

**What is a Year?**  
What is a Year? 'Tis but a wave  
On life's dark rolling stream,  
Which is so quickly gone that we  
Account it but a dream.  
'Tis but a slight distress thro'   
Of time's old iron heart,  
Which thence now, and strong as when  
It first with life did start.  
What is a Year? 'Tis but a turn  
Of time's old brass wheel;  
Or but a page upon the book  
Which time must shortly seal.  
'Tis but a step upon the road  
Which we must travel o'er,  
A few more steps, and we shall walk  
Life's weary road no more.  
What is a Year? 'Tis but a breath  
From time's old nostrils blown,  
As rushing onward o'er the earth  
We hear his weary moan.  
'Tis like the bubble on the wave,  
Or dew upon the lawn—  
As transient as the mist of morn  
Beneath the Summer's sun.  
What is a Year? 'Tis but a type  
Of life's oft changing scene—  
YOUTH'S happy morn comes gaily on  
With hills and valleys green;  
Next Summer's prime succeeds the Spring,  
Then Autumn with a tear,  
Then comes old Winter—Death, and all  
Must find a level here.

The following beautiful sketch of "life's changes," we clip from the Newark Mercury. From the tone in which the editor speaks, we cannot help thinking that something has either "turned-up" very offensive to his sensitiveness, or else he is laboring under a "peculiar pressure of pecuniary circumstances." Something should be done immediately for the poor fellow:  
**LIFE'S CHANGES.**—Life is made up of changes. A moment ago a patch of sunshine rested like a smile upon our paper, and everything around was bright; now the page is overcast by a shadow, and the street without looks dull and dark. So in the affairs of life. To-day, hope sings at our path, and the bow of promise spans it as an arch of gold; to-morrow, gloom falls like the tresses of angels around us. There is nothing steadfast in this life so anchor that is immovably fixed in the sands of time. The waves of chance and circumstance are stronger than the cables of love or interest, or hope, and our barques drift forever about upon them, like lost souls wandering unceasingly upon the banks of Styx. Life is full of vicissitudes and changes, even as the sea is full of pearls. Happy is that man who can adopt himself to all circumstances, for with him there is neither sunshine or shadow, but a tempered brightness that can be compared only with the rays of twilight when the sound of bells is on the air, rests upon him continually.

**THE SNOW OF AGE.**—We have just stumbled upon the following pretty piece of mosaic, lying amid a multitude of those less attractive:  
"No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier, for it never melts."  
The figure is by no means novel, but the closing part of the sentence is new as well as emphatic. The Scripture represents age by the almond tree, which bears blossoms of the purest white. "The almond tree shall flourish"—the head shall be hoary. Dickens says of one of his characters, whose head was turning grey, that it looked as if Time had lightly plashed his snows upon it in passing.  
"It never melts—no, never. Age is inexorable; its wheels must move onward; they know not any retrograde movement. The old man may sit and sing, 'I would I were a boy again,' but he grows older as he sings. He may read of the elixir of youth, but he cannot find it; he may sigh for the secret of the alchemy which is able to make him young again, but sighing brings it not. He may gaze backward with an eye of longing upon the rosy schemes of early years, but as one who gazes on his home from the deck of a departing ship, every moment carrying him further and further away. Poor old man! he has little more to do than to die."  
"It never melts." The snow of winter comes and sheds its white blossoms upon the valley and mountain, but soon the sweet spring follows and smiles it all away. Not so with that upon the brow of the tottering veteran; there is no spring whose warmth can penetrate its eternal frost. It came to stay; its single flakes fell unnoticed, and now it is drilled there. We shall see it increase until we lay the old man in his grave; there it shall be absorbed by the eternal darkness, for there is no age in Heaven.  
Yet why speak of age in a mournful strain? It is beautiful, honorable and eloquent. Should we sigh at the proximity of death, when life and the world are so full of emptiness? Let the old exult because they are old; if any must weep, let it be the young, at the long succession of cares that are before them. Welcome the snow, for it is the emblem of peace and of rest. It is but a temporal crown, which shall fall at the gates of Paradise, to be replaced by a brighter and a better.

Some wag enumerates the following among the "drops of comfort generally administered by friends":  
Reading a newspaper on a railroad, containing an account of "five and twenty lives lost" on the same road, and near the same place, only the day before.  
Losing a small fortune in an unlucky speculation, and all your friends wondering how you could have been "such a fool."  
Putting on a white neckcloth, which you fancy becomes you, and being hailed all the evening as "water."  
Breaking down before ladies in the middle of a song, and a malicious rival calling out, "Encore, encore!"  
**GRATITUDE.**—As a river returns its waters to the sea, whence it is supplied, so the grateful man delights in returning a benefit received.  
When a man owns himself to be in an error, he does but tell you in other words that he is wiser than he was.—[Dean Swift.  
There are men in whose presence we feel no pleasure. If they speak we are disgusted; and even if they say nothing, they annoy us.  
Boys, what is all that noise in the school? It's Bill Sikes, sir, imitating a locomotive. Come up here, William; if you have turned locomotive, it is high time you were switched off.  
Charles Lamb once said to a brother whilst player, Martin Barney, whose hands were none of the cleanest:  
"Martin, if dirt was trumps what a hand you'd have!"

**HOW THE STATES GOT NAMED.**  
Maine was so called as early as 1688, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7, in Hampshire, England.  
Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence, Jan. 15, 1776, from the French verb, green, and *mont*, mountain.  
Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to derive its name from the blue hills of Milton. "I have learned," said Roger Williams, "that Massachusetts was so called in 1644, in reference to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean."  
New York was so called in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted.  
Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after Wm. Penn.  
Delaware was so called in 1702, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord La Warr, who died in this Bay.  
Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I, in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.  
Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth the Virgin Queen of England.  
Carolina was so called by the French in 1664, in honor to King Charles IX. of France.  
Georgia was so called in 1692, in honor of King George II.  
Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.  
Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its Western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, that is the river formed by the union of many.  
Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV. of France.  
Tennessee was so called in 1790, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon.  
Kentucky was so called in 1763, from its principal river.  
Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word signifies river of men.  
Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.  
Missouri was so called in 1824, from its principal river.  
Michigan was so called in 1802, from the lake on its borders.  
Arkansas was so called in 1819, from its principal river.  
Florida was so called by Juan Ponce De Leon, in 1604, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday—in Spanish, "Pascua Florida."

**MAXIMS OF CELEBRATED MEN.**  
SWEDENBORG.  
1. Often to read and meditate on the word of God.  
2. To submit every thing to the will of Divine Providence.  
3. To observe in every thing a propriety of behavior, and always to keep the conscience clear.  
4. To discharge with fidelity the functions of his employment and duties of his office, and to render himself in all things useful to society.  
CAJUS.  
1. Hear as little as possible, whatever, to the prejudice of others.  
2. Believe nothing of the kind till you are absolutely forced to it.  
3. Never to drink into the spirit of any one who circulates an evil report.  
4. Always moderate, as far as possible, the unkindness which is expressed towards others.  
5. Always to believe that if the other side were to be heard, a very different account would be given of the matter.  
BISHOP MIDDLETON.  
1. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride.  
2. Persevere against discouragement.  
3. Keep your temper.  
4. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate.  
5. Preserve self possession, and do not be talked out of conviction.  
6. Never be in a hurry.  
7. Rise early, and be an economist of time.  
8. Practice strict temperance.  
9. Manner is something with every body, and every thing with some.  
10. Be guarded in discourse, attentive, and slow to speak.  
11. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious opinions.  
12. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask.  
13. Think nothing in conduct unimportant and indifferent.  
14. In all your transactions remember the final account.

**EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON THE COLOR OF MANKIND.**—For eighteen hundred years the Jewish race has been dispersed into different latitudes and climates, and have preserved themselves most distinct from any intermixture with the other races of mankind. There are some Jews still lingering in the valleys of the Jordan, having been oppressed by the successive conquerors of Syria for ages—a low race of people, and as black as any of the Ethiopian races. Others of the Jewish people, participating in European civilization, and dwelling in the Northern nations, show instances of the light complexion, the blue eye, and light hair, of Scandinavian families. We see, then, how to account for the difference in color, without referring them to original distinction.

The following epitaph affords a curious instance of the force of long habit in giving peculiarity to a man's mode of thinking. It was copied from a stone in Lasswade churchyard, near the middle of the ground, on the east side of the old church, and from a separate notice on the stone, appears to have been dictated by the man himself. It runs thus:  
"Here lies that lump of brass, the body of JAMES SMITH, late brass founder in Edinburgh, in hope of being recast after a perfect pattern. Died 1808."  
A WEALTHY LOCALITY.—The following figures show the wealth of thirteen families that live in Stuyvesant square, New York city:  
Ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, \$2,000,000; Thos. Morton, (retired merchant), \$250,000; Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, \$300,000; P. Stuyvesant, \$200,000; G. W. Shields, (retired iron merchant), \$300,000; Wm. W. Winans, (retired grocer), \$150,000; John Mortimer Catlin, \$200,000; family of Mahlon Day, (lost on the Arctic), \$300,000; Gerard Stuyvesant, \$500,000; Benjamin R. Winthrop, \$500,000; widow of Peter G. Stuyvesant, \$500,000; widow of N. W. Stuyvesant, Sr., \$500,000; Robert Cheesebore, \$500,000; Samuel C. Paxson, \$200,000; Thomas Crane, \$200,000; David B. Keeler, \$350,000; Lewis L. Squire, \$150,000.—Total wealth of thirteen families, \$7,100,000.  
Some estimate of the wealth of the Stuyvesant's, says the New York Sun, may be gathered from the circumstance that at a recent family gathering (nuptial) at the house of Nicholas W. Stuyvesant, more than five millions of dollars were represented.

**THE CAPITAL OF PRUSSIA.**  
Prussia is the most important of the second-rate continental states, and its political influence is very considerable. In pending events it has hitherto taken the part of Russia, and its policy has in no slight degree embarrassed the action of the western powers, and obliged Austria to pursue a temporising course of action repugnant to her instincts, and opposed to both the letter and spirit of the engagements into which she has entered. But some excuse may be found for the conduct of the Prussian government. Its king is allied by marriage and friendship to the Emperor of Russia, and he cannot have any sympathy with France, or feel much interested in the fate of Turkey. Occupying a central position in Europe, Prussia may be said to be fenced round with nationalities with whom it is absolutely necessary, indeed essential to its existence, that it should be on terms of amity and concord.  
A glance at the map will show that Prussia is very awkwardly situated, should it provoke the ire of the northern despot. It is about one hundred and eighty miles in length and one hundred in breadth. It is bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the east and south by the Russian possessions in Lithuania and Poland, and on the west by the minor German states; so that Prussia is literally hemmed in, having only one outlet—the Baltic—which until this year was for more than a century merely a Russian lake. A temporising policy then seems natural to Prussia, especially after the bitter experiences of the wars with Napoleon; and in presenting our readers with a view of the magnificent palace of its kings, some account of this interesting country—the theatre, probably, of some early warlike events—will no doubt be acceptable.  
We have given its boundaries and dimensions, and have to state that it is one of the most fertile countries in Europe, producing flax, hemp, and corn in abundance. It possesses also numerous flocks and herds, and its horses are among the finest in the world. Its export trade is very considerable; and it is celebrated for its yellow amber for the sake of procuring which the Romans penetrated into and subdued the country. The inhabitants are a mixture of native Prussians, Lithuanians, and Poles; but the Prussian or genuine German element predominates. For the Teutonic order had sovereignty in Prussia about three hundred years, after which the territory passed under the dominion of the electoral house of Brandenburg; and in 1704 was raised to the dignity of a kingdom by the Elector Frederick—who with his own hands put the crown on his head and on that of his consort, on Konigsburg. The Great Frederick, by the spoliation of Poland, enlarged the country to its present dimensions, and ever since it has flourished and taken a leading part in the politics of Europe.  
The capital is Berlin—a fortified city, and one of the handsomest in Europe. It stands on the banks of the River Spree, and by means of canals, cut to the Oder and the Elbe, has water communication both with the Baltic Sea and the German Ocean.  
Its public buildings—especially its churches, academies, and arsenal—are on a scale of great splendor; but the finest structure unquestionably is the Royal Palace, which was commenced by the first elector, and finished by the father of the reigning sovereign.  
From this magnificent centre Russian intrigues radiate through Germany, and as the King of Prussia is just now a rather important personage, we will rapidly sketch the principal events of his life. Frederick William IV. was born October 15, 1795; and his father, anxious to make him a worthy ruler of a state whose existence is peculiarly dependent on arms and intellectual stamina, placed him under the care of the most distinguished men of the day.  
The military science, philosophy, law, and literature each had a commensurate share of attention; and it is said that the young prince rapidly gave promise of future excellence. His boyhood was passed amid the dejection and degradation which followed the Battle of Jena; but the war of liberation and the revival of Prussian nationality occurred while he was still a youth. He was present at most of the great battles of 1812 and 1814, although at a very early age he was admitted into the Council of State, where the affairs of the state were discussed prior to the establishment of the parliamentary system. Called to the throne by the death of his father, on the 7th of June, 1840, he immediately gave in his adhesion to a more liberal system of government. He issued an amnesty for political offences, and recalled many scholars and professors who had been displaced for political reasons—among whom may be mentioned the brothers Grimm. At the same time he surrounded his throne with men eminent in literature and art—such as Schlegel, Tieck, and Mendelssohn Bartholdy—the latter a name dear and familiar to the British public. The press was emancipated and Prussia began to breathe more freely. The king, however delayed granting the constitution which had been promised in 1815; in an evil hour he began to repent of his liberal tendencies, and in the convulsions of 1848 the exasperated Prussians broke out into open rebellion. The events of that revolutionary year are too well known to be recapitulated in this place. The streets of Berlin were deluged with blood, and in the *melee* the Royal Palace narrowly escaped destruction. It was saved by a miracle of forbearance on the part of the insurgents, and is now the abode of a monarch who through being the brother-in-law of that bad man, Nicholas of Russia, holds himself aloof from the alliance of the Western Powers, and obliges Austria, who could do so much and from whom so much was expected, to hesitate in the presence of the enemy of all Europe. Time will show whether this policy of Frederick William was either honest or expedient.—*English Paper.*

**BEAUTY.**—Let any man look around at the numerous fond comings in each other's faces, and in defiance of realities and the common verdict of mankind, and he must acknowledge that beauty is but a name and ugliness a chimera. In effect there are no such things. Poverty, and novels and romances, have made a certain combination of auburn hair, blue eyes, Greek noses, and pearl teeth, an indispensable part of the material of true love; but in the commerce of the living world, this is all sheer nonsense. Depend upon it, that in spite of arbitrary standards, there is no one so ugly who has not his oglings, his amorous looks, and languishing smiles—and that somebody or other has the heart to relish and return them; Nay, beauty itself chooses ugliness for its mate, without thinking it ugly. Look at Mr. and Mrs. P.—How balsamic is such a union to us that are ugly. I mean not to utter a word in disparagement of beauty, but I see no harm in extending its empire by multiplying its attributes. A man may have a just sense of all that is essentially, and by universal assent, most lovely—and yet, under some inexplicable illusion, fix his own final choice upon features that no one thinks agreeable but himself. He may make his quotations from twenty established belle, drink to the tyranny of all the reigning toasts—and then go and surrender up his soul for ever to a mouth charmingly awry, and teeth divinely not in rows. This is as it should be. By such by-laws as these, Nature elicits harmony from the jarring elements of the world; thus, amid all her seeming inequalities and inconsistencies, by a series of kindly compensations, she assimilates all conditions, and provides means for making every one contented and happy.

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And to any business entrusted to either, in the adjacent parishes, they will attend separately. Office in Clinton, La.  
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RESPECTFULLY begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business at the old stand of HARVEY & WARD, opposite Carman's Hotel. He has just received from New Orleans a splendid assortment of GOODS suitable for winter wear, which he is prepared to make to order in the latest style, and upon most reasonable terms.  
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Blister plaster,  
Borax,  
Calomel, English and Am.,  
Calined magnesia,  
Camphor,  
Castile soap,  
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Cayenne pepper,  
Charcoal powder,  
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Composition powder,  
Coppers,  
Cream tartar,  
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Extrats of all kinds,  
Flaxseed,  
Flor sulphur,  
Ginger,  
Glue,  
Gum guac,  
" myrrh,  
" arabic,  
" opium,  
Hoffman's anodyne,  
Henry's magnesia,  
Indigo,  
Iodide Postass,  
Jalap,  
Lamp black,  
Linseed oil,  
Litharge,  
Lunar caustic,  
Lemon syrup,  
Matches,  
Mace,  
Muriatic acid,  
Magnesia carb.,  
Morphia,  
Musk,  
Number six, 1 pt. & qt. bot.  
Nutmegs,  
Oil bergamot,  
Pink root,  
Piperine,  
Potash,  
Paint brushes,  
Quinine,  
Sal soda,  
Soda bicarbonate,  
Sarsaparilla,  
Sedilize powders,  
Salutarin,  
Sponge,  
Syrup Squills,  
Starch,  
Varnish,  
Venetian red,  
Whiting,  
Gum drops,  
Brandy,  
Port wine,  
Gin,  
Brushes of all kinds,  
Lilly white,  
Pomatum,  
Black lead,  
Hair oil,  
Brown's ess. ginger,  
Yeast powders,  
Scales and weights,  
Copavia capsules,  
Thermometers,  
Snuff, Scotch and macaboy,  
Scarificators,  
Catheters,  
Lanets,  
Cupping glasses,  
Spring lancets,  
Patent medicines, &c.,  
Thompson's eye water,  
Wistar's balsam wild cherry  
Graffenberg pills,  
Batchelor's hair dye,  
Barry's trichophorous,  
Ayer's cherry pectoral,  
Fannestock's vermifuge,  
Winer's  
Hofland's bitters,  
Fancy soaps, great variety,  
Fancy perfumery, assorted,  
Tapers,  
Playing cards, &c. d27

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**ARTIST'S UNION OF CINCINNATI.**  
AN INSTITUTION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS IN THE WEST.  
The "ARTIST'S UNION OF CINCINNATI" has been organized for the promotion of the tastes for the Fine Arts, and the encouragement of the great body of artists residing in the Western States. To accomplish an object among great public good with private application, at a mere nominal expense, in a manner best suited to the wants, habits, and tastes of the people, the managers have adopted the following plan, which they think will meet the approval of all those who take an interest in the progress of the Fine Arts. The annual subscription of membership is three dollars, which entitles a member to one share in the distribution of works of Art, and to one of the engravings—five dollars entitling the member to two certificates and two engravings. The money obtained from such subscriptions (after paying necessary expenses) is appropriated as follows:  
To the production of two magnificent engravings, in the highest style of art, of which every member receives one copy, for every certificate held, which will be delivered in the order of subscription.  
To the purchase of American works of art, which will be publicly distributed among all the members, as the first of January of each year, in such manner as a majority of them may determine. The Paintings to be distributed will be framed at the expense of the Institution.  
Members who subscribe for more than one share in the distribution, may for every share subscribed present with an additional engraving, worth nearly double that of the first. Each member will also be entitled from the date of his subscription, to the numbers of the "Western Artists' Journal," a monthly publication devoted to literature and the Fine Arts.  
A full equivalent is guaranteed to subscribers for their money, and a chance to win a fine painting besides, while at the same time, they have the satisfaction to know that they are encouraging a noble enterprise.  
The managers of the Artists' Union, in submitting the plan of their Institution to the people of the Western States, are convinced that the Fine Arts in this country can never obtain an elevation commensurate with the advancement in all other departments of civilization, until a liberal encouragement is bestowed upon the high efforts of the pencil and chisel. They consider this object as not less important to the morals than the tastes of the community, and that an attachment to the Fine Arts is equally as distinctive of national refinement and civilization, and if encouraged will result in great good, not only to the Artists, who are most directly interested in the spread of a knowledge of the Arts, but to the community at large.  
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The magnificent and swift running passenger packet steamers COMPROMISE, MISE, and PIOTA, BEN. ORN, MASTER, will run regularly throughout the season as follows:  
The steamer COMPROMISE leaving New Orleans every THURSDAY, at 5 P. M., and Port Hudson every MONDAY, after the arrival of the cars from Clinton.  
The steamer PIOTA leaving New Orleans every MONDAY, at 5 P. M., and Port Hudson every FRIDAY, after the arrival of the cars from Clinton.  
"P. S.—This line of Boats will never leave freight at Port Hudson, and will always have a Clerk on the Levee at New Orleans to receive freight, thereby saving to the merchant and planter the charge of extra storage and draysage.  
R. H. DRAUGHON & CO.,  
WOULD respectfully inform the public that they still continue to keep on hand a well selected stock of such goods as are suited to the trade, and that they are constantly receiving additional supplies, such as—  
Gents' CLOTHING, SUGAR and COFFEE,  
FANCY GOODS, BACON,  
STAPLE GOODS, PORK,  
BOOTS and SHOES, LARD,  
WOOLEN GOODS, MOLASSES,  
HATS and CAPS, TOBACCO,  
HARDWARE, SOAP and CANDLES,  
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, &c.,  
Which they hope to be enabled to sell as low as can be purchased elsewhere. They will also make CASH ADVANCEMENTS on Cotton consignments to their friends in New Orleans. d27

**EMPORIUM OF MEDICINE.**  
A FULL supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, kept constantly on hand. Also, BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., at the Feliciana, Drug Store, east side of the public square, Clinton, La.  
O. P. LANGWORTHY.  
ANNUALS bound in paper mache and Morocco: A Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Bibles, GIFT BOOKS, for the old, young and middle aged. For sale at d27 LANGWORTHY'S.  
TOYS, Spelling Games, Boys' Whips, Guns, Swords, Toy Tea Sets, &c. For sale at d27 LANGWORTHY'S.  
WORK BOXES, Shaving Cases, Razors, Razor Strops, Puff Boxes, &c. For sale at d27 LANGWORTHY'S.

**CLINTON LODGE, No. 27—I. O. O. F.**  
MEETS regularly every WEDNESDAY EVENING,  
at early candle-light, over the Drug store of Dr. Langworthy. d27  
**JUST RECEIVED.**  
A CHOICE lot of Havana CIGARS. Also, also a lot of very fine Tobacco. d27 G. A. NEAFUS.  
**NOTICE.**  
The subscriber has on hand a full assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., and is constantly receiving additional supplies. Cash paid for Cotton. d27 G. A. NEAFUS.  
**DAGGING, ROPE and TWINE.**—India and Kentucky Bugging, bale Rope, and Twine, constantly on hand and for sale by  
d27 R. H. DRAUGHON & CO.  
**MESS and PRIME PORK.**—In store and for sale by  
d27 R. H. DRAUGHON & CO.  
**CADDLERY.**—Ladies' gents' and boys' Saddles, Bridles, etc., on hand and for sale by  
d27 R. H. DRAUGHON & CO.