

Last year our King's Speech to Parliament, recommending the Reform of Parliament, was immediately printed in letters of gold on beautifully embossed cards, yet tho' I approved of the object of that speech, I confess I thought it a very poor speech in itself, tho' perhaps well enough for a King's speech. Now if ever there were sentiments, proceeding from the chief Magistrate of a great nation, that deserved to be printed in letters of gold, to be placed over every mantle-piece and to be made as familiar to the minds of all men, and especially of young men, as the Lord's prayer, I think those sentiments are to be found in the four concluding paragraphs of Jackson's Veto, and I assure you they have found an echo in every honest bosom in this Country. Jan 7th 1832. I yesterday rec^d your letter of the 25th & was rejoiced to learn that up to that date all our dear relatives have escaped the Cholera. I must again beg you to keep in mind whenever you write to me that Miss Kate, in the absence of letters from Aunt, naturally looks to me for information respecting both Uncle & Aunt. Now you mention that Uncle has lately enjoyed rather better health, which we are very glad to hear, but, in your haste, you have omitted to even allude to Aunt. May do not let me have to mention this again. I often wish I had been at your elbow, while you were writing, as I could then suggest a few things desirable to be inserted & perhaps, occasionally, some that might as well be omitted, for instance what you say about your having bought a slave & his child, because altho' I shall not moment the judgment - sent to pass sentence on you as a criminal for the act, yet you should remember what powerful prophecies rest of your relatives here, do entertain against slavery & that it is painful to us either directly to withhold your letters from them or to open their mouths on such a topic. Now mind, I neither counsel nor praise you for the act, but I still think that your & your child's happiness would have been better secured by your having years ago removed into a Free State.

Via Liverpool - by first Packet - Ship for New York

Mr. Edward Cox,
Bookeller,
Mayville,
Kentucky,
United States.
Single.

By this same opportunity I send a letter to brother Jim, addressed to him as before, at Cambridge Mass. This letter being entirely on domestic topics, I have been unable to send it by the express, but I have no doubt it will find its way to him. I have also written a few lines to you, which I have enclosed in a letter to brother Jim, addressed to him as before, at Cambridge Mass. I have also written a few lines to you, which I have enclosed in a letter to brother Jim, addressed to him as before, at Cambridge Mass. I have also written a few lines to you, which I have enclosed in a letter to brother Jim, addressed to him as before, at Cambridge Mass.

Radford Terrace, 16th Dec^r 1832 51m13

My dear Brother! I duly received your kind letter dated in Aug^r and am much obliged by your answer respecting the number of newspapers published at Cincinnati and other places in the western country, but you have omitted to state the population of Maypsville & that of Lexington. Your reply respecting Cincinnati is complete and satisfactory and affords a rather striking contrast betwixt that real liberty of the press which you enjoy and that sham but much-wounded liberty of the press with which we are mocked & tormented. For instance it appears that at Cincinnati, where the population is about 30,000, there are 3 daily - 3 semi-weekly and 6 weekly newspapers published, making a total of 28 newspapers per week. I am aware, - the population of Nottingham and the adjacent towns, which are so connected with Nottingham that they may truly be considered as mere suburbs of it, (I mean Radford, Lenton, Sneinton & Basford) comprise, according to the last Census, a population of nearly 80,000, and yet, with all our boasted "liberty of the press" there are only 3 weekly newspapers published here to supply so great a population with political information! A fine monopoly this, truly, you will exclaim, for the publishers of those papers, especially as, besides all the intervening villages, there are the populous towns of Mansfield, Southwell and Bingham (in not one of which a newspaper is printed) to help to support them. You will perhaps inquire what this has to do with the "liberty of the press"! I think I shall be able to satisfy you that it has a great deal to do with it, because what gives this valuable monopoly to these 3 publishers (Tutton, Dunn & Stretton) who all seem duly sensible of its value, is the heavy security they are obliged to find before Government will allow them to print or publish a single newspaper! As the following particulars were furnished by your old friend Sturges, a co-proprietor of the "Mercury" (published by Dunn) you may, I believe, rely on their correctness, and pretty view it will give you of the actual "liberty of the press" of the enjoyment of which we make so great a boast in this Country. - Previous to printing and publishing a newspaper whether daily or at longer intervals, the Printer & Publisher must furnish Government with the following securities: viz.

2 Good & sufficient Sureties of £250 each for any sum or sums that may thereafter become due to the Commissioners of Excise for stamps	500..
2 Ditto of £100 each for any sum or sums that may thereafter become due for advertisement duties	200..