLOODY Third Louisiana is doing finely. Pelicans Nos 1 & 2 are in good health,

though so few in number, that both companies combined would not make a respectable platoon. It would have been wise police to have recruited the 3d Louisiana Regiment from Camp Pratt with those conscripts formed into companies and regiments to gratify and give position to *partisan favorites*. The attention of the Conscript Law was to fit up the old regiments, *decimated* by *service in the field*, not to place in office truckling Sycophants to power and political dead-heads.

Au revoir, Bellum.

NATCHITOCHEs [LA] UNION, December 25, 1862, p. 2, c. 1

To the Ladies
of Natchitoches Parish.

The undersigned having been detailed from the regiment for the purpose of procuring socks, cotton or wool, wool socks preferred, and other articles, of warm underclothing you may be willing to prepare.

He would therefore earnestly ask you to contribute as many of the above articles as you can. The rainy season has now commenced and many members of the regiment are from a portion of our State, now within the ennemie's [sic] line. Consequently, they can get nothing from their homes, and their wants are perhaps greater than any you have been asked to contribute towards.

Contributions may be left up to 13th January next, with Mrs. Wood, Cloutierville; Mrs. Boyce, Natchitoches, at the store of Mr. S. M. Hart, Campte and at the store of Mr. Lisso, Springville, and will be promptly forwarded by

Joseph Henry,
2nd Reg. La. Cavalry.

Dec. 25th, 1862.