TO THE PRINTERS

OF THE UNITED STATES.

FRANKLIN LETTER FOUNDRY.

THE reduced cost of the materials used in the composition of Printing Types, & all the improvements and increased facilities of casting them, have induced the subscribers to adopt the following list of prices.

The style of their large and small letter is modern, and of the most elegant kind. The metal will be found very hard and durable, having a new ingredient in its composition. For accuracy and finish, the type cast at their Foundry is warranted equal to any whatever. They have on hand a complete assortment of book and job letter, so that they are prepared to execute orders for entire offices of job, newspaper, or book printing, on short notice. They are thankful for the patronage they have received, and will be happy to receive the orders of printers, which will receive prompt attention.

Merchants and others, who have orders from abroad, will be supplied not only with type, but with presses, chases composing sticks, and every thing necessary for a printing establishment, and put up with care and perfect accuracy.

Their new specimen book will be published soon and ready to be sent to printers in which will be exhibited a greater variety than has ever been shown by any Foundry in the United States.

A. W. KINSLEY & Co.

Albany, July 22. 1829.

PRICES—At six months credit, for approved paper, or a discount of 5 per cent for cash.

Meridian, and all plain Larger	$0 30
Double Great Primer	0 32
Double English	0 32
Double Small Pica	0 34
Great Primer	0 34
English	0 36
Pica	0 36
Small Pica	0 38
Long Primer	0 40
Bourgeois	0 46
Brevier	0 56
Minion	0 70
Nonpareil	0 90
Leads & Quotations	0 30

Other kinds of TYPE, reduced in proportion.

Old type received in exchange, at 9 cts. per pound.

CARRIAGES, GIGS, & SADDLES

For Sale.

A very extensive Assortment of Gigs, and Light Four Wheel Carriages, now on hand and for sale on reasonable terms.

As heretofore, these articles will be warranted for durability and also ease to the rider and the Horse. The prices vary from $130 to $330.

Also,

On hand, a very handsome assortment of riding SADDLES, the prices of which vary from $6 to $20; together with riding *Bridles* from 75 cents to $5. And an extensive assortment of SADDLERY, generally.

Those who wish to purchase any of the above articles, are invited to call and examine them and judge for themselves. The Subscriber is determined to sell cheap.

Daniel Newnam.

N. B.—Those who are indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle immediately; I hope they will not neglect this friendly caution. Money or judgements I want, but more of the former than the latter. D. N.

may 2, 1829 1y

SELLING OFF
AT COST,
GREAT BARGAINS.

THE Subscriber, wishing to decline the Mercantile Business, is now selling off at *COST, FOR CASH;* his stock of GOODS, Embracing a fine assortment recently Purchased. They consist, in part as Follows:—

CLOTHS such as super blue, black, olive, brown, mixtures, drabs; common and coarse casimeres and casinets. Calico, super and common—Ginghams. Cambrick, Jackonet, swiss, figured & plain, and Mull muslins,—Black and white Italian crapes.—Do. Silks, Florences and Gros de Naples.—Silk vestings.—Imitation Merino Shawls.—Worsted and cotton Hosiery.—Kid—Horseskin—and Beaver Gloves.—Irish Linens and Lawns; Blk. Circassian, Striped Jean and coloured cambrick Marseilles and Valencia vestings. White, Red and Yellow Flannels, Plaid domesticks: Sheetings and Shirtings,—Bedticks, Silk hose and Velvets, Bombazeens—Naukins—Cotton Casimeres and Pins, Shirting Muslins—Oil cloths Tapes—and combs—buttons—ribbons Scissors—Gauze handkerchiefs, Looking Glasses—Wool hats—Buflaps—Osnabergs—Country Linens, &c. &c.

With Crockery Ware—Such as dishes—Plates—china and edged—cups and Saucers—Teapots; Pitchers; creams Decanters; Tumblers, &c. Likewise cotton yarn, 5 to 10.

☞These GOODS are going off *LOW* and *GREAT BARGAINS* may be had. The Publick is invited to call and examine the assortment.

John S. Constable.

ugust 8th 1829. tf

Communications.

TO RICHARD SPENCER,

SIR—A Handbill bearing your signature has, within a few days, been circulated among us, and had you in that production, been content with stating the "strong conviction in your own mind" which induced you to offer your "name to the public for their consideration," & a simple declaration of your political preference, I for one would have suffered your address to the voters of this district, to have passed unheeded into that *oblivion* which its *intrinsic merits* claim for it—but, sir, as you have in that production *attempted* something like a justification of the present administration, & have lent the authority of *your name*, however *small* may be its *weight*, to *gull* the people into a belief of the pure principles, & rectitude of purpose, which has influenced the president & his cabinet in the proscriptive policy which they have persued, I claim the liberty, to which every man is entitled, of submitting a few remarks upon the handbill in question—After premising that at the late election you were a decided friend of General Jackson, you proceed to say, "I was then, & still am a warm friend to that system of reform and retrenchment, which his friends have aimed at, in the disbursement of the public finances of our country;" will you have the goodness to inform us wherein this retrenchment & reform has been exhibited? We have heard it much talked of, & you tell us it has been *aimed at*," has it been accomplished? & wherein does it consist? In the recall of Mr. Barbour from England & the appointment of Mr. McLean with an outfit of $9000? In the recall of Gen. Harrison from Colombia & the appointment of *franking* Tom Moore with another outfit of $9000? Those gentlemen could have committed no abuses; we had scarcely heard of the arrival of Mr. Barbour in England, we had not heard of the arrival of Gen Harrison at the seat of Government in Colombia, & neither of those gentlemen could have had time to enter upon the duties of their respective missions, when there successors were appointed—was this the spirit of reform? how was it to act? by anticipation? was the reform to bear upon abuses committed? or to guard against the possibility of treachery on the part of political opponents on foreign missions, this is an assertion which the immaculate Duff Green might hazard, but which, we presume, you will scarcely have the effrontery to suggest: here are $18000 to the debit of retrenchment, to reward two political partizans, do you want other instances, they can be furnished to you. You next proceed to stare with a veracity second only to the Washington Telegraph, or the Baltimore Republican, "The only act which the late Adams party have complained of has been, *as they say*, the indiscriminate dismissal of his political opponents from office," is this the truth, the whole truth, & nothing but the truth, your testimony, sir, would be returned ignoramus by any respectable jury in the district, has not the president been complained of for suffering himself to be dictated to & controuled by a set of men who are neither legally or constitutionally, his advisers? has he not been accused of ignorance as to the most trivial duties of his station, & have not instances been given thereof which evince the grossest perversion of intellect? witness that of Mr. Harris, marshall for Boston, whose case he referred to the Navy department, instead of the department of *State*—are not our papers daily teeming with complaints of post office abuses, for which he is ultimately responsible, as he should not have selected a man who had not capacity for the station and has he not been held up to ridicule for the felicitous idea of negociating away the law of the land by a commercial treaty with England? those are a few, a very few, of the "acts which the late Adams party have complained of."

Again, Sir, you observe, "If this were the fact, (that is the indiscriminate dismissal of his political opponents from office,) or if I believed that the President had pursued a course of general proscription on account of political opinions, I should as warmly oppose the course, as any other invidual in the Union—But such cannot be shewn to be the fact." This *can "be shewn to be the fact"*—it is only in accordance with the early declaration of your political oracle Duff Green, that the President "would reward his friends, and punish his enemies," and what Jacksonian will dare to question his authority? do you want it verified, go from Maine to New Orleans, visit our Post Towns from the Atlantic Ocean, to our western boundaries, and you will find every removal whether from custom house, or post office, has been to *punish* some political opponent, and *reward* some political friend—Mr. Clay was accused of subsidizing the press, when he changed some of the printers of the laws at from twenty five to one hundred dollars emolument. The saints, the puritans, with uplifted hands and eyes, exclaimed "*Corruption, bribery and corruption.*" Who have now subsidized the press? from the itinerant drover General Green, to Mordecai the Jew, from the pander of slander and defamation, Isaac Hill, to the scavenger of filth and obscenity, *Dabney Carr;* from the serpent *Amos Kendall* who, to use a figure of Junius with a slight alteration, has "travelled through all the signs of the political Zodiac from the scorpion in which he stung Henry Clay, to the fat office of an archer under the house of Jackson" down to the fifteen editors and writers for the Boston Statesman—The cynic Diogenes once walked the streets of Athens at noon day with a light, in quest of an honest man, it would not require a light at midnight to find a corrupt and venal press subsidised by the present administration—Aye, subsidized for thousands and tens of thousands of dollars instead of fifties; and yet, sir, you have the hardihood to tell us that, if you believed the president had pursued a course of general proscription on account of political opinions you would as warmly oppose the course as any other individual in the Union"—Why do you not believe it? is it because political prejudices have dimmed your vision, and warped your intellect? the facts are notorious, broad as noon day, palpable, and conclusive, You next remark, "In estimating the conduct of the president—I think a palpable distinction should be drawn between an open, frank, and honorable political opponent, and a personal calumniator and slanderer. The removal of an officer of the latter character is a public good, of the former a public evil."—Now, sir, we have you on the hip—have you ever heard of a Mr. John Jackson, who was lately appointed by the president to be United States consul for the Island of Martinique, and whose commission was subsequently recalled in consequence of the interference of a certain Central committee near the President's house; his application was backed by influential men of both parties, one of the warmest Jackson men in Alexandria recommended him, and stated, at the *request* of Mr. Jackson, that they differed in political sentiments—Mr. Jackson in his letter to Mr. Van Buren also stated, that, although the office was one neither of profit or emolument, as the returns made by the late consul would shew, yet he felt it incumbent on him to state, that at the late Presidential election he had been opposed to Gen. Jackson, here was "an open, frank and honourable political opponent." Mr. Jackson received the appointment, and two days afterwards it was recalled on the plea of "misapprehension of the person intended to be appointed;" this was a mere *reusse, an equivoque*, there was no misapprehension, the truth is, that a member of the Central committee, on hearing of the appointment, swore that the President should recal it, he was forthwith called upon for that purpose, and Mr. Jackson was deprived of his commission; is this the independent upright conduct we ought to look for, and have been accustomed to remark, in a chelt magistrate? or is it not the *time serving* policy of a party tool!

What do you think of Mr. Maury's case? one of the earliest appointments of Washington, a man, who has served his country for forty-three years with zeal and fidelity, tottering on the verge of eternity, bending under the weight of years, looked up to with veneration and respect by all who know him, the hand of a *ruthless barbarian*, could alone send those "grey hairs with sorrow to the grave;" reform has even extended to him, against whom there never was a shadow of reproach, he has been removed to *reward* a political retainer, Mr. Ogden, of New-York, is now Consul for Liverpool, and James Maury, the friend & school-follow of Jefferson, the choice of Washington, is cast in his ripe old age, upon the friendly commisseration of foreigners, and nobly have *they* acquitted themselves, a superb piece of plate valued at 400*l.* sterling or $1777.77 voted to him by the merchants of Liverpool engaged in the American trade, bears testimony to the *virtues* of Maury, and speaks volumes of indignant reproach to Jackson and his cabinet—the merchants of New-York, engaged in the Liverpool trade, are about to render a similar testimonial of regard to this venerable martyr to *political reform*—what sir, is your opinion of the case of Mr. Freeman, late collector for the Port of New Bedford? he was one of the first sufferers under the proscriptive system, and his fellow townsmen have presented him with three handsome pieces of plate, "as a testimony of his upright and gentlemanly conduct in the discharge of his official duties while *collector* of the district, and of their esteem for his *character* as a *private citizen*," This list, sir, could be easily extended, if necessary—and yet you have the presumption to say "I cannot believe that President Jackson has acted in other than pure principles." "To err is human," but I apprehend that it requires more magnanimity than is possessed by the President, or his cabinet, to acknowledge it when committed.—The old adage says, a wise man will sometimes acknowledge error—but a fool never, ——— Reform, retrenchment, defaulters have been rung in our ears on every change of the political bells—they were the great political bug bears to awe the Adams party into silence, & form the stamina and nucleus of our present Administration.—Where are they? *Reform* is found in an indiscriminate proscription for political opinions, and the rewarding of political partizans—retrenchment, in an increased expenditure, and as for defaulters, ask Mr. Barry, Post Master General, Major Lewis, one of the Auditors of the Treasury, Mr. Livingston a violent Jackson senator from Lousiana, the *amiable and veracious* Amos Kendall—the former can tell you, if he will, that he *is* a defaulter to the department over which he presides for $10,000, and has been so for many years—the second will tell you that he was a defaulter when appointed to office, for several thousand dollars, and had been so ever since the war—Mr. Livingston may tell you, if his legal quirks and quibbles will permit, that he *has been* for many years and now is a defaulter to an immense amount; and that "pink of feeling and delicacy" Amos Kendall, who abominates the truth as a Jew does pork, will deny, what can easily be proved, that he is a defaulter to the State of Kentucky, so much for the "reform and retrenchment intended to be introduced."

And now sir, I will ask you, what reliance can be placed upon your concluding declaration, that, "should there be any of the Anti-Jackson party who may give me their support, to such I will say, I hope always to act from honest principles, and shall never knowingly permit my political opinions to lead me into an act of public or private wrong?"—what confidence can be reposed in such sentiments, emanating from a man who, in the same address, has evinced such entire ignorance of passing occurrences, or such a total aberration from candour and political honesty—there is no redeeming spirit in your address, to flatter us with the most distant hope that you would be actuated by that liberality which you here profess; the *whole scope* of your preceding observations evince the *thorough-going political partizan*—if returned to Congress, you would prove yourself the owl whose vision would be dimmed, and whose faculties would be stupified, by gazing on the Sun of Jacksonism. You affect not to believe that this spirit of proscription has been exercised—is it not notorious—did not Duff Green boast of it with all the demoniacal triumph of gratified revenge, until even this reprobate, was awed into silence by the indignant scorn of an insulted public—did he not indulge in slander, calumny, detraction, and libel, to justify this proscriptive course, until the frequent visits of John Doe, and Richard Roe, induced him to think with Falstaff that "the better part of valour is discretion." This political juggling shall not avail you, it is unworthy of any honest or honourable politician: If, sir, after the examination, I have given your preceding remarks, I could place any reliance upon your concluding declaration, as an open and candid political opponent, is preferable to a *treacherous* political friend, you might receive the support of at least one

ANTI JACKSONIAN.

Queen Ann's, Sept. 15th 1829.

ADDENDA. Since the foregoing was sent to Press another instance of reform has occurred in the person of Abraham Bradley for many years assistant Post Master General—what is his offence! Peculation? No—Mr. Bradley had dared in justice to himself with the candour of an honorable mind, yet with the mildness of one who felt himself in the power of a despot, to cast from himself the opprobium of a transaction in which that Political Jesuit Amos Kendall was chief actor; an account with Bradley's signature had been fraudulently obtained by Kendall through a clerk in the general Post Office making Mr. Jas. Hawkins late Post Master of Frankfort, Ky. a defaulter—the infamy of this transaction, Kendall had attempted to avert from himself and saddle upon Bradley who thro' the public papers gave a true and calm expose of the whole transaction; *nine* days afterwards he was dismissed from *office*, this was "the head and front of his offending"—he was dismissed for daring to be just to himself and honest to the people—a specimen of the reform *aimed at*,

AN ANTI JACKSONIAN.

For the Centreville Times.

Didnt intend at first to vote for Mr. Kerr Mr. Printer, must do so now. Mr. Spencer is a mighty correct man, no doubt, because he says so himself. He writes he has always "acted with the Democratic Party," too. Very like a whale. That sentence was writ for popularity no doubt! But he forgot the vote he gave for a Federalist, for Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, instead of a *Democrat*, Mr. John King Beck Emory whom he voted to turn out! Cant vote for him—must vote for Mr. Kerr.

PHIZ.

For the C. Vill. Times.

Tell you what, Mr. Editor, I begin to feel my blood up. I dont like all this cry about "hurra for a Jackson-congressman from old Queen Ann's District!" I've no great shine to Mr. Kerr, to be sure, but I have the same objection to Mr. Spencer that I have to him. Mr Kerr to be sure has seemed a little indecisive in his Congressional career; and his opponent to gain a point would be equally so. Mr. Spencer professes to uphold Jackson in every thing he has done—*and every thing he will do*—I presume. That's enough for me. I didn't intend to vote for Mr. Kerr, but half a loaf is better than none, eh, Mr Editor?

WEASEL

For the Times.

Come along you undecided Adams men & give in your votes for John Leeds Kerr—none of your hesitancy, half-way business. You say the present Administration is punishing every man who was or is opposed to it; and if it had the power would punish you. Yet you say I must vote for Mr. Spencer, or I'll not vote at all. Thereby lending more effectually a stick to break your own head: Come along and vote for Mr. Kerr. If every man in Congress is a go-the-whole-hog-man like Mr. Spencer we might soon hear of worse things than turning all the Adams-men out of office. Come along, and let's vote for Mr. Kerr, I say. There must be some to watch for us how things are going at Washington.

COME ALONG.

FULLING, DYING,
AND SCOURING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public generally, that being prepared with a workman well skilled in the above branches, he is now ready to accommodate those who may favour him with their custom.

Joseph K. Cook,

Oct. 3d 3w Near Centreville.

Rates of Produce, &c.

[BALTIMORE WHOLESALE PRICES.]

CANDLES m'ld	13	Powder, for 25lb.	5
Dipped	11	Soap Brown	8
Sperm	30	GRAIN Wheat	
CHOCOLATE		White	105a110
No 1, 2, 3 pr. lb	12a22	Red	90a100
		CORN	41 a43
FEATHERS	29	FLOUR	
FISH		Sup. fine bl.	6 50
Herrings bl	2 37	City Mills	5 50
Shad	6	Susquehanna	5 00
Mackeral		Oats	33
No 1	6	Rye	53
2	5 25	Cloverseed	3 40
3	4 25	Barley	75
Beef per bbl.	8a9	Flaxseed	75
Hams	7a8	SPIRITS	
Middlings	7	Bran. & hp. gl.	105
Cheese	7a8	Rum 3d proof	42
Sugars Loaf lb	19	Gin 1st p	110
Brown	9 to 10	Apple Brandy	37
Salt per bu		Gin Holland	105
fine	87	——American	30
Shot (all sizes) (100 lbs)	6 00	Rum Jamaica	100
Tallow 100lb	9 00	—— New E	30
		P'ch B'dy	76a109

TO THE PEOPLE.

A Candidate for the suffrages of a free & enlightened community ought to hold himself ready to answer all fair inquiry into the course of his public conduct; but it will be conceded by every liberal mind that he is not bound to reply to the ribaldry and low abuse of every anonymous writer, who may seize the occasion of his being before the People to asperse him with senseless—general vituperation.

I had in my address to you, published on the 25th of August, clearly explained the nature & *false* grounds of the clamour that had been raised against me, and I had the pleasure very soon to perceive that my candid statements had given entire satisfaction to all except those, who were predetermined to condemn. I have been since engaged in visiting different parts of the District & in meeting my fellow citizens in that free intercourse, which affords the best opportunity of interchanging our sentiments & I am every day more and more encouraged to hope that I shall receive, at the approaching election, a conclusive proof of their undiminished confidence.

The only *specific* charge which has been placed on the ground of any *alleged fact* is one contained in a publication in the Centreville Times, under the signature of "One of the Many," and re published "by request," in the Easton Gazette. The general strain of that writer & the false and round assertions in which he dealt, had placed him beneath that consideration which any fair—decent and candid citizen, *really* desirous to ascertain and know my course of conduct, would have immediately met from me. I therefore passed over the publication as mere abuse, not calculated to injure me with any one. I find, however, from conversations with my friends that the bold assumption of the fact that I voted for "the Jackson instead of the Adams Speaker of the House" & the inferences drawn from such a fact may not be properly understood, and I now offer to you this succinct and candid statement of my course in the case referred to.

In the first place, I protest upon every principle recognized by the patriotic Statesmen of this Country, against the idea that a *Speaker of the House of Representatives* ought to be selected on account of his being a *partizan of the President*. The Speaker is chosen as the presiding officer of that branch of the Legislature which is emphatically held to be independent of, and the direct *check* upon, the *Executive*; and his duties relate exclusively to the preservation of order and decorum in the House and he is bound with a strict impartiality towards all *persons* and all *parties*, to superintend, conduct and expedite the deliberations and business of that body; and the selection of *committees* is given to him with the same views. By the existing rule of the House he is voted for by *ballot*, so that he himself may not know by whom he is supported or opposed, lest the feelings incident to frail humanity sometimes tempt him from his duty. He is to be chosen for his ability, integrity and supposed impartiality.

At the commencement of the first Session of the 19th Congress, when I took my seat there, many Candidates were proposed for the Chair. The contest for the Presidency had been settled in the House of Representatives and Mr. Adams had been installed. The Opposition to the new Administration had not then been formed. Upon a fair and deliberate consideration, I gave my vote on that occasion for Mr. Louis M'Lane, of Delaware, who, I had every reason to believe would take a fair—liberal and just course, in every respect, in regard to the Administration.—I preferred him decidedly also on the score of superior qualifications. But Mr. John W. Taylor was then elected the Speaker. During his two years service, I found him an highly intelligent and most assiduous presiding officer and that he discharged the duties of the Chair with ability.

At the first Session of the 20th Congress the Jackson or Opposition party was distinctly formed and settled, and the election of a new Speaker was canvassed with great warmth.—With Mr. Stephenson, the late Speaker, I had very little intimacy, during the preceding years of my service with him, and I knew not what his qualifications for the chair might be.—Great anxiety was manifested by some of my personal friends in the House for the success of "a Jackson Speaker." But I was then a friend to the existing Administration; and I deliberately viewed the whole ground, as an independent representative of the people: and under all existing circumstances I thought proper to put in my ballot for John W. Taylor and to continue him as the presiding officer of the House.

This simple statement of fact I submit to the People. They will perceive that mere conjecture has been assumed as fact and that all the inferences drawn from it must of course fall to the ground.

JOHN LEEDS KERR.

Easton, 25th Sept. 1829.

DIED

In this place yesterday evening, at an advanced age, Mrs. SARAH consort of Mr. Wm. Harper, Sen. She was respected by all who knew her, and has no doubt made a happy change.

On Kent Island, on Thursday last, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT,