

From the Columbus Democrat.
PUBLIC MEETING.

At a numerous meeting of the citizens of Columbus and its vicinity, which had been called to take into consideration the barbarous practice of duelling, Major Wm. Dowling was called to the chair, and the Rev. H. Reid appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, a motion was made to have the law in reference to duelling read: whereupon Mr. Joseph A. Parker read the act passed at the last session of the Legislature on this subject.

On motion, it was resolved, that a committee of five be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting, in reference to the evil practice of duelling; whereupon the following gentlemen were appointed, to wit: Richard Evans, William L. Harris, E. B. Drake, Joseph A. Parker, Esquires, and Dr. Danby Lipscomb, who retired a few minutes and returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and adopted, article by article, to wit:

Whereas, by the constitution of society there are appropriate tribunals fixed for the purpose of deciding all controversies and disputes which may arise between man and man that require to be adjusted; and whereas, it is a violation of the first principles of society that men should assume the redress of their own wrongs, not only in opposition to its laws, but to the great injury and disturbance of the peace and quiet of civilized communities; and whereas, the practice of deciding by personal combat with deadly weapons, the difference which must arise between our fellow men in the course of life, is repugnant to the principles of a well regulated society, and destructive of the harmony and good order which should exist therein.

Therefore Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, it is the duty of this community to express publicly, the decided disapprobation of the principles and practice of duelling.

2. Resolved, That Duelling is a violation of the Laws of God and the Supreme Legislative authority of the State, and contains in it the double crime of murder and suicide.

3. Resolved, That Duelling is no test of real bravery, but rather an evidence of the destitution of that moral courage which elevates the intellectual above the mere animal nature.

4. Resolved, That we will sustain to the utmost, our Magistrates in the execution of the laws of this State against the practice of duelling.

On Motion, Resolved, That the result of this meeting be signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary, and that a copy thereof, be furnished to the editor of each paper published in this place for publication.

WM. DOWLING, Chairman.
M. REID, Secretary.

STEAM BOATS & CAPTAINS.

"Collision between the Monarch and Apollo Steamers"—Yesterday the adjourned inquest was resumed at Gravesend, and after a long sitting, the jury returned a verdict that Mary Ann Jones, the stewardess of the Apollo, was drowned in consequence of the collision, which took place from culpable negligence and a bad look out on board the Monarch, and therefore levied on the Monarch a demand of 500 pounds."

The above extract from an English paper shows, how in that country they deal with negligent and culpable captains of steamboats. It is to be lamented that we have no severe and efficient laws for the punishment of such offenders. England has not lost one citizen by steam boat accidents, where in the United States twenty have perished—which difference in the fatality can only be accounted for by a difference of laws and mode of administration. The public voice has loudly called for stern enactments, to check this wanton sense of human life, but hitherto in vain. Our fellow citizens are swept off by scores and fifties, and our sympathies are excited for the moment by the tale of horror, but the impression soon wears off and forgetfulness of the subject and listlessness ensues.

The burning of the Ben Sherrod and cruel destruction then inflicted, although producing a sensation that shocked the whole nation for a time, have done little or nothing towards the adoption of precautions conservatory of life. Not a single steamer has repudiated the use of ardent spirits, known to have caused the disaster, nor has chain been introduced instead of ropes for tillers, nor any other improvement made in the tackle or accommodations of these vessels, calculated to prevent such dreadful disasters.—N. O. Bulletin.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.
A SUB-TREASURY OPERATION.

Yesterday, Nov. 2d, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the first year of the presidency of MARTIN THE FIRST, of the Dominion of the United States of America, we had a sub-treasury operation here in Cincinnati, which we narrate, in illustration of the regular operation of the sub-treasury system, now in force in the United States, and proposed to be established by a...

Public Moneys at Cincinnati, was presented for payment, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars. The receiver, as in duty bound, paid over the amount at his sub-treasury office. From this sub-treasury office the specie was conveyed to an office where about a million of dollars of specie has been purchased, since May last, and exported to Philadelphia.

The conclusion is, that the Surveyor General has sold the specie, or the draft for it, at the market price advance, and intends to pay the worky surveyors and their hands, in such funds as he can make acceptable to them! Put this market price at six per cent., which is lower than is daily given, and the profit on the sale of thirteen thousand dollars is SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DOLLARS, in the pocket of a public officer!!! Does not the fact here stated clearly prove that the operation of the new system is, to make coin for the public officer—rags for the common men they employ, and for the people.

HARD MONEY GOVERNMENTS.

NORWAY.—The peasantry live on bread and gruel, both prepared of oatmeal, with an occasional intermixture of dried fish. Meat is a luxury they rarely enjoy.

SWEDEN.—The dress of the peasantry is prescribed by law. Their food consists of hard bread, dried fish, and gruel without meat.

DENMARK.—The peasantry are still held in bondage, and are bought and sold together with the land on which they labor.

RUSSIA.—The nobles own all the land in the empire, and the peasantry who reside upon it are transferred with the estate. A great majority have only socages, one portion of which is occupied by the family, while the other is appropriated to domestic animals. Few, if any, have beds, but sleep upon bare boards, or upon parts of the immense stoves by which their houses are warmed. Their food consists of black bread, cabbage, and other vegetables, without the addition of any butter.

POLAND.—In Poland the nobles are proprietors of the land, and the peasants are slaves. A recent traveller says, "I have travelled in every direction, and never saw a wheaten loaf to the eastward of the Rhine, in any part of North Germany, Poland, or Denmark." The common food of the peasantry of Poland, "the working man," is cabbage and potatoes; sometimes, but not generally, peak black bread and soup, or rather gruel, without the addition of butter or meat.

AUSTRIA.—The nobles are the proprietors of the land, and the peasants are compelled to work for their masters during day, except Sunday. The cultivators of the soil are in a state of bondage.

HUNGARY.—The nobles own the land, do not work, pay no taxes. The laboring classes are obliged to repair all highways and bridges, are liable at all times to have soldiers quartered upon them, and are compelled to pay one-tenth of the produce of their labor to the church, and one-ninth to the lord whose land they occupy.

FRANCE.—Here the credit system is just making its appearance. It has been, and perhaps now may be, called a hard money government. Of the people of France seven and a half millions do not eat wheat or wheaten bread; they live upon rye, barley, buckwheat, chestnuts, and a few potatoes. The common wages of the hired laborer in France is \$37 50 for a man, \$18 75 for a woman, annually. The taxes upon them are equal to one-fifth of its net product.

THE POST OFFICE.

We have frequently had to revert to the abuses in this department of our government, and we fear will have to continue it. At least we shall not stop the warfare against the present system until it is changed or radically cleansed of some of the foul stains that appear, which did not exist when the mails were under the supervision of Mr. McLean. We have recently noticed the mal-administration of the office at Westville, and we have now to notice the attention or wilful neglect of the Post Master at Jackson.

Scarce a week passes without some maltreatment or insult to the community of which we are members. Sometimes the mail bags arrive with nothing at all in them, when we are credibly informed there are a bushel or two of packages of letters and papers for the office at this place; and to a question asked by one of the carriers, why he did not put something in the bags? the worthy at that office answered, "I am not going to send any thing over, and if any body asks you the reason, tell him to go to hell!" If the people are expected to support a government who keep such officers as this in its employ, we think the sooner they rebel the better. If they are not satisfied with taking from us our money, we are not willing to let them take any advantage of us. We are compelled to pay specie for our postages, when it is not to be had, unless at a sacrifice of 50 or 75 per cent. and we think it were no more than generous (to say nothing of the justice) to let us have our letters. In 1829, when the Administration, of which the present is a branch, went into power, we were promised a reform, and "reform" has been the cry ever since, and we are now nearly reformed of all our rights.—They have reformed our currency from the best in the world to none at all; and the post office has been reformed from a well regulated institution to a political barber-shop, where the people are shorn with a vengeance. Our voice is still "reform!"—Brandon Republican.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims on unimproved LOTS in the town of Liberty, will make them known to the undersigned commissioners, appointed by the Legislature to sell vacant Lots, on or before the first day of December next, since on that day we shall take preparatory measures to sell all the vacant Lots in said town, to which a satisfactory showing of title cannot be made.
EDWARD CARROLL, } Com'rs
E. M. DAVIS, }
V. T. CRAWFORD, }
November 14, 1837. 47-3

\$400 REWARD.
RAN AWAY from my plantation in Jefferson County, some time in February last, a negro slave GEORGE, alias Limber George, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very talkative, good looking, and very stout. Also, a negro man NAT, in August last. Nat is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of copper complexion, stout made, slow of speech, and speaks as if his mouth was full of something. On October 15th, was enticed or stolen from my plantation, four negro slaves, to wit: Little George, William, Thornton and Sarah. Little George is about 5 feet 10 inches high, very black color, pleasing countenance, and stutters considerably—aged about 30 years. William is a boy about 17 years old, long gangring, crook-shanked awkward fellow, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Thornton is a bright mulatto, with very fine hair, fine eyes, and a very handsome negro, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty heavy made—aged about 20 years. Sarah is a girl about 17 years old, a bright mulatto, tall, and of fine figure, dresses neatly and is an excellent house servant.

The above named negroes were raised in this State by Capt. Wm. Collins, and finally fell into the possession of W. A. Miskel by marriage. He moved from this county between two days, for fear the property would be taken by its proper owner, to a village called Covington, in Ta-fite Parish. In the course of 12 months I succeeded in getting most of the negroes from him, and the right of them is now being tried in the Circuit Court of Adams county. The negroes being aware of this, think they can play backwards and forwards as it suits them; and no doubt will make their way to Covington as his property, with forged papers; and whoever the enticer is, may pass along a week previous, or a week afterwards.

I will give the above reward for the confinement of the negroes in any jail in this State, so that I get them, and the prosecution to effect the punishment of the rascal who enticed them off; or \$50 ahead for the negroes; and \$100 for the conviction of the thief. D. W. MCALEB.
Oct. 26, 1837. 47-5

P.S. If taken out of the State, all expenses shall be paid, and a liberal reward will be added to any person who will bring them to me.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading for a note drawn by the undersigned, and made payable to M. W. Crowders, on the 1st day of January next, for \$85.00 with a small credit. The consideration for which said note was given has entirely failed, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. STEPHEN WILKINSON.
Oct. 31, 1837. 46-1f

Notice.
LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, at the October term, 1837, of the Honorable the Probate Court of Amite county, on the estate of Thos. Swearingen, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

VAN F. SWEARINGEN,
JOHN B. SWEARINGEN,
Oct. 24, 1837.—45-6f Executors.

DR. CARROLL
IS pleased to announce to the public, that he has taken Dr. TRASK into partnership with him, in the Practice of Medicine and Surgery. He has only to say that Dr. Trask is a graduate in the science of Medicine. Our undivided attention will be given to all business entrusted to us. Office opposite McDowell's old Tavern-stand
Liberty, Aug. 8th, 1837. 34-1f

MESSERS. DONNELLA & RUDD
HAVE on hand a very large assortment of Virginia made stitch-down Brogues, together with a good supply of Women's course Shoes, for common use. Also, a large quantity of Virginia made Cordage, viz:—Manilla & Hemp Bed Cord; Hemp Plough Lines, from 3, 6 to 9 threads each; all of which were made to order.

N. B. Domestic, Plaid Checks, and Course Linens, for Negro's Summer clothing. Farmers are particularly requested to give us a call.
Liberty, Jan. 30, 1836. 9

JAMES M. SMILEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
WILL practice in the several Courts of Amite and the adjacent counties.—Office in Liberty, Mississippi.
August 8, 1837. 34-1f

NOTICE.
LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, at the October Term (1837) of the Honorable, the Probate Court of Amite County, on the estate of John L. Dickey, deceased.—Notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and all those having claims, to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.
ROBERT B. DICKEY, Ex'r.
October 31, 1837. 46-6

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing in this town, in the Tanning and Shoemaking business, under the firm of Myers & Caffry, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. L. Bramblet having purchased the interest of Mr. Myers, the business will hereafter be conducted by Caffry & Bramblet.
P. S. CAFFRY,
E. L. BRAMBLET.
Liberty, Oct. 24, 1837. 45-5

TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.
THE subscribers have just completed their new specimen book of light faced book and job printing types, flowers and ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given. Diamond Pearl, nos. 1 and 2, Agate, nos. 1, 2 and 3, Agate on nonpareil body, Nonpareil nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; minionette nos. 1 and 2; minion, no. 1, 2, 3 and 4; minion on brier body, brier on minion body; brier nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; brier on bourgeois body; brier on long primer body; bourgeois on brier body; bourgeois nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; bourgeois on long primer body; long primer nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; long primer on small pica nos. 1 and 2; pica on small pica body; pica nos. 1, 2 and 3, pica on english body; english nos. 1 and 2; great primer, paragon, double english; double paragon, cannon, five line pica to twenty, eight line pica gothic condensed to twenty-five, seven line and ten lines pica ornamental, 6, 7, 9, 12 and 15 lines pica shaded, 8, 10, 12 and 16 lines antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers, from pearl to seven lines pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes, a variety of card borders, nearly two thousand metal ornaments, brass rule, leads of various thickness, astronomical, mathematical and physical signs, metal braces and dashes from 3 to 30 m's long, great primer and double pica scripts on inclined body, diamond and nonpareil music of various kinds, antiques, light and heavy face two line letter, full face roman and italic nonpareil, minion, brier, long primer and small pica, minion, brier, long primer and other blacks, nonpareil, minion and brier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, with every other article made use of in the printing business. All of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE, Corner of Nassau and Ann-sts. N. Y.
Proprietors of newspapers printed within any part of the United States or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement three times and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any type cast at our foundry, provided they take twice the amount of their bill in type.

VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND
FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his tract of land on which he lives, for sale on the best of terms, with considerable indulgence to the purchaser. Said land lies in Amite county, six miles northwest of Liberty, on the west prong of the Amite river. It has on it a three story dwelling house and all other buildings situated to the convenience and comfort of the Planter; it has on it a fine gin, &c. The situation is remarkably healthy, surpassed by none in the State. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call between this and the first of January next. The purchaser can buy from one to three sections of land. I will also sell horses, hogs, and cattle of good quality; farming utensils, blacksmith tools, &c. Any person wishing to receive any information respecting the above described land, and will direct a letter to Liberty, I will give them any information they wish. WILLIAM BATES.
Sept. 26, 1837. 41-

GIN-WRIGHT BUSINESS
At Richland Hill, Louisiana
THE subscriber still continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at Richland Hill, Louisiana, and will always keep a lot on hand at Clinton, Louisiana, made both on his own and the Carolina or Boatwright plan, and made of materials inferior to none. The prices of the best materials of those made on his own plan, will be \$5 00 per saw; such materials of the Carolina or Boatwright plan, can be had for a less price. Orders addressed to Richland Hill, Louisiana, will be punctually attended to.
BENJ. GRAVES.
April 16, 1837. 18m12

PROSPECTUS OF
Besancon's Annual Register,
OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

FOR 1838.—To contain an Almanac calculated for the meridian of Natchez; Sketches of the early history of the State; the State Constitution; the names of all county and State officers; incorporated banks, with their official boards, capitals, &c.; population of the counties and county towns, with their distances from Jackson; public buildings, churches, hotels, stores and manufactories of the principal or county towns; incorporated railroad companies, with their official boards, amount of stock, and the localities of their rail roads, whether commenced or in contemplation; list of colleges, academies and seminaries, with the date of their incorporation, annual income, names of president, professors or principals, and number of students or pupils; names of the election precincts, post offices, rivers, creeks, lakes, bayous; description of natural or artificial curiosities; list of churches of various denominations, with the names of the clergymen and the number of members belonging to each; tables of the products of cotton in various years; a corrected orthography of the Indian names of counties, towns and rivers in the Chickasaw and Choctaw cessions, with a mass of valuable statistics relating to the soil, agriculture, resources and productions of the new counties, as well as the State at large.—To which will be added, a complete sectional map of the State, showing the divisions, course of streams and location of county seats in the new counties.

The necessity of an annual volume like this, as a book of reference to every citizen engaged in business, as well as to travellers and speculators, will be apparent to all. It is needed to develop the resources of the State; to give useful information to the emigrant, and to embody, in an accessible compass, such valuable statistics as can be obtained from no other source.

Laying aside the considerations of utility, the feeling of State pride would be a sufficient motive to sustain a publication so well calculated to show, at a view, the population, agricultural wealth and almost boundless resources of the State.—The annual publication of the Register (the continuation of which depends upon the patronage of the first year) will give the publisher ample opportunity to keep up with the improvements of the State, and make his volumes the annual records of the advance of society in mercantile pursuits, in the arts, in education, and all that embellishes life.

The publisher has been at the expense of sending an agent into every county in the State to obtain accurate statistics in which he could rely. He has also made arrangements to have the State map for the Register engraved by a distinguished artist in an eastern city. He has only to look to a generous public for reimbursement of these heavy expenses, and for sufficient patronage to make it an object to continue the publication in future; but, at the same time, he would scorn to ask any favor that may not be fully earned by the intrinsic merit and value of the Register.

He commends his enterprise to all classes of his fellow-citizens, to judges, county clerks, registers, and those State officers who may have valuable information for such a compilation, and whose interest it may be to communicate the same for publication.

All matter for compilation which those who are desirous of forwarding the enterprise may furnish, should be transmitted previous to the first day of November next.

The Register will be printed with new type, on fine paper, in the duodecimo form, with more than two hundred pages—to be bound like the American Almanac, and other annuals of the class.

The price of the Register, including the sectional map of the State, to subscribers, will be FIVE DOLLARS, payable on delivery of the volume. Large discounts will be made to agents who become responsible for a number of volumes, or who purchase it to sell again.

A limited number of advertising pages will be appended to the Register for the advantage of friends who may desire their advertisements to penetrate every part of the State. Terms of advertising, One Dollar per line.

All orders for the work, and all communications containing special information to be incorporated in the Register, may be addressed to the compiler and publisher.

L. A. BESANCON.
Free Trader Office, Natchez.

V. T. CRAWFORD will, in future, continue to practice Law in the Circuit Courts of Amite, Pike and Franklin, and will extend his circuit to the county of Copiah. Business also in the Probate Court of Amite, will meet with his particular attention.—Office in the lower apartment of the Jail, occupied by the Sheriff. August 6, 1836.

THE LIBERTY ADVOCATE,
Printed and published weekly, by
L. P. HALL.

TERMS.—Four Dollars and Fifty cents in advance, Five Dollars if paid within six months, or Five Dollars and Fifty cents at the expiration of the year. No subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at ONE DOLLAR per square, (ten lines, or less,) the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance. All advertisements must be marked with the number of insertions required, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly. Payment to be made when the advertisement is left for insertion, or on demand.