

# Donaldsonville Chief.

Office in Crescent Place.

Official Journal Town of Donaldsonville.

**LINDEN E. BENTLEY,**  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, - December 16, 1871.

## Republican State Central Executive Committee.

Officers of the Committee.

P. B. S. Pinchback, President.  
William Yigors, Recording Secretary.  
J. W. Fairfax, Corresponding Secretary.

Members for the State at Large.

Edward Butler, S. S. Schmidt,  
Thompson Conkley, Elbert Gantt,  
John Parsons, A. W. Smythe,  
H. Raby, James McCleery,  
David Young, F. J. Herron.

First Congressional District.

Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District.

A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District.

Thomas H. Noland, Geo. Washington.

Fourth Congressional District.

E. W. Dewees, Rafoad Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District.

A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

Congressional Committee, 3rd District.

John K. Gallup, Emerson Bentley,  
Louis E. Laloire, Pierre Landry,  
Clark H. Beckack.

Copies of the CHIEF may always be found at Wilkinson's news depot and at the post-office.

Mr. Pierre Landry is duly authorized to act as agent for the CHIEF in this parish and elsewhere.

With commendable forethought and praiseworthy regularity our young friend Willie A. Hodges, the model mail agent on the steamer Frank Pargoud, twice a week sends us copies of the very latest city papers. For which forethought and regularity we are truly thankful.

PROMPT, STRAIGHTFORWARD, HONORABLE.—Foremost among the firms of the country are Hunter & Co., the well-known publishers and booksellers, of Hindsdale, N. H. Established there for a dozen years they have built up a character for honesty and fair dealing, which secures a continually increasing business. Our readers in need of Books, Cards, Prints, Photographs, Diaries, Games, Albums, Stationery, Novelties or Notions, either wholesale or retail, or in need of ANYTHING in the above line, should send stamp for catalogue to Hunter & Co., Hindsdale, N. H.

Why the Warmothites will persistently proclaim that the Dunn party intend the damnable heresy of uniting with the Democracy, passes comprehension. That is their scheme, and we can prove the assertion by facts and documents. The Dunn party represent true Republicanism, and when they affiliate with the Democracy, which they will never do, we individually, intend to bolt.—Red River News.

Neighbor, the late extra session of Senate has convicted the Dunn party, as you call it, of the "damnable heresy" of uniting with the Democracy—the very crime which you so vehemently charged upon Governor Warmoth and his friends. Now that you have positive evidence of the venality and lack of principle of the leaders of the faction which you have heretofore supported, we ask you to redeem your pledge and bolt from the opposition to the ranks of the true Republican party. We shall welcome you right heartily as an able co-worker in the good cause, and commend the manly independence which you would display by withdrawing your countenance from a set of men who have deceived you.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—This favorite family paper takes its 100,000 readers by surprise in the issue of January, 1872, just received. It is enlarged to same size as New York Ledger, and appears in an entire new dress, elegant new heading, border, type, etc. It contains one-half more reading than formerly, and is greatly improved in every respect. This number contains four splendid Stories, Poetry, Wit and Wisdom, Sketches, Knowledge in a Nut Shell, Money Maker's Mirror, Children's Department, Health Department, Farm and Farmer, Cook's Corner, Ladies Boudoir, Pen and Scissors, Chip Basket, and the "Rogues Corner," a special feature of this excellent paper. One thousand swindlers, quacks and humbugs were named and exposed during 1871. The publishers of the "Banner" GIVE a new and superb "Prang Chromo" and their large and first-class paper a whole year for only SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS. Try it. Copies can be seen at this office, or from any newsman, or by sending Six cents to

STAR SPANGLED BANNER,  
HINDSDALE, N. H.

## WHAT WILL IT AMOUNT TO?

Printed notices have been posted up about town, purporting to emanate from "many tax payers," and calling upon that important class of the community to assemble at the Court-house on Monday next, December 18th, at 12 o'clock M., "for the purpose of devising means to lighten the burden of taxation, and to arrest the wasteful and reckless expenditure of public funds by the Police Jury."

In asking "What will it amount to?" we do not wish to be construed as attempting to oppose or throw cold water upon the contemplated meeting or its avowed object, for such is not our intention. We merely wish to know whether the spirit which has actuated the calling of this meeting is a sincere desire to procure reform in the administration of the affairs of the parish, or whether it finds birth in a partisan hate of the officials in power and a morbid longing to denounce and vilify them, with or without good cause, before the eyes and ears of the people. Is this movement to be a counterpart in miniature of the general and non-partisan uprising which revealed such terrible rottenness in the government of New York city, or is it to resemble the movement for a like avowed purpose now agitating in New Orleans, which has thus far displayed far more of political hate on the part of the agitators than it has of extravagant or corrupt administration of the municipal affairs by the city Administrators?

Are the men who stand foremost in advocating this meeting good citizens who have performed their duty as such by paying their taxes promptly, and who simply desire to investigate calmly the manner in which the public revenue to which they have contributed has been expended? or do they belong to the class of malcontents who have heretofore refused or failed to pay their taxes and stubbornly resisted the collection thereof, thus entailing upon the parish the expense of prolonged and useless litigation, and who hope in some manner to avoid payment of their just dues by exciting the minds of the people against the powers that be without regard to justice or reason?

In a nut shell—is this movement conceived in honesty, or in trickery and political malice? A desire to know the answers to these several questions is intended to be expressed by our inquiry, "What will it amount to?" and the answers will be made plain by the progress and culmination of this new movement for reform, and shall be given to the public through our columns as they develop themselves.

If it shall be proven that the "deplorable state of our parish finances" has been brought about by the maladministration of the present Police Jury, as is charged in the printed notice calling for the meeting of tax payers, then will the CHIEF join in exposing the venal or extravagant acts of that body, and demanding an immediate removal of its members by due process of law.

But if, on the other hand, it shall be demonstrated that the debt which burdens our people and necessitates a heavy rate of taxation, has been produced by the legislation of former Juries, then shall we seek out the once members thereof and hold them up to the public gaze. And perhaps we shall, in this latter contingency, find some of them among the very men who now cry out against the "deplorable state of our parish finances" and charge the responsibility therefor upon the present administration.

The part which the CHIEF will take in this opening drama will be an independent and non-partisan one. We shall be swayed neither by the blandishments of friends nor the threats of opponents, but will endeavor to expose fraud and corruption wherever we find them, and by our actions seek to merit the proud title of Friend of the People.

Ring up the curtain!

Governor Warmoth and Lieutenant Governor Pinchback, composing a majority of the Board of Printing Commissioners, have revoked the contracts for printing the State laws and proceedings of the General Assembly held by the proprietors of the various newspapers throughout the State, and have also recommended the General Assembly to modify the act relative to public printing so as to forbid the publication of the laws and journals of the Legislature in any paper but the official journal of the State—the New Orleans Republican.

Mr. J. H. Seaman, mail agent on the steamer Katie, has placed us under obligations for city papers.

## PARISH COURT.

E. W. Mason, Judge—December Term. The following is a synopsis of the business transacted by this court during the present week:

TUESDAY.  
Thomas Gibbons vs. Alexander Pilon, judgment by default entered against defendant; amount involved \$208, interest and cash. Nicholls & Pugh of counsel for defense.

Mrs. Eugene Supervielle vs. succession of Marks Schonberg et. als., judgment by default entered against M. Marks, individually, H. Loeb and P. Lefevre defendants herein. Nicholls & Pugh attorneys for plaintiffs, R. N. Sims, Esq., for succession and administrator.

P. H. Harbour vs. Adelard Bourque, judgment by default entered against defendant. R. N. Sims, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff.

Mrs. Eugene Supervielle vs. succession of Marks Schonberg et. als., exception filed by Administrator M. Marks, to the effect that plaintiff had no right to commence and maintain her present action on the grounds that she never presented her claim to the administrator in his official capacity to be recognized as a just debt of the succession, fixed instanter, and after being argued contradictorily was sustained by the Court. The ruling of the court was based upon articles 984, 985, 986, Code of Practice.

WEDNESDAY.  
J. P. Sarrazin vs. V. Paul Landry, R. N. Sims, Esq., for plaintiff. Judgment rendered in favor of plaintiff for \$299 95, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from 23rd March, 1871, less the sum of \$200 paid on account on the 6th of April, 1871; and for the further sum of \$299 95, with eight per cent. per annum interest from 23rd of April, 1871, and costs of suits.

Keep, Hogan & Gallery vs. V. Paul Landry, judgment rendered in favor of plaintiffs for the sum of \$242 45, with interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum from 22nd of September, 1871, and costs of suit.

Joseph Ferrier vs. Antoine Montecino and R. Leon Guedry, appeal from Fourth Justice's Court, N. M. Conway, Justice. Fred Duffel, Esq., for plaintiff, M. Marks, Esq., for defendants. Judgment of the lower court in favor of plaintiff affirmed with costs in both courts.

State of Louisiana vs. James Williams, charge, larceny; accused condemned to six months parish jail, and costs of prosecution.

Court then adjourned until its next regular term, viz: 1st Monday of February, 1872.

## LETTER FROM ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH.

[From our Special Correspondent.]

EDGARD, P. O., December 11, 1871.

EDITOR CHIEF—An altercation took place at Bonnet Carre Camp, in this parish, on the 7th instant, in which two men were shot—one killed and the other seriously wounded. The particulars, as related by Justice Glover, are as follows:

On the 7th instant, about one o'clock P. M., a number of laborers engaged building the levee at the Bonnet Carre crevasse, it seems, got into a misunderstanding with one Adrien Louque, who had been instructed by Mr. F. Dumane, the contractor of the work, to look after some blankets then in the possession of some of the laborers and not belonging to them. This created a general disturbance among the men, and they "went for" Louque in good Irish style with clubs and fists. Louque, seeing his chances for escape rather slim, commenced firing at the crowd with his revolver. Mr. David Luton, the Deputy Chief Constable, hearing the firing, proceeded to the scene of confusion, where he found Louque being pretty roughly handled by the crowd. Luton demanded peace, and ordered the crowd to disperse. By this time young Louque had been beaten down and was nearly senseless. The crowd then commenced an onslaught on the Deputy, and in order to defend himself he drew his revolver and fired at the foremost man.

This seemed to somewhat check them, and they appeared disposed to disperse, and young Louque was carried to his father's house. After a short consultation, the men again assembled, this time with shot-guns and clubs, and demanded admittance to the house of Louque, swearing that they would kill both young Louque and the Constable. Louque and Luton made their exit out the back way, and were conveyed to the opposite side of the river, where they remained all night.

The Justice could not state positively who killed the man, Louque or the Deputy Constable. Luton surrendered himself to the law, and is now in jail awaiting an examination before Judge Carr.

## POLITICS

are not so unusually lively as one would expect after the recent explosion of Democratic honesty exhibited by the Carter what-do-ye-call-em faction in New Orleans. The election of a colored man to the office of Lieut. Governor by the so-called anti-Grant Republican disorganizers, over an honest white reform party man, candidate of the Custom-House squib and the Democrats combined, seems to the mind about as deep a mystery as the rat-hole in the pork barrel. The reason that the election of the Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback did not create any unusual stir, was the mere fact that this being an out-and-out Warmoth parish, there was no one to contend with. There are just exactly as many Custom-House fellers in St. John, as it takes beans to make three. Now guess.

## SCHOOLS

are all in flourishing condition except in the Fifth Ward. Division Superintendent Stoddard paid this parish a flying visit last week, and, as usual, was "all school."

## PROBATE COURT.

Probate term was in session to-day, and very little business transacted. After being in session long enough to sign one judgment, the Judge ordered the Court adjourned to the next term.

## MEMO.

General attention is called to the advertisement of Mr. V. E. M. Anderson, in another column, for one hundred men to work on the levees.

Is our neighbor of the Leader prepared to deny the following statement from one of the most reliable papers in Louisiana?

It is true and must be said to their credit, that Superintendent Conway and his able Division Superintendents have established more schools and advanced school work more than any of their predecessors in the educational department of Louisiana.

## The Prince of Wales.

We find this biographical sketch in the Chicago Tribune:

Albert Edward, Prince of Wales and Duke of Cornwall, is the eldest son of Queen Victoria and Prince Francis Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He was born on the ninth of November, 1841, and entered upon his thirty-first year a month ago. The Prince has not attained much popularity. He was a man of average ability, though, in fact, he has not been in a position where he could have made any marked exhibition of capacity. As the heir to the throne, he has been practically debarred from taking an active part in politics. He was a member, but not the head, of the royal family, and he could not well take sides with or against the ministry without provoking that hostility which in England is strong against any interference of the crown with the prerogatives of the House of Commons. During the reign of his mother the power of the House of Commons has become controlling, and that of the throne has been proportionately diminished.

The ministry, holding office at the will of the Commons, have become the true executive, and the Queen the nominal ruler.

The prince, without power personally, and, as the expectant monarch, being excluded from active participation in the government, has not been able, by any effort in any other way, to attract popularity. He has been distinguished more as a society man than anything else, and there have been sharp comments upon alleged personal irregularities, which, though more general, perhaps, among men of his age and associations, have been more marked because of his elevated rank, if not of his personal qualities. He was especially obnoxious to those of his countrymen who are fond of asserting that the time has come for an end of monarchy.

In addition to his other titles, the Prince was created Earl of Chester, December 4, 1841, and Earl of Dublin, September 10, 1849.

In July, 1860, he visited Canada and the United States, passing through Chicago, where he remained several days, and through the State, in October of the same year.

In April, 1862, he visited Egypt and the Holy Land; and again spent the time from November, 1868, to March, 1869, in Egypt and Palestine. He had also frequently visited various parts of Europe.

The Princess of Wales, Alexandra, was born December 1, 1844, and is the eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, sister of the King of Greece, and sister to the wife of the Grand Duke Alexander, heir presumptive of the Crown of Russia.

The title of Prince of Wales was created about 1224, when the principality of Wales was included in the kingdom, and was to be conferred on the first-born son of the King of England; and it is a remarkable fact in history, that of the royal persons who have borne the title, comparatively few have succeeded to the throne.

Since Edward VI, son of Henry VIII, the only persons bearing the title of Prince of Wales, who have

succeeded to the English crown, were George II and George IV.

The present reigning family, of England owes its connection with the ancient family monarchs of England through Elizabeth, daughter of James I of England (Stuart), who, in 1613, married Frederick V, the Elector Palatine. Her daughter Sophia, married Ernest Augustus, Elector of Hanover.

Upon the failure of descent in the direct line of the Protestant children of James II, the succession, by act of Parliament, was placed in the descendants of Elizabeth, who were Protestants. When Anne died, in 1714, George I, of Hanover, son of Sophia, became King of Great Britain. The sovereigns of that family have been George I, George II, George III, George IV, William IV and Victoria. George III was the first of the family born in England.

Her present majesty was the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. She was born May 24, 1819. She became Queen June 20, 1837; was crowned June 28, 1838, and was married February 10, 1840. The Prince consort died December 14, 1861.

On the Michigan Central road, for over sixteen years past, not a drop of blood has been drawn from man, woman, or child inside the cars, and just now the *modus operandi* is especially important. At all hours of the day and night there sits an operator in the Kalamazoo station (mid-way of the line), who receives telegrams from every train on the road the instant they enter or leave a station, so that he starts them at will. His eye is literally on the entire line continually, making collisions next to an impossibility, and its immense single track quite equivalent, so far as safety is concerned, to the best double-track roads. Its twelve and sixteen-wheel coaches, admitting of the breaking of almost any one of the wheels without disabling the truck, constitutes also no small item in this aggregate of immunity from peril.

Speaking of the Galveston and Houston Railroad, the *Union* of the latter city says, in its issue of the 1st instant:

The sale of this road took place yesterday, at the Court-house in the city of Galveston. Messrs. Cowdry and James, as was expected, were the purchasers, at the sum of \$675,000. Previous to the bidding Mr. James gave notice of a claim on the part of the receiver of \$200,000, and Mr. Ballinger, for his client (not named), gave notice that a claim of \$70,000 (in the form of a judgment already obtained, to be affirmed by the Supreme Court) remained to be settled by the purchasers of the road. The price paid by Cowdry and James is probably not much more than the value of the rolling stock upon the road.

In soliciting subscriptions for Chicago four ladies of Galesburg, Illinois, called on an old farmer, who, like many of his kind, didn't take a paper and couldn't read one if he did. He hadn't heard of the Chicago fire and didn't believe a word of it. Indeed, the last time he heard from the United States the war was still going on. No, he would not give a darned thing for the wounded; it was nothing but a nigger war, and they could suffer and be darned. The ladies explained that many poor people had been made homeless and penniless by the Chicago fire; but he would not be convinced. He said they might have fired the other way. Finally one of the ladies produced a copy of a newspaper and read its account of the catastrophe. The old man still thought there was a Republican trick in it, but told the finely dressed ladies, with a cunning grin, that he had a lot of potatoes there in the ground, and if they "were a mind to dig'em they could have all they wanted." The grin disappeared, however, and the farmer stood agape at the quartette brought up a wagon and went into the patch, spade in hand; nor did they quit until not a potato was left in the ground, and over fifty bushels were on the way to Chicago.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN the ages of 18 and 24 to assist a white gentleman in teaching a colored school in this parish. A liberal salary will be paid to a competent person. Address or call at the CHIEF office, Donaldsonville, La. 14t

## WANTED.

100 Laborers!

To work on the Levees. Apply to V. E. M. Anderson, at the Acadia Store, right bank, St. James parish, or at Lacroix's levee, three miles below Donaldsonville.

## JOHN M. CROWLEY,

SLATER.

All work performed in the most satisfactory manner and guaranteed. Especial attention given to orders from the country for the repair of sugar houses, etc.

Address, 305 Howard Street, New Orleans.

## Post-office Notice.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., }  
September, 1871. }

Mails Arrive—From New Orleans on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday mornings.  
From Thibodaux Monday and Thursday at 6 o'clock P. M.  
From St. Francisville Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Mails are Closed—For New Orleans Sunday at 12 o'clock M., and at six o'clock P. M.;  
On Tuesday at three o'clock P. M.;  
On Wednesday at 6 o'clock P. M.;  
On Thursday at 12 M.  
For Thibodaux on Monday and Tuesday at 6 P. M.  
For St. Francisville Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 6 P. M.  
Postoffice will be open every day from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., except on Sunday, when it will be closed at 12 o'clock M.  
No letters will be registered on Sunday after 8 o'clock A. M.  
The postoffice rules will be strictly executed by its officers.  
P. LANDRY, Postmaster.

## New Orleans, Mobile & Tex. R. R.

### NOTICE.

On and after December 11th, 1871,

Passenger Trains will run daily between New Orleans and Donaldsonville as follows:

### GOING TO NEW ORLEANS.

Leave Donaldsonville, 1 00 P. M.  
St. Michael, 1 16 " "  
Forstall's, 1 30 " "  
St. James, 1 36 " "  
St. Peter, 1 44 " "  
Valour Amie's, 1 58 " "  
St. Patrick, 2 08 " "  
St. Stephen, 2 14 " "  
St. Edward, 2 20 " "  
St. John, 2 28 " "  
Lesassier's, 2 38 " "  
St. Andrew, 2 58 " "  
St. Charles, 3 06 " "  
St. Denis, 3 14 " "  
St. George, 3 13 " "  
St. Joseph, 3 23 " "  
Westwego, 3 45 " "  
Arrive New Orleans Ferry, 4 40 " "  
Arrive N. O. Canal street Depot, 8 00 A. M.

### GOING TO DONALDSONVILLE.

Leave New Orleans Ferry, 8 15 " "  
Westwego, 8 47 " "  
St. Joseph, 9 43 " "  
St. George, 10 22 " "  
St. Denis, 10 39 " "  
St. Charles, 10 59 " "  
St. Andrew, 11 32 " "  
Lesassier's, 11 37 " "  
St. John, 11 47 " "  
St. Edward, 11 55 " "  
St. Stephen, 12 01 " "  
St. Patrick, 12 17 " "  
Valour Amie's, 12 33 " "  
St. Peter, 11 29 " "  
St. James, 11 37 " "  
Forstall's, 11 43 " "  
St. Michael, 11 59 " "  
Arrive Donaldsonville, 12 15 P. M.

### G. W. BENTLEY,

General Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11th, 1871. 12t

Manufactory, 13 Barclay St., New York.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,

DEALERS IN

### Fine Custom Made Clothing

AND

### Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Keep constantly on hand the largest stock of Fine Class of Goods for Men's wear to be found in the city, at

Nos. 40 & 42 St. CHARLES STREET,

(Opposite St. Charles Hotel).

18-6m New Orleans.

### CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, )  
Office State Sup't of Public Education, )  
New Orleans, Nov. 29, 1871. )

The State Superintendent, for the purpose of facilitating the early establishment of Common Schools throughout the State, and of imparting instruction and encouragement to school officers, announces a series of meetings with the various parish, city and town School Boards in the several School Divisions of the State, and with the Division Superintendents, as provided by law.

Attention is respectfully invited to the following: Section fourteen of the act to regulate public education (act No. 6), extra session, approved March 13, 1870, provides that the Superintendent of Public Education shall be charged with the general supervision of all the Division Superintendents and all the Common, High or Normal Schools of the State, and he shall see that the same system is, as early as practicable, carried into effect and put in uniform operation.

As a means necessary to the "uniform operation" of this system, the State Superintendent announces that he will hold meetings with the directors, representatives, teachers, Union, Caldwell, Franklin, Richland, Ouachita, Catahoula, Bienville, Jackson and Claiborne, will assemble in the town of Monroe, parish of Ouachita, Wednesday, December 6, 1871.

FOURTH DIVISION.  
2. The Fourth Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: West Feliciana, De Soto, Grant, Rapides, Natchitoches, Avoyelles, Winn, Bossier, Caddo, Pointe Coupee, Sabine, Webster, Red River and Vernon, will assemble in the town of Shreveport, parish of Caddo, Wednesday, December 20, 1871.

THIRD DIVISION.  
3. The Third Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: Lafayette, St. Mary, Iberia, Calcasieu, Vermilion, Cameron, St. Landry, Assumption, Ascension, Iberville, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana and St. Martin, will assemble in the town of Opelousas, parish of St. Landry, Wednesday, December 27, 1871.

SECOND DIVISION.  
4. The Second Division meeting, embracing members of Boards of Directors in the following parishes: Jefferson (left bank), Jefferson (right bank), St. Charles, St. James, St. John the Baptist, Lafourche and Terrebonne, will assemble in the town of Thibodaux, parish of Lafourche, Wednesday, January 3, 1872.

FIRST DIVISION.  
5. The First Division meeting, embracing members of Boards of Directors in the following parishes: Feliciana, St. Bernard, Washington, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, St. Tammany and Livingston, will assemble in the town of Amite, parish of Tangipahoa, Wednesday, January 17, 1872.

SIXTH DIVISION.  
6. The State Superintendent will meet the Board of School Directors of this division at their usual place of meeting, on Wednesday, January 24, 1872.

### MEETINGS WITH DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS.

Section fourteen of the school law requires that the State Superintendent shall meet the Division Superintendent at least once in each year, in each division, at such time and place as he may appoint, giving due notice of such meeting; and it is hereby made the duty of said Division Superintendents to attend each meeting, the object of which shall be to accumulate valuable facts relative to common schools, to compare views, to discuss principles, etc.

In accordance with this requirement, the State Superintendent announces the following meetings:

Fifth Division—Monroe, December 6, 1871.  
Fourth Division—Shreveport, December 20, 1871.  
Third Division—Opelousas, December 27, 1871.

Second Division—Thibodaux, January 3, 1872.  
First Division—Amite, January 17, 1872.  
Division of New Orleans—January 24, 1872.

THOMAS W. CONWAY,

State Superintendent of Public Education.

### Tri-Weekly New Orleans & Donaldsonville Packet.

Running the Coast both ways in daylight.

The fine and fast passenger steamer

### HENRY TETE.

Jos. Dalfers, master. M. H. Landry, clerk.

Leaves Donaldsonville every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SUNDAY morning.

Returning, leaves New Orleans every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 12 M.

Care, attention and satisfaction to all is her motto. For freight or passage apply on board. 14t