

Donaldsonville Chief.

Office in Crescent Place.

Official Journal Town of Donaldsonville.

LINDEN E. BENTLEY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday, - December 2, 1871.

Republican State Central Executive Committee.

Officers of the Committee.

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

Members for the State at Large.

Edward Butler, S. S. Schmidt,
Thompson Coakley, Elbert Guatt,
John Parsons, A. W. Smythe,
H. Babby, James McCleery,
David Young, F. J. Horron.

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, Raford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District.

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

Congressional Committee, 3rd District.

John R. Gallup, Emerson Bentley,
Louis E. Laloue, Pierre Landry,
Clark H. Remick.

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.

We notice the arrival of Rev. J. W. Healy, President of the Straight University, in New Orleans. Mr. Healy has been on a visit North.

Although the Thibodaux Reformer is yet very young, and we have received but two numbers, we already come to the conclusion that it is a fraud. It proposes to reform everything and everybody in general, and the Republican party in particular, yet hoists in its columns the bogus State Committee chosen by the fraudulent Custom-house Convention, and publishes letters from Hon. D. H. Reese, denunciations of the Chief Executive of the State government. The gentlemen of the Reformer should begin their work by reforming themselves, then they might make some pretensions to reforming other people and other things.

The editor of the Tangipahoa Advocate, no doubt judging the strength of our intellect by his own, thinks we might go insane from wondering if he bought that pair of revolvers which he offered for sale some time ago to play deputy marshal at the Custom-house Convention, so he very graciously informs us that he never bought, never owned and never saw the revolvers, after which he proceeds to read us a political lecture. We accept his statement in regard to the revolvers, but must respectfully decline to take any of his political precepts in "our." He is not good evidence on such points. Confine yourself to the revolvers, Mr. Wands, and we'll endeavor to steer our craft over the political sea without your dangerous help.

Wilkinson has all the latest periodicals at his news depot, Crescent Place.

This is to us very pleasant reading from the Assumption Chronicle, edited by friend Thomas Divine, at Napoleonville:

We owe the editor of the Donaldsonville Chief an apology for not noticing that able sheet before, but the editor of that paper knows that we have been kept very busy with other duties that compelled us almost to entirely abandon the Chronicle, we feel confident that he will accept our apology. The Chief is one of our most valued exchanges, its editorials are always spicy and to the point, typographically it cannot be excelled, and throws some of our city exchanges completely in the shade. It is unnecessary for us to wish the Chief success, for such enterprise never meets with a failure.

The handsome compliment which you have paid us, friend Divine, makes us forget that you failed to notice the Chief before, and we are more than pleased to accept your graceful but unnecessary apology.

This is from the Chicago Post:

The death of Oscar J. Dunn, the Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, epitomizes the history of an epoch. Dunn was a slave born in slavery; at an early age he ran away from his master, and the advertisement for his capture and restoration was made public for the second time a few weeks ago. His education, which was general and scholarly, was obtained at odd intervals between labor and sleep. Political preference sought him, not he it; and New Orleans will suspend business to day to follow respectfully to the grave the remains of a man whose living body she would have fished at a whipping post fifteen years ago. The world is changed.

See the railroad advertisement.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE STATE SENATE CALLED.

On the twenty-fourth of November Governor Warmoth issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the State Senate, to commence on Wednesday next, the sixth instant, and continue ten days. The business before the Senate, as set forth in the Governor's proclamation, will be: To fill the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor; To act on the appointments to office made and the pardons granted by the Governor during vacation; To devise and prepare such measures of reform as in their wisdom the public interest may demand; And, finally, to investigate the books, vouchers and accounts of the officers of the State and of the General Assembly.

Of course this proclamation has occasioned considerable excitement in political circles, and speculation is particularly rife in regard to the filling of the office of Lieutenant Governor.

Several candidates are spoken of for this position, the most prominent being Senators P. B. S. Pinchback, of Orleans, O. F. Hunsaker, of St. James, J. H. Ingraham, of Orleans, and John Ray, of Ouachita. From present indications we are inclined to regard Senator Pinchback as the coming man, inasmuch as he is the leading colored member of the Senate—and, in fact, the foremost man of his race in the State—and it would certainly seem that the successor of the late Lieutenant Governor should, in all equity and justice, be a colored man. Mr. Pinchback is pre-eminently qualified by natural ability and scholastic attainments to fill the exalted position rendered vacant by the death of Hon. O. J. Dunn, and, regardless of what may hereafter occur, we have no hesitancy in declaring him to be our first choice for Lieutenant Governor, nor in expressing the belief that his election will prove more satisfactory to the Republican party of the State than that of any other candidate who could be proposed.

The first choice of the Custom-house faction of the Senate is probably Senator J. H. Ingraham, but it is not unlikely they will nominate Senator John Ray, a white man, as a bid for the Democratic vote.

However, there is little use speculating upon this question, as it will be finally settled before the next issue of our paper. We have declared our preference for Senator Pinchback, and we sincerely hope he may be elected; if not, "may the next best man win."

We shall await with interest the enactment of measures of reform, and also the results of an investigation of the accounts of the State officers.

Although a number of the newspapers of the State seem disposed to blame the Governor for calling an extra session of the Senate at this time, alleging it to be an entail of useless expense upon the State, it is our humble opinion that the Governor's action is a wise one, and that the vacancy in the office of Lieutenant Governor is alone a sufficient justification. We are glad the extra session has been called, and wish much good may result therefrom.

OUR LEVEES.

The Police Jury of this parish met on Monday to consider the subject of levees, and consult upon the advisability of requesting the Governor of the State to order an election on the left bank of the river, to ascertain if the inhabitants of that portion of the parish were in favor of a tax being levied upon them for the purpose of rebuilding the broken levees. After a general discussion, a committee was appointed, consisting of Judge E. W. Mason and C. N. Lewis and Pierre Landry, to proceed to New Orleans and consult the Governor, State Engineer and Levee Company upon the subject, after which the Police Jury adjourned to meet again the following Wednesday. The committee returned Tuesday night, and at the meeting of the Jury next day reported that, after consulting the parties above named, they were of the opinion that there was no necessity for levying a tax, as the Levee Company would, in all probability, accept a proposition made by Mr. P. J. Kennedy, which would place them on a sound financial basis and insure the immediate construction of all the broken levees of the State. The report of the committee was concurred in.

We see by the New Orleans Times of yesterday, that the Board of State Engineers have advertised for bids for building the levees, hence we conclude that final arrangements for pushing this important work have been made, though we are yet ignorant of their nature.

The committee of the Police Jury speak very highly of their reception by Governor Warmoth and the interest he manifested in the object of their visit.

It will be good news to our planters to learn that they will be protected from overflow.

TROUBLE AT THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Twenty-four of the students of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, were dismissed about the 15th of last month by Superintendent D. F. Boyd, and a letter received by an acquaintance of ours from one of the professors of the University gives the following particulars of the unfortunate affair.

On Saturday night, November 11th, some persons, supposed to be cadets, took down the large bell of the institution, probably because its ringing was unpleasant to them. Noise enough was made in the operation to arouse Col. Boyd and another officer of the University, who made an immediate inspection of the premises but failed to discover the persons who had removed the bell. Next day Superintendent Boyd interrogated in turn every cadet, requiring each one to state whether or not he had been implicated in the removal of the bell. All but twenty-four returned a negative answer, but these persistently refused to respond to the interrogation, for which violation of an established regulation they were dismissed by the Superintendent. Among them was a son of Col. Boyd, and several members of the graduating class, some of the best scholars of the University.

We at first felt disposed to blame the Superintendent for his action in dismissing the young gentlemen for such a small offense, but when it is considered how necessary to the welfare of such an institution is a rigid enforcement of its regulations, the prompt dismissal of the refractory students seems to have been perfectly necessary and justifiable.

A ZEALOUS OFFICIAL.

The day after the sinking of the steamer Wade Hampton opposite this town, some one came to us with the information that all or a portion of the mail matter which was on the steamer at the time of the accident had been lost, and a bundle of papers found floating in the river. It so happened that we had but the day before placed our weekly mail in the post-office, and the thought that a greater part of an edition of the CHIEF had been lost was very disagreeable, to say the least. We have since been happy to learn, however, that our informant was wholly mistaken, as every letter and every paper aboard the boat was saved.

The efficient young mail agent, Mr. Wm. A. Hodges, displayed a degree of courage and zeal in saving the mail matter under his charge which certainly entitle him to the greatest praise. He returned to the mail room of the Hampton several times after first going ashore when the boat landed on the opposite side of the river, and at the risk of his life—for the steamer was sinking all the time and liable at any moment to give a sudden lurch and disappear beneath the water—succeeded in carrying to the land every mail bag in the room, with contents intact. The only articles he did not save were two lots of empty bags used to carry newspaper mail in. Such zeal in the performance of duty is so very rare that we could not forbear to mention it, even though it may seem rather a late day to do so. Mr. Hodges showed conclusively that he appreciates to the fullest extent the importance and duties of the position which he holds, and when a chance for promotion in the postal department occurs, he should not be forgotten.

A NEW RAILROAD.—The Terrebonne Patriot enlightens its readers upon a subject connected with the new branch of the Morgan's Louisiana & Texas Railroad, which will run from Terrebonne Station, upon the main line of that road, to Houma, a distance of about thirteen miles:

As many of our readers are aware of the rumor that prevailed throughout our parish about two weeks since, to the effect that Charles Morgan's agents, Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., intended to run the branch road from Terrebonne to the lower branch of Mr. W. A. Shaffer's plantation only, instead of to Houma, as was first contemplated and agreed upon, we made our special business to call upon Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., where we met Messrs. Pandely and Carter, (the former Superintendent and the latter contractor of the road), who seemed to be in the best of spirits, and assured us that the road would be completed to Houma by the first

of December, without fail, and that the rumors circulated were in every way unfounded. We were also informed by these gentlemen that it was time that the last half mile of the grade should be completed, in order that they could proceed with the laying of the track to Houma at once.

We were also authorized to inform our citizens that a train will run regularly from Terrebonne to the terminus of the road, i. e., lower line of Shaffer's plantation, four miles from Houma, at any time that arrangements can be made. Mr. Berger will run his stage to this terminus of the road.

Passengers arriving from New Orleans will meet those going to the same city at about 11:30 A. M., at this point.

Having several times traveled the intervening distance between Terrebonne Station and Houma in the stage which makes daily trips between those points, we are the better able to calculate the great convenience the new railroad will be to the citizens of Houma, and to congratulate them accordingly upon its acquisition.

FALSE AND SLANDEROUS.

ST. JAMES, Nov. 27, 1871.
EDITOR CHIEF.—Since the untimely and unlooked for death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn, the partisans of the Custom-house ring have been circulating a report that he was poisoned. This, in connection with the "possum game" of Mr. Geo. W. Carter, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has made considerable impression on the people. It will be seen at once what the object of the parties who circulate this report is. Seeing that their hopes of political success are fast waning, they have taken this method of endeavoring to regain their lost popularity and break the influence which Governor Warmoth yields over the Republicans of St. James.

Well knowing that the Sentinel, organ of the Custom-house clique in this parish, will take no steps to correct the false report, I ask that you publish this contradiction. Gov. Dunn was attended in his last moments by Drs. Beach, Daquin and Roudanez, three of the leading physicians of New Orleans, whose veracity cannot be questioned. He was also attended by Mr. Lewis, Administrator of Police, a well-known anti-Warmoth man, who would have no object in deceiving the people in regard to the cause of Mr. Dunn's death. There were many other of the late Lieut. Gov.'s friends by his bedside during his illness, and no doubt whatever exists in their minds but his death resulted from natural causes.

The utter falsity of the contemptible rumor I have mentioned shows the desperate strait to which the leaders of the Custom-house faction in St. James are reduced.

More anon. PENCIL DOT.

Another Incident of the Chicago Fire.

The papers all over the country continue to teem with accounts of sad accidents connected with the great fire in Chicago. None sadder, however, has been told than that related at the Mayor's office in Pittsburgh, a few mornings ago, by a little boy, who said that both his father and mother perished in the flames, and that he, himself, barely escaped with his life. The Leader, of that city, gives the following details:

The little fellow, who is eleven years of age, says his name is George Howard. His father and mother lived in New York until about two months ago, when they removed to Chicago. There the father started into the merchant tailoring business, and was getting along quite well when the great fire started. They lived on Randolph street, and when they retired to bed on the second night of the conflagration, the fire was not within a great distance of their house, and there were, of course, no fears entertained in that locality of the flames. George says that he was aroused from his sleep by the heat, and when he opened his eyes he found their building on fire and the windows already in flames. He jumped up, awakened his father and mother, and told them the whole house was on fire. The heat at this time was intense, and the little fellow managed to save himself by jumping through one of the burning windows, which was on the second story, down on to the pavement below. There he waited, expecting his father and mother could also escape by jumping from the windows. But they were never seen afterward. In less time than it takes to tell it, the building was a crumbling mass. The next morning, the little boy states, he found the bones of his father and mother lying under the ruins.

He was now an orphan, and, having been in Chicago but a month, knew no one. The only relative he had was an uncle, a trapper, whose home was in St. Louis, but when last heard from was in Philadelphia, and he determined to make an effort to get to him. He came across a gentleman going to Philadelphia, whose name he said was John Nelson, and he agreed to pay his fare. They took a train on the Erie railroad, and the conductor, to whom he related his story, took pity on him and purchased him a neat suit of clothes. The little fellow, when he escaped from the

burning building, was in his night clothes, and he had obtained only sufficient old clothing to cover himself.

When they arrived in Philadelphia George found that his uncle had left but a short time previous for St. Louis. Mr. Nelson left him on Market street, and told him to go up to the Pennsylvania railroad depot, relate his story to the officials, and they would pass him on to St. Louis. The little fellow went to the depot, but they disbelieved his story, and wouldn't give him a pass. He then started to walk towards Harrisburg, expecting that he would come across somebody that would send him to his destination. He walked all the way from Philadelphia to Harrisburg without getting any assistance, being ten days on the journey. He said that he begged victuals at the farm houses, and slept in the woods at night. The latter, he said, did not come very hard on him, as he once went on a trapping expedition in Western Missouri, when he had to camp out at night. He reached Harrisburg day before yesterday, when he got on a freight train and stole a ride to Altoona. There he related his story to the railroad officials, and Mr. A. J. Cassel, General Superintendent of the road, provided him with a pass to Pittsburg, with instructions that when he arrived here he should be turned over to the Relief Committee of the Chicago Fire Fund, who, if they believed his story to be a true one, could have him sent on to his destination. The boy arrived here this morning, and called at the Mayor's office, where he related his story as given above to Mayor Brush and the Relief Committee.

Little George is a bright, intelligent lad, and told his story very smoothly. When the names of his father and mother were mentioned, the tears came into his eyes. The boy was closely questioned, with a view to seeing whether he was really telling the truth or not, and he answered everything so quickly, and yet with such child-like simplicity, that no doubts were left on the minds of his hearers that he was telling the truth. Mr. Morehead of the Relief Committee, has procured him a pass to St. Louis, and will provide him with means to see him on there comfortably. The little fellow will start this afternoon. He says his uncle resides one mile out of St. Louis, and that he will have no difficulty in finding him, as he was at his house at the time he started with him on the trapping expedition to Western Missouri.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Orleans, Mobile & Tex. R. R.

NOTICE.

On and after December 1st, 1871, Passenger Trains will run daily between New Orleans and Donaldsonville as follows:

GOING TO NEW ORLEANS.

Leave Donaldsonville	7 00 A. M.
St. Michael	7 16 "
Forstall's	7 30 "
St. James	7 44 "
St. Peter	7 58 "
Valcour Aime's	8 12 "
St. Patrick	8 26 "
St. Stephen	8 40 "
St. Edward	8 54 "
St. John	9 08 "
Leassier's	9 22 "
St. Andrew	9 36 "
St. Charles	9 50 "
St. Denis	10 04 "
St. George	10 18 "
St. Joseph	10 32 "
Westwego	10 46 "
Arrive New Orleans Ferry	10 40 "
Arrive N. O. Canal street Depot	10 55 "

GOING TO DONALDSONVILLE.

Leave N. O. Canal street Depot	11 00 P. M.
Leave New Orleans Ferry	11 15 "
Westwego	11 30 "
St. Joseph	11 44 "
St. George	11 58 "
St. Denis	12 12 "
St. Charles	12 26 "
St. Andrew	12 40 "
Leassier's	12 54 "
St. John	1 08 "
St. Edward	1 22 "
St. Stephen	1 36 "
St. Patrick	1 50 "
Valcour Aime's	2 04 "
St. Peter	2 18 "
St. James	2 32 "
Forstall's	2 46 "
St. Michael	3 00 "
Arrive Donaldsonville	3 15 "

G. W. B. BAILEY,

General Superintendent.

G. T. BENEDICT,

Assistant Superintendent.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 27th, 1871. 121f

Manufactory, 13 Barclay St., New York.

R. SPROULE & McCOWN,

DEALERS IN

Fine Custom Made Clothing

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),

New Orleans.

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 hoes, etc.

Address, 309 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 Tuesday at 6 o'clock P. M.

From St. Francisville Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Mails are Closed—For New Orleans on 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 5 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.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Donaldsonville Post-office, December 1st, 1871.

Alexander, W. H.	Aleman, Mme. Francis
Anderson, John A.	Askins, Elisha
Berlon C.	Bingay Mrs. L.
Beuthend Mrs. Chas.	Brown, John
Burwell George	Brown, Mary
Bingay Jenny Miss	Buck
Bredy Julia	Butler Louis
Burgundy	Jeannie Lapier
Cramer W. C.	Cotton William
Coleman Matilda	Christmas William
	Cramer S. E. Mrs.
Dawson Frank	Delpi Florest
Davis George	Dillas Mick
Dicharry Prospero	Dupas Mrs.
Eppinger George	Erb Lou
Foucin John	Farier Miss Harriet
	Goldin Miss Florenee
Harris Henry	Henderson R.
Hebert Mlle. Elida	Harris Samuel
Johnson Franklin	Jasaint Mrs. P.
Johnson Frank	Johnson Mrs. Miss
Jefferson John W.	Johnson Adline P.
Lee Richard	Lee Clarice Miss
	LeBlanc E. F.
Mangier Mrs. Lizze	McEvry Richard
Meyer Solomon	Magnire Elizabeth
Mansfield A. S.	Morgan Henry
Miller Amos K.	Miller Mrs. Louis
Miller Mr.	Minor Jack
	Mullen Hugh
Neely A.	Norton Senior
Pangle Thomas R.	Rogers James
Rodger W. C.	Reves Edward
	Robinson Earnest
Strand Otto	Stockbridge
	Stephen Mary
Tasnat P.	Treille
Taylor Ezebel	Toppin Phillip
	Wesson Phillip
Willis, Beverly	Wilson, Henry
Williams, Charles	Wilson, John
Williams, Mrs. E.	Williams, Bill
	Worop, Ernest.

PIERRE LANDRY, Postmaster.

CIRCULAR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Office State Sup't of Public Education,
New Orleans, Nov. 20, 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 15, 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 school system is, as nearly 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 representing parishes, towns and cities, in the several divisions, at the times and places, and in the manner set forth in this circular.

FIFTH DIVISION.

1. The Fifth Division meeting, embracing delegates from the parish and incorporated town boards of the following parishes: Catahoula, Iberville, Madison, Carroll, Morehouse, Union, Calumet, 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, Calcasieu, Pointe Coupee, Sabine, Webster, Red River and Vermilion, 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, De Riverie, 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: Plaquemine, 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.