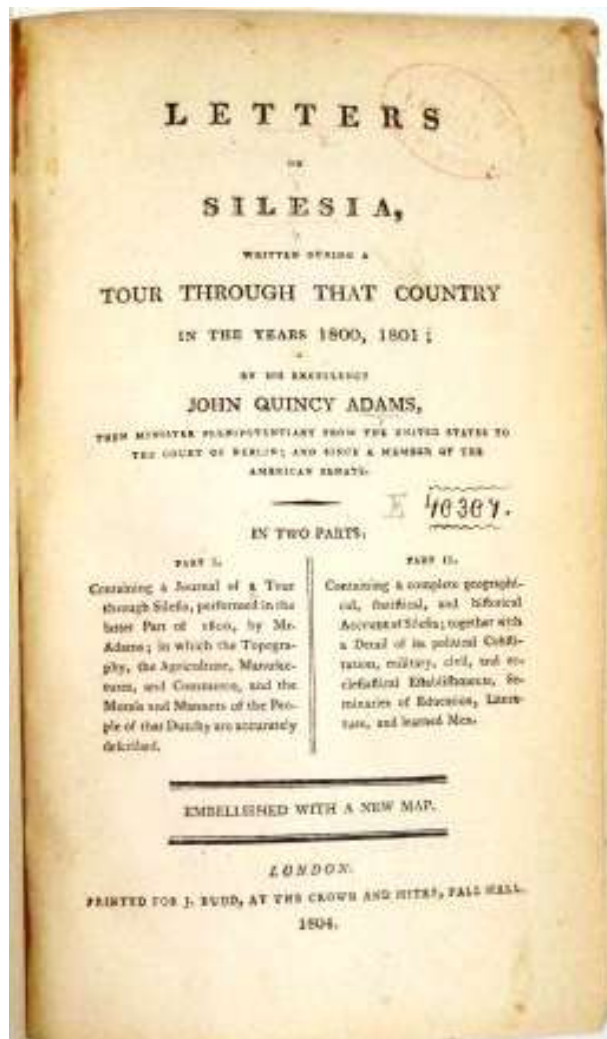




Item No. 1

1. **Adams, John Quincy:** LETTERS ON SILESIA, WRITTEN DURING A TOUR THROUGH THAT COUNTRY IN THE YEARS 1800, 1801; BY... THEN MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE COURT OF BERLIN; AND SINCE A MEMBER OF THE AMERICAN SENATE. IN TWO PARTS... EMBELLISHED WITH A NEW MAP. London: Printed for J. Budd, at the Crown and Mitre, Pall Mall, 1804. xiii, [3], folding map, 387, [1 publisher advt.] pp. Bound in modern quarter calf and marbled boards. Light rubberstamp on title page, minor scattered fox. Very Good.

"Few men of the early United States were so widely traveled as J.Q. Adams. This describes a tour he took as a young man" [Smith]. The forty-three Letters were written "to his brother Thomas Boylston Adams, Esq. at Philadelphia. It will be evident on reading them, that they were not originally intended for public view." But they ended up in the Port Folio, "at the request of some gentlemen of distinguished taste to whom they were shown." This is their first separate appearance, by "a gentleman, a scholar, and a statesman."

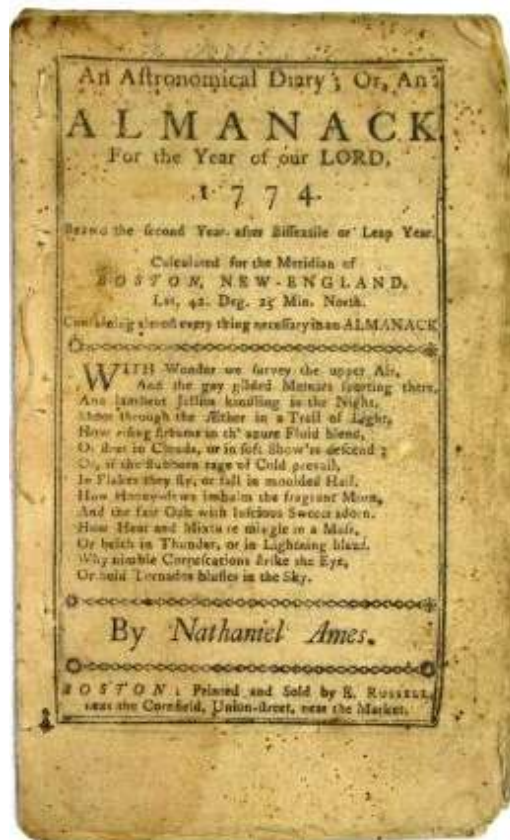
Adams was surprised by the book's publication. In Volume III of his Writings [1914] [page 44] he wrote, "I observe in the newspapers that somebody in London (I suppose it must be Dickens [sic]) has published in a volume my letters on Silesia, pilfered doubtless from the Port Folio. And to help the sale, has not only given my name, but added a despicable parade of rank and titles to it, which a rational man cannot hear thus applied without laughing."

FIRST EDITION. Smith, American Travellers Abroad A11.

\$850.00

2. **Aguilar, Grace:** ESSAYS AND MISCELLANIES. CHOICE CULLINGS FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF GRACE AGUILAR. ix, [4], 18-310 pp. Contemporary half morocco [rubbed]. Small early repair to title page, persistent margin spotting. Lacks the advertisement leaf at the end. Binder's ticket on front pastedown, early owner's signature on front free endpaper. Good+.

First American edition of the collected works of prolific London essayist Grace Aguilar (1816-1847), edited by her mother Sarah Aguilar. The essays, all Jewish topics, are on the Sabbath, the Prophecies of Isaiah, the Prophecies of Daniel, Family Prayer, and the History of the Jews in England.
Singerman 1267. \$300.00



Item No. 3

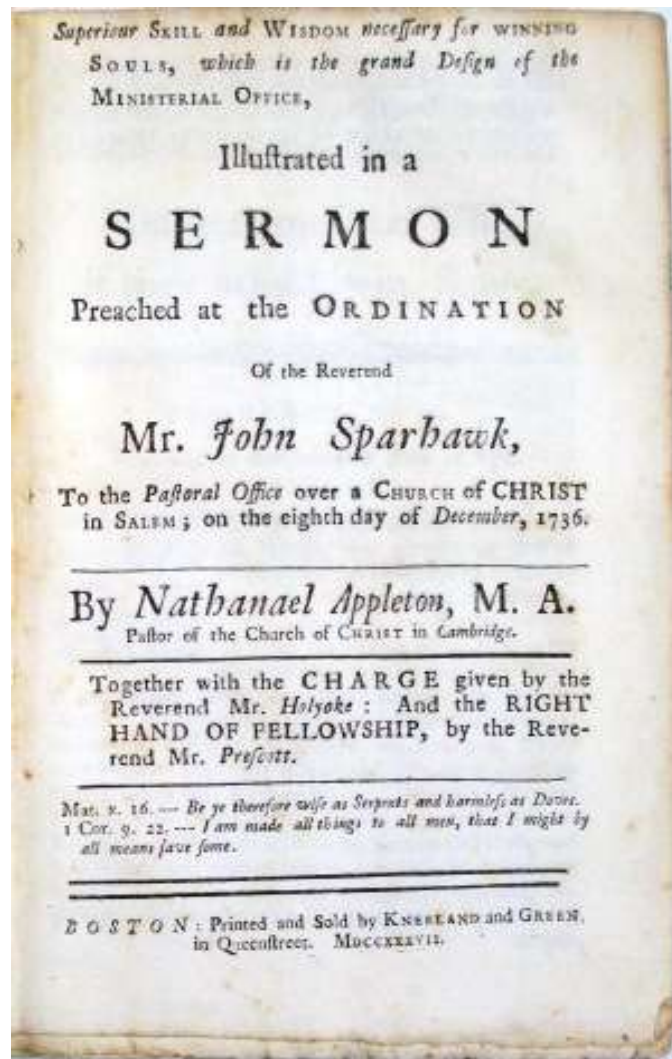
Britain's "Tyranny and Oppression"

3. **Ames, Nathaniel:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY; OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1774. Boston: Printed and Sold by E. Russell, next the Cornfield, [1773]. 12 leaves (complete), stitched but loosened. Light to moderate wear, Good+.

Ames denounces the "Tyranny and Oppression" of Britain, hopes that America's efforts to bring "her to her former senses" will succeed, and notes "the shoals of people that flock hither from all parts of Europe."

The almanac includes a table of distances, and a table of the weight and value of coins. It is the earlier of two Boston printings. Contemporary printings also issued from New Haven and New London.

Evans 12644. Drake 3228. NAIP w010305 [5]. \$600.00



Item No. 4

Win Souls "As a Fowler Taketh the Bird"

4. **Appleton, Nathanael:** SUPERIOUR SKILL AND WISDOM NECESSARY FOR WINNING SOULS, WHICH IS THE GRAND DESIGN OF THE MINISTERIAL OFFICE, ILLUSTRATED IN A SERMON PREACHED AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND MR. JOHN SPARHAWK, TO THE PASTORAL OFFICE OVER A CHURCH OF CHRIST IN SALEM; ON THE EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1736 ... TOGETHER WITH THE CHARGE GIVEN BY THE REVEREND MR HOLYOKE: AND THE RIGHT HAND OF FELLOWSHIP, BY THE REVEREND MR PRESCOTT. Boston: Kneeland and Green, 1737. [4], 51, [1 blank] pp. With the half title. Disbound. Scattered foxing, else Very Good with attractive text ornamentation

The "great Business" of a Minister of the Gospel "is to shew Men the Way to Salvation, and to perswade them to come into it." He must win souls "with that Skill and Industry as a Fowler taketh the Bird."

"Of Mr. Sparhawk it has been said, that he was much esteemed and beloved in his life, and in his death sincerely and universally lamented" [White, 'New England Congregationalism in its Origin and Purity,' page 296. Salem: 1861]. He died at the age of 42.

FIRST EDITION Evans 4111.

\$500.00

Presbyterians vs. Congregationalists!

5. **Bailey, J.W.:** KNOX COLLEGE, BY WHOM FOUNDED AND ENDOWED; ALSO, A REVIEW OF A PAMPHLET ENTITLED 'RIGHTS OF CONGREGATIONALISTS IN KNOX COLLEGE.'. Chicago: Press & Tribune Book & Job Printing Office, 1860. Original printed wrappers [some dustsoil]. Stitched, 131pp. Minor wear to blank lower edges of several leaves. Near Fine.

Interdenominational strife between Presbyterians and Congregationalists brought forth this pamphlet. The Board of Trustees of Knox College protests "the misrepresentations of the pamphlet above named," a report by the Congregational General Association of Illinois. Bailey, commissioned by the Trustees, issues this scarce rebuttal "with the earnest desire that it may prove instrumental in correcting the many errors which have of late been widely circulated concerning the College." Bishop recounts the College's founding by Presbyterian ministers, emphasizing the Herculean labors of Presbyterian minister George Gale. "Of the thirty-four Subscribers who founded Knox College, thirty-three were Presbyterians, and one only was a Congregationalist."

The Congregational Association has no "ground on which to rest a claim" to govern the College's affairs. Knox College "is open to all denominations." The Association's complaint "that they can no longer patronize it-- that they are driven from it," has no basis, "unless it be impossible for them to patronize a College that is not their own."

FIRST EDITION. Ante-Fire Imprints 441. Sabin 2738. OCLC 557837364 [1- Brit. Lib.], 54227870 [3- Columbia, Yale, Knox] [as of August 2016]. \$450.00

6. **Baker, Anthony St. John:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM WASHINGTON, D.C., 28 JULY 28 1820, MARKED "PRIVATE", TO SIR CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B., FORMER BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DISCUSSING THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL SCENE, RESHUFFLING OF THE BRITISH LEGATION, THE ADAMS-ONIS TREATY:

"... I NOW VERY SELDOM HEAR FROM MANNERS, THE POSTAGE I PRESUME HAVING SILENCED HIM, AS SOME BOSTON GENTLEMEN WHO CAME HERE EXPECTING THE LOAN TOLD ME, WHAT, AT ALL EVENTS, I HOPE IS AN EXAGGERATION, THAT HIS ONLY MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE WERE FISH WHICH IS OBTAINED FOR LITTLE OR NOTHING, AND POTATOES WHICH HE RAISED HIMSELF. THIS OUGHT NOT TO BE ALLOWED AT A PLACE LIKE BOSTON. DICTATORS MAY DIG BUT NOT CONSULS.

"MR. DIGGES [APROPOS OF DIGGING] HAS TOLD ME MANY PARTICULARS ABOUT THE SLAVES UNDER OUR GHENT TREATY WHICH QUESTION YOU WILL PROBABLY HAVE TO SETTLE, BUT YOU WILL NO DOUBT FIND ALL HIS INFORMATION IN THE LETTER WHICH HE FORWARDED YOU... IN RELATION TO THE THREATENING TARIFF QUESTION... I WILL BE CURIOUS IF THE AMERICANS COMMENCE A SYSTEM OF RESTRICTION AND BOUNTIES AT THE TIME WE BEGIN TO ABOLISH THEM AND TO REMOVE THE IMPEDIMENTS TO FREE TRADE... BALDWIN IS THE GREAT CHAMPION OF THE NEW AM. SYSTEM. GENERAL VIVES AND GALLATIN ARE DIRECTLY AT ISSUE WITH RESPECT TO A CONVERSATION WHICH TOOK PLACE AT PARIS AND WHICH GALLATIN REPORTED HOME. GALLATIN'S LETTER OUGHT NOT TO HAVE APPEARED. IT WAS I AM INFORMED SENT TO CONGRESS BY MISTAKE... IT IS SAID UNINTENTIONALLY, ALTHO SOME ULTRA WISE PEOPLE THINK IT WAS MEANT TO INJURE GALLATIN." [The reference is to the new Spanish Ambassador to the U.S.,

who denied that he told Gallatin that he could transfer Florida to the U.S. without awaiting ratification of the Adams-Onís Treaty]. 7.25" x 9.5". [7], [1 blank] pp, two leaves folded. Completely in ink manuscript. Near Fine.

Anthony St. John Baker [1785-1854] came to the United States in 1812 as Secretary to the British Legation. In 1815 he ratified the Treaty of Ghent. Baker stayed in the U.S. as Charge D'Affaires until Bagot's arrival as British Ambassador in July 1815; Baker then became Consul General until 1832. Sir Charles Bagot [1781-1843] was, among other offices, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States in 1815. With Richard Rush he negotiated the Rush-Bagot Treaty to limit naval forces and helped to negotiate the Anglo-American Convention of 1818, which defined the border between British North America and the United States from Lake of Woods to the Pacific Ocean. Thomas Attwood Digges [1742-1821] of Maryland was disowned by his family, went to England, informed John Adams and Benjamin Franklin about American prisoners in England during the Revolution. Franklin later accused him of embezzling funds intended for those prisoners. \$500.00

By the Leader of the Universalist Movement

7. **Ballou, Hosea:** A SERMON, DELIVERED AT THE DEDICATION OF THE UNIVERSALIST MEETING- HOUSE AT SHIRLEY, MASS. JANUARY 9, 1817. Salem: Warwick Palfray, Jun., 1817. 23, [1 blank] pp. Widely scattered foxing, some dusting, disbound with some loosening. Good to Good+.

Ballou was a leader of the American Universalist movement. The Dictionary of Unitarian and Universalist Biography calls him "the most influential of the preachers in the second generation of the Universalist movement. His book, 'A Treatise on Atonement,' radically altered the thinking of his colleagues in the ministry and their congregations." His sermon illustrates his religious beliefs.

AI 40051 [4].

\$175.00

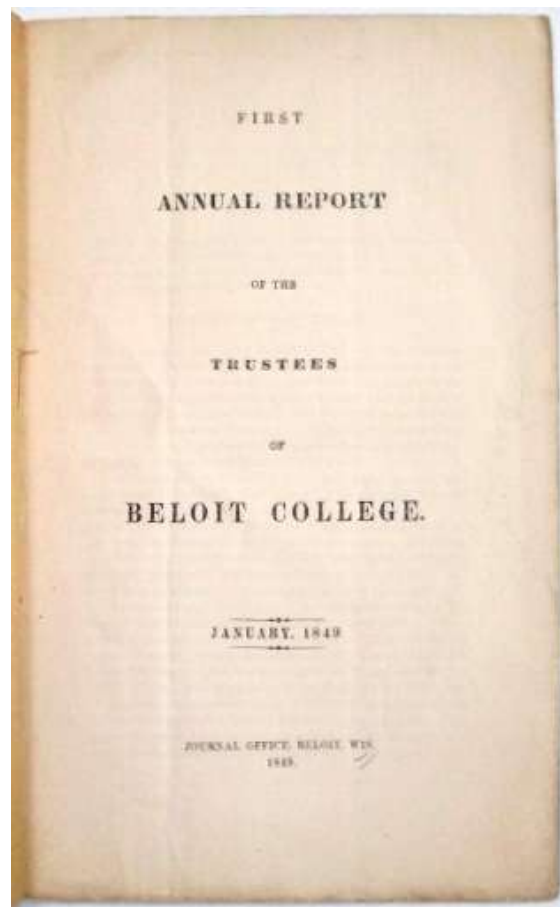
"Zeal for Education"

8. **Beloit College:** FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF BELOIT COLLEGE. JANUARY, 1849. Beloit, Wis.: Journal Office, 1849. Original printed wrappers [dusted, blank rear wrap with a few small edge chips], stitched, 20pp. Very Good.

According to American Imprints Inventory, this rare pamphlet is the first Beloit non-broadside imprint, preceded only by three broadsides; OCLC also notes two Beloit periodicals which began in 1848.

The Report chronicles the College's establishment and the settlement of the Beloit area. "It was not until about ten years since that the main tide of emigration reached the western shore of Lake Michigan, and began to spread over the prairies of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin. The main portion in numbers, as well as in influence, is from the States which lie along the great northern thoroughfares of our country." Clergy, among the leaders of these settlers, had the "hope of seeing among themselves educational institutions like those of New England." A "zeal for education" characterized these pioneering sons of New England; Beloit-- whose geography and advantages are described-- was ideal for founding a College. The Report describes the course of instruction, terms of admission, religious and literary character, expenses, library. Members of the Board of Trustees are listed.

FIRST EDITION. AII [WI] 473. OCLC 713254 [4- AAS, Huntington, Kent State, American Congregational Assn] [as of August 2016]. \$500.00



Item No. 8

“Indians, Negroes, and Others, Even Those Esteemed of the Lowest Order”

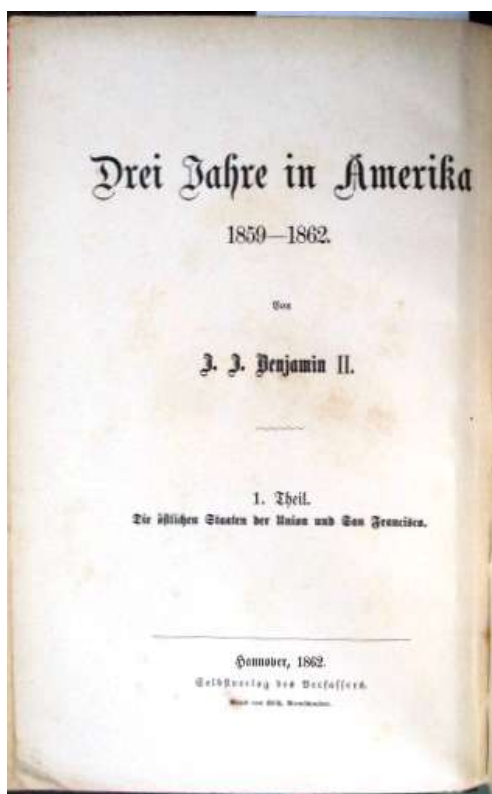
9. **Benezet, Anthony:** THE PLAINNESS AND INNOCENT SIMPLICITY OF THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. WITH ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS, COMPARED TO THE CORRUPTING NATURE AND DREADFUL EFFECTS OF WAR. WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE BLESSING WHICH ATTENDS ON A SPIRIT INFLUENCED BY DIVINE LOVE, PRODUCING PEACE AND GOOD-WILL TO MEN. COLLECTED BY ANTHONY BENEZET. Philadelphia: Crukshank, 1782. 48pp. Disbound, light wear, Good+.

The great Quaker educator and anti-slavery reformer proclaims the "power of God to salvation, operating, through obedience, in the minds of the sincere hearted...Indians, Negroes, and others, even those esteemed of the lowest order, by no means excepted."

Benezet argues the futility of war, citing the example of Pennsylvania: "So long as the government continued chiefly in the hands of a people principled against war, notwithstanding their exposed situation, the great number of Indians within their borders, and the several warlike nations which surrounded them, they experienced the protecting hand of providence, and enjoyed an uninterrupted tranquillity for more than sixty years; whilst Canada, and most of the other colonies who pursued different measures, suffered dreadfully from their Indian neighbors."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 17472. Hildeburn 4183.

\$450.00



Item No. 10

“History and Condition of Jews in North America”

10. **Benjamin, Israel Joseph, Jr:** DREI JAHRE IN AMERIKA, 1859-1862. Hanover: Selbstverlag des Verfassers, 1862. Three volumes bound in two: xvi, 384; vi, [2], 168; viii, [4], 69, [3], 132. Engraved frontisp portrait of the author, original tissue guard, in volume 1. Contemporary black quarter morocco over pebble-grain cloth, gilt-paneled spines. A clean and attractive copy, with widely scattered minor wear. Near Fine.

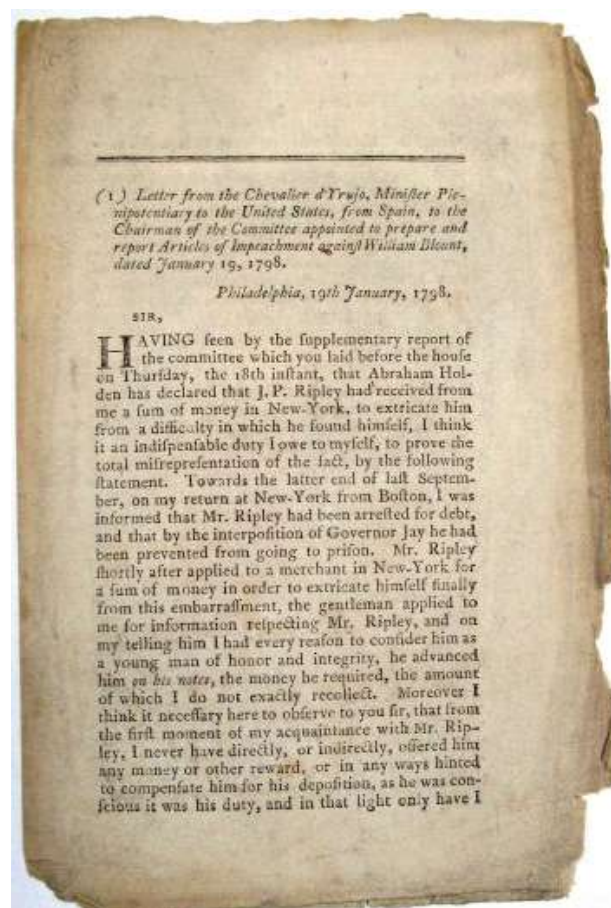
"A good part of Benjamin's three years was spent in the eastern United States, investigating history and condition of Jews in North America" [Wagner-Camp]. "Occasionally, as for example pp 21-24, the text is in Hebrew" [Streeter]. Benjamin went to San Francisco by way of Panama, and continued north to Oregon as far as Vancouver. He then went overland through Salt Lake City and on to St. Louis in 1861. "Of considerable interest on California, the Mormons and the Northwest" [Howes]. The second part of the third volume concerns his visit with the Mormons in Salt Lake. "These are the observations of a careful traveler who was able to record his personal narrative vividly" [Graff]. FIRST EDITION. Howes B351aa. Graff 252. Streeter Sale 3069. Wagner-Camp 380. 41 Decker 334. \$2,500.00

The Spanish Minister Endorses the Probity of a Witness In the Blount Conspiracy

11. **[Blount, William]:** LETTER FROM THE CHEVALIER D'YRUJO, MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY TO THE UNITED STATES, FROM SPAIN, TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO PREPARE AND REPORT ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT AGAINST WILLIAM BLOUNT, DATED JANUARY 19, 1798. [Philadelphia? 1798]. 4pp, with caption title, as issued. Untrimmed, lightly toned, Good+.

"Blount, one of the first two senators from Tennessee and an ardent speculator in western land, had been caught out in a scheme with the British minister to incite the Creeks and Cherokees to aid the British in an effort to take Florida and Louisiana from the Spanish. He was expelled from the Senate, the first of his kind" [Streeter Sale 1526]. "This treasonable United States senator from Tennessee conspired with Indians and British to seize the Spanish Floridas and erect there a British colony" [Howes B549].

D'Yrujo's Letter endorses the probity of John Phillips Ripley, the grandson of Dartmouth College's founder and a Clerk in the State Department, who testified against Blount in July 1797. The Chevalier denies that he offered Ripley "any money or other reward, or in any way hinted to compensate him for his deposition." Ripley's Letter to Chairman Sitgreaves of the Committee, printed here at pages 2-4, explains that his arrest in New York for debt was indeed "a disagreeable dilemma." For assistance Ripley turned to the Chevalier, who "told me it was not convenient for him to assist me," but referred him to a Mr. Stoughton, "who lent me sufficient money to conclude the affair." Ripley affirms that the Chevalier never offered or gave him any reward in exchange for his testimony before the Committee. Evans 34788. NAIP w027158 [8]. \$500.00



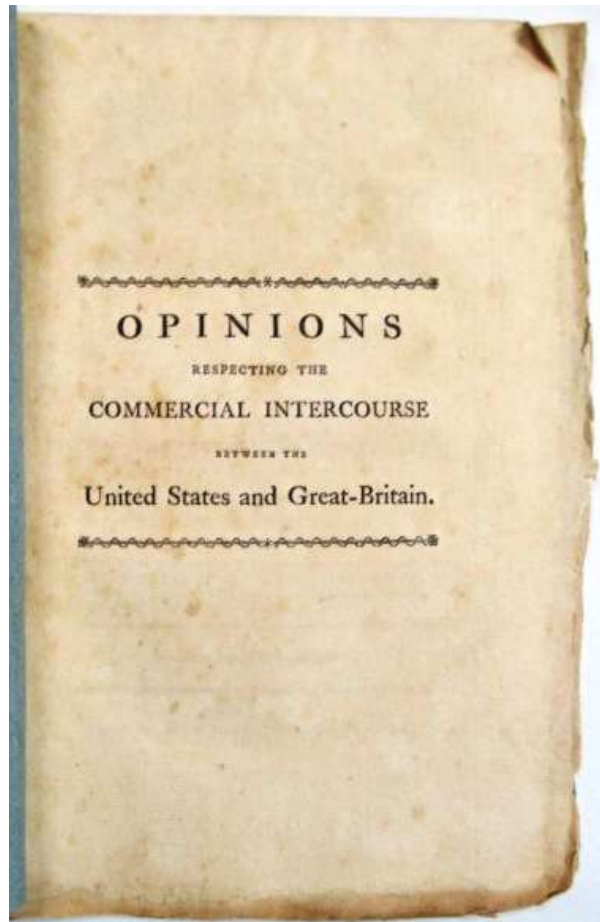
Item No. 11

Bowdoin Exposes British Discriminatory Trade Practices

12. [Bowdoin, James]: OPINIONS RESPECTING THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE DOMINIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN, INCLUDING OBSERVATIONS UPON THE NECESSITY AND IMPORTANCE OF AN AMERICAN NAVIGATION ACT. BY A CITIZEN OF

MASSACHUSETTS. Boston: Samuel Hall, 1797. Contemporary plain wrappers [spine-chipped], stitched. Half title [lightly foxed], 61, [3 blanks] pp. Untrimmed, uncut. Errata statement at foot of page 61. Near Fine.

The son of Massachusetts Governor James Bowdoin, who had been "among the founders of the republic" [DAB], this Bowdoin was a Jeffersonian who wrote this anonymously. The pamphlet is noteworthy for its forthright disagreement with the U.S.-Britain commercial treaty, its analysis of discriminatory "British trade regulations, its keen analysis of commercial principles, and its vigorous demand for a retaliatory policy." [Id.] FIRST EDITION. Evans 31857. Kress B3351. \$750.00



Item No. 12

**The Only Edition with the Narrative of Mrs. Scott's
Captivity and Escape**

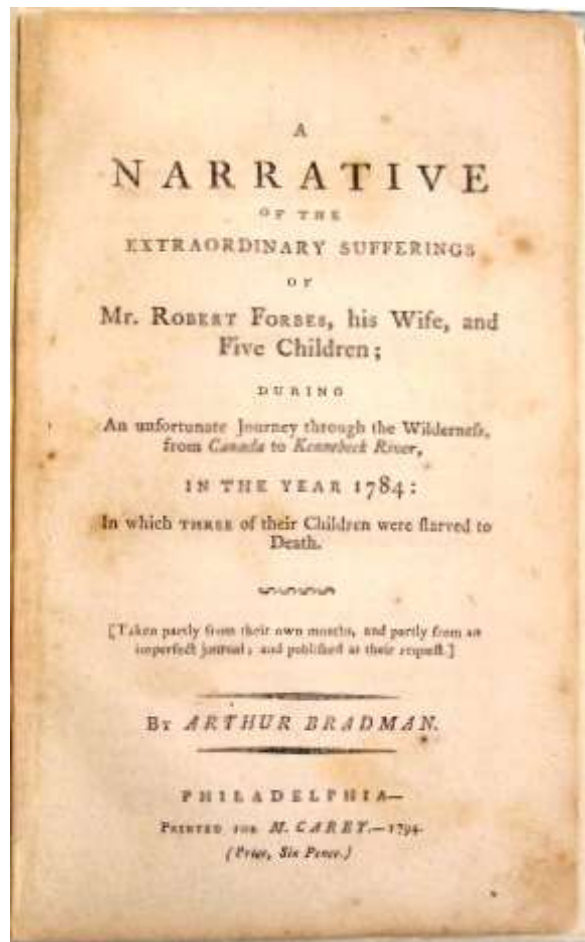
13. **Bradman, Arthur:** A NARRATIVE OF THE EXTRAORDINARY SUFFERINGS OF MR. ROBERT FORBES, HIS WIFE, AND FIVE CHILDREN; DURING AN UNFORTUNATE JOURNEY THROUGH THE WILDERNESS, FROM CANADA TO KENNEBECK RIVER, IN THE YEAR 1784: IN WHICH THREE OF THEIR CHILDREN WERE STARVED TO DEATH. [TAKEN PARTLY FROM THEIR OWN MOUTHS, AND PARTLY FROM AN IMPERFECT JOURNAL; AND PUBLISHED AT THEIR REQUEST.]. Philadelphia: Printed for M. Carey, 1794. 16pp, lightly to moderately foxed. Else Very Good, in attractive modern wrappers.

Five other American editions issued during the 1790's. Carey's, the last, is also the best: it is the only one to print 'A Narrative of the Captivity and Escape of Mrs. Frances Scott, An inhabitant of Washington County, Virginia'. It appears at pages 14-16. She was captured by Indians after they killed her husband and three children, finally making her escape.

Forbes, his pregnant wife and children, and their guides embarked on an arduous trip through the wilderness in quest of the United States. Finding their trail impassable, Forbes and the guides left his family behind-- after constructing shelters for them-- and went off in search of a better route. "When, to the great astonishment of Mr. Forbes, his pilot and the other two, taking to themselves the provisions, and his other effects of any considerable consequence, frankly told him, that they were determined not to return with him to his family; and that they must now leave him, and make the best of their way through to Kennebeck." Forbes got back to his starving family, now "destitute of provisions," and the further travails that awaited them.

Evans 26698. Ayer 31. 105 Eberstadt 151. TPL 566. Field 170.

\$1,850.00



Item No. 13

“A Federal Pet was I”

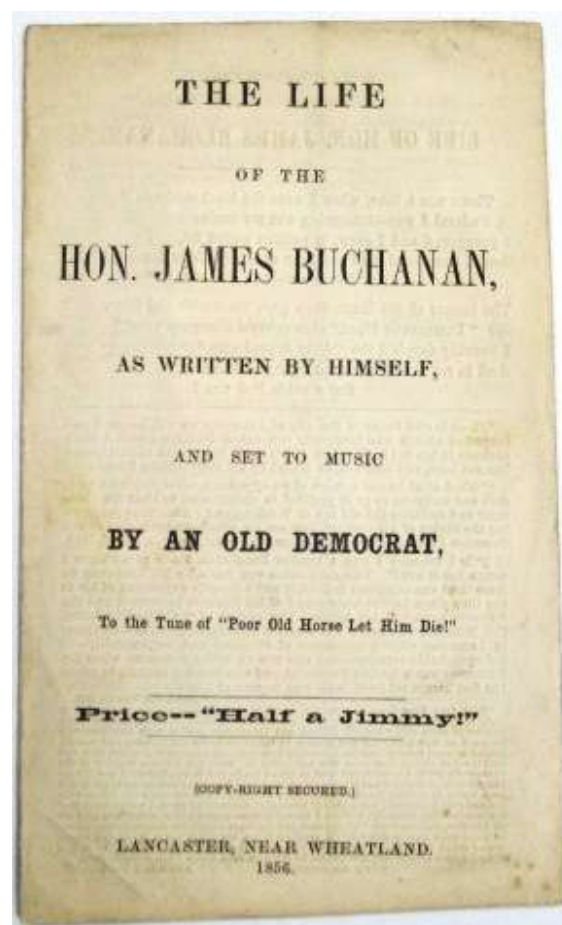
14. [Buchanan, James]: THE LIFE OF THE HON. JAMES BUCHANAN, AS WRITTEN BY HIMSELF, AND SET TO MUSIC BY AN OLD DEMOCRAT, TO THE TUNE OF 'POOR OLD HORSE LET HIM DIE!' PRICE-- 'HALF A JIMMY!' Lancaster, Near Wheatland: 1856. 8pp. Stitched. Lightly worn, Very Good.

A very funny attack on James Buchanan, the Democrats' 1856 presidential candidate, whose home was called 'Wheatland'. It is written in verse; but its lengthy footnotes, revealing Buchanan in all his nimble two-facedness, nearly overwhelm the text. The poem begins with a description of Buchanan as an utterly unprincipled, opportunistic Federalist: "There was a time, when I wore the black-cockade!/ A Federal I was-- intriguing was my trade." And, "The Feds of this county, they were an honest band;/ They gave me office and honor in the land;/ They fed me like a 'Buck' - I grew cunning as a 'rat,'/ And I sniggered in my sleeve when I flog'd a Democrat,/ For a Federal pet was I."

His role in the disputed election of 1824 is referenced, when Buchanan allegedly played both sides in the Clay-Adams 'bargain and sale.' Now Buchanan has made his bed with the Cotton States: "I go for the South, the North, the East, the West,/ And for enslaving Kansas- I know it's for the best."

FIRST EDITION. Miles 352.

\$600.00



Item No. 14

15. **Burke, Edmund:** FIVE LETTERS AND SPEECHES BY EDMUND BURKE, EACH A SEPARATE LONDON IMPRINT. London: 1775-1781.

MR. EDMUND BURKE'S SPEECHES AT HIS ARRIVAL AT BRISTOL, AND AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE POLL. THE SECOND EDITION. London: 1775. 31, [1 blank] pp, with the half title. Disbound. Very Good.

Todd 23b. Adams Controversy 74-15c.

A LETTER FROM EDMUND BURKE, ESQ; ONE OF THE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF BRISTOL, TO JOHN FARR AND JOHN HARRIS, ESQRS. SHERIFFS OF THAT CITY, ON THE AFFAIRS OF AMERICA. THE FOURTH EDITION. London: 1777. 9, [1 blank] pp, without the half title. Disbound, else Very Good. Todd 28e. Adams 77-19e.

TWO LETTERS FROM MR. BURKE TO GENTLEMEN IN THE CITY OF BRISTOL, ON THE BILLS DEPENDING IN PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO THE TRADE OF IRELAND. THE SECOND EDITION. London: 1778. Half title, 32pp. Disbound, Very Good. Todd 29b.

SPEECH OF EDMUND BURKE, ESQ. MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE CITY OF BRISTOL, ON PRESENTING TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS (ON THE 11TH OF FEBRUARY, 1780) A PLAN FOR THE BETTER SECURITY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT, AND THE OECONOMICAL REFORMATION OF THE CIVIL AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS. THE FOURTH EDITION. London. 1780. 95, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, Very Good. Todd 33e. Adams Controversy 80-15e.

A SPEECH OF EDMUND BURKE, ESQ. AT THE GUILDHALL, IN BRISTOL, PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ELECTION IN THAT CITY, UPON CERTAIN POINTS RELATIVE TO HIS PARLIAMENTARY CONDUCT. THE FOURTH EDITION. London: 1781. 68pp, disbound, scattered margin notes in pencil, else Very Good. Todd 39d. Adams Controversy 80-14d.

\$600.00

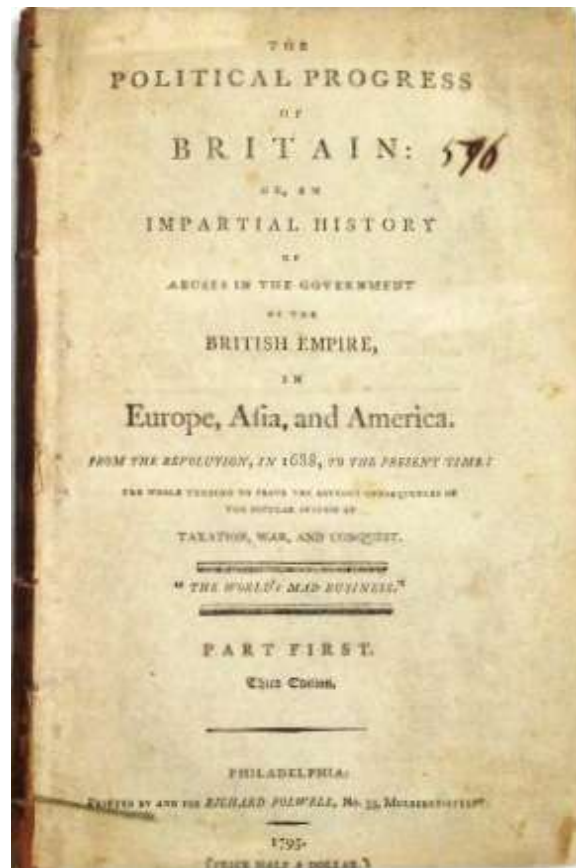
This "Impartial History" Led to His Indictment

16. **Callender, James Thomson:** THE POLITICAL PROGRESS OF BRITAIN: OR, AN IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF ABUSES IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, IN EUROPE, ASIA, AND AMERICA. FROM THE REVOLUTION, IN 1688, TO THE PRESENT TIME: THE WHOLE TENDING TO PROVE THE RUINOUS CONSEQUENCES OF THE POPULAR SYSTEM OF TAXATION, WAR, AND CONQUEST. "THE WORLD'S MAD BUSINESS." PART FIRST. THIRD EDITION. Philadelphia: Richard Folwell, 1795. 120pp, disbound. Light wear, title page lightly dustsoiled and clipped closely at bottom edge. Very Good.

"The first edition was issued in Edinburgh in 1792. 'Part First' is deceptive. This issue is complete to 1792, but re-written and expanded in some ways, rather than a reprint of the 1792 text. This is the second American edition" [Evans].

Despite Callender's efforts to portray this work as an "impartial" history, it led to his 1792 indictment. "To escape trial for sedition, Callender fled to the United States" [McCoy C22]. Jefferson regarded him "as a man of genius suffering under persecution." Certainly he had a "genius as a scandal-monger" and Jefferson secretly made full use of it, employing him to attack Hamilton and other rivals. Later Callender, like a pet snake, turned on Jefferson, accusing him of "dishonesty, cowardice, and gross personal immorality" [DAB]. Evans 28379. Gaines 94-27 [Phila. 1794]. Sabin 10066.

\$500.00



Item No. 16



Item No. 17

With Franklin's Portrait

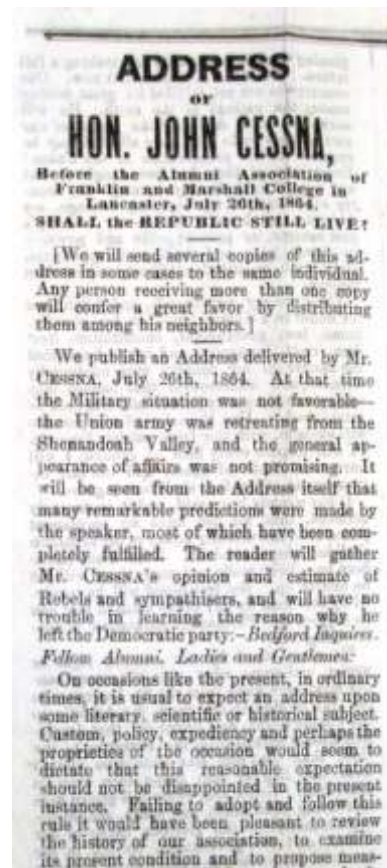
17. **[Carey, Mathew]:** CAREY'S FRANKLIN ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR 1801, CALCULATED FOR NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, AND VIRGINIA. Philadelphia: Printed for Mathew Carey... by John Bioren, 1801 [i.e., 1800]. 48pp. Stitched, scattered dusting. Portrait of Benjamin Franklin on the title page. Blank upper fore-corner rounded, without loss of text. Good+ or so.

No other almanacs were printed under the title, 'Carey's Franklin Almanac.' "The calculator was Abraham Shoemaker. The calculations and astronomical notes on the calendar pages, together with the eclipse predictions, are identical throughout with those in The New Jersey and Pennsylvania almanac for 1801 (Trenton), by Shoemaker" [NAIP].

Census data, weights and measures, coinage tables, "different weight of the Federal coins," the national debt, homilies, medical advice, and a warning from Locke about the dangers of "arbitrary power."

Evans 37100. Drake 10544.

\$350.00



Item No. 18

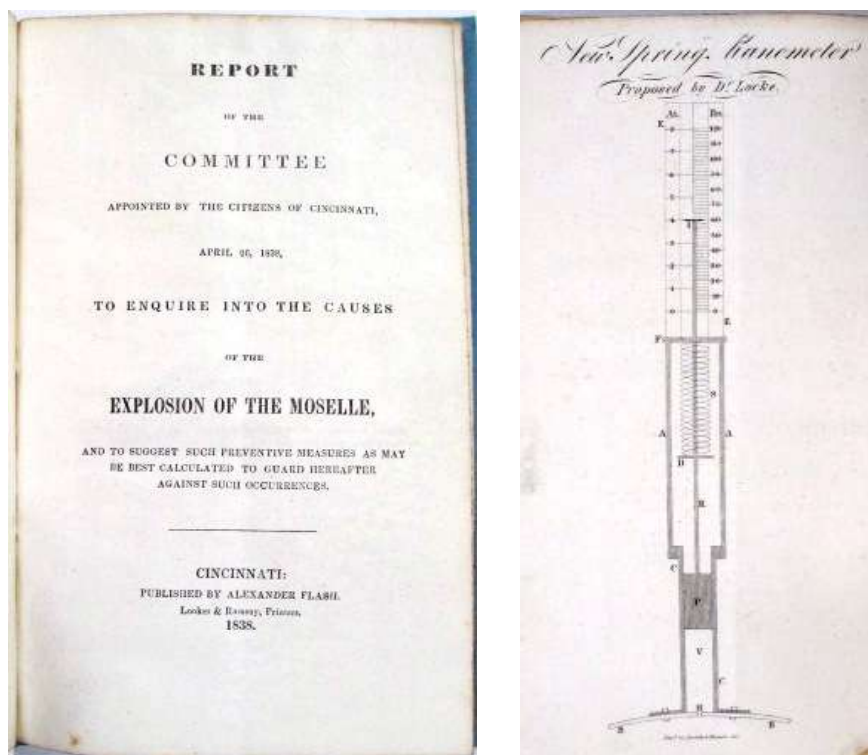
Rare Broadside Denouncing "the Heresy of Secession"

18. **Cessna, John:** ADDRESS OF HON. JOHN CESSNA, BEFORE THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE IN LANCASTER, JULY 26TH, 1864. SHALL THE REPUBLIC STILL LIVE? [Bedford, PA: Bedford Inquirer, 1864]. Folio broadsheet, 12.5" x 21", each page printed in four columns. Caption title [as issued]. Light margin wear. Very Good.

John Cessna, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention from Pennsylvania in 1860, became a Republican during the War. He was a Trustee of Franklin & Marshall College and later served as its vice-president and president. The Bedford Inquirer prefaces Cessna's remarks: "We publish an Address delivered by Mr. Cessna, July 26th, 1864. At that time the Military situation was not favorable- the Union army was retreating from the Shenandoah Valley, and the general appearance of affairs was not promising. It will be seen from the Address itself that many remarkable predictions were made by the speaker, most of which have been completely fulfilled. The reader will gather Mr. Cessna's opinion and estimate of Rebels and sympathisers, and will have no trouble in learning the reason why he left the Democratic party."

Cessna denounces "the heresy of secession" and the treason of the South. "In no other land have so many privileges and such large liberties been vouchsafed. In turn the citizen owes obedience to law...and if needs be his strong right arm to defend her from the assaults of foreign foes or domestic traitors."

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Nevins, Monaghan, Eberstadt, Decker, NUC. Not located on OCLC as of August 2016, but the Library of Congress's online catalogue records it. \$750.00



Item No. 19

"Vivid Eyewitness Account" of the Explosion

19. **[Cincinnati]:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI, APRIL 26, 1838, TO ENQUIRE INTO THE CAUSES OF THE EXPLOSION OF THE MOSELLE, AND TO SUGGEST SUCH PREVENTIVE MEASURES AS MAY BE BEST CALCULATED TO GUARD HEREAFTER AGAINST SUCH OCCURRENCES. Cincinnati: Published by Alexander Flash. Looker & Ramsay, Printers, 1838. [2], 76 pp, with frontis illustration of the safety device "Proposed by Dr. Locke", a "New Spring Manometer." Bookplate of Cincinnati native Charles Theodore Greve on blank portion of the title page verso. Bound in modern paper over boards. Very Good.

"The Moselle was a new boat, plying between Cincinnati and St. Louis. On Wednesday, April 25th, 1838, immediately on leaving Cincinnati, her boilers, four in number, exploded, killing one hundred and fifty persons" [Thomson]. Built in Cincinnati, the 'Moselle' completed construction at the end of March 1838. Its first trip, Cincinnati to St. Louis, occurred on April 1. Its schedule rendered it one of the fastest steamers in use.

A Cincinnati Committee appointed Dr. John Locke to figure out how things had gone wrong. This document prints "a vivid eyewitness account" [Eberstadt] and Locke's Report-- with text illustrations and much scientific discussion-- on the causes, including faulty construction.

Thomson [Ohio] 291. 168 Eberstadt 516. Morgan 3388.

\$650.00

Rare Accounts of the Civil War Maritime Blockade

20. [Civil War Blockade]: FIVE MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENTS CONCERNING THE BLOCKADE OF CONFEDERATE PORTS AND THE ATTEMPTS OF CONFEDERATES TO RUN THE BLOCKADE, 1862 - 1863.

In April 1861, President Lincoln ordered a naval blockade of the rebel States. By July the Navy had established blockades of all major southern ports. Bermuda, Nassau, Havana, and Matamoras were the principal points for the neutral trade with the South; Nassau was the most prominent. Confederate agents were assigned to those ports to engage in contraband trade. These five documents, each described below, present an illuminating picture of the work of the Blockading Squadron and the energetic, inventive efforts of Confederates and their suppliers to elude the Squadron. They are as follows:

[1] Captain Guert Gansevoort's retained copy of his signed Report to Navy Secretary Gideon Welles, written at Hampton Roads, Virginia, August 4, 1862. 7.75" x 12". [2], [2 blanks] pp, folded [partial split along spine]. Very Good. Entirely in ink manuscript on blue lined paper. Docketed on page [4]: "Capt. Guert Gansevoort- Description of vessels intended to run the blockade. Hampton Roads, Aug 4, 1862."

Commander of the U.S. Steam Sloop Adirondack in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, Gansevoort describes "steam vessels now or lately at Nassau, which are actively engaged in the violation of the blockade of the ports of those States now in insurrection against the government." He identifies the blockade runners as The Melita ["an iron propeller with three masts"; The Stanley [similarly described]; The Leopard ["a side wheel steamer, two masts"]; The Pacific ["a large fast vessel"]; The Oreto ["propeller, three masts with square sails... and looks to be very fast"]; The Minho ["has once run the blockade of Charleston and left for a second attempt July 29th at night. An iron vessel"]; The Kate ["very light draft and not fast"]; The Columbia [a margin note beside it: "captured"]; The Minna ["Loading from 'Herald' with cotton for England"]; The Herald ["Just arrived from Charleston July 25/ 62"]; The Scotia ["Loaded ready for Charleston. An iron vessel"]; The Lodona [margin note: "captured"]. Gansevoort then lists four vessels "which left for Charleston" at various dates in July 1862: the Nashville, The Lloyds, The Hero, and the Jubal Cain [beside which is a note that it was "captured"].

[2] Manuscript document entitled "Extracts from a letter received from B.A. Mumford New York Nov 19th 1862." 8" x 12.5", [6], [2 blank] pp, folded to two gatherings of [4] pp each. Ink manuscript on blue lined paper. Pinholes in left margin, spine fold with some separation. Very Good. Docketed on final page: "Description of vessels intending to

run the blockade". Mumford and his Company were merchant shippers and owned a fleet of clipper ships and other vessels.

"An iron steamer formerly called the 'Antonio', but now without a name, went to sea yesterday, Nov 20th 1862 from Liverpool for Havana... What the crates contain remains to be seen. The Captain of her told my informant, he was to run the blockade after coaling at Havana." He reports information "from dispatch of Consul at Cardiff... that the Bark Hero [British] which is loading here in port with coal, is bound for Nassau but is to stop at Queenstown to take on fifty tons of gunpowder." Mumford reports on other blockade runners, from information disclosed to him by Consuls at the ports of St. Thomas, Queenstown, London, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Belfast, and Liverpool. "Our old acquaintance the screw Steamer Melita [my note: see the previous document], recently returned from Nassau where she took a full cargo of war materials." The described movements of the Justicia, a "new fast-iron screw for sea" are even "more important." Mumford's report is filled with valuable information likely available only to someone with his vast maritime contacts.

[3] "Circular No. 10 Description of the 'Gladiator'." Single page sheet, 8" x 12-1/2". Signed at the end "(signed) W.W. McKean, Flag Officer, Comdg Gulf B[lockade] Sqdr." Ink manuscript on white lined paper. Very Good. William Wister McKean [1800-1865], a Navy man for his entire active life, rose from a midshipman to Commander of the Union's Gulf Blockading Squadron [September 1861 to January 1862], and the East Gulf Blockading Squadron thereafter until June, 1862. The Circular meticulously describes the 'Gladiator' and advises, "In the event of meeting the above named vessel, she is to be captured and sent in for adjudication."

[4] Letter signed by Edward F. Devens, Acting Master Commanding U.S. Ship "Ino", Port Royal, S.C., September 9, 1862; to Commodore J.T. Green, Commanding U.S. Steamer "Canadaigua" [i.e., "Canandaigua"]. 7.5" x 9.5". [2], [2 blanks] pp. Folded, ink manuscript on white lined paper. Very Good. Docketed on page [4]: "Act. Master Devens-U.S.S. 'Ino'- Port Royal, Sep. 9, 1862. Vessels at Bermuda intended to run the blockade." Devens, a captain in the merchant services before the Civil War, became a Lieutenant in the Volunteer Navy. He served as Acting Master and Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commander on several vessels between 1861-1865 while participating in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

He advises Commodore Green that "There are now in the Port of St. Georges the following steamers which... I am led to believe will go direct from there to the southern ports of the United States." These include the 'Phoebe' of London apparently a twin vessel of the Lodona... She has powder and ammunition on board"; also, "The 'Gladiator' the same vessel that has once ran the blockade... it is certain has powder on board, as she is not allowed to anchor in the usual anchorage" [my note: see Circular No. 10 above]. He reports on the 'Harriet Pinckney', embarking from London. "From all the information I could gain I think it is the intention of the rascals to go direct from there to our southern ports, instead of going to Nassau."

[5] Document "April 9, 1863/ Measurement of Shore line of the United States under Blockade-- measuring across the inlets and mouths of rivers." Statute miles are measured from Alexandria to the Mouth of the Potomac, to Cape Henry, to Cape Hatteras, to Cape Florida, to Mobile, to the Rio Grande-- a total of 3549 miles. With "189 openings of all kinds." Broadside, 7.5" x 9.5". One small blank margin chip, Very Good. The measurements suggest the Squadron's formidable task.

\$2,500.00

*Record of Prisoners on board
U.S. Steamer Grand Gulf*

<i>W. Tompkins</i>	<i>C.S.</i>	<i>May 25th</i>	<i>U.S. Steamer</i>	<i>Assaulting & fight ing another manell</i>
<i>Geo. Anderson</i>	<i>U.S.</i>	<i>May 25th</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Attempt to desert</i>
<i>Geo. Crow</i>	<i>Sea</i>	<i>" 25th</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Wm. Arthur</i>	<i>Sea</i>	<i>" 26th</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Insolent & violent breaking liberty</i>
<i>Jacob Ward</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>" 26th</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>breaking liberty</i>
<i>J. Donavan</i>	<i>Sea</i>	<i>" 31st</i>	<i>Single from</i>	<i>Desertion</i>
<i>T. M. Taylor</i>	<i>C.S.</i>	<i>June 22^d</i>	<i>U.S. Steamer</i>	<i>Mutinous insubordi- nate conduct to the offr of the deck</i>
<i>J. Holmes</i>	<i>O.S.</i>	<i>" 23^d</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>Sleeping on the lookout</i>

Item No. 21

Discipline and Organization of a Steamer Serving Blockade Duty

21. **[Civil War Blockade]: PRISONER LOG AND BATTLE STATION ASSIGNMENT REGISTER OF THE USS GRAND GULF, 29 SEPTEMBER 1863 TO 21 SEPTEMBER 1864.** Folio, 8-1/4" x 13". Original stiff marbled wrappers [worn but firmly bound]. [38] manuscript pages, some blank pages. Minor fox and wear, Very Good.

This log and register is an informative glimpse of the workings of an active participant in the blockade of Confederate ports. Its organization and disciplinary methods are showcased here. The screw steamer *Grand Gulf* served in blockade duty under the command of Captain George Marcellus Ransom (1820-1889). In its initial service along the North Carolina coast, beginning in October 1863, it captured at least three blockade runners. In August 1864, it moved on to New York and then Panama. This document begins with a six-page "Record of Prisoners on Board U.S. Steamer 'Grand Gulf,' G. M. Ransom, Commander." The Record lists seventy-eight crew members sentenced to the brig for a variety of infractions. The

position, date of confinement, method of confinement [usually in "double irons"], "By whose orders confined" [Captain Ransom's], offence, and date of release are listed for each such unruly seaman. Desertion, disobedience, fighting, drunkenness, disrespectful ["mutinous"] behavior to superiors, and stealing were the most common infractions. For the most part, imprisonment lasted for no more than a few days; but several were held for more than a week and one-- for desertion-- exceeded a month.

The second part of the volume lists battle station assignments for the several hundred crew members, including Gun Crews, Boarding Party members, Messenger and Side Boys, Petty Officers, Firemen, Pipemen, Pumpmen, and others. Duties in the event of fire emergencies, stations in shortening and furling sail, stations in loosing and making sail, and other responsibilities are also listed. \$2,500.00

W. H. Jones	Sept 29	Officer	Capt Ransom	Attempt to Desert	Oct
P. Jones	Oct 3	-	-	Leaving the Ship with	-
				out Prisoners.	
W. Smith	Oct 22	-	Capt Ransom	Mutinous and	Oct
				unsubordinate conduct	
W. Jones	Oct 24	-	Capt Ransom	Fighting	Oct
P. Jones	Oct 24	-	"	Scandalous conduct	Nov
Ed Hurdy	Nov 10	-	"	Mutinous conduct	
				Disobedience of Orders	Nov
W. Smith	Nov 10	-	"	Smoking in Deck	Nov
W. Jones	Nov 14	-	"	Disobedience of Orders	
				and talking	
W. Hall	Nov 16	-	"	Stealing	Nov
W. Jones	Nov 17	-	"	Stealing a piece	

Deck Boarders	
Acting Ensign A. L. Landon	
John Taylor	100 lbs. Rifle
W. S. Symonds	
Edward Carr	
John E. Landon	100 lbs. Rifle
Edward Stone	
John H. Hoath	
James F. Smith	100 lbs. Rifle
W. S. Babcock	
Edgar Caldwell	
Stephen Ford	No 1 Iron Hammer
Samuel G. G. G.	
W. S. Babcock	
Henry Brown	No 2 Iron Hammer
John Ross	
Patience W. Laughlin	
John Miller	No 3 Iron Hammer
James H. H.	
William H. H.	
Chas. H. H.	No 4 Iron Hammer
W. S. Babcock	

Item No. 21



Item No. 22

“Men of Pennsylvania! Are You Prepared for Peace on Such Terms?”

22. [Civil War Broadside]: THE ROAD TO PEACE THROUGH PENNSYLVANIA VIA WASHINGTON, AS ENGINEERED BY SOUTHERN REBELS AND THEIR DEMOCRATIC ALLIES. FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER, (JEFF. DAVIS' ORGAN,) SEPT. 7, 1860 [i.e., '1863']. THE ROAD TO PEACE. Philadelphia: King & Baird, Printers, [1863]. Elephant folio broadside, 24" x 19". A few blank margin repairs, two repaired closed tears, no loss, Very Good. Printed in two columns after the caption title. Each column contains quotes from a September 7, 1863, editorial of the Richmond Enquirer.

This rare broadside probably issued in 1863, during Pennsylvania's crucial State elections: the incumbent governor, Andrew Curtin, a Union stalwart, would survive a strong challenge from Copperhead Democrat George Woodward. Quoting from the Richmond Enquirer, the broadside emphasizes the treasonous connection between the Confederacy and the Democrats. The Richmond paper urges a new attack by General Lee into Pennsylvania; this will galvanize voters to abandon the Republicans. Jefferson Davis, this broadside advises ironically, "proposes to aid the Democracy of the North in the next Presidential Campaign!" General Lee, "a Warrior turned Politician," will thus elect the Democrats.

The Enquirer also noted the effect of the proposed attack by Lee on the presidential campaign and "the approaching session of the United States Congress... During its deliberation, the Presidential campaign of 1864 will be marked out." The Enquirer argues, "Of what avail will be the capture of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the repulse at Gettysburg, and the siege of Charleston prove, if Meade, driven into Washington, is unable to rescue the capital from the insults of a beleaguering army? The friends of McClellan will assail the Administration for more shameful failures than those for which he was dismissed." Indeed, "The success of the Democratic Party would be no longer doubtful should General Lee once more advance on Meade. Parties of the United States are so nearly balanced that the least advantage thrown in favor of one will insure its success. Should the Confederate army remain quiescent on the banks of the Rappahannock, the boastful braggadocio of Yankee reports will be confirmed, and Lincoln and Halleck will point in triumph to the crippled condition of the Confederate army as confirmation of the great victory won in Pennsylvania."

"Men of Pennsylvania! Are you prepared for Peace on such terms? If not, proclaim to the Southern Rebels, by the ballot-box, at the next election, that the PENNSYLVANIA ROAD TO PEACE, is THROUGH submission to the CONSTITUTION, and IN THE UNION." Sabin 71714. OCLC locates five copies under several accession numbers, as of August 2016. \$3,500.00

23. **[Clayton-Bulwer Treaty]:** THE CLAYTON AND BULWER CONVENTION, OF THE 19TH APRIL, 1850, BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS, CONCERNING CENTRAL AMERICA; WITH THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE NEGOTIATORS, AGREEING THAT THE CONVENTION EXCLUDES BRITISH HONDURAS FROM ITS OPERATION; AND ALSO, THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE EARL OF CLARENDON AND MR. BUCHANAN, UNITED STATES MINISTER AT LONDON, IN RELATION TO THE TRUE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS CONVENTION. London: Trubner and Co., 1856. 63, [1- publisher's advt] pp. Stitched in later plain wrappers. Light wear, else Very Good.

The Treaty, which is printed here, resolved competing British and American interests in Central America. Each party agreed to forego colonization, fortification, or the exercise of exclusive influence in Central America. The Treaty provided joint Anglo-American protection for any interoceanic canal built on the Isthmus. Cohen 7770. Sabin 13578. \$250.00

"Party Violence of the Blackest Type"

24. **[Clinton, De Witt]:** PUBLIC PROCEEDINGS, ON THE REMOVAL OF THE HON. DE WITT CLINTON, FROM THE OFFICE OF CANAL COMMISSIONER. New York: George F. Hopkins, 1824. 40pp. Disbound, lightly spotted, a bit of pencil marginalia. Good+.

Called here "the father of the New-York canals," Clinton was a Canal Commissioner from 1810-1824. In this capacity, and through his influence as Governor, he was the prime mover of the State's great canal projects, which he executed despite "streams and torrents of ridicule, calumny, and insult."

The New York legislature, in a fit of political pique-- "party violence of the blackest type"-- removed him as Canal Commissioner. This rally in New York City, in front of City Hall, assembled to "condemn the resolution of the Senate and Assembly, which has removed De Witt Clinton as Canal Commissioner, and caused his consequent removal as President of

the Board." The removal was "an ungenerous, unnecessary, and abortive attempt to separate De Witt Clinton from a great national work."
Rink 4859. AI 17732 [6]. \$250.00

This Murderer was "Harmless as a Child"

25. **Clinton, Henry L.:** SPEECH OF HENRY L. CLINTON, ESQ., TO THE JURY, UPON THE PART OF THE DEFENSE, ON THE TRIAL OF JOHN S. COLE, FOR THE MURDER OF THOMAS MORTON, IN THE COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. DELIVERED APRIL 15TH, 1862. New York: Baptist & Taylor, Book and Job Printers, 1865. Original printed wrappers [dusted, chipped at edges and along spine], stitched. 19, [1 blank] pp. A clean text, with a bit of lower blank corner chipping. Good+.

This is the only printing. "The killing grew out of a street fight. Cole was convicted of manslaughter" [McDade]. Clinton describes his client, up to the time of these events-- Christmas night, 1861-- as "a man without violence, mild, harmless as a child." Clinton admits that, "although rigidly abstemious ordinarily, yet on holidays, and particularly Christmas, he was apt to indulge in the use of spirituous beverages."
McDade199. OCLC records four locations under two accession numbers as of August 2016.
\$350.00

26. **[Cobbett, William]:** THE RUSH-LIGHT. 30TH AUGUST, 1800. BEING THE SIXTH NUMBER OF VOLUME I. AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND. [London: 1800]. [259]-309, [1 blank] pp. [as issued]. Caption title [as issued]. Disbound with scattered spotting. Abundantly annotated by a learned contemporary reader. Though issued with caption title only, the owner has elegantly a title of his own: 'A British Morceau for Anglo-American Federalists. Being a First Offering of Their Trans-Atlantic Friend William Cobbett, on the Altar of American Patriotism.' Good+.

"Mulcted of 5,000 damages in the Rush action, and with legal costs and a further fine for his breach of good behaviour coming to as much again, Cobbett decided to strike another blow at his enemies, and if possible to recoup some of his lost fortune. On 15 February 1800 he began a new fortnightly paper, The Rush-Light" [Pearl]. "The sixth number of the Rush-Light appeared after Cobbett's return to England from America. In the address, Cobbett deals pretty harshly with Americans" [Gaines], especially Adams and Jefferson.
Gaines, Cobbett 56b. Pearl 45. Lomazow 49. \$175.00

"First Map of Montana"

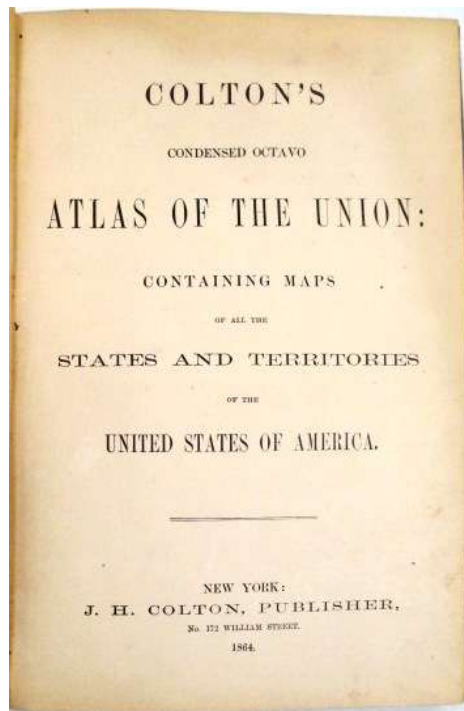
27. **Colton, J.H.:** COLTON'S CONDENSED OCTAVO ATLAS OF THE UNION: CONTAINING MAPS OF ALL THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. New York: J.H. Colton, Publisher, 1864. 8vo, original brown cloth, stamped in blind, with title stamped in gilt on front cover [spine lightly sunned]. [8]pp + 25 Maps on 51 numbered pages, all in color; the map of California is in three folding panels. Other than a small closed tear in the California map [no loss], a Near Fine copy.

Wheat discusses the 'Map of Nebraska Dakota and Montana' at numbered pages 50-51, "termed 'the first map of Montana'." The map of Texas places the eastern boundary of New

Mexico too far east - squarely in Texas proper. Colton issued a second edition of the Condensed Atlas in 1865.

FIRST EDITION. LeGear 42. Wheat, Transmississippi West 1100. Phillips, Atlases 1387.

\$2,250.00



Item No. 27

28. **[Columbian Artillery]: HENNESSEY'S QUICK STEP. RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE OFFICERS & MEMBERS OF THE COLUMBIAN ARTILLERY, BY THE BOSTON BRASS BAND. AS PERFORMED FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THEIR 43RD ANNIVERSARY 17TH JUNE 1842. ARRANGED FOR THE PIANO FORTE BY SIMON KNAEBEL.** Boston: Chas. H. Keith; Thayer & Co.'s Lith. Boston. [1842?] Folio, 10" x 13". 3, [1 blank] pp. Hand-colored title page lithograph depicting a parade of uniformed soldiers walking past large buildings with horse-drawn cannons; spectators in the background. Spine reinforced with archival paper tape and mounted in a cardboard frame behind clear archival protective plastic sheet. Very Good.

The Columbian Artillery was part of the Legionary Brigade of Boston, organized in 1798. The Columbian Artillery division was designated as Company B of the Fifth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia. In the mid-1850s, when its membership consisted primarily of Irish immigrants, Know-Nothing Governor Gardner sought to ban all military companies composed of persons of foreign birth. It did not take much insight for members of the Columbian Artillery to conclude that the Bill was aimed at them. They resigned and formed their own quasi-military organization called the Columbia Association. [Burton: MELTING POT SOLDIERS: THE UNION'S ETHNIC REGIMENTS. Pages 12-13; Massachusetts: ACTS AND RESOLVES PASSED BY THE GENERAL COURT. 1897. Page 218.] OCLC 57745367 [uncolored] [2- Boston Athen., Brown], as of August 2016. \$375.00

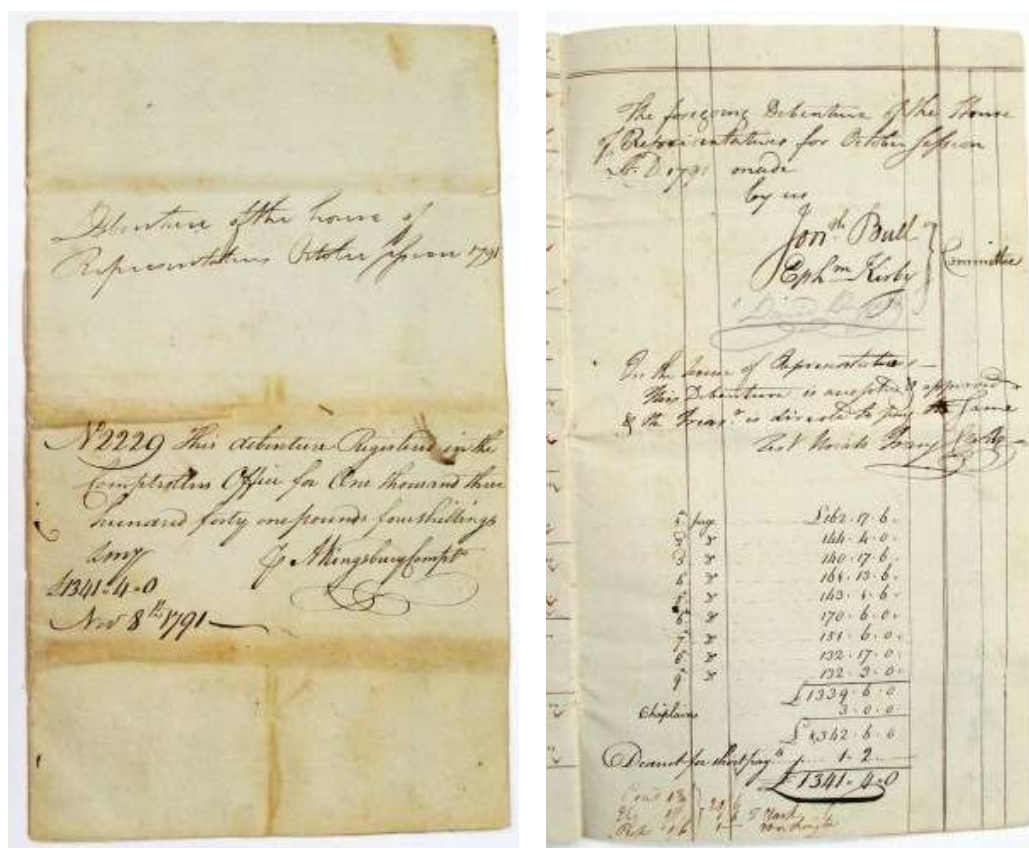


Item No. 28

29. **Conkling, Alfred:** OPINION OF THE HON. ALFRED CONKLING, DISTRICT JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SITTING IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES; UPON THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT IN MANUSCRIPTS, IN THE CASE OF LITTLE AND COMPANY AGAINST HALL, GOULDS AND BANKS, RESPECTING THE FOURTH VOLUME OF COMSTOCK'S REPORTS. Albany: Joel Munsell, 1852. 33pp. Disbound, title page lightly dusted, else Very Good.

This was one of Judge Conkling's last opinions. In August 1852 he resigned from the Bench after President Fillmore named him Ambassador to Mexico. His opinion closely examines the law of copyright in New York State. He enjoins the defendant from publishing Comstock's Reports.

Cohen 11504. Marke 426. Sabin 15617. OCLC records nine locations under two accession numbers, as of July 2016. \$250.00



Item No. 30

Calculation of Travel Expenses for Members of Connecticut's 1791 General Assembly

30. **[Connecticut]:** DEBENTURE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OCTOBER SESSION 1791. N2229 THIS DEBENTURE REGISTERED IN THE COMPTROLLERS OFFICE FOR ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED FORTY ONE POUNDS FOUR SHILLINGS. J.A. KINGSBURY COMPTR. NOV. 8, 1791. [11] manuscript pages, [5] blanks. Stitched, 7" x 12-1/4". Very Good.

Each of pages [2-10] has five vertical columns: the Town of the Representative, the Miles traveled, the Name of the Representative, the Days expended in official duties, and the amount due him. Each such page has ten to twelve horizontal columns listing that information for each Representative. At page [11] the amounts due are added, plus \$3.00 for Chaplains' fees, with the grand total 1341 pounds, four shillings. \$2,500.00

No	Mile	Name	Days	Amount	Time	Mile	Name	Days	Amount
Buttford	40	Henry Lumsden Jonathan Smith	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	18	Henry Allen Abner Greenwood	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	28	John Stanley John Lee	2 1/2	14 1/2					
Andover	35	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover		Jonathan Greenwood David Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	40	Jonathan Smith Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	8	John Dagget Jonathan Black	2 1/2	14 1/2
East Andover	50	Samuel Dagget Samuel Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2	Cheshire	15	Samuel Dagget Samuel Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	58	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	10	Samuel Dagget Samuel Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	61	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	22	Samuel Dagget Samuel Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	66	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	East Andover	6	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	73	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	18	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	80	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	22	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	87	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	28	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	94	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	35	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	101	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	42	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	108	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	49	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	115	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	56	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	122	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	63	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	129	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	70	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	136	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	77	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	143	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	84	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	150	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	91	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2
Andover	157	Isabell Black Isabell Black	2 1/2	14 1/2	Andover	98	Jonathan Dagget Jonathan Dagget	2 1/2	14 1/2

“American Affairs Do Bear Perhaps as Near an Affinity to Those of Ancient Israel, as any Modern Story”

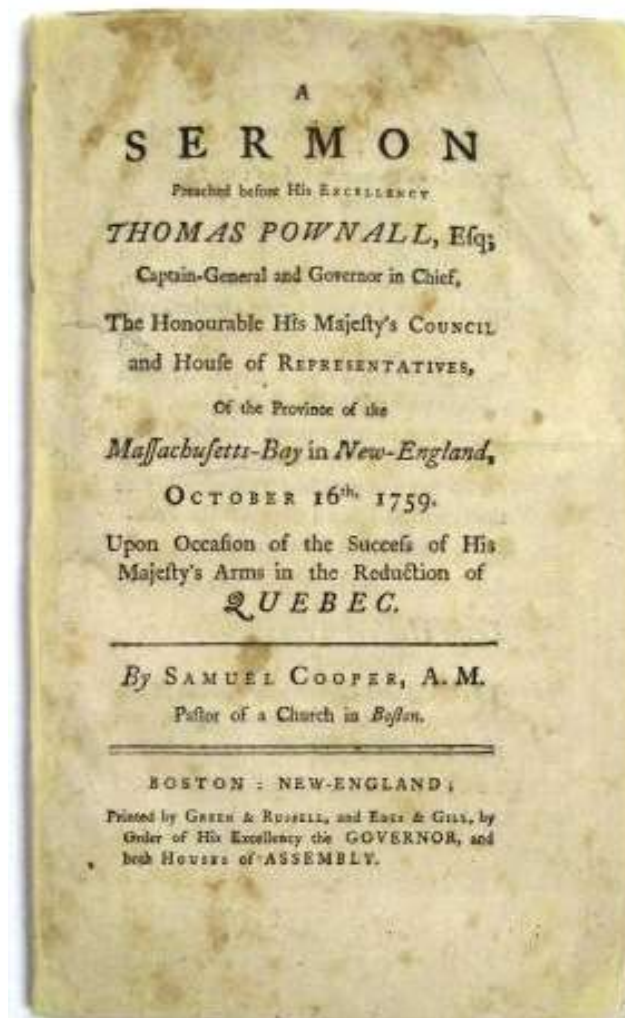
31. **Cooper, Samuel:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS POWNALL, ESQ; CAPTAIN-GENERAL AND GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, THE HONOURABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, OCTOBER 16TH, 1759. UPON OCCASION OF THE SUCCESS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARMS IN THE REDUCTION OF QUEBEC. Boston: New-England: Printed by Green & Russell, and Edes & Gill... [1759]. 53pp, lacking the half title. Spine strengthened, several blank margins archivally restored. Good+.

Cooper, "for many years pastor of the Brattle Street Church, and later ardent defender of the rights of the colonists" [Streeter Sale 684], was an intimate friend of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin. He "became one of the most popular preachers in the country" [JCB Library]. This is one of only "a small number of sermons and miscellaneous pamphlets" that he wrote [DAB]. It illustrates the devotion to England that still permeated the Colonies, but also warns that continued loyalty depended upon Americans' enjoyment of the full panoply of British liberties.

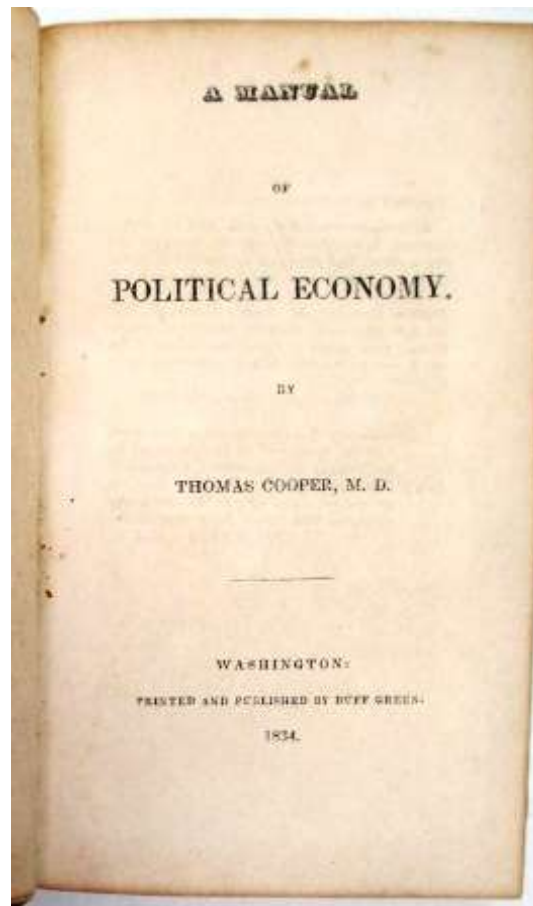
Cooper's delight in the English victory is sweetened by "a thorough Sense of the Importance of the American Service" in the reduction of the French capital. For Cooper, recounting the difficult task faced by the American troops, it proves "that a limited Government, happily administered, can command in uncommon Exigencies, a greater Aid from the People than the most unbounded Despotism." Americans "are attached to those privileges which are the Birth-right of British Subjects." Indeed, "American Affairs do bear perhaps as near an Affinity to those of ancient Israel, as any modern Story; so that many Passages in the sacred Writings founded upon the peculiar Circumstances of that People, may with great Propriety be applied to our own." Reviewing the great victory, he celebrates the leadership and sacrifice of Wolfe.

Evans 8330. JCB Library 1209. Sabin 16601. TPL [First Supp.] 4721.

\$650.00



Item no. 31



Item No. 32

“The Whole System is Execrable”

32. **Cooper, Thomas:** A MANUAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Washington: Printed and Published by Duff Green, 1834. Original calf [hinges starting], gilt-lettered spine title and spine rules. 109pp, light foxing. Very Good.

Writing this tract on economics from Columbia, S.C., where he was President of South Carolina College, Cooper was a powerful voice for Free Trade. Protectionism is a "system of concealed, mysterious taxation, a system calculated to hide fraud and extravagance...The whole system is execrable."

"With especial vehemence, he championed free trade. One can imagine this did not detract from his popularity in a state that put great store upon the export of cotton to Great Britain and the import therefrom of manufactured goods. Indeed, Cooper appears to have been hardly less influential than John C. Calhoun in egging on the South Carolinians to declare, in 1832, that the Federal tariff laws were null and void in their state." [Cooley: 'Thomas Cooper, Early Libertarian', website of Foundation for Economic Education].

Cooper laments, "It is melancholy for an American to know and to feel that, at this day, the elementary truths of a science on which all the reflecting men of the old country are fully agreed, should be matters of dispute in the Congress of the United States; and that our most prominent statesmen should disgrace themselves by contesting the plainest axioms of modern knowledge." Cooper also describes the dangers of excessive reliance on paper and bank notes; and the ruinous fluctuations caused by mismanagement of banks.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 16621n. Brinley Sale 6516. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Larned, Turnbull.

\$1,000.00

“Most Extraordinary Eccentricities of Conduct”

33. **[Coote, Sir Eyre]:** A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS, RELATIVE TO SIR EYRE COOTE: CONTAINING THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE AND DOCUMENTS CONNECTED WITH HIS CASE; AND THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MILITARY BOARD APPOINTED FOR ITS INVESTIGATION. London: Printed for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1816. Modern plain wrappers. 84pp. Scattered foxing. Good+.

Coote, an Irish-born British soldier, also served as Governor of Jamaica. He attained the rank of general in the British Army and was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath (KCB). Despite his distinguished career Coote was a terribly impaired man, subject, as this pamphlet written by his friends explains with understatement, "to occasional aberrations of mind." One such aberration led to his downfall. He entered a boys' school, requested that he be permitted to flog them, and then offered them money to flog him. The school nurse caught him redhanded. He was criminally charged but escaped a guilty verdict by making a charitable contribution to the school.

After the scandalous behavior reached official ears, his doom was certain. An official investigation ensued and he was dismissed from the service and stripped of his Order of the Bath. This pamphlet acknowledges Coote's "most extraordinary eccentricities of conduct" but sympathetically reviews the evidence and documentation. \$250.00

34. **[Courtenay, Thomas Peregrine]:** OBSERVATIONS ON THE AMERICAN TREATY, IN ELEVEN LETTERS. FIRST PUBLISHED IN "THE SUN," UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF DECIUS. London: Sold by J. Budd... 1808. [4], 2, 75, [1] pp. With the half title, on which is inscribed, "With Mr. T. Courtenay's Compliments." Disbound [spine remnant present], some dusting, Good+.

The Treaty, though signed by the authorized American and British ministers, was not ratified. Having rejected it, President Jefferson never submitted it to the Senate. James Monroe and William Pinkney negotiated for the United States, Lords Holland and Auckland for England. The failure probably contributed to the War of 1812.

Extracts are printed, with Courtenay's withering criticism of the "concessions... made to America," and the British ministers' "lofty assertions which they countenanced of their own superior skill." The American goal was to end the British practices of impressment and "vexatious seizure" of American vessels; and for unhindered trade with the West Indies and other British colonies. The British sought to end "the interference of America in our Enemy's Colonial Trade," and to ratify their aggressive maritime policies of boarding and searching American vessels and seizing alleged English deserters.

Kress B.5327. Sabin 17183.

\$375.00

Revenge of the Bondholders!

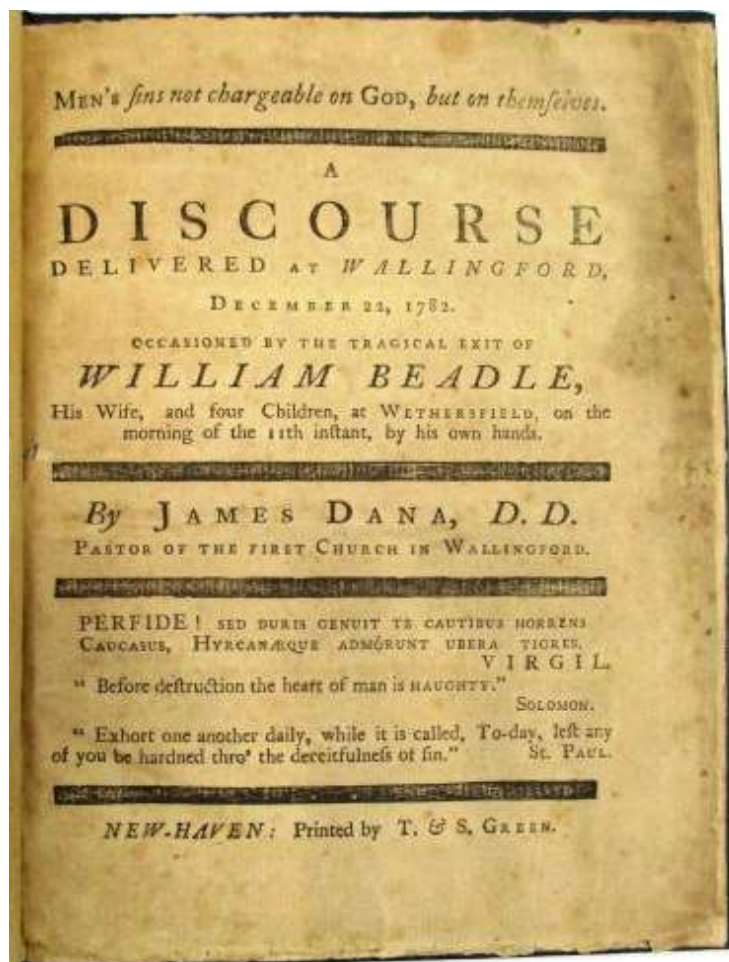
35. **[Dakota Territory]:** DAKOTA. STATEMENT OF FACTS IN SUPPORT OF THE PROTEST MADE BY THE YANKTON COUNTY BONDHOLDERS AGAINST THE ADMISSION OF DAKOTA. [np: 1882]. 34, [2 blanks] pp. Caption title, as issued. Stitched. Blank edges of first leaf heavily toned, else Very Good.

Yankton County, Dakota, had repudiated payment of railroad bonds. In 1880 the United States Supreme Court ruled in favor of the bondholders but Yankton County-- abetted by the Territorial Legislature-- refused payment. Eastern bondholders launched a vigorous campaign

to block statehood. This document states their case. Although the courts have ruled, "their powers have been crippled and their judgments nullified by the action of the Territorial Legislature, so that Yankton County has been able to override the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to defy its creditors."

The pamphlet tells the story of the dispute. It is signed in type at the end by S.W. Packard, a Chicago attorney who represented the Yankton County bondholders.

Not in Allen, Decker, Eberstadt, Soliday. OCLC records thirteen locations as of July 2016.
\$350.00



Item No. 36

This "Poor Unfortunate Exterminated His Family and Himself"

36. **Dana, James:** MEN'S SINS NOT CHARGEABLE ON GOD, BUT ON THEMSELVES. A DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT WALLINGFORD, DECEMBER 22, 1782. OCCASIONED BY THE TRAGICAL EXIT OF WILLIAM BEADLE, HIS WIFE, AND FOUR CHILDREN, AT WETHERSFIELD, ON THE MORNING OF THE 11th INSTANT, BY HIS OWN HANDS. New Haven: T. & S. Green, 1783. 28pp, but lacking the half title. Toned, scattered foxing. Good+, in modern cloth with institutional bookplate and withdrawal.

"Beadle was a poor unfortunate who exterminated his family and himself. 'It appears he had for some time before, carried to his bed every night an ax and a carving knife'."

[McDade, recording several other pamphlets but not this one]. To the perplexed, who are

possibly confused about the source of evil in the world, Dana explains, "The plain truth is, that moral evil proceeds not from the Creator, but from the creature."

A long footnote to Dana's Sermon, extracted from the Connecticut Courant, says that Beadle married "an amiable woman, of a reputable family, by whom he had four lovely and promising children, one son and three daughters." He brought "the knife, the ax and pistols, as weapons of death... to his bed-chamber. With the utmost secrecy, unperceived by any, he destroyed a worthy and beautiful wife, in the midst of life, and four pleasant children, sleeping in their beds..."

NAIP w026133 [5]. Not in Evans [see Evans 17903 for another impression, with text ending on page 27 and page 28 blank]. McDade 74 [reference]. \$1,500.00



1805 March 18th Delilah had a child a son Abby midwife fee 9⁰⁰
 Apr. 13th Annas had a child a boy child my Martha with her as midwife
 May 20th Onesta had a child a daughter on Tuesday Abby Cousin midwife
 August 1st Matilda had a child a girl August 1st 1845
 Sept. 6th Julia had a child a boy child Sept. 6th 1845
 Sept. 29th Maria had a child Sunday night Sept. 29th a son
 29th do Louisa had a child a daughter Abby Cousin midwife 1845
 Oct. 16th Lavinia died aged about 70 years last of David Richardson in 1805 before
 faithfully 39 years as a servant and hope he is going to rest

23-11-1845. Lost Lucinda a girl 8 yrs old burnt to death
 at Bellgrove W Weeks overseer I value her at \$250
 I had from Bellgrove one turn wheat. . . . 3 bushels
 Weeks informed me that there was 12 bushels wheat
 sent to Scotts mill of wheat made in 1843 he first
 supper there was 10 bushels in the granary the wheat
 for 1842 and 1843 is now to settle for and that now
 in granary for 1844 of the wheat for 1844 you
 had wheat from me to send at Scotts place you
 wanted you told me you thought 9 bushels wheat do
 to send

Item No. 37

Operations of a Busy, Successful Slave Plantation

37. **Dickerson, Thomas:** MANUSCRIPT LEDGER OF VIRGINIA PLANTATION OWNER AND SLAVEHOLDER THOMAS DICKERSON, WITH ENTRIES 1805-1850. [56] pp. Completely in legible ink manuscript, unlined pages with hand-drawn columns. Bound in original stiff paper boards with "Thomas Dickerson 1805" written in manuscript on the front cover, sewn. Occasional spotting, minor wear. Very Good.

The plantation owner, whose name is written on the front cover, was Thomas Dickerson of Nottoway County, lying just southwest of Richmond. His name sometimes appears here as Dickinson. He is identified as 'Dickerson', 'Dickenson' and 'Dickinson' in early census and family genealogical records. The 1850 U.S. Federal Census lists him as Thomas Dickenson, owning his residence and two plantations, known as 'Belgrove' and 'Turkey Island'. Earlier census records list him as Thomas Dickerson.

Dickerson's Ledger is an illuminating window on the operations of a successful slave-owner's plantations. The entries, from 1805-1850, cover a variety of events and transactions, income and expenses, noting prominent Nottoway County citizens. Dickerson grew tobacco, corn and wheat. Expenses are listed for whiskey, cloth weaving, lumber, seeding of wheat, medical visits, medications from Drs. Harris and B.B. Jackson. Some entries record sales of bushels of corn and wheat, sometimes exchanged as payment for work performed on the plantations. Entries record payments to his overseers, William Hastings and W. Weeks, for their portions of plantation crops; and payment by Weeks to Dickerson for use of his cart for hauling wheat, his "hands assisting in thrashing out" the wheat, etc. There are occasional cash loans made to individuals and occasional sales of horses

The Ledger is rich in events and transactions regarding slaves. On "Nov. 1, 1842, sent to Mrs. P.L. Scott by her servant Harry...;" and "July 18, 1846, paid to Saml. Scott by servant Matheus..." The Jan'y 23, 1845 record is particularly gruesome: "Lost Lucinda a girl 8 yrs old burnt to death at Bellgrove, W. Weeks overseer. I value her at \$250." The last few pages are especially interesting: they list the babies born to his slaves in the 1840s, the midwife expense for each, and occasional death listed. Examples: "Martha had a child monday night 6th April 1846- a son. Abby midwife;" "Mary had a child Wensday [sic] 19th August a daughter paid

Abby \$2;" "Eliza had a child at Belgrove friday Febry 4th a boy child;" and many more. Also, "Carpenter Ben died at Belgrove 12 o'clock, I purchased him in Havanna in 1805 July 9 years old, 45 yrs. old;" "October 16th [1845] Davy Died aged about 70 years, bought of David Richardson in 1806 at \$400. [small loss] faithfully 39 years as a servant and hope he is gone to rest."

Names mentioned include Edmund Irby [Sr.] [1781-1821], a prosperous farmer who owned many slaves and a string of race horses; Dr. James Jones [1772-1848], U.S. Representative from Virginia who graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and the University of Edinburgh Medical School of Scotland. He served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1804-1809 and again from 1819-1823, as privy councilor of Virginia from 1809-1811, a Surgeon General for Virginia during the War of 1812, and as a member of the 16th and 17th Congresses from 1819-1823. Richard Epes [1771-1829] was a court bondsman who represented Nottoway County in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1811-1812, was on the Corresponding Committee of Nottoway as late as 1824, and a County Sheriff in 1824. [Watson: NOTES ON SOUTHSIDE VIRGINIA, Pages 32-33, 82-85]. Capt. Thomas Epes [1768-1817], built "Poplar Hill" in Nottoway and was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates from 1800-1802. A more complete list of names available on request.

\$3,750.00



Item No. 38

**“Do You Wish to See the State Flooded, and Your
Elections Controlled by, Irishmen and Foreigners”**

38. **Dorr Rebellion:** TO THE DEMOCRATS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.
[Providence? 1843?]. Broadside, 8 1/2" x 11 3/4". Light spotting, trimmed a bit unevenly,
Very Good.

This rare broadside is an attack on the Dorrites and their 1843 candidate for Governor, General Thomas Carpenter, who is unprincipled and "all things to all men." Seeking to skirt the Algerine Law, which classified Dorrites as traitors, Carpenter and his colleagues "are willing to say or do any and promise any thing in order to get themselves into office."

The broadside quotes inconsistent "resolutions passed at some of the late Dorrite meetings"; and warns, "Do you wish to see the People's Constitution forced upon you? Do you wish to see the State flooded, and your elections controlled by, Irishmen and Foreigners, which it certainly will be if that party prevails and adopts that Constitution."

OCLC 26599826 [2- Brown, NYHS] [as of August 2016]. \$1,000.00

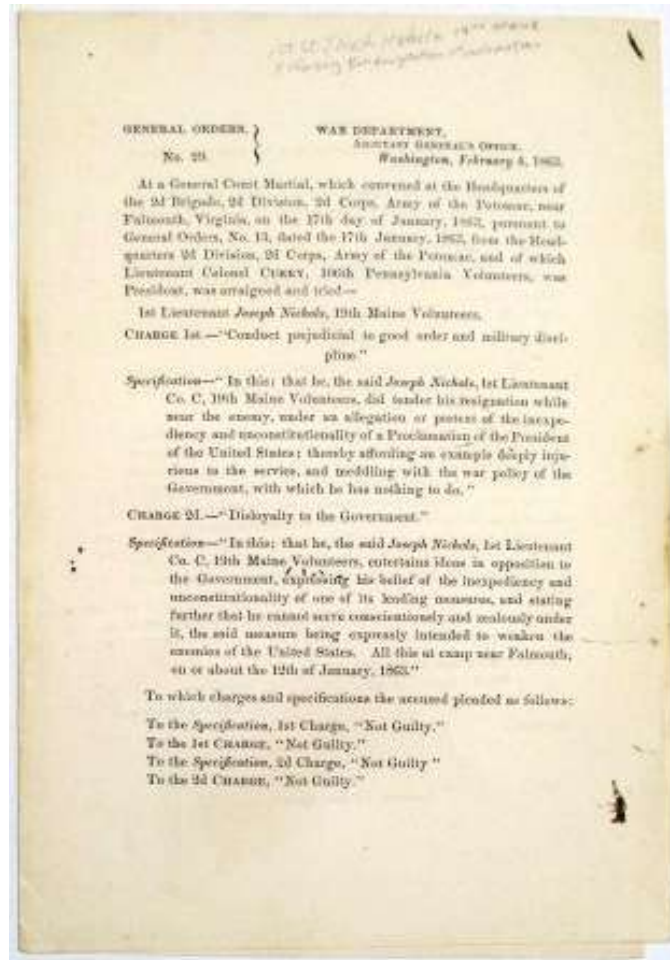
They Lost

39. **[Election of 1884]:** "BLAINE AND LOGAN" CAMPAIGN BANNER. np: 1884.
Campaign banner on cloth, @40" x 24". "Blaine and Logan" in black letters on white
background, with stripes of red, white, and blue and six white stars in the blue stripe. Very
Good.

James Blaine of Maine and John Logan of Illinois headed the Republican ticket in 1884.
They lost to Grover Cleveland and the Democrats.
Threads of History 533. \$850.00



Item No. 39



Item No. 40

Resignation in the Field by a Maine Lieutenant Who Didn't Want to "Fight for the D----d Niggers"

40. [Emancipation Proclamation] Nichols, Lieutenant Joseph: GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 29. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 4, 1863. AT A GENERAL COURT MARTIAL... WAS ARRAIGNED AND TRIED 1ST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH NICHOLS, 19TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS... IN THIS; THAT HE, THE SAID JOSEPH NICHOLS, 1ST LIEUTENANT CO. C, 19TH MAINE VOLUNTEERS, DID TENDER HIS RESIGNATION WHILE NEAR THE ENEMY, UNDER AN ALLEGATION OR PRETEXT OF THE INEXPEDIENCY AND UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF A PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES... [2], [2 blank] pp. Leaf folded to 5" x 7-3/8". Last blank with some ink writing. Very Good.

This celebrated case "received coverage from Maine to San Francisco, and Democratic papers did not fail to recognize its significance... The message was that, no matter how principled, an expression or act in opposition could cost an officer his career." [Blair, 'Evangelizing for Union,' Journal of the Civil War Era, Winter 2014, pp 541-543.] Unsympathetic to the Emancipation Proclamation, Nichols tendered his resignation on January 17, 1863, two weeks after the Proclamation was issued. Court martialled, he was found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline; but acquitted of the charge of disloyalty to the government. He was sentenced to dismissal from the service,

"receiving his pay and allowances." As amended by the President, however, the sentence was deemed "too lenient"; instead, he was dishonorably discharged, forfeiting all pay. The case was a clear warning for military men to avoid publicly dissenting from Union war aims.

Corporal [later a Minnesota judge] John Day Smith's history of the Regiment spun the story this way: "First Lieutenant Joseph Nichols, of Company C, was tried by courtmartial and cashiered, February 16, '63. He had resigned, urging as a reason that he did not approve of President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation. The resignation was disapproved and forwarded to Brigade and Division Headquarters. Either at Division or Corps Headquarters the resignation was returned with orders to place Lieutenant Nichols under arrest, confine him to the guard house and immediately prefer charges against him. Lieutenant Nichols was from Phippsburg, a democrat in politics and when he entered the service his democratic friends laughed at him for going into the army to 'fight for the d-----d niggers.' Nichols did not expect his resignation to be accepted. He expected a reprimand and then having placed himself right with his democratic associates at home, he would gladly and loyally serve his country in the field. He was a pleasant and lovable man and his officers and a great many of the men were very fond of him. Captain Folger defended him before the court martial. He left the regiment regretted by all who knew him." [History of the Nineteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry 1862-1865 (1909), pages 41-42]. \$750.00

Foot Rescues New York's Banking Law!

41. **Foot, Samuel A.:** AN ARGUMENT, IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE GENERAL BANKING LAW OF THIS STATE, DELIVERED BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT, AT THE JULY TERM, 1839. Geneva: Ira Merrell, Printer, 1839. 101, [1- errata] pp. Disbound, scattered foxing. Good+.

Foot "traces the development of banks as private corporations and describes the legislative process involved in their regulation" [Cohen]. His prefatory 'Advertisement' says the case is of "unparalleled importance." The fate of "hundreds of millions" of dollars depended on its outcome. New York's Constitution strictly regulated the legislature's authority to create corporations; opponents of New York's Banking Law argued that the Act violated that constitutional provision.

The case was entitled, 'Anson Thomas, President of the Bank of Central New-York vs. Samuel D. Dakin.' Dakin's checks were dishonored for lack of funds; when the Bank sued him, he claimed that the Bank of Central New-York, which was conducting business under New York's banking law, was doing so illegally because that law violated the Constitution. Foot, who argued for the Act's constitutionality, "has given a full history of the origin and passage of the statute, and, in notes, brief sketches of the character of several gentlemen who were either its prominent supporters or have approved of it since its passage. He has also added an Appendix, containing a concise exposition of the powers which the law confers on the banking institutions organized under it, and the advantages which they are supposed to have over the old banks" [II Foot, AUTOBIOGRAPHY 211 (New York: 1872)].

Cohen 11237.

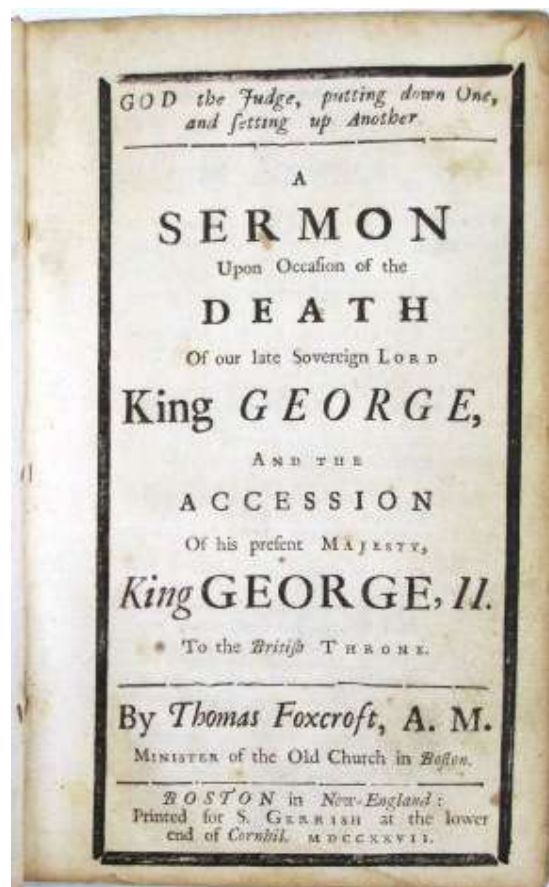
\$375.00

"The Blessed Reformation from Popery"

42. **Foxcroft, Thomas:** GOD THE JUDGE, PUTTING DOWN, AND SETTING UP ANOTHER. A SERMON UPON OCCASION OF THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SOVEREIGN LORD KING GEORGE, AND THE ACCESSION OF HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, KING GEORGE, II. TO THE BRITISH THRONE. Boston, in New-England:

Printed for S. Gerrish at the lower end of Cornhill, 1727. [4], v [i.e., iv], 39, [1 blank] pp, with the half title [as issued]. Disbound, scattered spotting, Good+ or so.

This is the only 18th century American printing. Foxcroft "was learned, devout, and a good logician, and was admired both for his talents and for the elegance of his manners" [Appleton's]. He dedicates his sermon, which praises the "conspicuous Excellencies and most auspicious Reign" of the late King, to William Dummer, "Lieut. governour & Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay." Foxcroft expresses gratitude for the "marvellous Methods of Providence" in "the blessed Reformation from Popery" and the "Salvation that has been nigh to New-England!"
FIRST EDITION. Evans 2873. \$500.00



Item No. 42

Immigrants: "Papists," "Ignorant, Many Brutish... In No Sense or Degree Americans"

43. **Franklin [pseud.]:** KNOW NOTHINGISM; OR, THE AMERICAN PARTY. BY FRANKLIN. Boston: E.W. Hinks and Company, 1855. 16pp. Stitched. Lightly dusted, about Very Good.

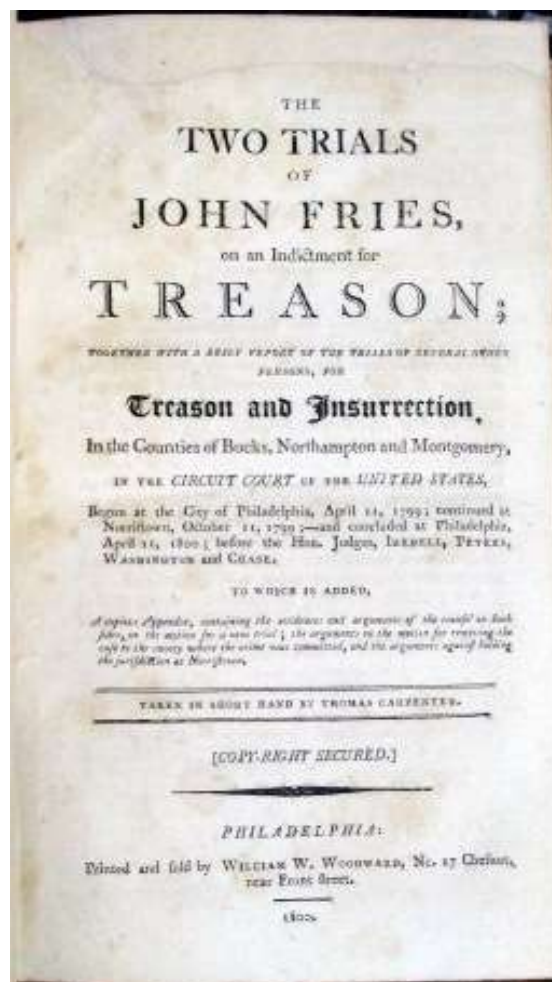
'Franklin' considers the Know-Nothings "as a spectator." He is not a member of the Party, and "knows nothing of their secrets." He pronounces them a rational response to "the peculiar exigencies of the time," i.e., "the vast flood of immigration to this country from foreign parts." These immigrants are "ignorant, many brutish... They are in no sense or degree

Americans." Additionally many of them are "Papists." But "ours is a Protestant country... and the American people, as a body, never intended it should be any thing else."

Because "the Papal hierarchy is a political corporation, animated by political designs, it can only be opposed by political action." Hence the American Party is a legitimate response to the overflow of undesirable immigrants. "The political system of the Papal Hierarchy is the last thing in the world to be trusted."

Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker. OCLC records a number of institutional locations.

\$250.00



Item No. 44

**“Treason” as a Violation of the Sedition Act—One of the
Earliest American Treason Trials**

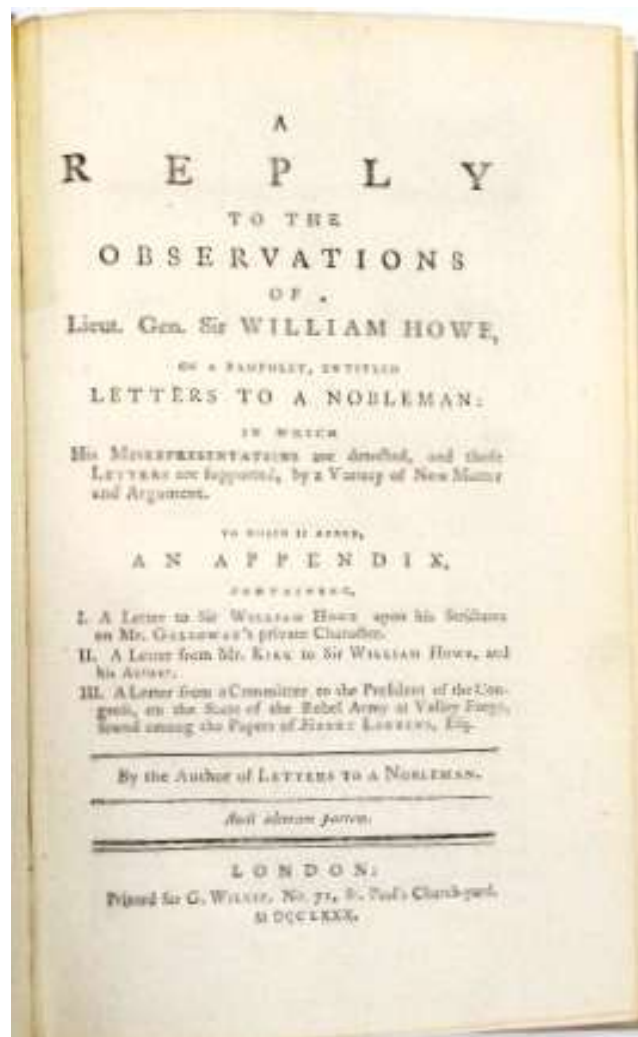
44. [Fries, John]: THE TWO TRIALS OF JOHN FRIES, ON AN INDICTMENT FOR TREASON; TOGETHER WITH A BRIEF REPORT OF THE TRIALS OF SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS, FOR TREASON AND INSURRECTION, IN THE COUNTIES OF BUCKS, NORTHAMPTON AND MONTGOMERY, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, BEGUN AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 11, 1799... BEFORE THE HON. JUDGES IREDELL, PETERS, WASHINGTON AND CHASE, TO WHICH IS ADDED, A COPIOUS APPENDIX, CONTAINING THE EVIDENCE AND ARGUMENTS OF THE COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES. Philadelphia: William W.

Woodward, 1800. 4, 226, 51, [1 blank] pp, [as issued]. Modern calf, with gilt-lettered and -decorated black morocco spine label. Very Good.

An extraordinarily thorough account of the first American trial to define treason as a violation of the notorious Sedition Act; and one of the earliest American treason trials. "Treason" requires the defendant to have levied war against the United States, or given aid and comfort to its enemies. Fries and friends were convicted of levying war against the U.S. by forcibly resisting execution of a single statute, here the hated Window Tax, which imposed the first direct federal tax. See 9 Fed. Cases 847 et seq. This comprehensive report of the trials includes remarks of counsel, testimony of witnesses, and rulings and observations of articulate, talented and angry Federalist judges. This is "the most noteworthy of the trials in which United States Supreme Court Justice Samuel Chase's abusive manner led to proceedings of impeachment against him" [Cohen].

As Washington pardoned the Whiskey Insurrectionists, who had similarly been convicted of treason, so President Adams pardoned Fries, asking rhetorically, "Is there not great danger in establishing such a construction of treason, as may be applied to every sudden, ignorant, inconsiderate heat, among a part of the people, wrought up by political disputes, and personal or party animosities?" 9 Works of John Adams 58 [1854].

FIRST EDITION. Evans 37104. Marvin 174. II Harv. Law Cat. 1080. Marke 1032. Cohen 14175. \$2,500.00



Item No. 45

A Thorough Skewering of General Howe

45. **[Galloway, Joseph]:** A REPLY TO THE OBSERVATIONS OF LIEUT. GEN. SIR WILLIAM HOWE, ON A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED LETTERS TO A NOBLEMAN: IN WHICH HIS MISREPRESENTATIONS ARE DETECTED, AND THOSE LETTERS ARE SUPPORTED, BY A VARIETY OF NEW MATTER AND ARGUMENT. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING, I. A LETTER TO SIR WILLIAM HOWE UPON HIS STRICTURES ON MR. GALLOWAY'S PRIVATE CHARACTER. II. A LETTER FROM MR. KIRK TO SIR WILLIAM HOWE, AND HIS ANSWER. III. A LETTER FROM A COMMITTEE TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONGRESS, ON THE STATE OF THE REBEL ARMY, AT VALLEY FORGE, FOUND AMONG THE PAPERS OF HENRY LAURENS, ESQ. BY THE AUTHOR OF LETTERS TO A NOBLEMAN. London: 1780. [4], 149, [2] pp. Modern paper over boards, printed title label on spine. Two blank corner chips, archival repair to gutter of title page. Else Fine.

This is the first London edition. The first edition, which issued from New York in 1777, is exceedingly rare, as is the New York 1780. "Practically all copies of original edition destroyed by a New York mob" [Howes]. Galloway had been the civil administrator of Philadelphia during the winter of 1777-1778, serving under the orders of Howe, who had "found his services invaluable in the Philadelphia campaign" [DAB]. Upon its capture by American forces he fled to England, becoming "the spokesman of the American Loyalists" [id.] and attacking Howe for incompetence. Here he gives some unwelcome advice to Howe on how he could have won the War.

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Howes G47aa. JCB European Americana 2640. Adams Controversy 80-35a. \$1,250.00

46. **Gardner, Daniel:** A TREATISE ON THE MARTIAL POWER OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE U.S., BY DANIEL GARDNER, JURIST. [np: 1862]. 8pp. Caption title, as issued. Some blank extremity wear and closed tears to several blank margins. A bit brittle. Good, in modern wrappers.

Gardner's pamphlet is a scarce defence of President Lincoln's constitutional power to suspend habeas corpus. A prominent legal scholar, he disagrees with several decisions [including Chief Justice Taney's decision in the Merryman Case] granting the writ. "A full discretionary martial power, in war and in martial conflicts, is vested in the President by the Constitution of the Union." No court "can, by a writ of habeas corpus, take control over the President and his officers of the army and navy, in cases martial and naval."

FIRST EDITION. OCLC 81784875 [2- Harv. Law, U MN], 828036010 [1- US Supreme Ct [as of August 2016]]. \$150.00

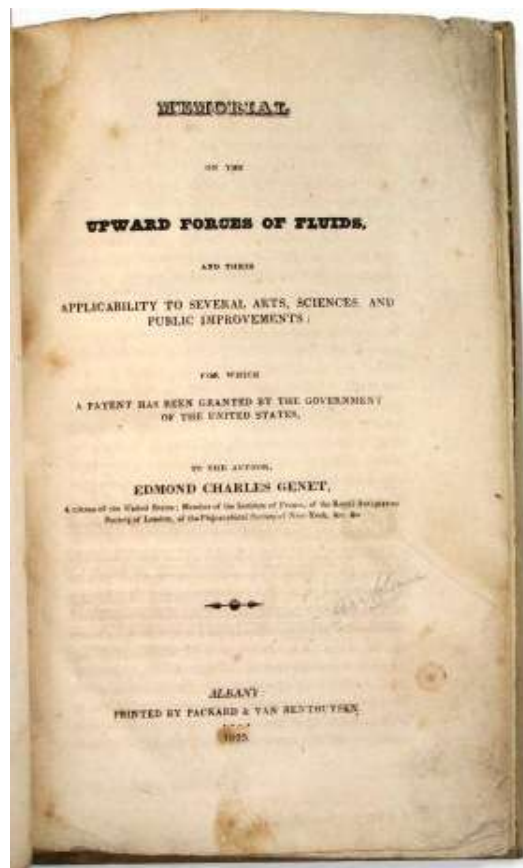
“Extremely Rare and Important, the First Book Printed in the United States on Practical Aeronautics”

47. **Genet, Edmond Charles:** MEMORIAL ON THE UPWARD FORCES OF FLUIDS, AND THEIR APPLICABILITY TO SEVERAL ARTS, SCIENCES, AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS: FOR WHICH A PATENT HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TO THE AUTHOR...A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES. Albany: Packard & Van Benthuyssen, 1825. 112pp plus five engraved plates and one folding table. A sixth plate, titled 'Plate representing the Steam-Boat

Protector', is page 107. Text lightly water-spotted, occasional light foxing, Good+ in later cloth and quarter calf [spine rubbed].

The French Republic's first Minister to the United States had, after the dust cleared from his meddling in American foreign policy, settled in New York and became an American citizen. "Extremely rare and important, the first book printed in the United States on practical aeronautics and on the first patent for an aeronautical invention" [Streeter Sale]. More than fifty years ago, Howes rated this book a 'b' for scarcity.
FIRST EDITION. Howes G100b. Streeter Sale 3974. Aeronautical Americana 9. Rink 610.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 47

Who Knew? The Constitution Outlaws Slavery!

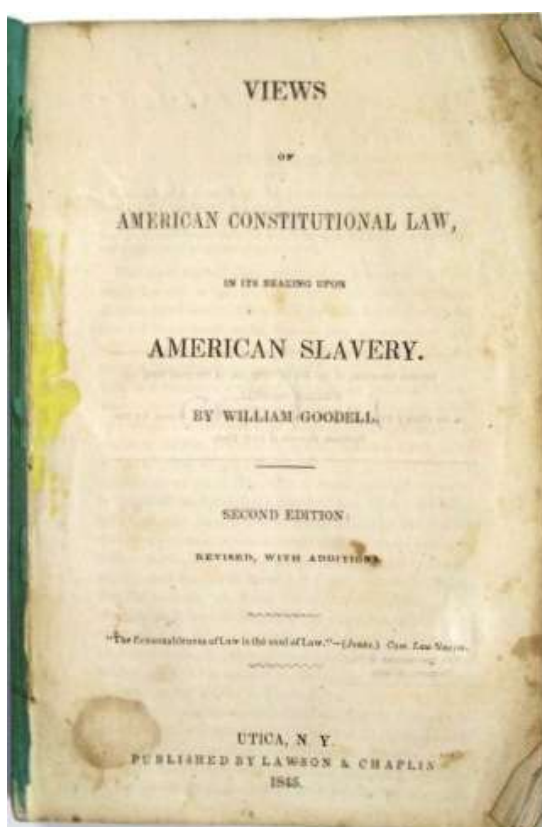
48. **Goodell, William:** VIEWS OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, IN ITS BEARING UPON AMERICAN SLAVERY. SECOND EDITION: REVISED, WITH ADDITIONS. Utica, N.Y.: Published by Lawson & Chaplin, 1845. Original printed wrappers [front wrapper present but nearly detached, with chipping to blank inner margin; library bookplate on its blank verso with deaccession note]. Rear wrapper lists "Liberty Publications For Sale by Lawson & Chaplin." Stitched. 163, [1 blank] pp. Widely scattered foxing, some contemporary pencil notes on the copyright page. Except as noted, Very Good.

One of the Founders of the American Anti-Slavery Society, Goodell argues that the Constitution provides all the authority necessary to abolish slavery. Judge Mansfield's

decision in the Somerset Case, ending slavery in England, and the work of Granville Sharp blaze the trail.

Relying on the Constitution's Preamble-- the government's duty to "establish Justice" and "secure the blessings of Liberty"-- and the Declaration of Independence to define the true purpose of American organic law, Goodell reasons that the Constitution can never "secure general liberty, and at the same time guaranty local slavery." His argument is a closely reasoned lawyer's brief that examines the views of the Founders, the Common Law, slavery in the colonial era, and early events in the Nation's history. Goodell does an excellent job against insurmountable odds.

Cohen 9927. Work 342 and LCP 4170 [recording only this edition]. Not in Harv. Law Cat. or Marke. \$450.00



Item No. 48

49. **Gordon, George F.:** A GENERAL REPORT IN RELATION TO THE MARKET DEPARTMENT, THE REMOVAL OF THE MARKET STREET SHEDS, AND A RAILROAD ON MARKET STREET. PRESENTED IN COMMON COUNCIL MAY 9TH, 1856, BY GEO. F. GORDON, CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS. Philadelphia: J.H. Jones, 1856. 32pp. Stitched in original printed green wrappers. Old bookplate on blank verso of front wrapper. One small hole affecting 4-5 letters, else Very Good. 'Respects of B. F. Grove' written on front wrapper.

A long analysis of the mess that the Market Street sheds have made, the necessity of "pulling down market sheds," and a list [pages 27-32] of hundreds of citizens who favor their removal. The legal authority to get rid of these eyesores is established.

Sabin 61694. OCLC 84314652 [1- Temple U.], 27478885 [1- WI Hist. Soc.] [as of July 2016]. \$150.00

Burlington, Iowa 15th May 1854
 My dear Sir
 You have doubtless seen the harsh
 notice given of the 29th April last con-
 taining a most calumnious editorial attack
 upon me. I am very well aware of the
 source from which the attack emanated
 & intend to reply to the assault according
 to the best of my feeble power.
 I am told that Henry Wilson, H. Stephens
 Rep. in Congress from Georgia stated in
 your presence, as I understood before you, that
 that in fifteen years America would be a
 slave State. Is it so? I haven't from two
 gentlemen who I understood heard you
 say that you heard the declaration made.
 I intend to reply to the article and shall
 upon the authority of what I have been
 told by Col. Mason & Dr. Nathan give
 the name of Mr. Stephens. My own impression
 is that certain gentlemen are in a worse
 predicament than they think I am in.
 If Mr. Stephens did not say what I understood
 he did, telegraph me immediately the words
 "He did not say so" If he did say so, let
 me know the words "He did say so" If you

Item No. 50

He "Made Iowa Republican, and Allied It With the Loyal States"

50. **Grimes, James W[ilson]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, BY FUTURE IOWA GOVERNOR GRIMES, ON THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA CRISIS, TO COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS CHARLES MASON, MAY 15, 1854. 7 3/4" x 9 3/4", folded. 1-1/3 pages, plus integral address leaf stamped 'FREE' and postmarked from Burlington, May 15. On light blue paper; small blank margin tear on last leaf from opening the Letter. Docketed as having been "Answered May 22/54." Very Good plus.

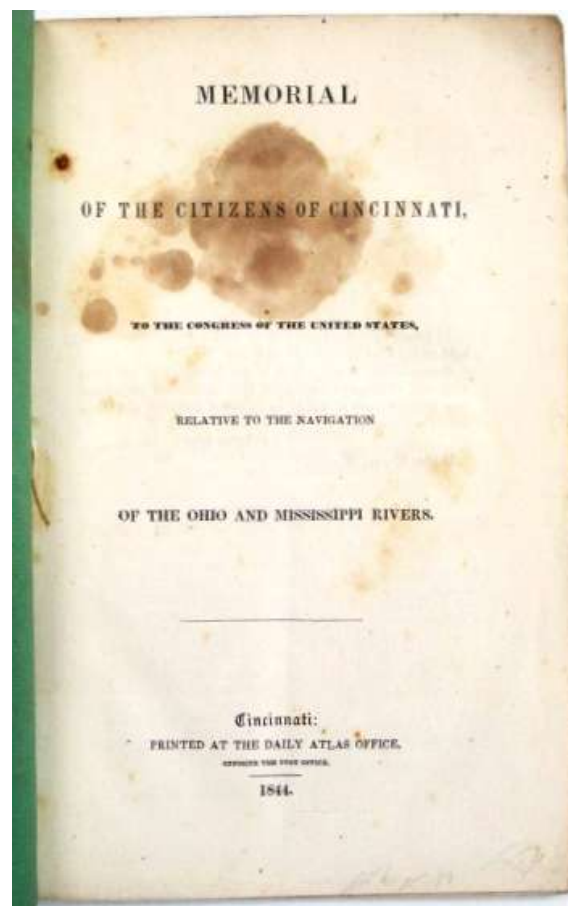
Free Soil men of all political stripes-- Whigs, Republicans, Anti-Nebraska Democrats-- united to elect Grimes, an opponent of slavery, Iowa's Governor in 1854. DAB credits him as the man who "made Iowa Republican, and allied it with the loyal states," believing that "the great issue was the extension or non-extension of slavery into the territories."

Grimes wrote this Letter during his campaign for Governor, as the anti-slavery forces were losing the struggle to bar slavery from the Kansas-Nebraska Territories. About two weeks after Grimes sent this letter, President Franklin Pierce would sign the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which inaugurated a bitter sectional struggle culminating in War. Grimes's

Letter promises to respond to the Washington Union's recent "three column editorial attack upon me." He seeks confirmation that "the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens...stated in your presence, or, predicted before you, that in fifteen years Iowa would be a slave state. Is it so? I have it from two gentlemen who I understand heard you say that you heard the declaration made." Grimes requests Mason to "telegraph me immediately."

Later, as Senator from Iowa, an ailing Grimes cast the decisive vote which saved President Andrew Johnson from conviction after his impeachment by the House of Representatives.

\$850.00



Item No. 51

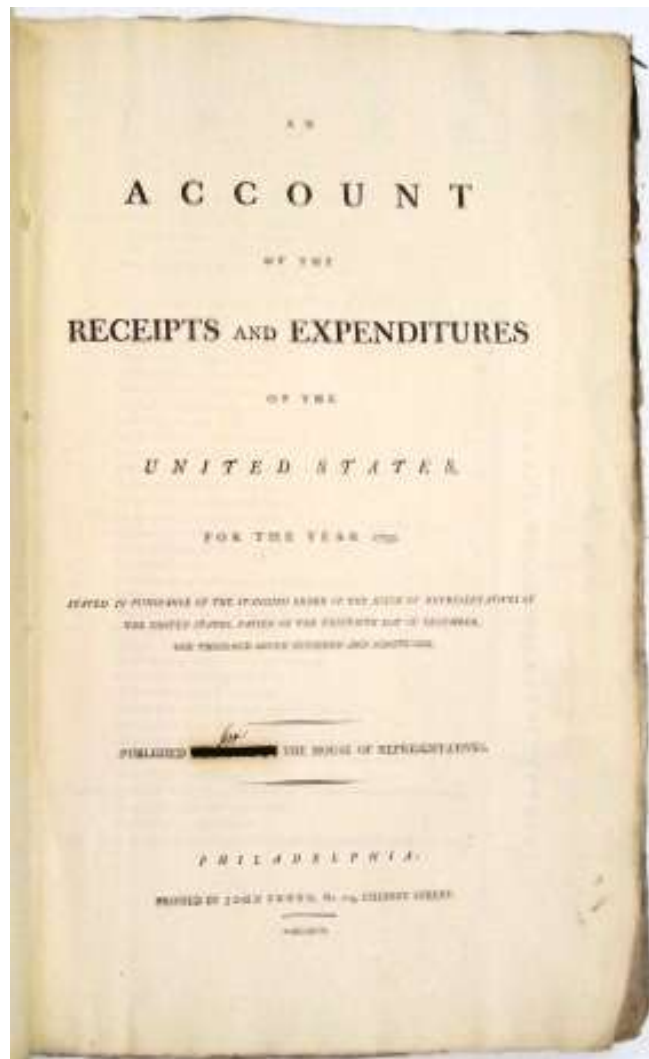
51. [Hall, James]: MEMORIAL OF THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI, TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES, RELATIVE TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS. Cincinnati: Daily Atlas Office, 1844. Original printed wrappers, stitched, 53, [1 blank] pp. Light wear, prominent fox blotch on first @10pp, else minor scattered fox. Good+.

The second printing, substantially enlarged from the 1843 first. The Committee met in January 1844 and decided that a new edition should issue, "with such additions as subsequent information and experience may have rendered advisable." The Memorial explains the crucial importance of free navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and "strongly urges improvement of navigation on the western waters" [Eberstadt]. "Relative to the removing of obstructions from the Western waters. The Memorial was wholly, or in part drafted by James Hall" [Thomson].

Howes C410 [citing the 1843 only]. 135 Eberstadt 548, 168 Eberstadt 514. BAL 6947.

Thomson 814 [1843]. Sabin13095.

\$450.00



Item No. 52

**A Comprehensive Report from Alexander Hamilton's
Treasury Department**

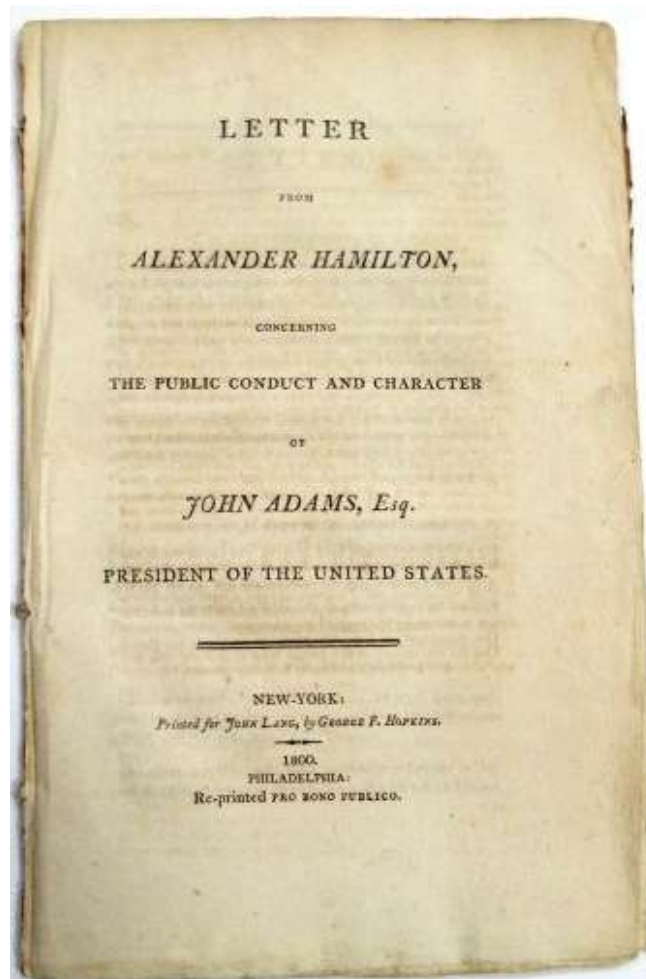
52. **[Hamilton, Alexander]:** AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR 1793. STATED IN PURSUANCE OF THE STANDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE. PUBLISHED FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno, 1794. Folio, stitched in original plain pale wrappers [wrapper spine shorn]. [10], 13-62, 65-[78] pp. Three large folding tables; AAS and NAIP record only two. Our third folding table appears after page 62. Like the copy recorded by NAIP and at AAS, ours has two folding tables after the Index. There ought to be three: the first is often lacking. Like all copies, the words "by order of" have been inked out in the title's last sentence, and "for" inserted in script.

Alexander Hamilton's Treasury Department renders an elegant, extraordinarily detailed, illuminating and scarce accounting of receipts and expenditures during 1793. The document treats each U.S. government activity during this period, with tables and reports of duties on imports and tonnage, the postal service, the military establishment, Indian treaties, the Mint,

government of the Western Territories, the civil list, and many other matters. A detailed accounting of receipts from the taxes on distilled spirits-- resentment of which would give rise to the Whisky Rebellion-- is printed.

Evans 27931. NAIP w036734 [5].

\$2,250.00



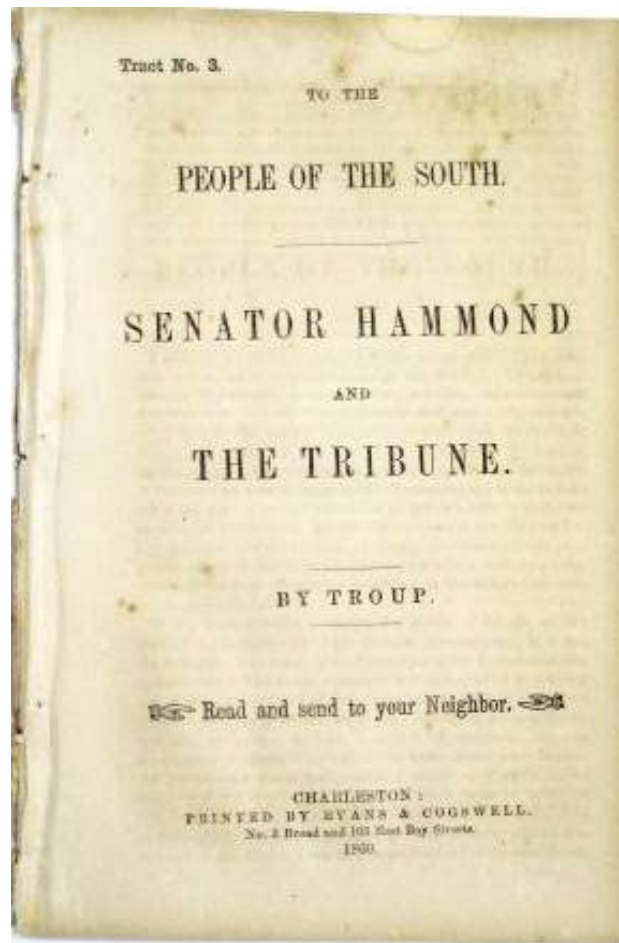
Item No. 53

**Adams "Unfit for the Office of Chief Magistrate...
Great and Intrinsic Defects in His Character"**

53. **Hamilton, Alexander:** LETTER FROM ALEXANDER HAMILTON, CONCERNING THE PUBLIC CONDUCT AND CHARACTER OF JOHN ADAMS, ESQ. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. [Philadelphia] New -York: Printed for John Lang, by George F. Hopkins. Philadelphia: Re-Printed Pro Bono Publico, 1800. 54, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound, generously margined. Last two leaves bound out of order. Very Good, with an attractive ornament at the base of page 54.

All printings of this pamphlet appeared just before the impending election of 1800. This is the only Philadelphia imprint; NAIP records four others, all from New York. Hamilton says Adams "does not possess the talents adapted to the Administration of Government," and that "there are great and intrinsic defects in his character, which unfit him for the office of Chief Magistrate." Despite Adams's "moral qualifications," Hamilton-- himself jealous of the public affection bestowed upon others-- says Adams has "a vanity without bounds, and a jealousy

capable of discoloring every object." He reviews Adams's career, including his diplomatic service, Vice Presidency, and Presidency. Hamilton supports, not his old adversary Thomas Jefferson, but the Federalist Thomas Pinckney of South Carolina.
Howes H116. Ford 70. Evans 37570. \$850.00



Item No. 54

For Secession and a Slave-Holding Confederacy

54. [Hammond, James? Hayne, Isaac William?]: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH. SENATOR HAMMOND AND THE TRIBUNE. BY TROUP. TRACT NO. 3. Charleston: Evans & Cogswell, 1860. 23, [1] pp. Disbound, light spotting and some pages tanned. Good+.

This 1860 Association tract contrasts, through articles "served up" in that Black Republican rag, the New York Tribune, the distorted, hateful view of the South shared by northerners; with the "cool-headed, sensible, unimpassioned" picture of the South offered by South Carolina's Senator Hammond. Tracing the intractable conflict between North and South to the country's birth, the author asserts that, "It is a great mistake to assign the election of Lincoln as the CAUSE for a disruption of the Federal Government. It is but the occasion." Secession and a separate Southern, slave-holding Confederacy are passionately urged.

The last page, unnumbered, prints the 'Constitution of 1860 Association,' whose purpose is "promoting resistance, by the slaveholding States, to the aggressions of the non-slaveholding States." This is one of two 1860 Charleston issues.
III Turnbull 306 [different imprint]. Not in LCP. \$500.00

55. **[Harrison, William Henry]:** THE HARRISON ALMANAC. 1841. IMPROVED EDITION. New York: J.P. Giff[ing], [1840]. 18 leaves [as issued], stitched [some loosening], frontis stereotype of Harrison in front of his log cabin, with adoring crowd and barrel of hard cider, two American flags and the Constitution draped above them. Twelve other sketches, including 'Harrison Saving the Life of a Negro,' 'Harrison's Kindness to an Irishman in Distress,' 'Harrison Giving His Horse to a Methodist Minister.' Tape repair to upper corner of title leaf [no loss]. Printer's flaw affecting several letters of the publisher's name. Good+.

With biography.

Miles 98. Drake 7809.

\$275.00

“Vivid Account of Arnold’s Campaign”

56. **Henry, John Joseph:** AN ACCURATE AND INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE HARDSHIPS AND SUFFERINGS OF THAT BAND OF HEROES, WHO TRAVERSED THE WILDERNESS IN THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST QUEBEC IN 1775. BY... LATE PRESIDENT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. Lancaster: Printed by William Greer, 1812. [1]-204, 209-225 pp. [as issued, text continuous but 205-208 omitted from pagination]. Later half morocco, front cover detached but present. Scattered foxing, Good+.

"A vivid account of Arnold's campaign (which Henry accompanied) dictated to his daughter 'with the aid of casual notes and memoranda... in his later years', and printed without revision. P, [5]-11 contains a Life of the Author written by his daughter" [TPL]. "First and best edition of a narrative of rare interest, addressed to his children" [Sabin].

FIRST EDITION. TPL 465. Howes H423aa. Sabin 31400. Gephart 5944.

\$250.00

Hancock “Duped By the Insidious Tories”

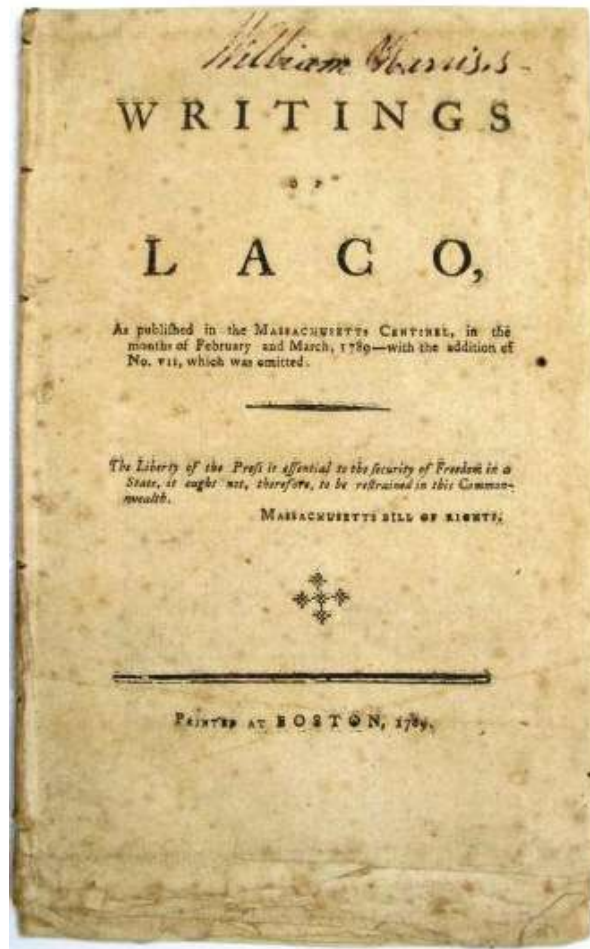
57. **[Higginson, Stephen]:** THE WRITINGS OF LACO, AS PUBLISHED IN THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL, IN THE MONTHS OF FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1789- WITH THE ADDITION OF NO. VII, WHICH WAS OMITTED. Boston: 1789. 39, [1 blank] pp. Disbound with some loosening, bottom margins untrimmed. Contemporary ownership signature of William Harriss obscures the first word in the title ['The'], contemporary margin notations [sometimes quite passionate: "Never!"]. Scattered light foxing, small printer's flaw [does not cause text loss]. Ink blotch on final blank with some bleedthrough [text legible]. Good+.

An "annihilating attack on Hancock" [Howes]. "Higginson's terrible denunciation of Hancock" [Eberstadt]. The author, one of Boston's leading merchants and Federalists, grandfather of Thomas Wentworth Higginson, had been "an officer in the forces sent to suppress Shays's Rebellion" [DAB]. He examines Hancock's record during and after the Revolution. DAB says Higginson is right: though the Writings "were at one time condemned as rather unfair, they have since been thought to contain a truer estimate of the man than earlier historians recognized." Higginson says Hancock is vain, capricious, easily seduced by the flattery of Hutchinson and Bernard, and "duped by the insidious tories."

The contemporary owner of this pamphlet disagreed with Higginson. He writes, "What principles can render deception at any time justifiable, much less meritorious?! - and who can believe & trust in the writer of this attack on Govr Hancock, if this writer avows such principles?"

FIRST EDITION. Howes H468aa. Evans 21886. Gaines 89-24. 135 Eberstadt 335.

\$850.00



Item No. 57

58. **Hodges, Albert Gallatin** : AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 30, 1846, TO WM. FARLEIGH, ESQR., BRANDENBURG, MEADE CO., KENTUCKY, DISCUSSING THE PURCHASE OF "SEVENTEEN COPIES LOUGHBOROUGH'S DIGEST... I HAVE TODAY PACKED THE 17 COPIES IN A BOX AND DIRECTED THEM TO YOU, CARE OF MORTON & GRISWOLD, LOUISVILLE. I SHALL SHIP THEM TOMORROW, AND TRUST THEY WILL BE RECEIVED BY YOU IN A DAY OR TWO, IN GOOD ORDER. THE FORWARDING THE BOOKS IS AN ACCEPTANCE ON MY PART OF THE PROPOSITION OF YOUR COURT.

"THE PRICE, PER TRACT, FOR ADVERTISING FORFEITED LANDS FOR SALE FOR TAXES & C. IS FIFTY CENTS PER TRACT, OR FOR EACH TOWN LOT. THEY HAVE TO BE ADVERTISED TWICE A MONTH FOR 6 MONTHS PREVIOUS TO THE DAY OF SALE.

"LANDS FORFEITED TO THE STATE BY SHERIFFS ONLY REQUIRE TO BE PUBLISHED TWICE A MONTH FOR 3 MONTHS, AND THE CHARGE IS 25 CENTS PER TRACT.

"VERY RESPECTFULLY YOUR OBT. SEVT. A.G. HODGES"

8" x 13". [1], [3 blanks] pp. Completely in neat ink manuscript; mathematical calculations of the amounts due are in the bottom left corner. Old folds with some splitting [a few letters

affected but not lost at two fold corners], small blank section torn from final page. Addressed on final page: "Wm. Farleigh, Esq., Brandenburg, Meade Co., Ky." with wax seal remnant and partial rubberstamp from Frankfort, stampless with the number 5 in red ink at top corner of address. Except as noted, Very Good.

Albert G. Hodges [1802-1881], founder and owner of several Kentucky newspapers, was proprietor of the 'Frankfort Commentator' and the pro-Whig 'Frankfort Commonwealth'. He won the State printing contract in 1832. During the Civil War he became a Republican. Although he criticized Lincoln's emancipation views, he was one of Lincoln's closest advisors on Kentucky affairs by the end of the War. William Farleigh [1797-1865] became deputy clerk of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, in 1817; when Meade County was formed in 1823, he was its first clerk. He served as such for nearly forty years. \$150.00

**“First and Only Edition of Two of the Earliest
American Impeachment Trials”**

59. **[Hogan, Edmund]:** THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TRIALS: CONTAINING THE IMPEACHMENT, TRIAL, AND ACQUITTAL OF FRANCIS HOPKINSON, AND JOHN NICHOLSON, ESQUIRES. THE FORMER BEING JUDGE OF THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY, AND THE LATTER, THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA. VOL. I. Philadelphia: Francis Bailey, for Edmund Hogan, 1794. Contemporary full sheep [hinges starting, spinehead chip], with original red morocco spine label. pp xii, 776, [as issued]. Separate title page for each trial. Untrimmed, light tan and fox. Very Good.

There was no volume II; this is all that was published. The list of subscribers, four double-column pages, includes Pennsylvania's leading legal and political figures. "First and only edition of two of the earliest American impeachment trials. Contains much testimony and data on these often-cited trials not available elsewhere. Hopkinson, a Signer of the Declaration of Independence, was charged with taking bribes; he was unanimously acquitted" [Jenkins]. Nicholson, a land speculator as well as Pennsylvania's Comptroller- General, had allegedly used his office for his own profit; he too was acquitted, but resigned under a cloud. FIRST EDITION. Evans 27132. Marke 1015. II Harv. Law Cat. 1105. Marvin 392. Not in Cohen. III Jenkins, Early American Imprints 571. \$350.00

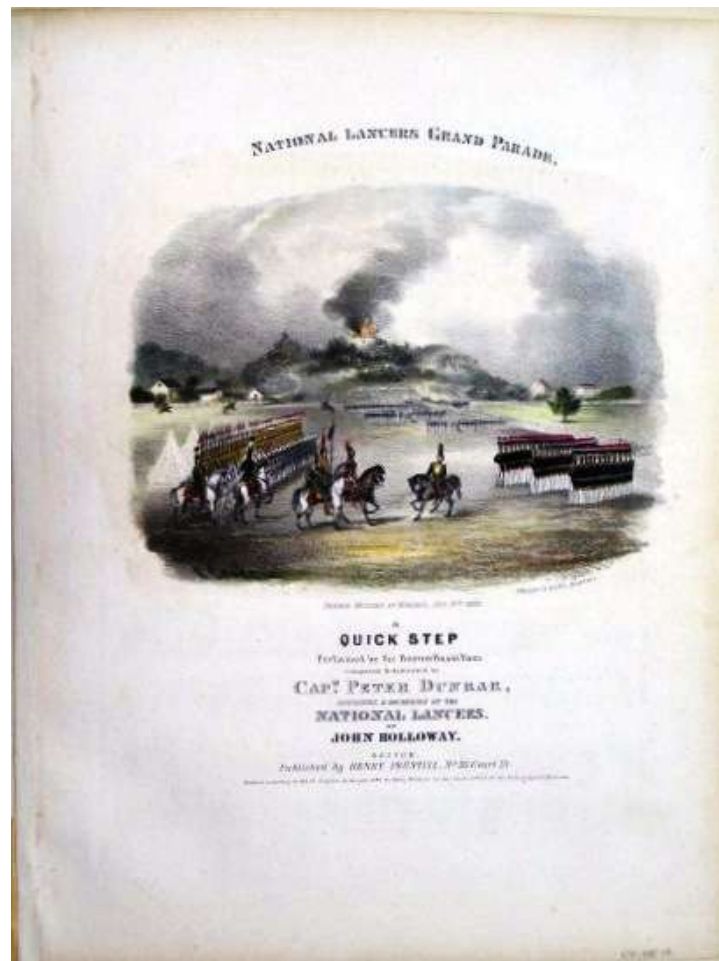
60. **Holloway, John:** NATIONAL LANCERS GRAND PARADE. INDIAN MUSTER AT MALDEN, OCT. 11TH 1839. A QUICK STEP PERFORMED BY THE BOSTON BRASS BAND, COMPOSED AND DEDICATED TO CAPT. PETER DUNBAR, OFFICERS & MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LANCERS. BY JOHN HOLLOWAY. Boston: Henry Prentiss; Thayers Lith. Boston. [1840]. Folio, 10" x 13". 3, [1 blank] pp. Hand-colored title page lithograph depicting hundreds of uniformed soldiers lining up and heading to the grand parade. Some houses and a hill in the background, with a fire atop the hill. Spine reinforced with archival paper tape; in a cardboard frame behind clear, archival sheet. Very Good.

The National Lancers was organized in 1836 at the suggestion of Massachusetts Governor Edward Everett, as the Governor's mounted escort. It was attached to the Second Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division of the Massachusetts Militia. The Lancers were also charged with defending the Commonwealth from invasion and insurrection. They were equipped and uniformed like Polish Lancers of the Napoleonic Army; their uniform can be seen in the lithograph.

Peter Dunbar, the second officer to command the Lancers, served from 1839-1843. During the Civil War, the Lancers organized Companies C and D of the 1st Massachusetts Cavalry and fought with the Army of the Potomac in South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania; defended the city during the 1863 Boston Draft Riot; and protected the guns and armory of the Boston Light Artillery. ["History of the National Lancers," <http://nationallancers.org/history.html>].

OCLC 726924922 [1-Johns Hopkins Univ.] [as of July 2016]. Brown also has a copy.

\$375.00



Item No. 60

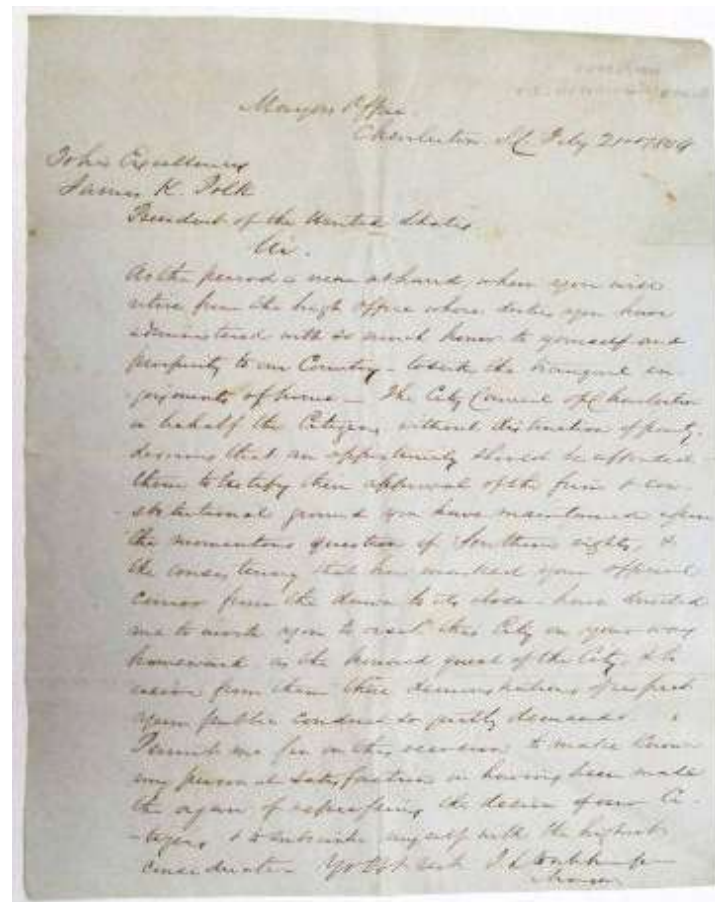
Come On Down to Charleston!

61. **Hutchinson, Thomas Leger:** RETAINED COPY OF AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO PRESIDENT JAMES K. POLK, MAYOR'S OFFICE, CHARLESTON, S.C., FEBY. 21, 1849:

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY, JAMES K. POLK, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES/ SIR, AS THE PERIOD IS NOW AT HAND, WHEN YOU WILL RETIRE FROM THE HIGH OFFICE WHOSE DUTIES YOU HAVE ADMINISTERED WITH SO MUCH HONOR TO YOURSELF AND PROSPERITY TO OUR COUNTRY- TO SEEK THE TRANQUIL ENJOYMENTS OF HOME - THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON IN BEHALF THE CITIZENS, WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF PARTY, DESIROUS THAT AN OPPORTUNITY SHOULD BE AFFORDED THEM TO TESTIFY THEIR APPROVAL OF

THE FIRM & CONSTITUTIONAL GROUND YOU HAVE MAINTAINED UPON THE MOMENTOUS QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS, & THE CONSISTENCY THAT HAS MARKED YOUR OFFICIAL CAREER FROM THE DAWN TO ITS CLOSE - HAVE DIRECTED ME TO WRITE YOU TO VISIT THIS CITY ON YOUR WAY HOMEWARD, AS THE HONORED GUEST OF THE CITY, & TO RECEIVE FROM THEM THOSE DEMONSTRATIONS RESPECT YOUR PUBLIC CONDUCT SO JUSTLY DEMANDS. PERMIT ME SIR ON THIS OCCASION TO MAKE KNOWN MY PERSONAL SATISFACTION IN HAVING BEEN MADE THE ORGAN OF REPRESENTING THE DESIRE OF OUR CITIZENS & TO SUBSCRIBE MYSELF WITH THE HIGHEST CONSIDERATION. YR. OBT. SERV'T., T.L. HUTCHINSON MAYOR"

Ink manuscript, single page, 8" x 10", on blue unlined paper. Old folds, two small tape repairs on blank verso]. On verso: "duplicate." Very Good.



Item No. 61

This Letter was addressed to Polk less than two weeks before his presidential term ended. Polk's diary entry for February 26, 1849, acknowledges his receipt of a letter from the "Mayor of Charleston, S.C., inviting me on behalf of the City Council to visit Charleston on my way home as the 'guest of the City.' I answered the letter & accepted the invitation (see my letter Book)."

On March 8, 1849, a committee from Charleston met Polk in Wilmington, and escorted him to the wharf and onto the ship. They arrived in Charleston on March 9th to great fanfare. He was presented to Mayor Hutchinson; had a meeting with Governor Seabrook; and in the evening was treated to a public dinner with the Mayor, Governor, and "many Vice Presidents." He called the reception "most brilliant and everything connected with it was

conducted with order and good taste." [Milo Quaife: THE DIARY OF JAMES K. POLK DURING HIS PRESIDENCY 1845-1849... VOL. IV, 1910, Pages 352, 380-385.]

Thomas Leger Hutchinson [1812-1883], the 35th mayor of Charleston, was born in Charleston and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1832. He decided to plant rice rather than practice law; and did so for many years along the Chehaw River and the Cooper River. He was mayor from 1846-1850 and again from 1852-1855; president of the Charleston Library Society, and was instrumental in saving many of their books during the Civil War. The Hutchinsons, a prominent family in South Carolina and Georgia, had settled the area as early as 1709. [City of Charleston: YEAR BOOK - 1883, CITY OF CHARLESTON, SO. CA., Pages 276-8.] \$500.00

62. **[Hutchinson, Thomas Leger]:** THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE S. MCCARTNEY, A. GORDON, EXECUTORS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF GEORGE MACAULEY, DECEASED, UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF SALE IN US VESTED BY THE SAID WILL FOR AND IN CONSIDERATION OF THE SUM OF FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS TO US IN HAND PAID... DO BARGAIN, SELL AND DELIVER TO THE SAID T. LEGER HUTCHINSON THE FOLLOWING SLAVES VIZ CHARLOTTE NINE YEARS OF AGE, JOSEPH FIVE YEARS OF AGE... TOGETHER WITH THE ISSUE AND INCREASE OF THE FEMALE... CHARLESTON, 11 MAY 1857...SAML. MCCARTNEY, ALEX GORDON, W. VINCENT. 9" x 13 1/2". Document printed by W. Riley, Charleston; completed in ink manuscript. Form name printed at top right corner, "ADMINISTRATORS OR EXECUTORS BILL OF SALE." Old folds, a few short splits at fold edges, several archival tape repairs on verso. Some spotting. Signatures of Samuel McCartney, Alex Gordon and W. Vincent, with two paper seals affixed with wax. Docketed on verso. Good+.

Thomas Leger Hutchinson [1812-1883], 35th mayor of Charleston, was born in Charleston and graduated from Harvard Law School in 1832. He decided to plant rice rather than practice law; and did so for many years along the Chehaw River and later along the Cooper River. He was Charleston's mayor from 1846-1850 and 1852-1855. He served a term in the South Carolina Legislature during the Civil War, was president of the Charleston Library Society and saved many of its valuable books during the War. A prominent family in South Carolina and Georgia, they settled the area as early as 1709. [City of Charleston: YEAR BOOK - 1883, CITY OF CHARLESTON, SO. CA., Pages 276-8]. \$350.00

“Tried Before a Committee in a Locked Room”

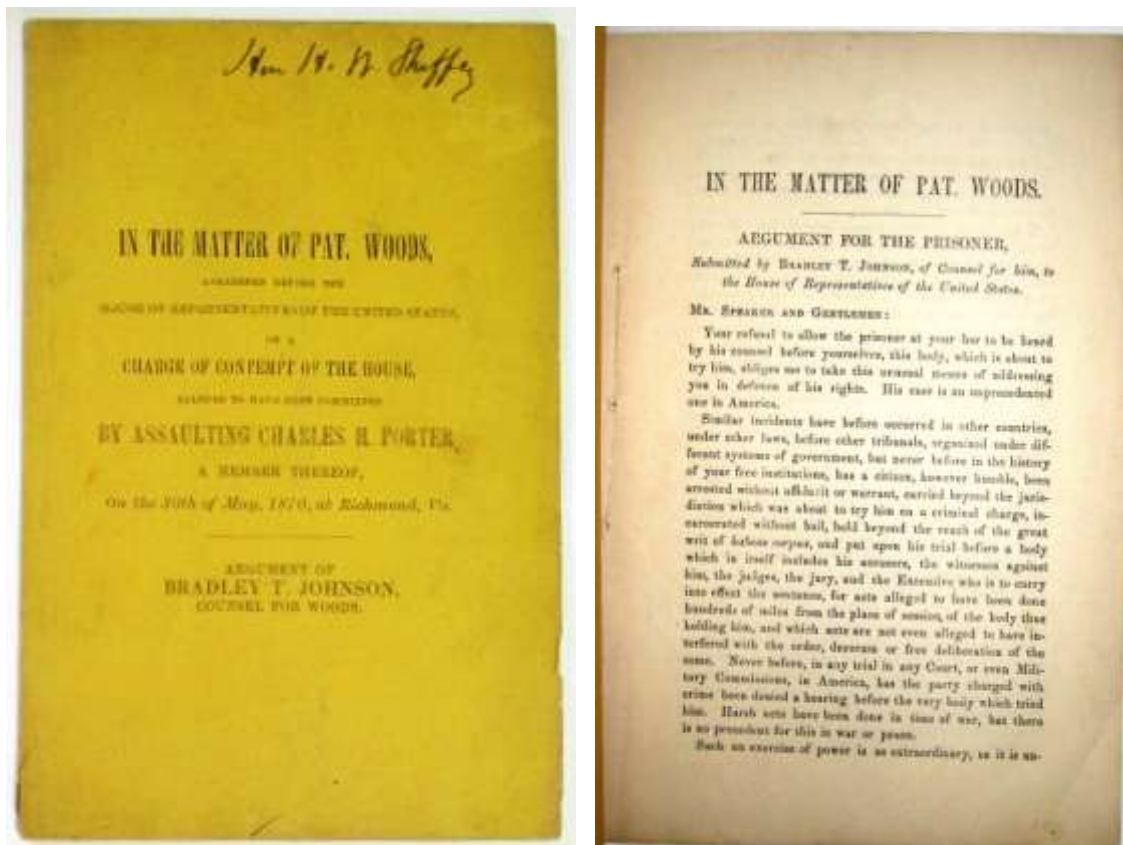
63. **Johnson, Bradley T.:** IN THE MATTER OF PAT. WOODS, ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, ON A CHARGE OF CONTEMPT OF THE HOUSE, ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY ASSAULTING CHARLES H. PORTER, A MEMBER THEREOF, ON THE 30TH OF MAY, 1870, AT RICHMOND, VA. ARGUMENT OF BRADLEY T. JOHNSON, COUNSEL FOR WOODS. [Richmond?: 1870]. Signature on front wrapper, 'Hon. H.W. Sheffey'. 30, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched. Light wrapper wear, Near Fine.

The Marylander Johnson, a much-decorated officer in the Confederate Army, enjoyed a distinguished legal career. Republican U.S. Congressman Porter had served in the First New York Mounted Rifles, and then moved to Virginia.

Woods was an Irishman, "a plain man, with all the virtues and faults of his race; true to his friends, hot-blooded, quick to resent an insult to himself, and certain to do so to an imputation

on his whole race and nation." Porter had allegedly inflicted just such an insult. Johnson objects to the Star-Chamber proceedings: under a warrant issued by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, Woods was taken from his home in Virginia "to be tried before a committee in a locked room," although a writ of habeas corpus had issued to Woods's jailer. Johnson makes an excellent argument, replete with precedent from English common law, demonstrating the tyrannical conduct of the House of Representatives.

FIRST EDITION. Haynes 9525. OCLC 6438837 [6] [as of August 2016]. Not in Cappon, Marke, Harv. Law Cat. \$500.00



Item No. 63

The Military Arrest of a Tennessee Newspaper Correspondent

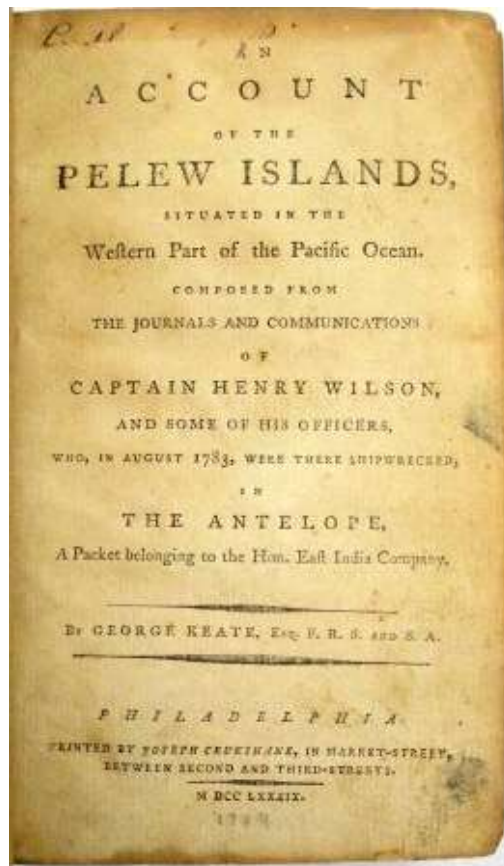
64. **Jones, E.E.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM A NASHVILLE NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT TO MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM ROSECRANS, COMMANDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, JUNE 17, 1863. "MALICIOUS MISREPRESENTATIONS MADE TO YOU HAVE CAUSED YOU UNWITTINGLY TO DO AN UNCHARITABLE ACT. I HAVE BEEN ARRESTED, ACCUSED OF HOLDING TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE N.Y. FREEMAN'S JOURNAL OVER THE SIGNATURE OF CHARLES OR CHARLIE. THE PENALTY, SO FAR AS I CAN LEARN, WAS, FIRST, TO GO SOUTH; AFTERWARDS, AT THE RECOMMENDATION OF COL. TRUESDAIL, TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE AND TO GIVE BONDS. TO THE FORMER, I BELIEVE I HAVE GIVEN MY OBJECTIONS; TO THE LATTER, MY CONSCIENCE PRESENTS AN INSURMOUNTABLE BARRIER..." One page on lined paper, plus six lines on its verso, entirely in manuscript. Toned, some spotting, old folds with several splits [partially repaired, no text loss]. Good+.

Jones, a New Yorker who went to Nashville during the War, worked as a reporter and newspaper correspondent. When Union troops gained control, Rosecrans "imposed a stern policy in Union-occupied Tennessee. He seized civilian property he believed he needed for his army, and imposed loyalty oaths on the inhabitants. The 'Freeman's Journal' correspondent in Nashville was caught by these security measures. E.E. Jones, former editor of a Tennessee paper called 'Spirit of the Times', wrote dispatches to the 'Freeman's Journal' from Nashville denouncing the allegedly oppressive security measures aimed at the civilian population. He wrote under the pseudonym 'Charles' or 'Charlie.' The victims of federal policies, said Jones in the early summer of 1863, belonged to 'the best families of Tennessee.' Rosecrans had Jones arrested in June, then released him under condition that he not write on 'absorbing topics' - that is, criticism of the war and the military- while his case was under consideration. So Jones wrote articles about a Dominican school near Nashville. By July 18 the 'Freeman's Journal' was receiving dispatches from a correspondent writing under the name 'Ralph'." The Col. Truesdail to whom Jones's letter refers is William Truesdail, "head of the military police for occupied Tennessee." [Longley].

According to the Atlanta 'Sunny South' [January 17, 1888], then-Governor Andrew Johnson ordered Jones's release from custody after he personally interviewed Jones. Longley, For the Union and the Catholic Church. Four Converts in the Civil War. Jefferson, N.C.: 2015. Page 202. \$450.00

Nashville, Tenn., June 17th 1863.
 Major Gen. Rosecrans
 Commander in Chief of the Department of the Cumberland.
 Sir - Asking pardon for presuming to
 trespass upon your valuable time, I beg a few moments of
 your leisure. I believe that our previous misrepresentation
 stands to you have caused you unwillingly to do an un-
 charitable act. I have been arrested, accused of holding
 treasonable correspondence with the N. Y. Freeman's Journal
 under the signature of Charles or Charlie. I have finally, so far
 as I can learn, been permitted to go South; afterwards, at the
 recommendation of Col. Truesdail, to take the oath of
 allegiance and give bonds. To the former, I believe I
 have given my objections; to the latter, my conviction
 presents an insurmountable barrier. I am not sure
 that you have had an opportunity to examine either my
 case, because brief statements have been forwarded
 to you which I think, from what I believe of your
 heart, to say to me, "See me once, and you are
 forgiven." I have just returned from an interview
 with Gen. Granger. He seems stern and implacable,
 who yet so just in my case, that I feel desirous to
 submit my case to him, if you have not the time
 to look into it. Here witnesses can be readily attained
 who facts prove necessary to form a just
 judgment. I beg, therefore, that you will

Item No. 64



Item No. 65

First of Nine 18th Century American Editions

65. **Keate, George:** AN ACCOUNT OF THE PELEW ISLANDS, SITUATED IN THE WESTERN PART OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN. COMPOSED FROM THE JOURNALS AND COMMUNICATIONS OF CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON, AND SOME OF HIS OFFICERS, WHO, IN AUGUST 1783, WERE THERE SHIPWRECKED, IN THE ANTELOPE, A PACKET BELONGING TO THE HON. EAST INDIA COMPANY. Philadelphia: Joseph Cruikshank, 1789. 12mo. xx, 256 pp. Text generally clean, with scattered light foxing. Original calf, rebacked. Good+.

The first edition issued from London in 1788. This is the first American edition-- eight others were printed in the U.S. before 1801.

"In 1783, the Antelope, commanded by Captain Henry Wilson, of the East India Company's Marines, ran on a rock near one of the Pelew Islands, and became a wreck. This group of islands had been sighted by the Spaniards and others, but had never been explored. Captain Wilson and his crew escaped safely to shore. He and his men were well treated by the natives, and in time they managed to build a small vessel from the wreck in which they were able to reach Macao" [Cox]. "A vocabulary of the Pelew language" appears at pages [247]-256.

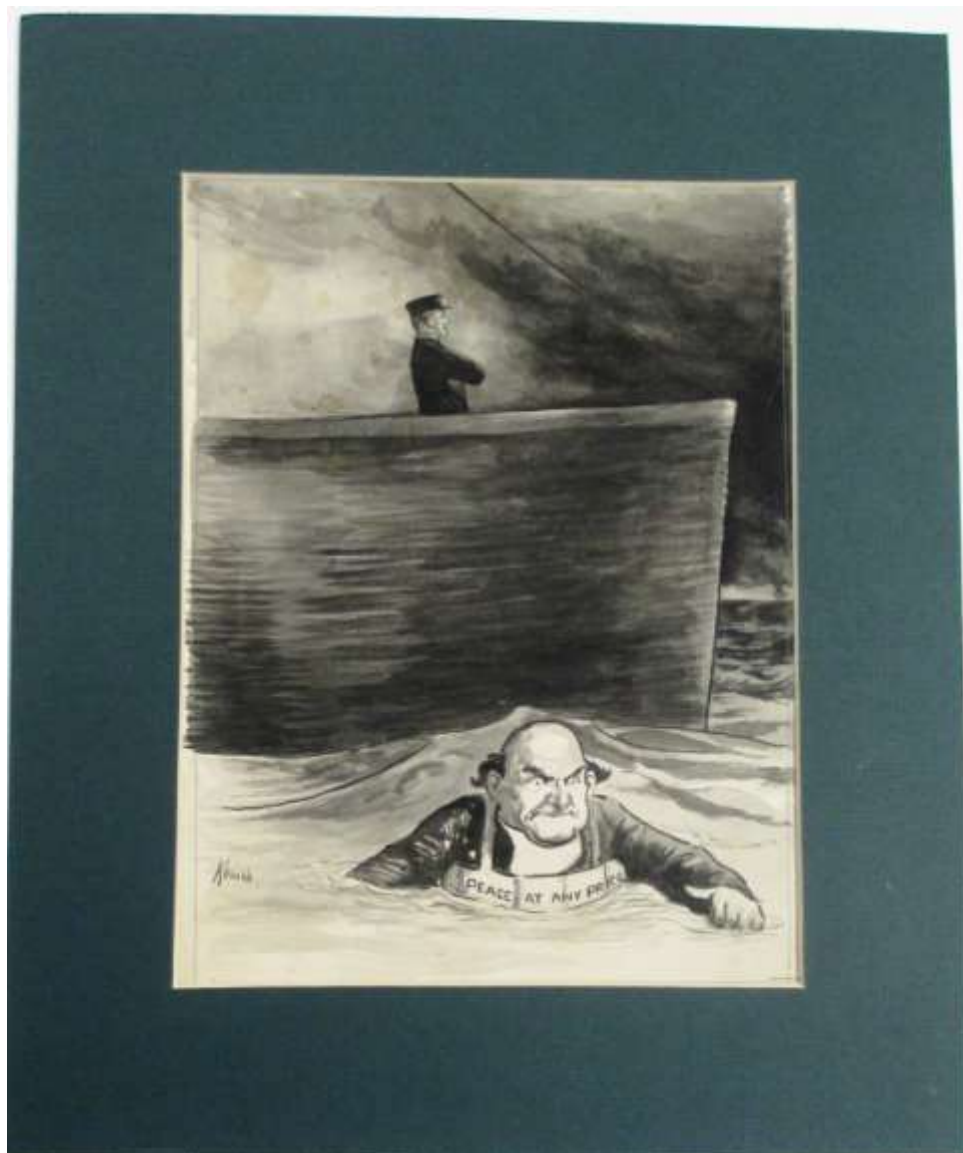
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 21909. II Cox 302 [European eds.]. \$850.00

66. **Kemble, Edward Windsor:** SATIRIC CARTOON DRAWING OF FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, WITH A "PEACE AT ANY PRICE" SIGN HANGING FROM HIS NECK, SWIMMING AWAY FROM THE "SHIP OF STATE" AFTER HIS PACIFIST SPEECH IN RESPONSE TO THE 1915 SINKING OF

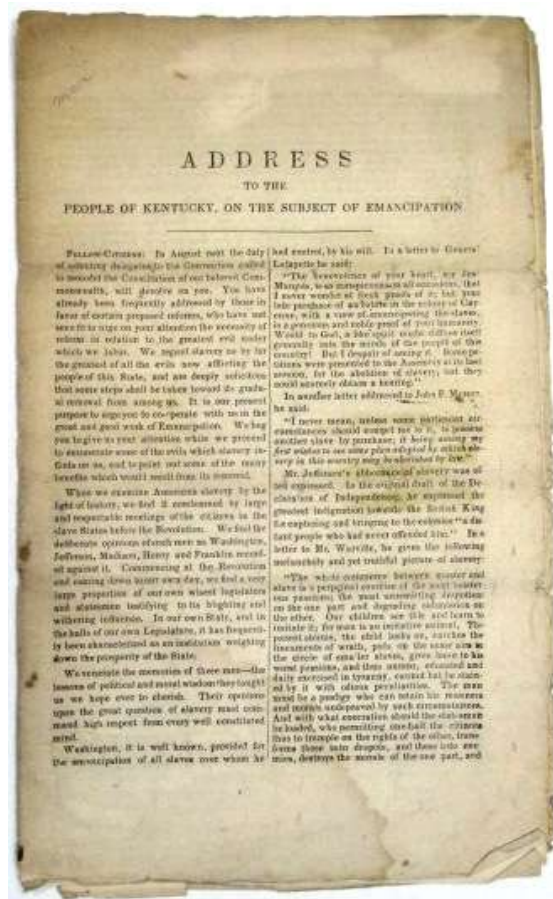
THE LUSITANIA. [1915]. Pen and ink drawing, matted. 7" x 9-1/4". Light spotting. Dated June 19, 1915, in pencil on verso. Very Good.

On the July 4th weekend, 1915, former U.S. Secretary of State and perennial Democratic presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan gave a speech at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It was only two months after the Germans had sunk the American passenger vessel Lusitania. Soon after the sinking he had resigned as President Wilson's Secretary of State. His views, openly pacifistic, had enraged much of the country. Hence, particularly after his speech, he became known as a "peace at any price" kind of guy. Kemble's cartoon skewers him.

Edward Windsor Kemble (1861-1933) was an American illustrator, best known for illustrating Mark Twain's 'Adventures of Huckleberry Finn'. His artistic talent was such that he was a successful contributor to periodicals by 1881. He became the major political cartoonist for the 'New York Graphic'. His only formal artistic training occurred at the Art Students League of New York. When Life magazine was founded in 1883, Kemble became a frequent contributor; he was also a staff political cartoonist for Collier's, Harper's Weekly, Leslie's Weekly, and Judge. \$350.00



Item No. 66



Item No. 67

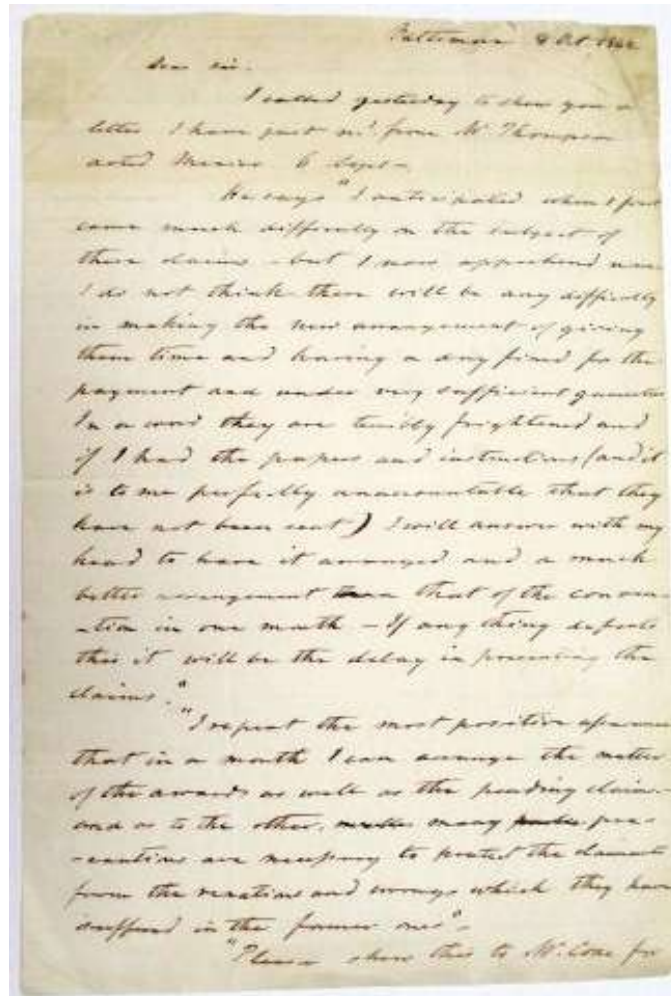
“Gloomy Picture of the Ultimate Effect of Slavery on All Classes”

67. [Kentucky]: ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, ON THE SUBJECT OF EMANCIPATION. [Louisville? Published for gratuitous distribution by the 'Corresponding and Executive Committee' on Emancipation., 1849]. 12pp. Folded [some separations at folds], old spotting. Printed in two columns per page. Good+.

Anticipating the State Constitutional Convention scheduled for August 1849, this scarce pamphlet urges Kentuckians to outlaw Slavery. "We find it condemned by large and respectable meetings of the citizens in the slave States before the Revolution. We find the deliberate opinions of such men as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Henry and Franklin recorded against it." Economic comparisons between Slave and Free States yield "a painfully humiliating contrast." Indeed, "the gloomy picture of the ultimate effect of slavery on all classes" is clear and obvious. "A strong anti-slavery tract, citing the evils of slavery in the Bluegrass State, with statistical information" [Coleman].

The pamphlet is signed in type at the end by 'Bland Ballard, Sec'y. Louisville, Ky., April, 1849.' Ballard was Secretary of the Corresponding and Executive Committee on Emancipation. Another issue is signed at the end in type by the members of that Committee: Reuben Dawson, James Speed, William E. Glover, Wm. P. Boon, and Bland Ballard. James Speed and Abraham Lincoln were friends; Lincoln appointed him Attorney General in 1864. Coleman's entry does not indicate which copy he recorded. Eberstadt and Sabin record the one signed by the five.

FIRST EDITION. Coleman 3003. 167 Eberstadt 278. Sabin 81792. OCLC 29465272 [5] [our pamphlet, as of August 2016]. Not in LCP, Dumond, Blockson. \$1,000.00



Item No. 68

Francis Scott Key's Letter on Claims Against Mexico

68. **Key, F[rancis] S[cott]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, TO RICHARD S. COXE, ESQ., WASHINGTON, DATED OCT. 8, 1842:

"DEAR SIR/ I CALLED YESTERDAY TO SHOW YOU A LETTER I HAVE JUST REC'D FROM MR. THOMPSON DATED MEXICO 6 SEPT.

"HE SAYS 'I ANTICIPATED WHEN I FIRST CAME MUCH DIFFICULTY ON THE SUBJECT OF THESE CLAIMS - BUT I NOW APPREHEND NONE. I DO NOT THINK THERE WILL BE ANY DIFFICULTY IN MAKING THE NEW ARRANGEMENT OF GIVING THEM TIME AND HAVING A DAY FIXED FOR THE PAYMENT AND UNDER VERY SUFFICIENT GUARANTEES. IN A WORD THEY ARE TERRIBLY FRIGHTENED AND IF I HAD THE PAPERS AND INSTRUCTIONS (AND IT IS TO ME PERFECTLY UNACCOUNTABLE THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN SENT) I WILL ANSWER WITH MY HEAD TO HAVE IT ARRANGED AND A MUCH BETTER ARRANGEMENT THAN THAT OF THE CONVENTION IN ONE MONTH. IF ANYTHING DEFEATS THIS IT WILL BE THE DELAY IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS. I REPEAT THE MOST POSITIVE ASSURANCE THAT IN A MONTH I CAN ARRANGE THE MATTER OF THE AWARD AS WELL AS THE PENDING CLAIMS.- AND AS TO THE OTHER, MANY PRECAUTIONS ARE NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE CLAIMANTS FROM THE VEXATIONS AND WRONGS WHICH THEY HAVE SUFFERED IN THE FORMER ONES. PLEASE SHOW THIS TO MR. COXE FOR

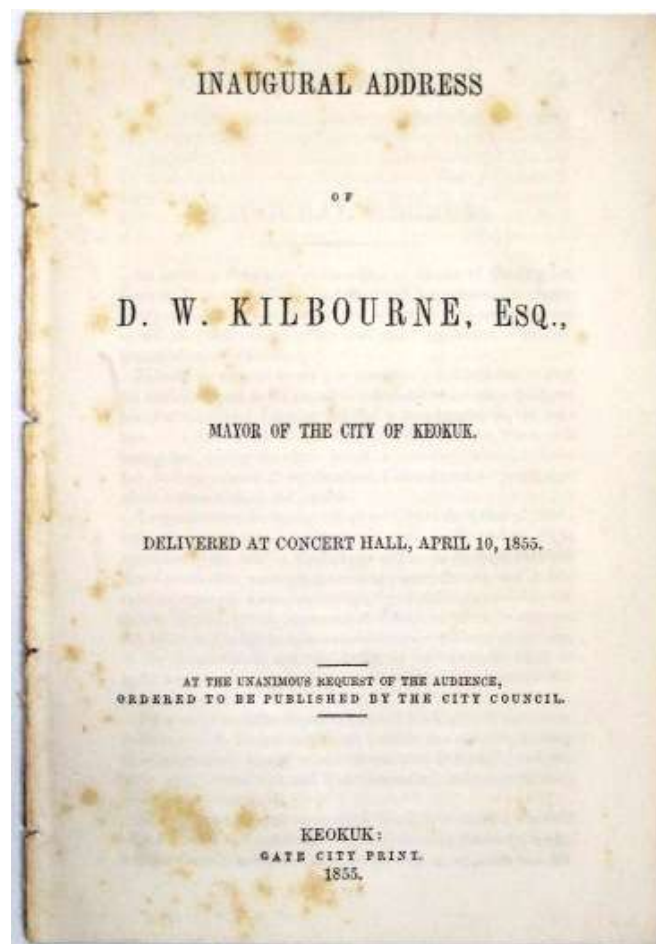
WHOM IT IS INTENDED AS WELL AS FOR YOURSELF. IF IT IS TRUE THAT THOSE IN WHOSE FAVOR AWARDS HAVE BEEN MADE ARE SACRIFICING THEM AT THE RATE THAT I HAVE HEARD - YOU ARE AUTHORIZED IN MY NAME TO ADVISE THEM AGAINST SUCH SACRIFICES.- I REGARD THE PAPERS AS QUITE AS GOOD AS ANY OTHER GOVT PAPER.'/ YOURS TRULY, F.S. KEY"

Folio broadsheet, 7 1/2" x 11 3/4". Completely in manuscript. Some light edge wear, but no loss, a few short tape repairs. Very Good.

Key was an able lawyer as well as the composer of our National Anthem. He and his colleague Richard S. Coxe represented claimants under the 1839 Convention with Mexico. In 1841 they prepared a memorandum on behalf of their clients urging prompt payment of their claims, with interest, under the terms of the Convention.

Waddy Thompson, the 'Mr. Thompson' of this Letter, was President John Tyler's Minister to Mexico. He was appointed as such in early 1842 and served in that capacity until March 1844.

\$500.00



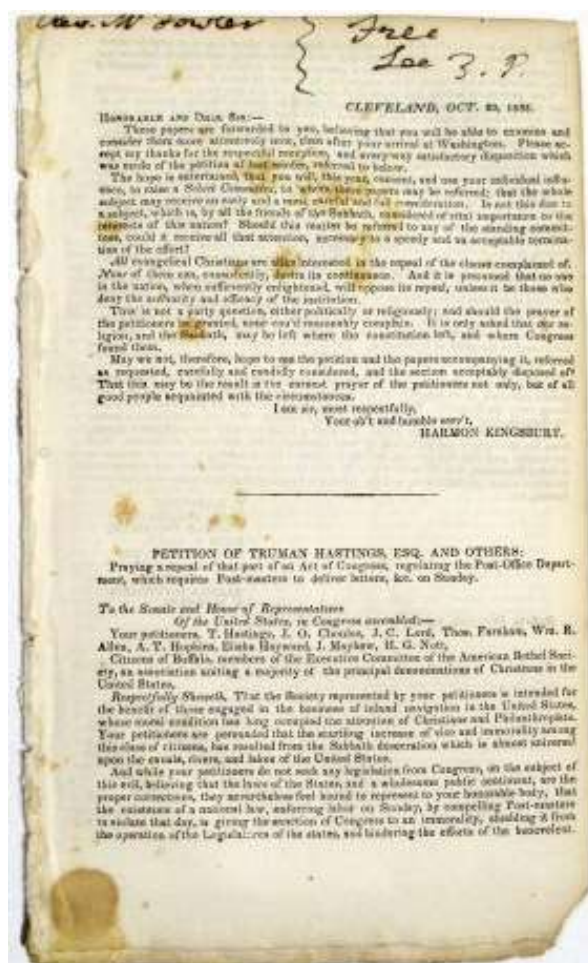
Item No. 69

Keokuk's Remarkable Journey from "A Mere Hamlet"

69. **Kilbourne, D[avid] W.:** INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF D.W. KILBOURNE, ESQ., MAYOR OF THE CITY OF KEOKUK. DELIVERED AT CONCERT HALL, APRIL 10, 1855. AT THE UNANIMOUS REQUEST OF THE AUDIENCE, ORDERED TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE CITY COUNCIL. Keokuk: Gate City Print., 1855. 20pp. Disbound with scattered light foxing. Good+.

"A good description of the city" [Eberstadt]. Kilbourne recounts its history. "I superintended the laying out of the City in the spring of 1837." Annoying Indian claims created "clouds upon our title," but litigation removed those uncertainties. He points with pride to Keokuk's journey from a land "thick with timber and underbrush," "a mere hamlet," to today's thriving population, "with a commercial and mercantile business, unsurpassed in magnitude by any other place in the United States, of its size."

Kilbourne urges a Prohibition Act, and a Sunday Law protecting the Sabbath from commercial intrusion. He also proposes to enhance Keokuk's rail and canal transportation facilities. An Appendix supports this ambitious program of internal improvements.
127 Eberstadt 235. Graff 2316. Moffit 200. \$500.00



Item No. 70

Sunday Mails "Impair the Obligation of the Sabbath"

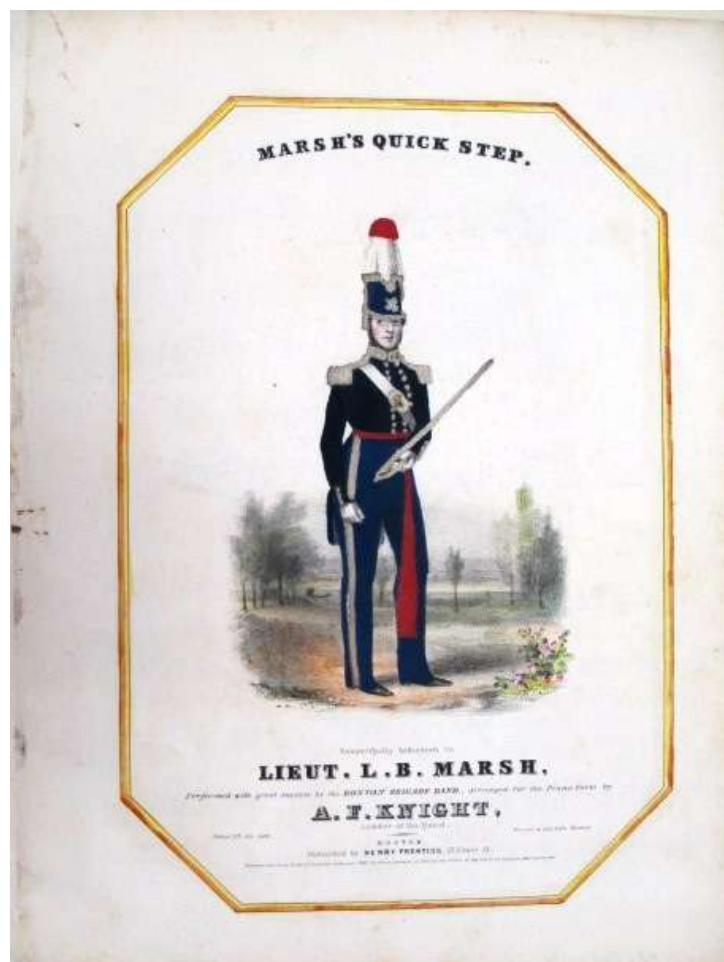
70. [Kingsbury, Harmon]: [PETITION PRAYING A REPEAL OF THAT PART OF AN ACT OF CONGRESS, REGULATING THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WHICH REQUIRES POSTMASTERS TO DELIVER LETTERS, &C ON SUNDAY]. [Cleveland: 1838]. [2], 18pp. Disbound, scattered foxing, lightly worn. Good+.

A rare item, OCLC recording copies only at the Library of Congress and the Wisconsin Historical Society; American Imprints adds the University of Texas and Oberlin.

Opposing Sunday mail deliveries, Kingsbury writes, "All evangelical Christians are alike interested in the repeal of the clause complained of. None of them can, consistently, desire its

continuance." Kingsbury's petition is accompanied by one from Truman Hastings and others, who are "citizens of Buffalo, members of the Executive Committee of the American Bethel Society." Kingsbury argues that the law "impairs the obligation of the Sabbath, and will form an excuse for requiring labor on that day, from those persons who most need the influence and the rest which it was designed to give." Kingsbury was also a prolific anti-slavery pamphleteer.

FIRST EDITION. OCLC 17132077 [2- Lib. Cong., WI Hist. Soc.] [as of August 2016]. AI 51135 [3]. \$450.00



Item No. 71

71. **Knight, A.F.:** MARSH'S QUICK STEP. RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO LIEUT. L.B. MARSH, PERFORMED WITH GREAT SUCCESS BY THE BOSTON BRIGADE BAND, ARRANGED FOR THE PIANO FORTE BY A.F. KNIGHT, LEADER OF THE BAND. Boston: Henry Prentiss; Thayer & Co.'s Lith. Boston. [1841]. Folio, 10" x 13". 3, [1 blank] pp. Title page hand-colored lithograph depicting a soldier in full military dress holding a sword; trees are in the background. Spine reinforced with archival paper tape and mounted in a cardboard frame behind clear archival sheet. Very Good.

The Boston Brigade Band, a brass and reed band organized in 1821, performed in New England, frequently with the Boston Light Infantry and the Boston Independent Fusilier Corps. It was dissolved around 1861. [Roberts: HISTORY OF THE MILITARY COMPANY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS, NOW CALLED THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS. 1637-1888. 1897. Page 462.]

Col. L[ucius] B[olles Marsh] [1819-1901], the dedicatee, was a Boston merchant who joined the Independent Boston Fusiliers in 1836, the new City Guards in 1837, and in 1841 was made First Lieutenant of the Washington Phalanx, an elite militia company in Boston. This Quick Step was probably written to commemorate the occasion. During the Civil War he raised the 47th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia in the fall of 1862; it was mustered out in August 1863. [Marsh & Parker: BRONSDON AND BOX FAMILIES... 1902. Pages 124-130; FOURTEENTH EXHIBITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION... SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1881. Page 135; ACTON MEMORIAL LIBRARY CIVIL WAR LIBRARY.] OCLC incorrectly claims the dedicatee is Loring Bradlee Marsh [1816-1891] an 1840 graduate of Yale who went on to become a clergyman in New England.
OCLC 945091083 [1- Clements] [as of August 2016].

\$375.00



Item No. 72

72. [Lane, Fitz Henry]: LITHOGRAPH ON PAPER, DRAWN ON STONE BY F.H. LANE: "WILLIAM H. HARRISON/ LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES." LARGE CROSS MONUMENT UPON A PEDESTAL, ORNAMENTAL SCROLL AT THE TOP OF THE CROSS, BANNER HANGING FROM EACH SIDE. THE CENTER OF THE

CROSS HAS A BUST PORTRAIT OF HARRISON WITH "AE. LXVIII. DEEPLY LAMENTED BY SIXTEEN MILLIONS OF PEOPLE" FOLLOWED BY HIS LAST WORDS. WITH HARRISON'S DATE OF BIRTH, THE FIRST LINE OF HIS INAUGURAL SPEECH, FOURTH STANZA OF GEORGE P. MORRIS' POEM "A HERO OF THE REVOLUTION", HARRISON'S DATE OF DEATH, THE WORDS OF "ORIGINAL HYMN" BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. "DESIGNED & RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO JOHN TYLER PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BY SIMON WHITNEY" Boston: B.W. Thayer & Co.'s Lithography, [1841]. Rare elephant folio lithograph, 20-3/4" x 26-1/2". Uncolored, within a rectangular border. Different sizes and styles of type. Elaborate design with great attention to detail. Minor toning, light spotting. Light wear at blank fold corners with a few small holes. Good+ or better.

"Harrison died only one month into his presidency of pneumonia, and Lane's commemorative print - a memento mori dripping with the romantic sensibilities of his times - celebrates the deeds and accomplishments of the late Whig president. And in what may well be a nod toward temperance, on the left-hand banner hanging down from the cross Lane included a prime iconographic symbol of the movement: 'a sparkling fountain of pure water,' akin to that which he featured in the 1849 floral procession." [Craig, James A.: FITZ H. LANE: AN ARTIST'S VOYAGE THROUGH NINETEENTH-CENTURY AMERICA. History Press: 2006, Pages 69 [Figure 82], 126].
Library of Congress, LCCN 2004669120. Wilmerding: FITZ HUGH LANE, 1804-1865, AMERICAN MARINE PAINTER, #161, page 68. Not located on OCLC as of August 2016.
\$1,250.00

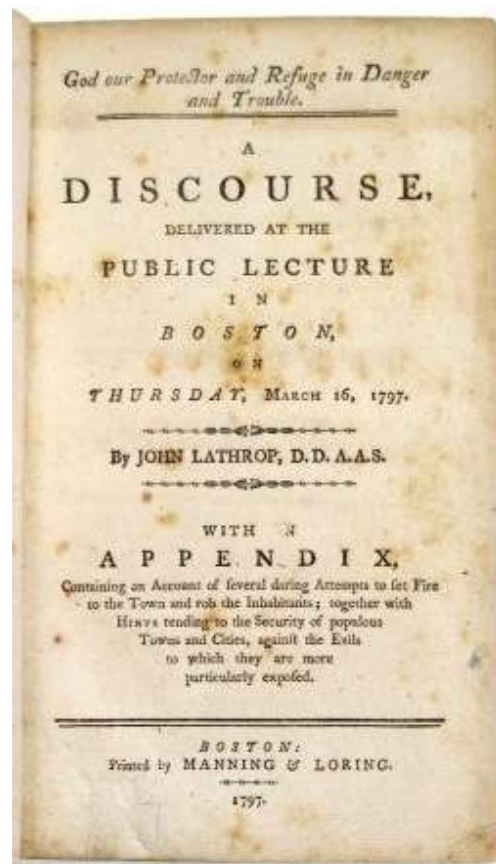
The "Dangers and Evils" of Cities...

73. **Lathrop, John:** GOD OUR PROTECTOR AND REFUGE IN DANGER AND TROUBLE. A DISCOURSE, DELIVERED AT THE PUBLIC LECTURE IN BOSTON, ON THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1797. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF SEVERAL DARING ATTEMPTS TO SET FIRE TO THE TOWN AND ROB THE INHABITANTS; TOGETHER WITH HINTS TENDING TO THE SECURITY OF POPULOUS TOWNS AND CITIES, AGAINST THE EVILS TO WHICH THEY ARE MORE PARTICULARLY EXPOSED. Boston: Manning & Loring, 1797. 30, [2 blanks] pp, with the half title. Bound in modern marbled wrappers. Half title foxed, minor repair to blank base of title leaf, Very Good.

A discourse on "the dangers and evils, to which large towns and cities are particularly exposed." These include "the calamities of war": enemies, seeking an adversary's weakness, will attend to its centers of wealth, population, and commerce. Political life is more violent in cities: "men of restless temper and seditious spirits can have frequent communications; and having devised mischief, they can with more expedition and effect execute their purposes." "Infectious and pestilential diseases" abound, for cities' "noxious vapors" breed illness. "Incendiaries and robbers" find cities hospitable, as do "abandoned characters" and "the basest of mankind."

Lathrop reports on "the late devastations by fire, in several of the southern States," and in particular the fires which "have found the way to Boston." The recent Boston fire was "occasioned by some wicked persons, who have come among us." One, seized in the act, has been tried, convicted, and is awaiting execution. An Appendix lists recent cases of arson and robbery. Despite the dangers of cities, he does not counsel their abandonment. "There are evils in society, and there are evils in a state of nature." With proper social organization

[Lathrop offers a number of ideas for reform] and a religious spirit, risks can be minimized and advantages enhanced.
Evans 32358. \$450.00



Item No. 73

74. **Lincoln, Abraham:** ENGRAVED PORTRAIT BY J.C. BUTTRE: ABRAHAM LINCOLN. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. ASSASSINATED APRIL 14TH 1865. [Beneath border: BORDER DESIGNED BY W. MOMBERGER. PHOTOGRAPH BY M.B. BRADY. New York: J.C. Buttre, [1865]. 12 1/2" x 17". Oval portrait of Lincoln, uncolored. Bust portrait of a bearded Abraham Lincoln, his body and face directed to the right, looking to the right. He wears a dark jacket and vest with a white button-down collared shirt and black bow tie. The chain of his pocket watch is attached to a button on his vest.

Inside the corners of the rectangle border are four symbolic pictures. The upper left image depicts a covered wagon with two horses and driver, people to the right near a tree and the word "Patriots;" the upper right image depicts slaves traveling by foot with the word "Fugitives;" the lower left image depicts a warrior holding a sword while standing on a multi-headed serpent with the word "Rebellion" on its body; the lower right depicts a robed goddess-like figure with the word "Peace" below her feet; an eagle with a shield holds a banner in its beak with the words "E. Pluribus Unum." Just above the top center of the oval are books with a paper reading "Proclamation of Freedom;" beneath the bottom center of the oval are two hands shaking over a banner reading "The Union Forever." A facsimile of Lincoln's signature is outside the frame below Lincoln's portrait, with "Abraham Lincoln. President of the United States. Assassinated April 14th 1865", appearing in three separate lines below that. Light toning, very small chip to top right corner. Very Good.



Item No. 74

Early Suggestions for Establishing a Freedmen's Bureau

75. **Lincoln, Abraham:** MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, COMMUNICATING A LETTER ADDRESSED TO HIM FROM A COMMITTEE OF GENTLEMEN REPRESENTING THE FREEDMAN'S AID SOCIETIES OF BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND CINCINNATI, IN RELATION TO THE FREEDMEN UNDER THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION. 1863. 38th Cong., 1st Sess. SED1. 7, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, bit of wrinkling to upper corners, else Very Good.

In December 1863 President Lincoln received a letter from Henry Ward Beecher and others, urging creation of a Bureau of Emancipation to nourish on a nationwide basis "the aptitude of the slave for freedom." The proposal, which had also been introduced in Congress earlier in 1863 but had languished there, became the basis for the later establishment of the Freedmen's Bureau. Lincoln sends the letter along to Congress, noting the "ability and high character" of the authors, and urging its consideration by Congress.

Monaghan 234.

\$275.00



Item No. 76

76. **[Lincoln, Abraham]:** PREST. LINCOLN AND FAMILY. Philadelphia: John Damty, 1865. Rectangular portrait, 10" x 13 3/8" [with borders 14" x 18"], matted. Uncolored. In full length, Lincoln seated reading a book propped open on his lap with Tad at his left looking down at the text. Mrs. Lincoln sits to Lincoln's right, Robert in uniform behind them, and a picture of Willie in a square frame at the upper right corner. [A variation has the picture of Willie in a round frame.] Light border tanning, light damping to outer edge. Else Very Good. Beneath border: "Painted by F. Schell...Engraved by A.B. Walter."

The Philadelphia Print Shop describes this engraving as follows: "Although not giving proper credit, this picture is inspired by Matthew Brady's famous portrait of President Lincoln reading to Tad. Added to the print is Mary Todd Lincoln and son Robert behind the president who is reading a Bible. We can assume it is a Bible because the clasps on the back cover represent a typical housing for the times. A portrait of the son, Willie, who died in the White House is on the far wall. A lovely and touching print..." \$350.00

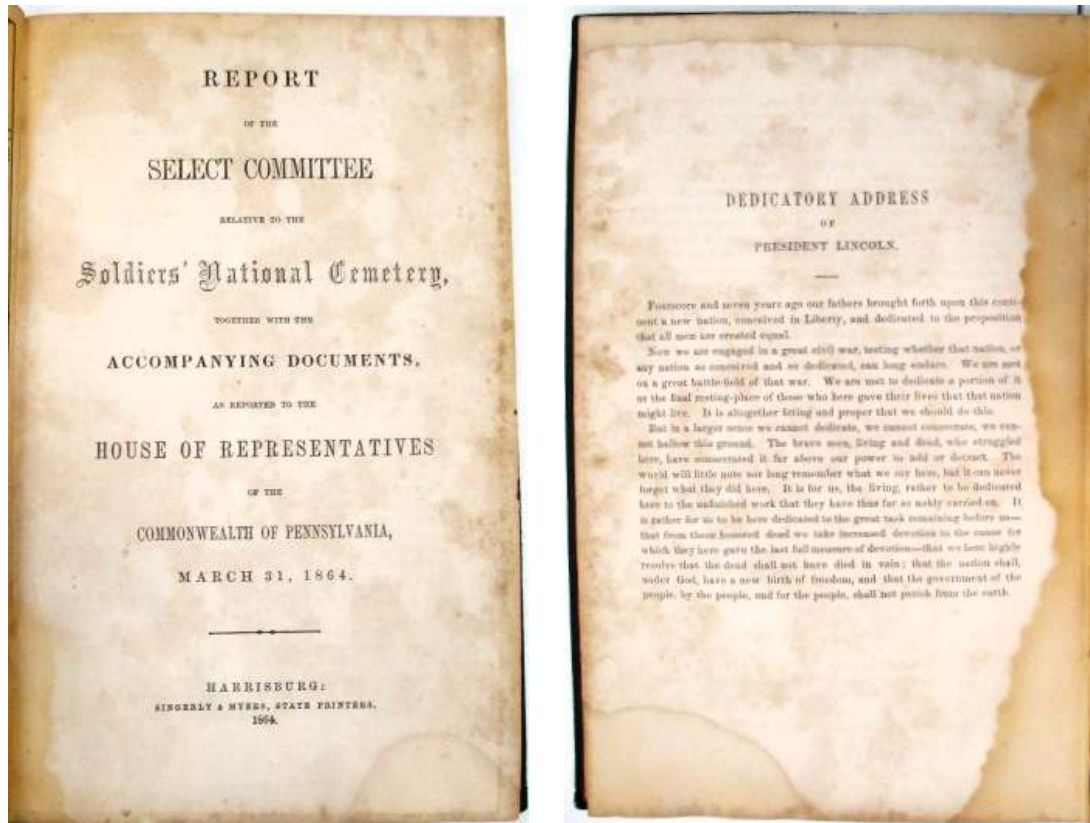
77. **Lincoln, Abraham:** REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE RELATIVE TO THE SOLDIERS' NATIONAL CEMETERY, TOGETHER WITH THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS, AS REPORTED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, MARCH 31, 1864. Harrisburg: Singerly & Myers, State Printers, 1864. 108, [3] pp. Original cloth [worn]. One full-page map of the battlefield and hospitals; one folding map of the cemetery grounds. Prominently margin-stained, with some foxing. Hence Good only.

This is the first Pennsylvania printing of the Gettysburg Address, delivered November 19, 1863. It occupies the second unnumbered page at the end. Included also in the Report is material on the creation of the cemetery with statistical data, names of the soldiers buried there, and the program at the dedicatory ceremonies, including the benedictions and the oration of the featured speaker, Edward Everett.

Wills's study of the Address discusses its textual variations and the surprising difficulty in determining precisely what Lincoln said. As printed here, it tracks what Wills has identified as the likely text spoken by Lincoln; but differs in several respects from the 'final version,' e.g., the omission here of 'poor' in 'our poor power to add or detract.'

Monaghan 194. Wills, Lincoln at Gettysburg 191-204, 261-263.

\$350.00



Item No. 77

"Our Fellow-Subjects Have Been Most Cruelly Massacred"

78. **Low, Nathanael:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY; OR, ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF CHRISTIAN AERA, 1771...BY NATHANAEL LOW, A STUDENT IN PHYSIC. Boston: Printed and Sold by Kneeland and Adams, 1771. [i.e., 1770]. [24] pp, gathered signatures with stitching loosened. Untrimmed, widely scattered dustsoil, Very Good.

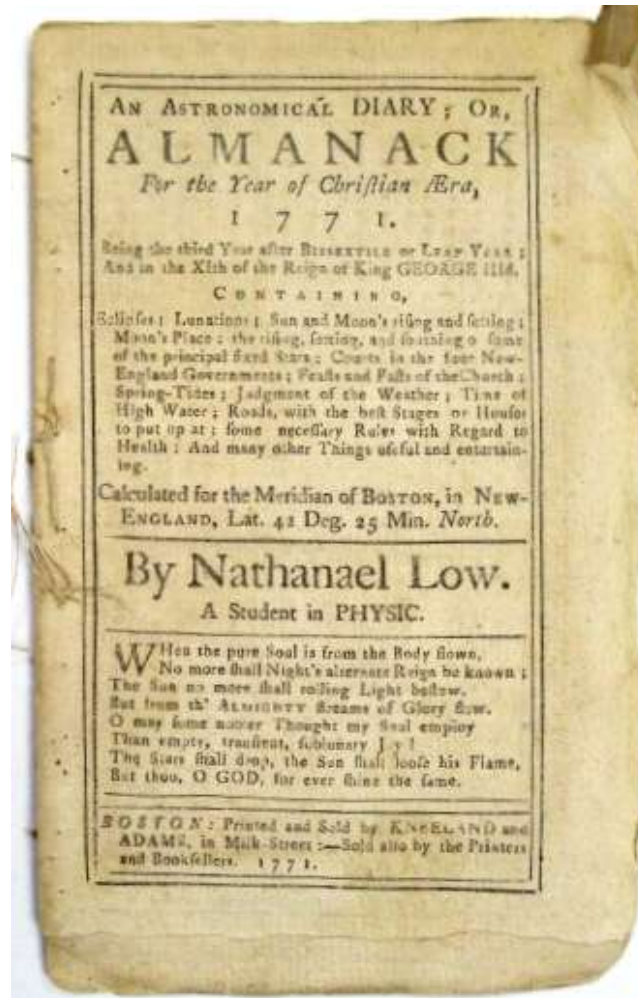
The Almanac, advertised for sale in October 1770, begins with Low's two-and-one-half page patriotic Address on the Boston Massacre earlier that year. "Our Grievances, instead of being in the least redressed, are rather augmented, and the causes of our Complaint increased...Our fellow-Subjects have been most cruelly Massacred, and our Streets made to flow with the Blood of harmless Innocents, which still cries for Vengeance." Writing in October 1770 [as stated at the end of the Address] Low urges, "We esteem Freedom as our

native Right; like free-born Sons of Liberty therefore let us act: -Let us not sell this Birth-right for a Mess of Pottage."

The calendar entry for March 5 is footnoted, "An horrid infernal Massacre most inhumanly and barbarously committed by the British Troops, on the Inhabitants of Boston, 5th Day, 1770."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 11704. Drake 3198.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 78

79. Loyal National League: THE SUMTER ANNIVERSARY, 1863. OPINIONS OF LOYALISTS CONCERNING THE GREAT QUESTIONS OF THE TIMES; EXPRESSED IN THE SPEECHES AND LETTERS FROM PROMINENT CITIZENS OF ALL SECTIONS AND PARTIES, ON OCCASION OF THE INAUGURATION OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL LEAGUE, IN MASS MEETING ON UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, ON THE 11TH OF APRIL, 1863, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ATTACK ON FORT SUMTER. New York: C.S. Westcott, 1863. 144pp. Disbound, minor wear, accession number in ink, else Very Good.

Republicans, War Democrats, and old anti-slavery Whigs join to support Lincoln and the War effort.

Sabin 42555.

\$125.00

Down With Mangle Minthorne!

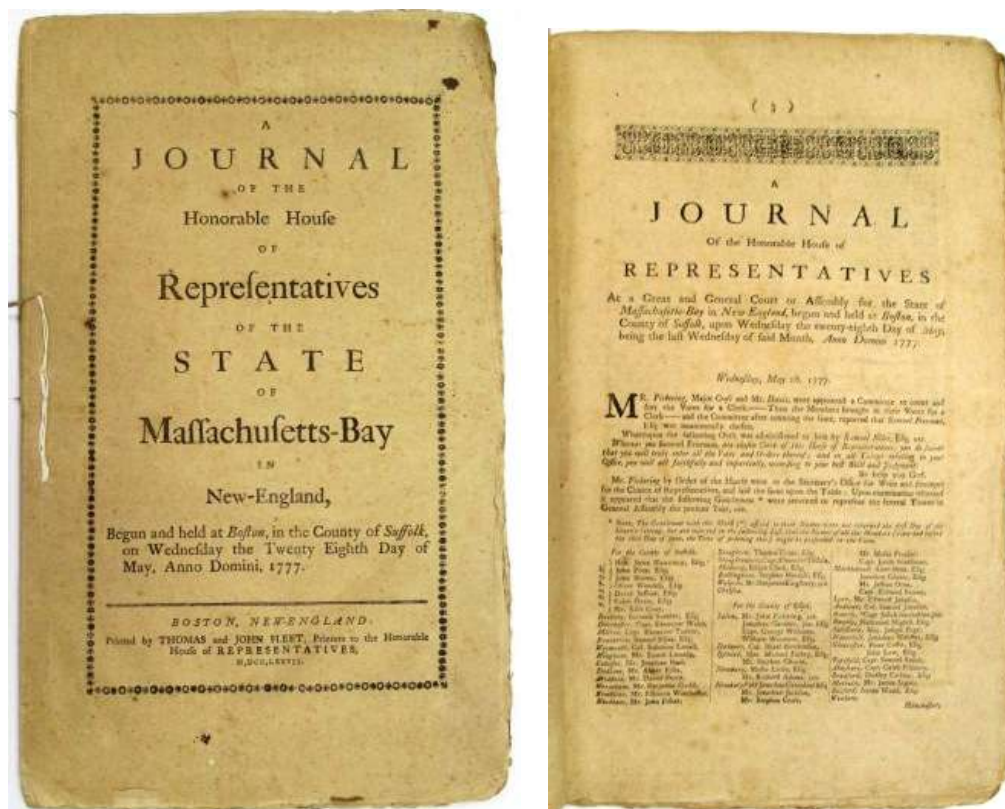
80. **[Macomb, Robert]:** A REPLY TO THE RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS OF A MEETING CONVENED AT MARTLINGS, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1811. CONTAINING, THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY, OF '76, AGAINST MANGLE MINTHORNE, CHAIRMAN OF THAT MEETING. BY A WHIG OF '76. New York: Henry C. Southwick, 1811. 11, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, untrimmed. Dusted, Good+.

The anonymous author, whom sources identify as Macomb, objects to attacks on Governor George Clinton-- "the pride of his native state"-- by "a faction which meditates the destruction of the whig party in this state... No calumny is too foul for it to employ. No falsehood too gross for it to circulate."

This "barbarous" faction is led by Mangle Minthorne, who was "a Tory, and in the day's [sic] of '76 was by the New-York committee of safety, unanimously voted to be an enemy to the American cause." This pamphlet prints the Minutes of the Committee of Safety for New York, June 5 1776, ordering that Minthorne "be held up to the public and considered an enemy to the American cause."

AI 23275 [5]. OCLC 58784924 [1- NYHS], 950916111 [1- AAS] [as of July 2016].

\$350.00



Item No. 81

A Journal Loaded with Revolutionary War Content

81. **Massachusetts:** A JOURNAL OF THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON, IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, ON

WEDNESDAY THE TWENTY EIGHTH DAY OF MAY, ANNO DOMINI, 1777. Boston, New-England: Printed by Thomas and John Fleet., 1777. Folio, title within decorated border. 54, [2 blanks] pp. Newly stitched, light uniform tanning, Very Good plus.

This early Revolutionary War Journal begins with the organization of the House on May 28 and ends on July 8. The Session deals almost exclusively with the exciting events of the Revolution: "We may expect that the Enemy will exert their utmost Force to carry into effect their Design of subjugating the United States of America, and that they will doubtless make a Descent on this State..." The House is consumed with military preparations, enlistments, the draft, efforts to fill and equip a Continental Army and Navy, preparations for a new Constitution, procedures for trying persons suspected of disloyalty, and consideration of dispatches from the Committee of Safety and the Committee of Correspondence.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 15408. \$850.00



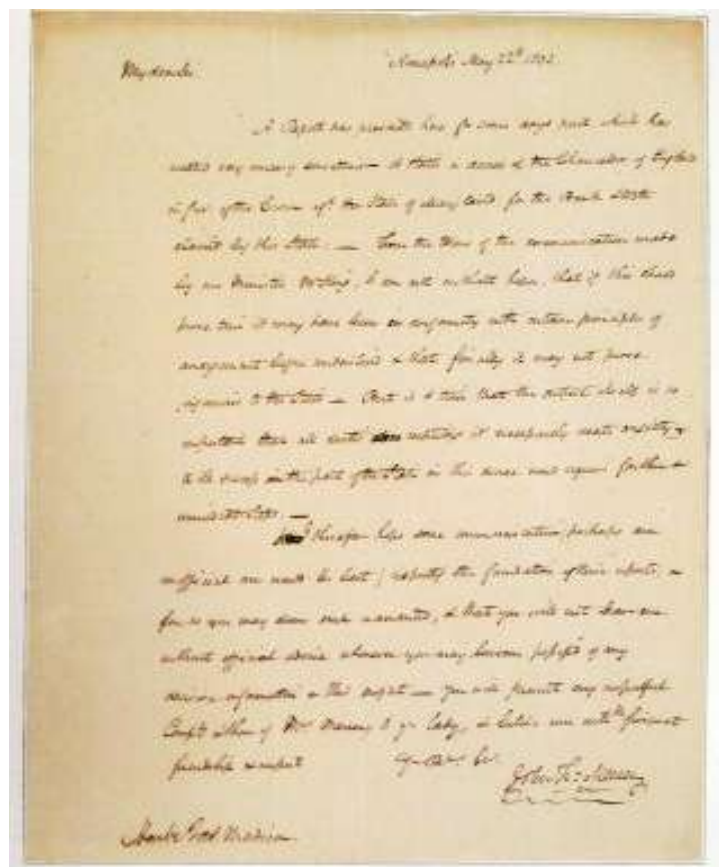
Item No. 82

82. **Mendel, Edward:** EDWARD MENDEL, LITHOGRAPHER, ENGINEER AND MAP PUBLISHER, LAKE STREET 162 & 164 COR. LA SALLE, CHICAGO. COMMERCIAL BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, PORTRAITS, LANDSCAPES, MUSIC TITLES & C. MAPS AND PLANS, DRAWINGS OF MACHINERY SHOW CARDS, LABELS, DIPLOMAS & C. [Chicago: 1853-1860]. Oblong broadside, 9-1/4" x 6-1/2". Very Good.

An advertising print by this early, important Chicago lithographer, with decorated green border. Four sepia vignettes, one in each corner, surround the advertising text and the image of a partially rolled-up map of the District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and New Jersey, all printed in green. A center vignette shows the American Screaming Eagle, with banners 'State Sovereignty' and 'National Union.' In the background are a railroad train and a

steamship. Two lower corner vignettes show Lady Liberty; the upper corners contain two sentimental vignettes.

I doubt that Mendel printed this advertisement after the Secession of South Carolina in December 1860, when the notion of "State Sovereignty" became anathema in the North. Mendel [along with fellow lithographer Edward Anderson] revolutionized the map-making business in Chicago. "Actual map printing and publishing in Chicago before midcentury was highly intermittent, the first effort being Juliette Kinzie's sketch Chicago in 1812, which appeared in her Narrative of the Massacre at Chicago (1844). By 1853 the arrival of lithographers Henry Acheson and Edward Mendel served to anchor the business firmly in the booming metropolis. From then on, maps were routinely manufactured as well as compiled and sold in Chicago itself, although maps published in the East continued to dominate the trade until after the Civil War" [Encyclopedia of Chicago, Mapmaking and Map Publishing]. See OCLC 191117665 [1- AAS, a variant of ours, with a different center vignette] [as of August 2016]. Not in Ante-Fire Imprints, Byrd, Eberstadt, Decker. \$650.00



Item No. 83

**Maryland Governor Mercer Conveys "Very Uneasy Sensations"
To Secretary of State James Madison**

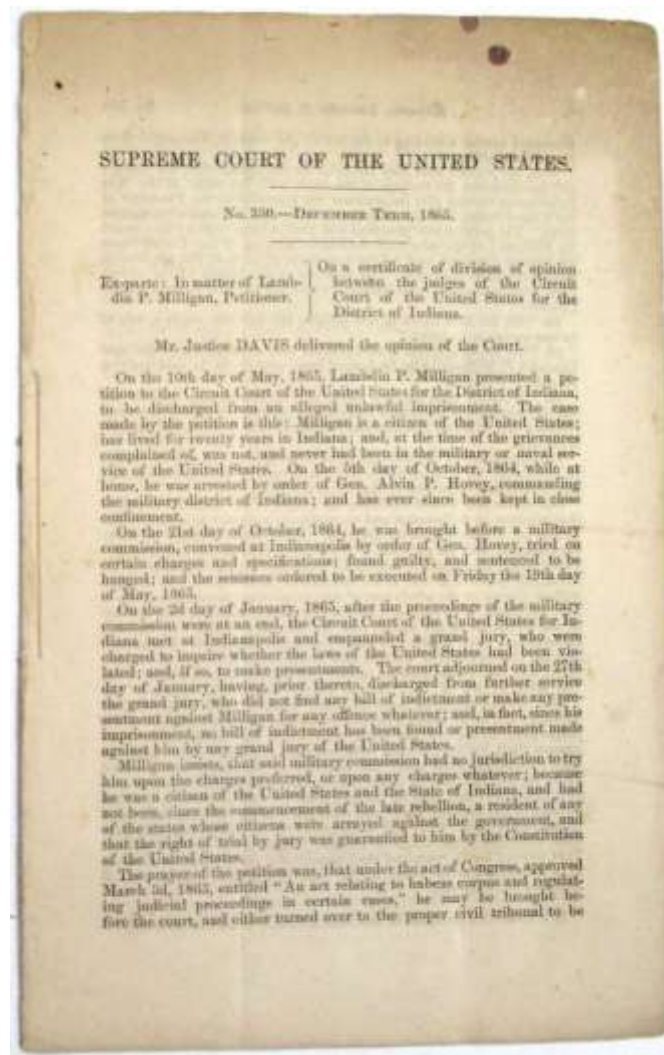
83. **Mercer, John F[rancis]:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, AS GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, TO SECRETARY OF STATE JAMES MADISON, FROM ANNAPOLIS, MAY 22, 1802, EXPRESSING DISTRESS THAT THE CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND HAS ISSUED A DECISION AGAINST THE STATE OF MARYLAND CONCERNING THE BANK STOCK CLAIMED BY THAT STATE. Single page, 7-3/4" x 10", mounted on verso to an early sheet. Very Good.

England was holding about \$800,000 in Maryland Bank stock. Governor Mercer writes, in full, to his longtime acquaintance and correspondent:

"A Report has prevailed here for some days past, which has created very uneasy sensations-- It states a decree of the Chancellor of England in fav. of the Crown agt. the State of Maryland, for the Bank Stock claim'd by this State:- From the terms of the communication made by our Minister Mr. King, I am not without hopes, that if this should prove true it may have been in conformity with certain principles of arrangement before understood & that finally it may not prove injurious to the State-- But it is true that the subject itself is so important that all duties respecting it necessarily create anxiety, & ill success on the part of the State in this decree would require farther & immediate Steps.

"I therefore hope some communication (perhaps an unofficial one would be best) respecting the foundation of these reports, as far as you may deem such warranted, & that you will not leave me without official advice whenever you may become possess'd of any decisive information on this subject-- You will present my respectful Compls & those of Mrs. Mercer, to yr. lady, & believe me with the sincerest friendship & respect Yr. Obt. Set. John Fr. Mercer."

The letter was published in Volume 3 of 'The Papers of James Madison: Secretary of State Series,' 1 March - 6 October 1802] when it belonged to Michael Jernakoff of San Francisco.
\$850.00



Item No. 84

A Landmark Civil Liberties Decision

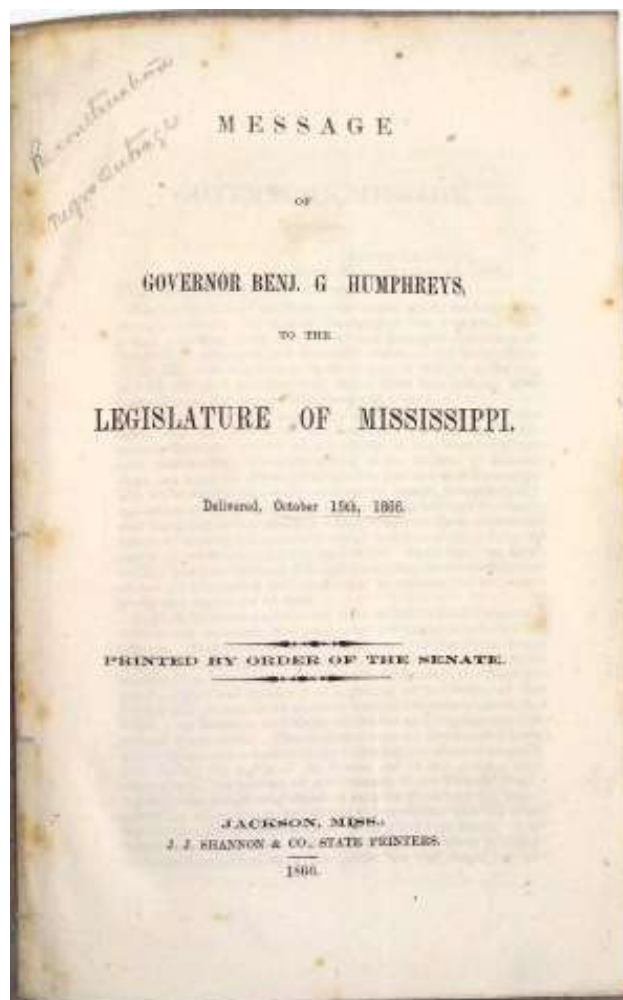
84. [Milligan, Lambdin P.]: SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. NO. 350. DECEMBER TERM, 1865. EX-PARTE: IN MATTER OF LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, PETITIONER. Washington: 1867. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, caption title as issued. Scattered light to moderate foxing, Very Good.

A civilian residing in Indiana, Milligan was arrested during the War by the army, tried before a military tribunal, and sentenced to be hanged. The arrest arose out of the "spectacular revelations-- some of them probably true-- of "skullduggery and treason" by the Sons of Liberty in the midwest. [McPherson, BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM, page 782].

Abraham Lincoln's old friend and fellow circuit-rider, David Davis, wrote the landmark opinion for the U.S. Supreme Court, restricting the imposition of military rule outside the theater of war. The Court held that a military tribunal had no jurisdiction to try Milligan, a civilian residing outside a war zone, where civil courts were functioning. Rather, Milligan was entitled to all the guarantees provided by the Bill of Rights. Chief Justice Chase, formerly Lincoln's Treasury Secretary, concurred specially, asserting, "The laws which protect the liberties of the whole people must not be violated or set aside in order to inflict, even upon the guilty, unauthorized though merited justice."

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 49087. Not in Nevins or McCoy.

\$500.00



Item No. 85

“Insults” and “Irritations” to “the White Race”

85. **[Mississippi]:** MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR BENJ. G HUMPHREYS, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI, DELIVERED, OCTOBER 15TH, 1866. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SENATE. Jackson, Miss.: J.J. Shannon & Co., State Printers, 1866. 16pp, bound in modern wrappers. Last several leaves moderately foxed. Good+.

A Confederate General during the Civil War, Humphreys was Mississippi's unreconstructed Governor from 1865 to 1868. He delights in "the removal of the negro troops from the limits of the State, and the transfer of the Freedman's Bureau to the administration and control of the officers of the Regular Army now commanding the white troops in the District of Mississippi. The white race is thus relieved from the insults, irritations and spoliation to which they were so often subjected..."

This rare pamphlet paints a vivid picture of the distressed, volatile condition of Mississippi in 1866. The Governor laments that the "small cloud of fanaticism... that rose in the East with such irresistible fury, overthrowing constitutional barriers and destroying the rights and property of a portion of the States, still overshadows our land with all its portentous blackness." Reconstruction laws and proposed Constitutional Amendments "will destroy the rights of the States and of the people, and centralize all the powers of government." The Civil Rights Act and the proposed Fourteenth Amendment are "an insulting outrage and denial of the equal rights of so many of our worthiest citizens who have shed lustre and glory upon our section and our race." Humphreys acknowledges that "relaxation of the rigidity of our laws" concerning Negroes is necessary. However, "fire arms are not necessary" for their protection. "Society should be guarded" by requiring Negroes to obtain a license.

Not located on OCLC as of August 2016. Not in LCP.

\$600.00

Who Could Have Guessed? Fourteenth Amendment Unpopular in Mississippi

86. **[Mississippi]:** REPORT OF THE JOINT STANDING COMMITTEE ON STATE AND FEDERAL RELATIONS, TO THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE. Jackson, Miss.: J.J. Shannon & Co., State Printers, 1867. 15, [1 blank] pp. Modern wrappers, clean text. Good+. Light ownership signature in pencil of Jason Niles, probably the Mississippi lawyer [originally a Vermonter], editor of the Kosciusko [Mississippi] Chronicle before the Civil War, and a Republican Congressman from that State in the early 1870's.

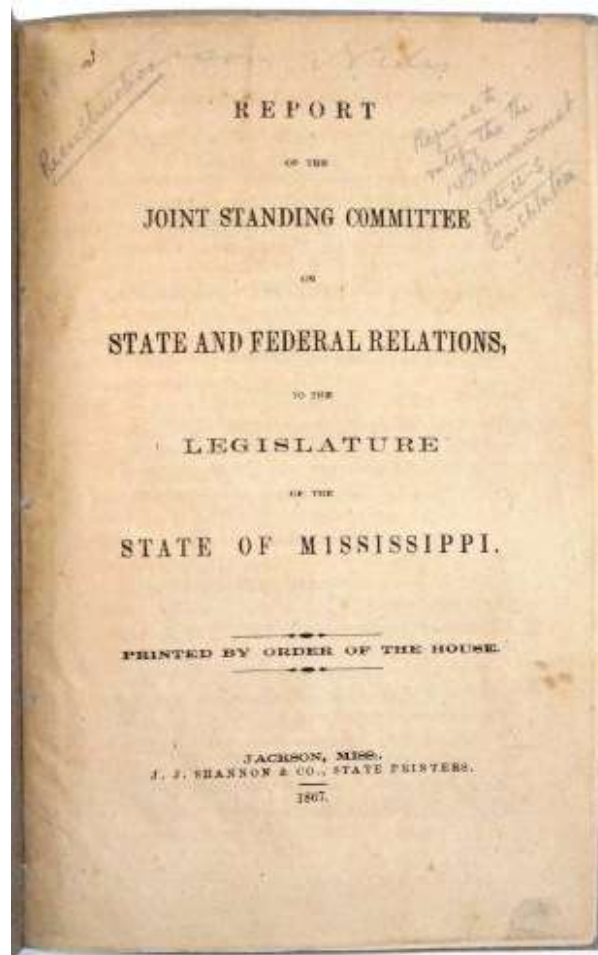
This rare pamphlet illustrates the Deep South's resistance to the fundamental changes wrought by Reconstruction. Mississippi's Joint Standing Committee objected to the Constitution's Fourteenth Amendment, one of the great accomplishments of the post-War period. Acting on that recommendation, the Legislature unanimously refused ratification. The tally is printed here-- 86 to zero. The Amendment rendered Negroes citizens of the United States, guaranteed the privileges and immunities of citizens from infringement by any State, and prohibited States from denying any person due process of law or the equal protection of the laws. The Amendment empowered Congress to enforce these guarantees by "appropriate legislation."

The Committee objects to the intrusion of the federal government into the relationship between a State and its inhabitants. This "new element of power introduced might, in a manner, (now unforeseen,) disturb the harmonious working of the system." The Committee concedes "that slavery is forever abolished" and "that the Federal Union is indissoluble."

That should be enough: The Fourteenth Amendment "is so comprehensive-- touching so many points, and including so many subjects that have heretofore belonged exclusively to State cognizance that for a long time there must be embarrassment, confusion and interference between the Federal and State jurisdictions." Negro Suffrage, obviously on the horizon, is utterly unacceptable.

Not in LCP. OCLC 758843075 [1- LSU], as of August 2016.

\$650.00



Item No. 86

87. **Molesworth, William:** SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, B.T., M.P. ON MOVING THE PREVIOUS QUESTION, TO THE MOTION OF MR. JOHN PHILLIMORE ON NAVAL PRIZES... IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1854. EXTRACTED FROM HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES. London: Woodfall and Kinder, Printers, 1854 . 20pp. Modern plain wrappers. Trimmed closely at all edges with no loss of text. Institutional rubberstamp at head of title page, touching a few words of the title. Good+.

Molesworth pronounces upon an 1854 proclamation regarding naval prizes: in the case of prizes taken by any vessel under British command, the flag officer or officers would have a 1-20th part of the net proceeds.

Sir William Molesworth [1810-1855], a radical English politician, was a Member of Parliament from 1832-1855. He started the London Review in 1835, purchased the Westminster Review in 1836, and combined the two; he transferred ownership to John Stuart

Mill just one year later. ["Sir William Molesworth," by Leslie Stephen, 1894: accessed at historyhome.co.uk; "Molesworth, Sir William, Bart."] OCLC 219997582 [1-National Libr. Australia]; 931252158 [1-Bristol Univ.] [as of June 2016]. \$150.00



Item No. 88

The Montana Gold Rush

88. **[Montana Gold Rush]:** ARCHIVE OF MINING DOCUMENTS FROM MONTANA'S GOLD RUSH, 1865-1869: SEVEN PRINTED MINING CLAIM RECEIPTS, COMPLETED IN MANUSCRIPT; TWO MANUSCRIPT ASSAYER CERTIFICATES; EIGHT LETTERS FROM AND TO THE MINERS ABOUT THE GOLD RUSH; TRANSCRIPT OF ARTICLE FROM MONTANA POST, "DISCOVERY OF THE RICHEST GOLD DEPOSIT KNOWN IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD." [Montana, Kansas, &c.]: 1865-1869. All in Very Good condition, with minor wear.

Although gold had been discovered in Montana in the early 1850s, the major gold rush began about 1862, centering first at Virginia City but quickly spreading. Previously barren and unsettled areas became boom towns virtually overnight, boasting stores, saloons, hotels, theaters and post offices. In addition, the mining of silver, copper, quartz, and other minerals flourished. Although large mining operations would appear, most early miners were individual prospectors, each making claims to small areas of land. From 1862-1866 placer miners, who separated loose gold from dirt and gravel, had produced more than ninety million dollars in gold.

In the early mining years, local districts provided a crude form of government, setting rules on making and recording claims. Most early mining claims were similar to real estate deeds: the person obtaining ownership of the land also owned the underlying minerals. Owners frequently named their claims after the cities or locations from their States of origin. Until 1874, when an Act established a U.S. assaying office at Helena, private assayers issued assay certificates which authenticated the quality of the mined minerals.

The Archive includes:

SEVEN MINING CLAIM RECEIPTS, each printed by the Montana Post in Virginia City, for George Tucker, January 24, 1865 - July 13, 1865. They are among the earliest Montana imprints. They include claims for West Wind Lode, Lake Street Lode, Houston Lode, Stony Point, Toledo Lode, Plutus Lode and Dimsdale Lode. Each measures @3.25" x 7.5", printed and completed in manuscript. The six from the Madison County Recorder's Office are signed by Robert Hill and R.M. Hagaman, Recorders. Each has a vignette of an Indian warrior. The one from the Edgerton County Recorder's Office, signed by H.H. Harding, Recorder, has a vignette of several deer.

The Montana Post, Montana's first newspaper, began publishing in late August 1864. It was printed on Marion Manner's printing press, a far more substantial operation than Montana's very first press, which had been brought by Francis Thompson to Bannack in the previous year. Manner's Virginia City press printed these mining receipts, as well as the Montana Post and the first printed book in Montana, the 1864 'Laws of Fairweather District.' [See, Streeter's Americana Beginnings 71 and McMurtrie, Montana, page10.]

TWO MANUSCRIPT ASSAYER CERTIFICATES from D. Cowan & Co. Assayers:

[1] Assay Certificate No. 435, 4" x 7.5", dated March 9, 1865, from Virginia City: For Messrs. Nye & Tucker, a portion of ore from the Baltic Lode, Hotspring District, with United States Internal Revenue postal stamp [signed and dated by Cowan]. Cowan found the ore to contain gold, \$560.02, and Silver \$16.44 to the Ton;

[2] Unnumbered Assay Certificate, 7 3/4" x 7 1/4", dated April 7, 1865: For Oscar Nye from Commerce Lode, Robert Hill, Magnet, Edgerton, Red Rock, and Belfast. Cowan assays the value of the ore from each site-- gold and silver. Docketed on verso.

EIGHT MANUSCRIPT LETTERS:

1. George Tucker to his wife Susan Tucker, September 13, 1865, from Helena, M.T. [2] pp, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". He will be heading down the Missouri River in the next day or two, and is expecting to make it back by Christmas. Page two comprises a long list of about 40 'Leads' with the claim number and details for each.

2. N.B. Nye to "Dear Brother" Oscar Nye, January 28, 1866, from Helena, "Montany Teritory." [4] pp, 5" x 8". A couple of repaired fold splits. "We have had a very cold time heer for about a month and about three feet of snow. There was a stampeed [i.e., of men] about the time that it began to get cold and there was many that got frozen very badly, many will lose their feet and hands." Tucker Gulch is paying more money now than any time last summer; the Winscot boys opened three leads at Tucker Gulch; the Mortons opened a mill at the head of Grizzly and have cleared all expenses within two weeks. One man has mined "the prettiest gold I ever saw." Similar mining gossip is also disclosed.

3. Oscar Nye to "my friend Tucker," March 1, 1866, from Parkville [Missouri]. [2] pp, 5" x 5 1/2". Short fold split, no loss. The old gulch Tucker worked on last summer "is no small thing after all. The old man Long had no idea of the amounts of treasure that laid buried there." He inquires whether Tucker "will go back to the mountains this spring. If I do go it will be by Steamer up the River...The Jennie Brown is loading at Leavenworth. She will be the first boat up but takes but few passengers." Parkville is only about twenty miles from Leavenworth.

4. Nathan Bo Nye to George Tucker, June 3, 1866, from Helena. [4] pp, folded to 5" x 8". A couple of short fold splits, no loss. Nye has no information regarding "the suit that was brought against you on the Orecach [?]" Nothing has appeared in the Post about "any atachment of your property." He opines that the suit will probably be dropped since Tucker did not appear "to defend your claim to the property." The gold rush continues apace. "There is going to be a vast amount of litigation heer in regard to quarts titles." Nye describes the "lively times" this summer, and observes that "the Californians are coming in thick and fast."

5. Solon Johnson to George Tucker, February 10, 1869, from Milwaukee. [2] pp, 5" x 8". Claims at Tucker Gulch have been "very ritch. Some 2 or 3 paid from 30 to 50 thousand." Barney Collins "has bought most of the gulch." Granite Mountain and Cuyahoga Lodes "are having a law suit which has not been decided yet." The growth of Helena, and the operation of mills, are described.

6. Oscar Nye to George Tucker, February 17, 1869, from Tonganoxie [Kansas]. [2] pp but, from context, this is possibly missing a second leaf. 5" x 8". Nye recounts the information received in "a letter from my brother at Helena" regarding the state of their holdings, and at the G.M. Company. Nye opines about the prudence of selling some of their mines. Brother "Nathan thinks we had better take a small price rather than attempt to work it. He says that the lode is narrow and lays flat which makes expensive working."

7. Oscar Nye to George Tucker, February 25, 1869, from Tonganoxie. 3, [1 blank] pp, folded to 5" x 8". Couple of fold splits without loss. In Kansas Oscar moved to a farm near Leavenworth on the Pacific Railroad Line. He bought sheep but "had the devil's own luck with them," one hundred of them having been infected with "the Scab." Nye says he "hears of very rich diggings being opened out there surpassing anything before found. What do you think of selling our quartz claims...?"

8. Oscar Nye to George Tucker, November 5, 1869, from Waterville [Kansas]. 2pp. Couple of fold splits, no loss. 5" x 8". Nye offers to purchase Tucker's interest in the Ocean Wave Lode for \$100. Small note from Tucker's daughter Dora is scribbled at the end telling Tucker that "ma" got the letter from Mr. Nye for him and that she [Dora] wants him to remember his promise to stop at the jewelry store and dry goods store.

TRANSCRIPT OF ARTICLE FROM THE MONTANA POST, undated, neat manuscript on both sides of lined sheet of paper 5.25" x 8.25". Article discusses a "German

or Norwegian" by the name of Mr. Brown, one of the original discoverers of the Gold and Curry Lode of Nevada and the Brown Lode in Nelson's Gulch, who had made a recent discovery near the Uncle Sam Lode of gold in "almost solid masses."

George Tucker [1821-1892], born in Virginia, is listed in the 1860 Census as a resident of East Waterloo, Iowa, with the occupation of 'gentleman'; the 1870 and 1880 censuses list him as keeping a boarding house. He had a wife [Susan, the recipient of Letter #1]] and several children, including a daughter named Isadora. Nathan B. Nye [1831-1913] was born in Michigan. He and his brothers moved to California in 1850 to take up mining. In 1877, Nathan owned a patent for fifty acres in Montana mining land. ["Who Owns The West?" "Nathan B. Nye," Environmental Working Group web site.] Solon Johnson, an early pioneer and Milwaukee businessman, supplied wood for steamboats, speculated in real estate, and eventually moved to Nevada to speculate in mining stocks. [Buck: PIONEER HISTORY OF MILWAUKEE... VOL. 2. Page 364-5.] \$6,500.00

All the World's Ills Cured, "Except Possibly Women's Rights and the Beecher Scandal"

89. **Muggins, Ephraim:** THE PHUNNY BOOK. PUBLISHED BY EPHRIAM MUGGINS, M.D. PRICE 10 CENTS. FREE IF YOU WISH IT. [Burlington, VT?: 1874?]. 4 1/4" x 6 3/8". 32pp, stitched, illustrated. Minor wear, Very Good.

"In the pages of this little book will be found remedies for all the ill's that afflict mankind, except possibly women's rights and the Beecher Scandal... I do not publish this book to make money. I am too rich already."

Humor and medical advice are freely dispensed. Advertised remedies include: Dr. Roger's Compound Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua; Egyptian Rat and Vermin Destroyer; Phalon's Vitalia and Select Preparations for the Hair, the Skin and the Handkerchief; Packer's All-Healing Tar Soap; Knapp's Throat Cure; Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar; Holloway's Pills and Ointment; Charles's London Cordial [Gin]. Most are prepared and sold by the Metropolitan Medicine Company or Manhattan Medicine Company, at 9 College Place, New York.

OCLC 8035389 [5-serial] [as of August 2016].

\$175.00

America's Ills-- "Reckless Spirit," "Ignorant Prejudice," "PAPAL PRIESTHOOD"

90. **Musgrave, G.W.:** A DISCOURSE CONCERNING CERTAIN EVILS CONNECTED WITH THE LATE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS. BY REV. G.W. MUSGRAVE, PASTOR OF THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN BALTIMORE. Baltimore: John T. Hanzsche, Printer, 1840. 23, [1 blank] pp. Disbound with a bit of loosening, lightly dusted, Good+.

Musgrave says it's high time to "rebukey" the "reckless spirit" of the times: "the wild spirit of speculation in trade, the reckless fanaticism in religion, and the excessive excitability in party politics." Musgrave delivers his Discourse at a volatile time in America: the slow recovery from the Panic of 1837, the proliferation of paper currency from a multitude of banks, and a political climate of "ignorant prejudice and reckless passion." Of particular concern is the "alliance of the PAPAL PRIESTHOOD with any political party."

AI 40-4820 [5]. OCLC 27035643 [5], as of August 2016.

\$175.00

Mississippi Freemasons

91. **[Natchez Imprint]:** EXTRACT FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GRAND LODGE OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI AT A GRAND ANNUAL COMMUNICATION, HELD AT THE MASONIC HALL, IN THE CITY OF NATCHEZ, ON THE 20TH FEBRUARY, A.D. 1832 -- A.L. 5832. Natchez: Printed at "The Natchez" Office, 1832. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched and disbound. Wrapper remnants in margin of title and last leaf. Else Very Good.

In addition to the Proceedings, the pamphlet lists the members and officers of each constituent lodge in the State of Mississippi. A scarce and relatively early Natchez imprint. AI 12487 [4]. \$350.00

92. **National Cold Water Army:** NATIONAL COLD WATER ARMY. HEALTH - PEACE - COMPETENCE. PLEDGE. THIS CERTIFIES, THAT [----] HAS SUBSCRIBED TO THE ABOVE PLEDGE, AND IS ENROLLED AS A MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL COLD WATER ARMY. ASA FITZ, SEC'Y. THOMAS ORR, PRES'T. [Philadelphia]: Published at the Temperance Office, No. 3 North Eighth Street, [@1842]. Certificate, oblong 8-3/4" x 5-1/2". Ornately printed in gilt on black glazed stock, with elaborate bank-note border. Subscriber's name is blank. Faded in a few spots but always visible, Very Good.

The 'Cold Water Army' was a juvenile temperance organization, founded in the belief that its message was best directed at children, who were more likely to follow it when they became adults. The 'Pledge' begins: "Here, Lord! I pledge perpetual hate/ To all that can intoxicate;/ I'll never use the filthy weed,/ Then from its evils I'll be freed..."

Asa Fitz, Secretary of this Philadelphia branch, was a writer on temperance subjects and editor of the 'Cold Water Boy', a periodical published in Providence. This certificate was probably published at the same address as Fitz's Temperance Pictorial Songster [Philadelphia: Nathan Moore. 3 Carpenter's Buildings, North Eighth Street. 1843]. We do not locate this on OCLC as of August 2016. \$450.00

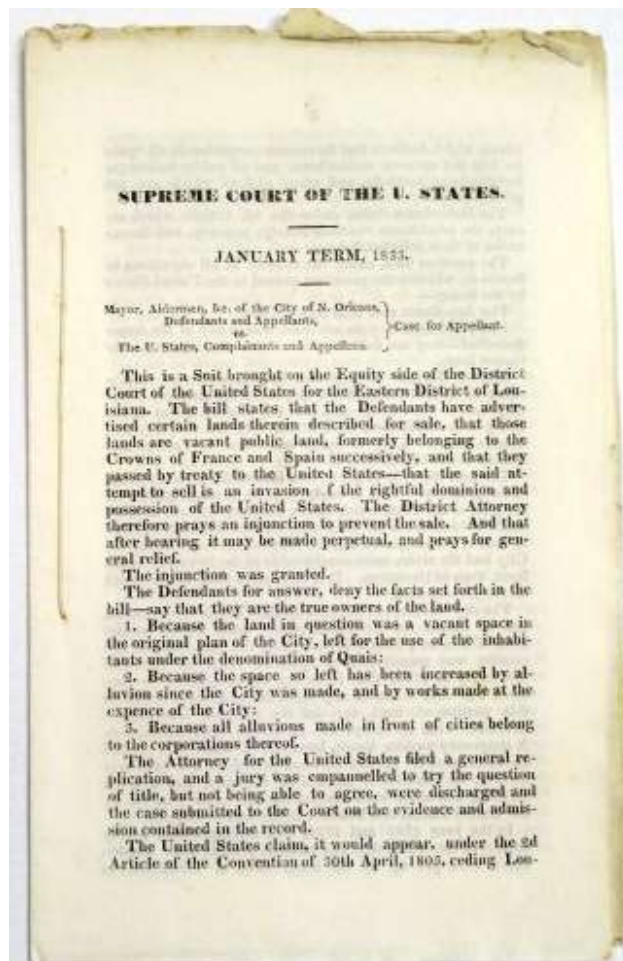
New Orleans vs. The United States in the Supreme Court

93. **[New Orleans]:** SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES. JANUARY TERM, 1833./ MAYOR, ALDERMEN, &C. OF THE CITY OF N. ORLEANS, DEFENDANTS AND APPELLANTS, VS. THE U. STATES, COMPLAINANTS AND APPELLEES. / CASE FOR APPELLANT. [np: 1833?]. 10, [2 blank] pp. Caption title [as issued], stitched, untrimmed, partly uncut. Minor dustsoiling on untrimmed edges. Else crisp and bright. Near Fine.

This is the Brief, submitted to the United States Supreme Court, by the City of New Orleans. The City and the United States each claimed title to the same area of "vacant public land." The City sought to sell it. The United States objected on the ground that the land, "formerly belonging to the Crowns of France and Spain successively, passed by treaty to the United States." The U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana enjoined the sale. The City appealed.

The City's Brief, an unusually detailed examination of its chain of title beginning in 1720, argues that ownership of the disputed lands did not vest in the United States under the treaty to purchase Louisiana; and that the "original plan of the City" left those lands "for the use of the inhabitants." The Supreme Court agreed. Its opinion, by Justice McLean of Ohio, is

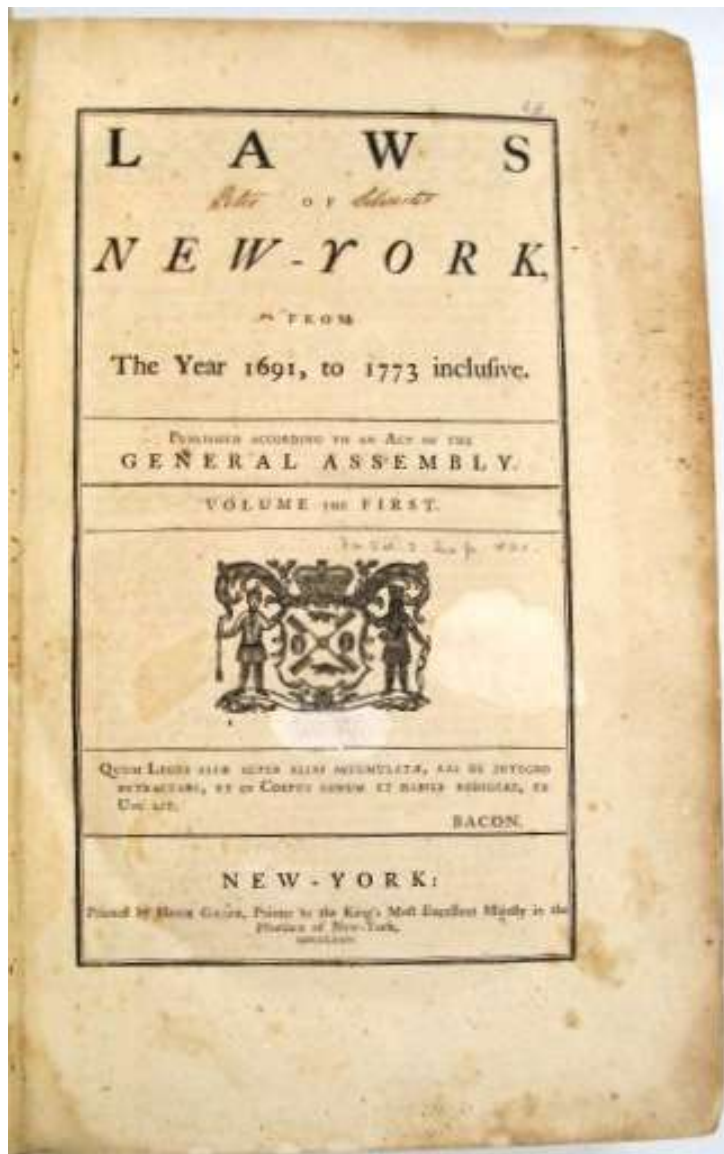
officially reported at 35 U.S. 662 [1836]. Daniel Webster and Edward Livingston-- who had spent years fending off U.S. claims to New Orleans alluvial lands-- represented the City; Attorney General Benjamin Franklin Butler was counsel for the United States. OCLC records only facsimiles, as of August 2016, evidently from an original residing at the Harvard Law School. \$500.00



Item No. 93

94. **New York:** LAWS OF NEW-YORK, FROM THE YEAR 1691, TO 1773 INCLUSIVE. New York: Hugh Gaine, 1774. Folio, two volumes in one contemporary calf binding [some rubbing, hinges firm but each has small separation at the top]. Raised spine bands, somewhat faded spine lettering. Pages iv, 420; [4], 421-835 [i.e., 833], [1 errata] [as issued]. Contemporary signature of Peter Silvester on title page. Occasional light tanning, light wear, two lightened spots on title page [not affecting any type]. Very Good.

Peter Van Schaack, the editor, signs the Preface in type. This comprehensive compilation of laws commences with the First Assembly in 1691. It ends with the Sessions of the Twenty-Ninth Assembly in 1773, which passed a statute making defacing statues of the King a crime. The Acts encompass the broad spectrum of the requirements of a developing society, including a number of laws regulating the behavior of slaves and the institution of slavery. Evans 13467. \$1,500.00



Item No. 94

95. **North Carolina:** JOURNALS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1860-1870. PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH. 1860. Eleven Journals, 1860-1870. All printed in North Carolina, with the following imprints: 1860-1864, Fayetteville [by Hale]; 1865, Raleigh [Gorman]; 1866-1868 & 1870, Fayetteville; 1869, Raleigh [Littlefield]. Each Journal @60-128 pp. Bound together in later buckram. First editions, scattered fox and tan, none with original wrappers. Light scattered wear, corner repairs to several leaves of the 1864 Journal. Good+.

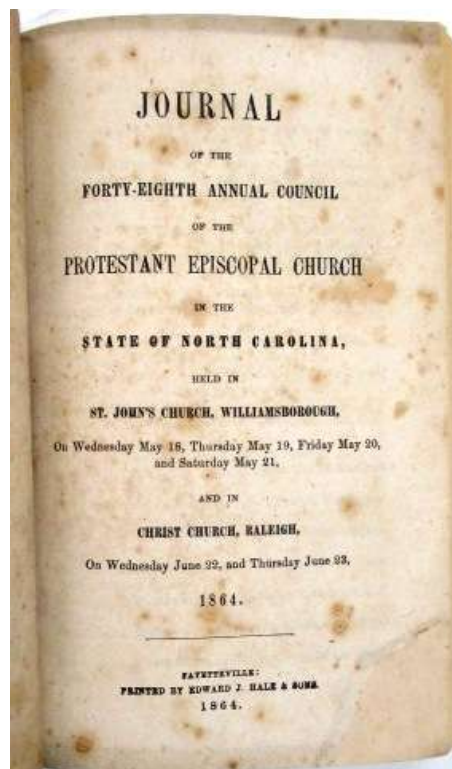
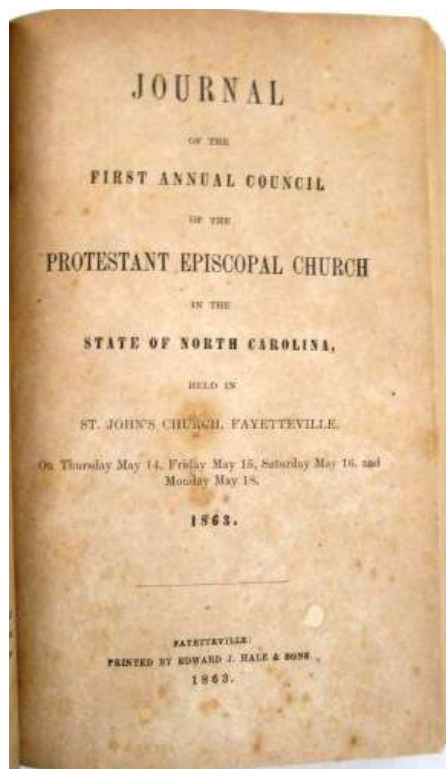
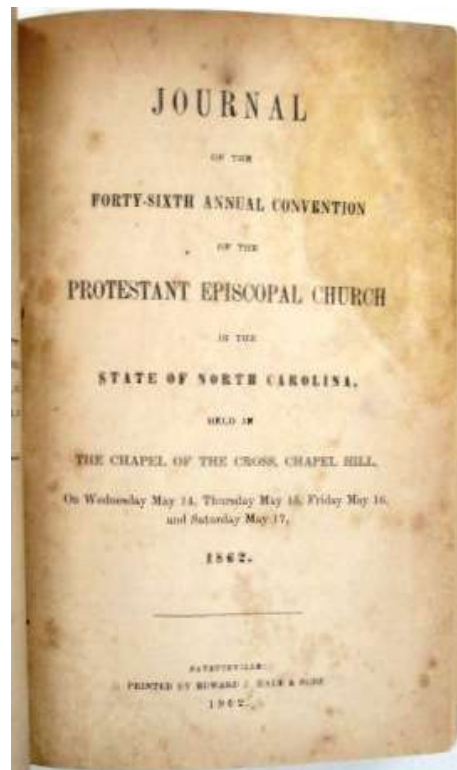
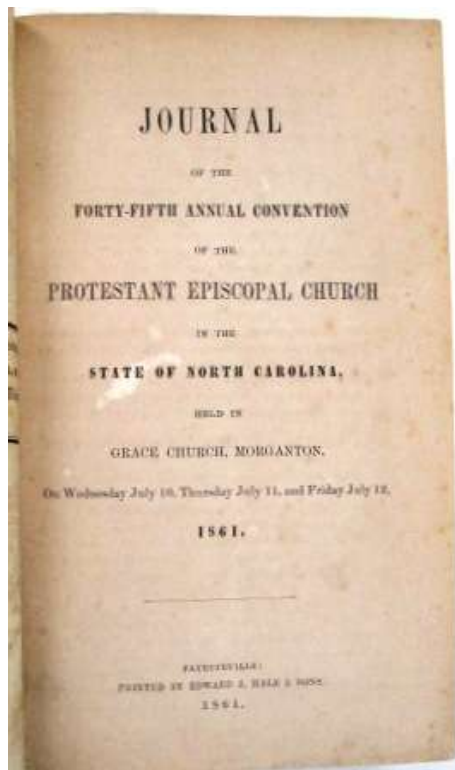
A continuous run of these Journals encompassing North Carolina's most fateful decade, including four Confederate imprints. They are a rare, rich primary source of information on the sundering of the Church by Civil War; the role of the Church under wartime government; adaptations by the Clergy to the revolutionary circumstances; post-War reunification; and religious instruction of slaves and freedmen.

Emancipation has resulted, "as regards the colored man," in the "rapid and almost universal deterioration in his moral condition." Thus the Church must take "bold, decisive, and definite action in his behalf" in order to "elevate his character." The Journals are a

window on contemporary attitudes toward the momentous changes that occurred during the decade.

FIRST EDITIONS. Parrish & Willingham 9191, 9192, 9193, 9194. Thornton 11214.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 95

Federalists Infected With "The Mania of State Sovereignty"

96. **Old Citizen of New York, An:** THE VERDICT OF CONDEMNATION, BY AN OLD CITIZEN OF NEW YORK, ON THE APPEAL OF H.G. OTIS & CO. "TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES," IN GRAND INQUEST; FOR A DECISION OF THEIR CONTROVERSY WITH J.Q. ADAMS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. New York: February 27, 1829. 16pp. Stitched, scattered foxing, light wear. Good+.

The 'Old Citizen' defends President John Quincy Adams several days before the reins of power passed to his successor and bitter rival, Andrew Jackson. Harrison Gray Otis, William Sullivan, Henry Cabot, and nine other Massachusetts Federalists recently attacked President Adams for a pamphlet he had written "more than twenty years ago," criticizing New England Federalists for their excessive attachment to England, their desire to secure "a dissolution of the Union," and for opposing the acquisition of Louisiana.

Calling Otis et al "Monarchists in the East", the 'Old Citizen' excoriates them for their views on Louisiana, their opposition to the 1808 Embargo, and the War of 1812. "The present attack on J.Q. Adams, is now seen to be a MERE SPECK in the magnitude of their designs against their country's honour." Their absurd preference "(to suit present purposes)" for "supreme power in the States"-- which he calls "the mania of state sovereignty"-- is disgraceful.

Cronin & Wise [J.Q. Adams] 336. Sabin 98954.

\$275.00

97. **[Parliament]:** FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING THE ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE UNITED STATES' ARMY. PRESENTED TO BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT BY COMMAND OF HER MAJESTY. London: Printed by Harrison and Sons., 1864. [2], 4, [2] pp. Folio, stitched. Docketed in print on last page. Light edge wear, a couple of numerical accession stamps, Very Good.

The Correspondence concerns Thomas Tulley and six other Irish passengers, of the steamer 'Nova Scotian'," who allegedly enlisted "improperly" into the 20th Maine Regiment at Portland. Lord Lyons claims "they were subjected to hardships and indignities of a most unwarrantable kind, on their way from the army of the Potomac to Portland." For unspecified reasons they were taken under guard, "well nigh starved, as they had at one time to march three successive days without a mouthful of food, and consequently were reduced to eating clover and green apples to support nature. They remonstrated with the authorities, stating that they were not prisoners... but foreigners proceeding to Portland under British protection."

Secretary of State Seward assures Lord Lyons that he is looking into the matter.

\$175.00

"Our Liberties Have Been Invaded"

98. **Parsons, Moses:** A SERMON PREACHED AT CAMBRIDGE, BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS HUTCHINSON, ESQ; GOVERNOR: HIS HONOR ANDREW OLIVER, ESQ; LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, THE HONORABLE HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL, AND THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND, MAY 27TH 1772. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY FOR THE ELECTION OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR SAID PROVINCE. Boston: Edes and Gill, 1772. 43, [1 blank] pp, with the half title. Scattered foxing, bit of loosening. Very Good, in later plain wrappers. With elaborate contemporary margin notes, including one dated 1776 rebutting Parsons' claim that colonists

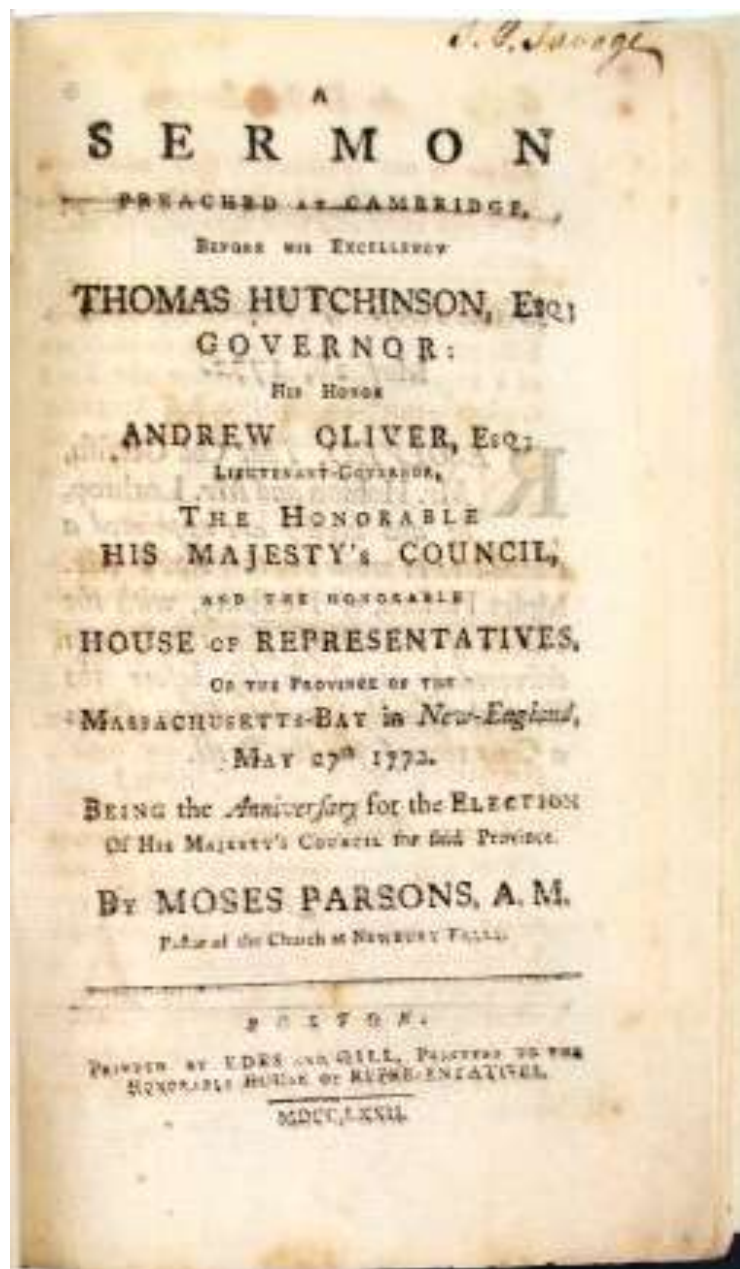
"bear unfeigned loyalty to king George the third." Perhaps "true in 1772. but by ye Cruelty of his late Edicts, the case is vastly altered now..."

A desirable pre-Revolutionary War sermon. Parsons locates God's hand in all events, "either when we enjoy the advantages of good civil government, or find that it is altered and become grievous." The British heritage of good civil government is now disturbed: "The scene is changed- Grievances are complain'd of- In Great Britain- In Ireland- In America- In this Province.- The day is become gloomy and dark, and the waters are troubled."

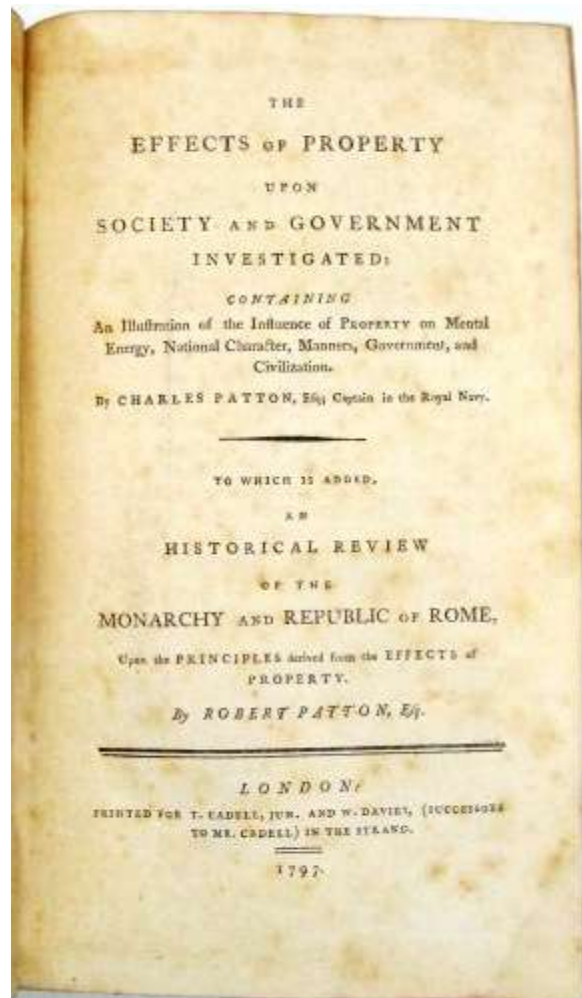
Even in England, "A King may be misled by evil counsellors- He may be corrupted by bad ministers, and give into those measures which are injurious to the subject." As God has brought us safely out of the "howling wilderness," He will do so today, when "our liberties have been invaded, and hostile measures made use of, to bring us to submit to things which are grievous."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 12502.

\$500.00



Item No. 98



Item No. 99

“The Influence of Property upon Civilization and Knowledge”

99. **Patton, Charles:** THE EFFECTS OF PROPERTY UPON SOCIETY AND GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATED: CONTAINING AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF PROPERTY ON MENTAL ENERGY, NATIONAL CHARACTER, MANNERS, GOVERNMENT, AND CIVILIZATION. BY CHARLES PATTON, ESQ; CAPTAIN IN THE ROYAL NAVY. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE MONARCHY AND REPUBLIC OF ROME, UPON THE PRINCIPLES DERIVED FROM THE EFFECTS OF PROPERTY. BY ROBERT PATTON, ESQ. London: Printed for T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, 1797. [4], viii, [9]-450, [16- Index], 16 [Printer's Advertisement] pp. Widely scattered light foxing. Bound in contemporary calf [front hinge just starting], with gilt-lettered black morocco spine label and gilt spine rules. Very Good.

The book's purpose is "to illustrate the influence of property on civilization and knowledge... He divides society into two portions, the class of property, and the class of persons; in other words, the rich and the poor; and his great object is to frame a legislative assembly in such a manner that each party shall have his just influence in it, so that the rich may not be able to oppress the poor, nor the poor to plunder the rich." [The Monthly Review, or Literary Journal, February 1798, pages 176-180].

ESTC T11312. Goldsmiths' 17194.

\$650.00

Another Attempt to Detach Cuba from Spain

100. **Phillips, W. Hallett:** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. OCTOBER TERM, 1895. NO. 986. ADVANCED. J.H.S. WIBORG, JENS P. PETERSEN, AND HANS JOHANSEN, PLAINTIFFS IN ERROR, VS. THE UNITED STATES. CONSTRUCTION OF SECTION 5286 OF THE U.S. REVISED STATUTES. BRIEF OF W. HALLETT PHILLIPS FOR PLAINTIFFS IN ERROR. Washington: Judd & Detweiler, [1895]. Original printed wrappers [detached with some edge chipping] with wrapper title, as issued. Stapled as issued. 36pp, clean text. Good+.

The case is an example in the long history, dating back to the dreams of Southern slavery expansionists, of American yearning to acquire Cuba. Wiborg and his fellow defendants, citizens of Denmark, were arrested on board the Danish Steamer Horsa, which had embarked from Philadelphia for Cuba, allegedly on a military adventure to detach Cuba from Spain while the United States was at peace with Spain. The prohibition on such expeditions applied to anyone-- regardless of citizenship-- who left from a location in the United States.

Phillips, a prominent Washington attorney, sought to reverse their convictions. The wrinkle in the case was this: when the Horsa left Philadelphia, it was not carrying any weapons or articles connected with the expedition. It was met more than three miles offshore, outside American territorial waters, by men who boarded the Horsa with the purpose of liberating Cuba. Phillips argued that the United States had not demonstrated the defendants' intention to participate in the expedition. The Supreme Court's decision, reversing the convictions of all but Mr. Wiborg, is reported at 163 U.S. 132 [1896]. Justice Harlan dissented, arguing that Wiborg also deserved an acquittal.

Not located on OCLC as of July 2016.

\$350.00

101. **Pike, S[amuel] and S[amuel] Hayward:** RELIGIOUS CASES OF CONSCIENCE, ANSWERED IN AN EVANGELICAL MANNER, AT THE CASUISTICAL LECTURE IN LITTLE ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPGATE-STREET. BY S. PIKE AND S. HAYWARD. TO WHICH IS NOW ADDED, THE SPIRITUAL COMPANION, OR THE PROFESSING CHRISTIAN TRIED AT THE BAR OF GOD'S WORD; BEING SOME PIOUS THOUGHTS OFFERED IN ANSWER TO SEVERAL PRACTICAL QUESTIONS FIRST PUBLISHED IN THE SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE. AND SOME FREE THOUGHTS ON THE CHARACTER OF THE HAPPY MAN. Philadelphia: Printed for Robert Campbell, 1800. viii, 527, [1 blank] pp. Original calf [some rubbing, spine shellacked]. Bookplate of the great historian of slavery David B. Davis on front pastedown. Text lightly tanned, Very Good.

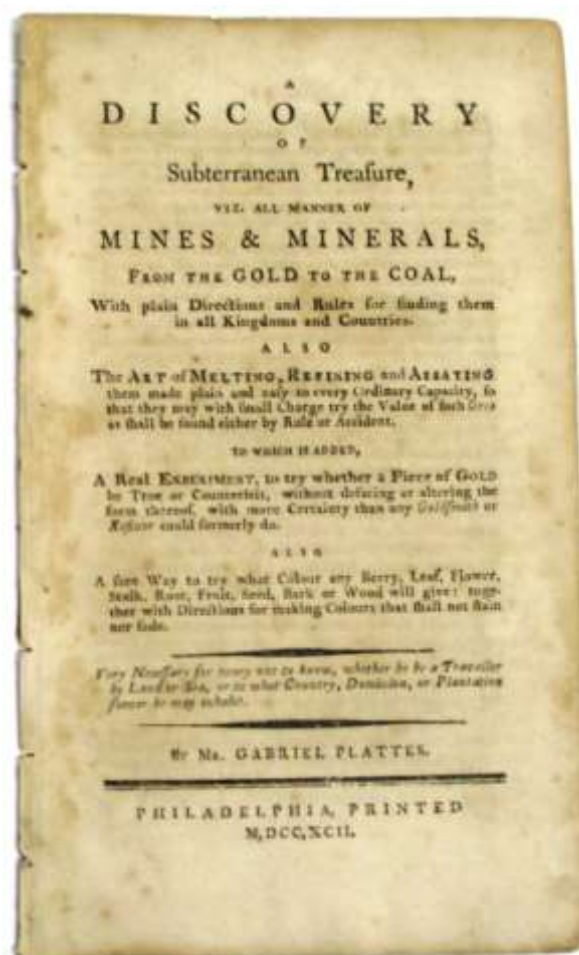
The second American edition of this work. The first issued in 1794, also from Philadelphia. Its purpose is "to remove the doubts of the timorous Christian." Quite popular, it went through many editions.

Evans 38268.

\$250.00

102. **Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago RR:** EXHIBIT OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAIL ROAD COMPANY, WITH RELATION TO THEIR GENERAL MORTGAGE OF \$10,000,000. New York: H. Anstice, 1857. Original printed wrappers [chipped, quite dirty]. Stitched, 145pp. Text generally clean. Folding map lithographed by Wm. Schuchman & Son of Pittsburgh, showing the Road's New York-Chicago route, @17" x 7.5" with color lines. Good+.

The Road's principal office was in Pittsburgh. This pamphlet prints a history of the Road from the 1848 incorporation of The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and its consolidation with other railroads into the present Company; the surveys undertaken, routes explored; the Road's extension to Chicago; and schedules of its indebtedness and plans for the future. FIRST EDITION. OCLC 15057645 [13], as of August 2016. Not in Sabin, Modelski, Phillips Maps of America, Eberstadt, Decker. \$350.00



Item No. 103

“Treasure and Riches That Lies Hidden in the Bowels of the Earth”

103. **Plattes, Gabriel:** A DISCOVERY OF SUBTERRANEAN TREASURE, VIZ. ALL MANNER OF MINES & MINERALS, FROM THE GOLD TO THE COAL, WITH PLAIN DIRECTIONS AND RULES FOR FINDING THEM IN ALL KINGDOMS AND COUNTRIES. ALSO, THE ART OF MELTING, REFINING AND ASSAYING THEM MADE PLAIN AND EARLY TO EVERY ORDINARY CAPACITY, SO THAT THEY MAY WITH SMALL CHARGE TRY THE VALUE OF SUCH ORES AS SHALL BE FOUND EITHER BY RULE OR ACCIDENT... Philadelphia: 1792. 24pp. Bound in modern wrappers. Lightly foxed. Last leaf worn at blank edges and toned. Good+.

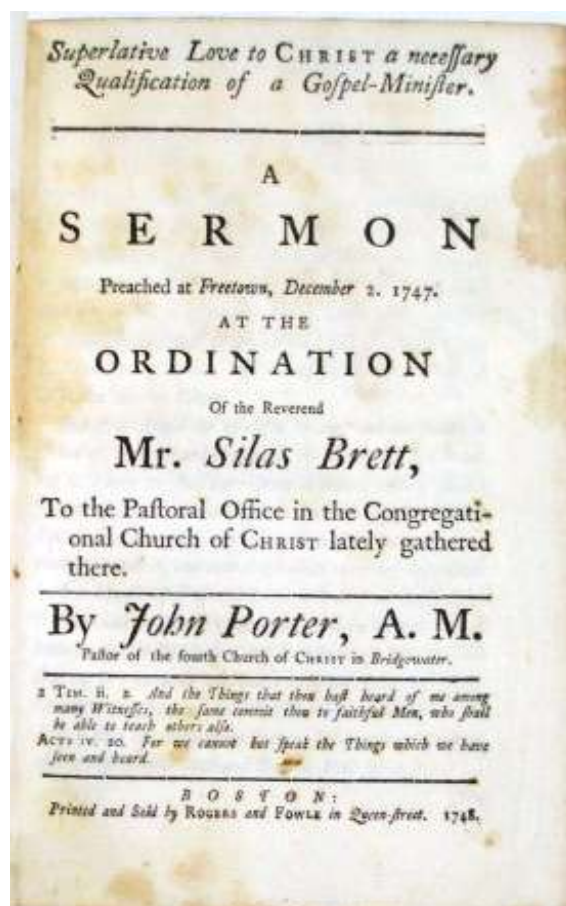
The second American edition of a manual, originally published in the 17th century, for discovering and refining metals. Plattes contemplates "the great number of Treasure and Riches that lies hidden in the bowels of the earth, and the benefit that may accrue to

Kingdoms and Nations by setting the poor to dig, melt and refine them." He discusses lead, gold, silver, tin, iron, copper, coal and other treasures.

Sabin observes that the work "contains some interesting notices of the gold and silver mines in Peru, New England, Virginia, the Bermudas, and other parts of America. The author gives a receipt by which he claims to have produced pure gold, but at a cost greater than its value. He finally died in the streets of London of starvation."

Evans 24697. Sabin 63360. Rink 3344.

\$1,750.00



Item No. 104

"All Men by Nature are Stark Blind and Grosly Ignorant"

104. **Porter, John:** SUPERLATIVE LOVE TO CHRIST A NECESSARY QUALIFICATION OF A GOSPEL-MINISTER. A SERMON PREACHED AT FREETOWN, DECEMBER 2. 1747. AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND MR. SILAS BRETT, TO THE PASTORAL OFFICE IN THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF CHRIST LATELY GATHERED THERE. BY...PASTOR OF THE FOURTH CHURCH OF CHRIST IN BRIDGEWATER. Boston: Rogers and Fowle. 1748. Half title [tear at blank lower margin], 36, [2 bookseller advts.], 2 blanks. Disbound, spotted, Good+. Presentation inscription on half title: "For the Revd Mr. John Angier From your humble servant John Porter."

The sermon was reprinted in Newburyport in 1789. Porter says, "All Men by Nature are stark Blind and grosly Ignorant in the Things of God and Religion; full of Obstinacy and Enmity against God and Godliness; and utterly Unable to do any Thing spiritually Good, or in the least to recommend themselves to God."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 6225.

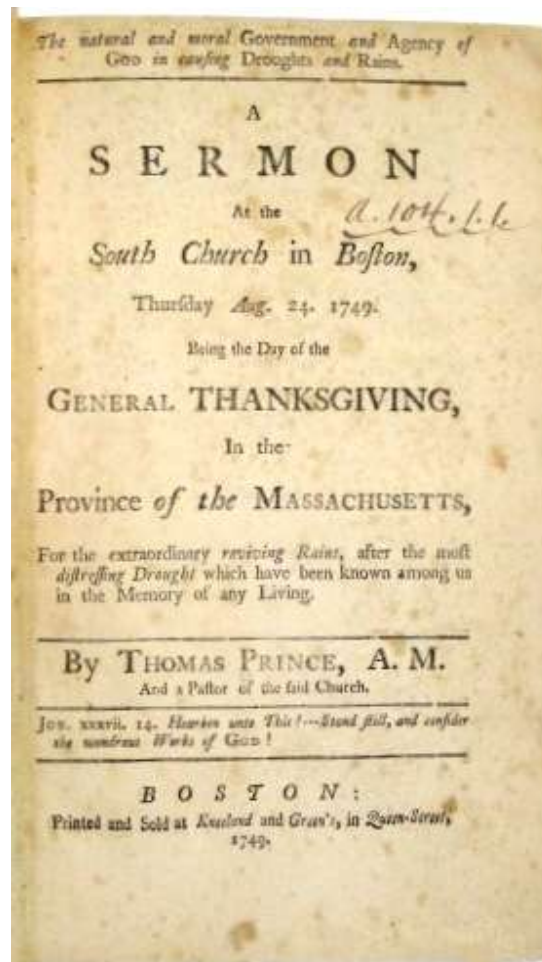
\$450.00

105. **[Powers, Michael]:** LIFE OF MICHAEL POWERS, NOW UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH, FOR THE MURDER OF TIMOTHY KENNEDY. DICTATED BY HIMSELF. Boston: Published by Russell & Gardner, 1820. 24pp, disbound with some loosening. Title page lightly to moderately foxed, Good+.

"Even the great Daniel Webster could not save Powers, who was condemned for killing Kennedy with a broadax and burying him in the cellar. He was provoked because Kennedy would not pay for the passage money which Powers had advanced to bring him to this country" [McDade].

A contemporary article in 'The Friend of Peace', attributed to Noah Worcester, recounts Kennedy's provocations. Worcester argues-- in order to discredit the notion of 'just war'-- that, were the dispute judged by the international law of war, Powers's actions were justifiable.

FIRST EDITION. McDade 767. Cohen 12931. See, THE FRIEND OF PEACE, VOL. II, NO. X, pages 1-6 [1821]. \$275.00

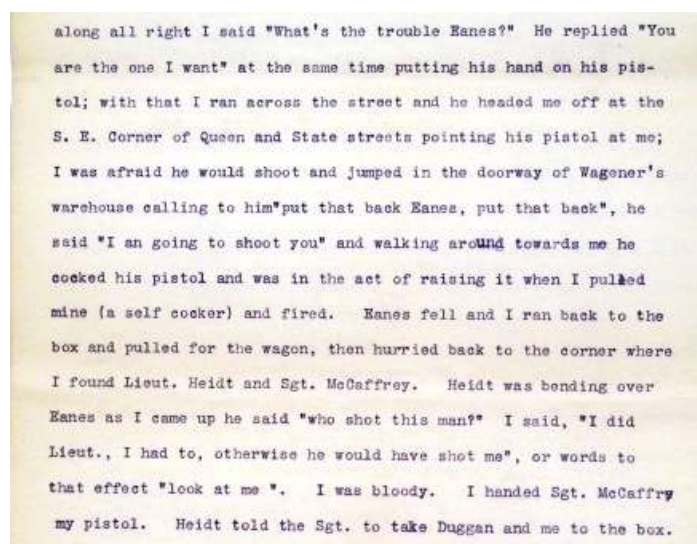
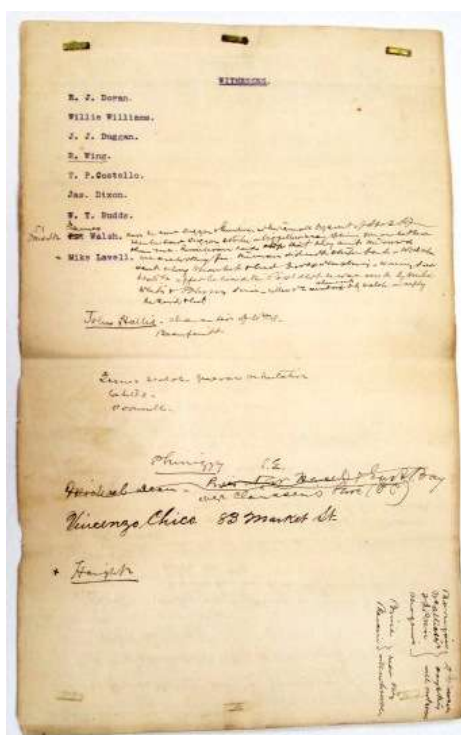


Item No. 106

106. **Prince, Thomas:** THE NATURAL AND MORAL GOVERNMENT AND AGENCY OF GOD IN CAUSING DROUGHTS AND RAINS. A SERMON AT THE SOUTH CHURCH IN BOSTON, THURSDAY AUG. 24. 1749. BEING THE DAY OF THE GENERAL THANKSGIVING, IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS, FOR THE EXTRAORDINARY REVIVING RAINS, AFTER THE MOST DISTRESSING

DROUGHT WHICH HAVE BEEN KNOWN AMONG US IN THE MEMORY OF ANY LIVING. Boston: Printed and Sold at Kneeland and Green's, in Queen-Street, 1749. [6], 40pp, with half title. Attractive ornamentation. Stitched, ink notation and ink stamp to dedication leaf. Minor wear to blank extremities, else Very Good.

The learned author offers his scientific as well as his religious observations. Prince dedicates the pamphlet to the Royal Society. He explains the workings of "the Physical or Natural Government of God. And as every Action and Effect of His have their most fitting Place in his universal System, and he is every where equally always present; It seems most likely that in every Action and Effect He always has a perfect View to every other Action and Effect, both past, present and to come, thro'out the Universe." Prince discusses the "Atoms" and "beams of the Sun," and makes reference to the works of Boyle, Halley, and Sir Isaac Newton. The Sermon was reprinted in Boston and London in 1750.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 6408. Sabin 65606. \$600.00



Item No. 107

Who Will Police the Police?

107. **Quinlivan, James W. :** STATE V. JAMES W. QUINLIVAN, TYPED WITNESS LIST AND TESTIMONY WITH MANY HANDWRITTEN NOTES, INVOLVING A POLICE OFFICER CHARGED WITH MURDERING A FELLOW POLICE OFFICER BY SHOOTING HIM DURING A DRUNKEN FIGHT OCTOBER 11, 1891. [Charleston, S.C.: 1891]. Folio, 8" x 13". [1], 9pp. Typed on rectos only, manuscript notes on rectos and versos. Metal clasps at top margin. List of witnesses and testimony. Docketed on verso "State vs. Quinlivan/ Murder/ November Term 1891/ Charleston County/ 378." Minor dust and wear, Very Good.

Charleston officers Quinlivan and J.J. Duggan had been drinking on October 11, 1891, even after going on duty. Around 11:00 p.m. Quinlivan and Duggan went to Officer Richard

C. Eanes's beat for additional carousing. Eanes ordered them to leave; Duggan, the drunker of the two, refused. Eanes called Officer Edward Doran for assistance. They placed Duggan under arrest; Quinlivan attempted to free his partner. Eanes then struck Quinlivan in the head with his club. A chase ensued; Eanes allegedly pulled out his pistol and told Quinlivan he was going to shoot him. Quinlivan then shot Eanes in the head. [See, "KILLED AT HIS POST. THE UNTIMELY END OF POLICEMAN EAVES," The Manning Times, Manning, South Carolina, October 21, 1891, Page 1, excerpted from the Charleston News and Courier Newspaper, name misspelled throughout article as Eaves.]

The witness list includes E.J. Doran, J.J. Duggan, and others, with handwritten notes on defense witnesses, including J.F. Fennessey, Duggan, and others. Typed testimonies include Quinlivan [2 pages], Duggan [1 page], Doran [3 pages], Robert Wing [1 page], T.P. Costello [1 page], and W.T. Budds [1 page]. The testimony indicated that Eanes had threatened to kill Quinlivan and drawn his gun. Fennessey stated that, if Quinlivan hadn't acted fast, Eanes would have shot him. Doran said Eanes told Quinlivan, "You are the man I want." Gun in hand, he ran after Quinlivan and pointed his pistol at him. Then Quinlivan shot him. The disposition of the case is unreported. Our guess: acquittal. \$350.00



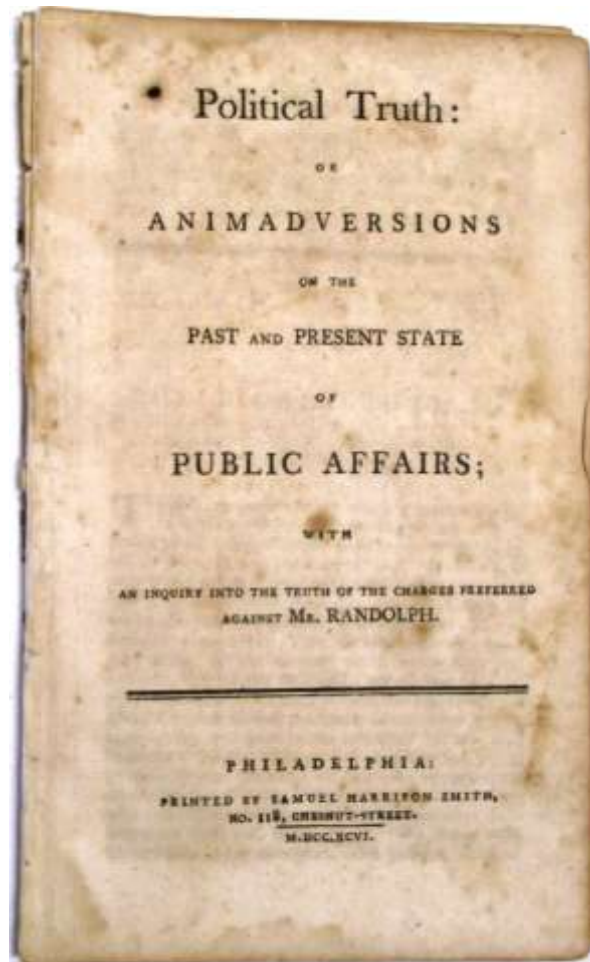
Item No. 108

A Rare Railway Directory

108. **Railway Purchasing Agent Company:** THE OFFICIAL RAILWAY LIST: A COMPLETE DIRECTORY OF THE PRESIDENTS... MASTER MECHANICS, MASTER CAR-BUILDERS, MASTER CAR-PAINTERS, FOREMEN OF REPAIRS, ROADMASTERS, ETC., OF RAILWAYS IN NORTH AMERICA. AND HANDBOOK OF USEFUL INFORMATION FOR RAILWAY MEN. CONTAINING MANY NEW AND VALUABLE FEATURES. Chicago: Published by the Railway Purchasing Agent Co, 1885. Oblong 4.5" x 8.5", with gilt-lettered title on front cover. xxviii, 206, [1] pp. A bit shaken; bookplate on front pastedown obscures part of an advertisement, else Very Good.

This rare book has dozens of advertisements, many illustrated, and data on each railroad. More than ten pages of illustrations explain "Standards which have been adopted by the Master Car-Builders' Association." With an "Index to Cities and Towns in the United States and Canada, in which there are Railroad General Offices or Railroad Shops;" and an enumeration of all railroad officials on those roads.

Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday, BRE. OCLC 44268066 [1- Hist. Soc. North Dakota] [as of August 2016]. \$600.00



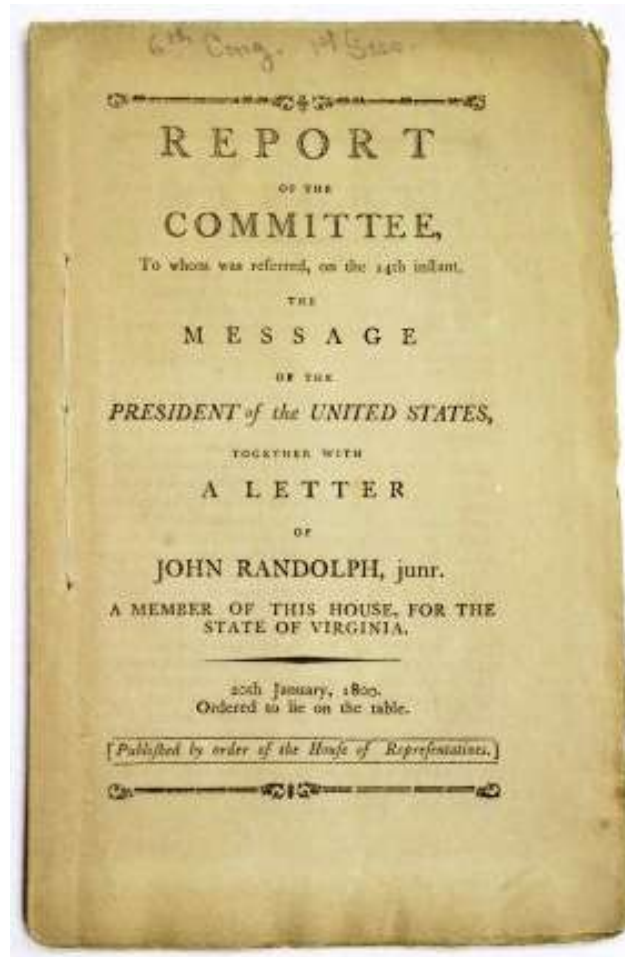
Item No. 109

Edmund Randolph Strikes Out!

109. **[Randolph, Edmund]:** POLITICAL TRUTH: OR ANIMADVERSIONS ON THE PAST AND PRESENT STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS; WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE TRUTH OF THE CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST MR. RANDOLPH. Philadelphia: Samuel Harrison Smith, 1796. 44pp, bound in modern wrappers, lightly foxed, Good+.

This is Randolph's response to the most humiliating event of his life: his abandonment by Washington and consequent resignation as Secretary of State. Forced out by Anglophiles in the Cabinet and State Department who considered him a Jacobin, Randolph was charged with leaking secrets to the French, allegedly to repudiate the Jay Treaty. Here he charges Federalists "with an arrogance of spirit and boundlessness of ambition," having "designs hostile to republicanism," looking "with aversion on a scheme of universal equality." Indeed, the Federalist self-interest resides in "the ignorance of the people."

Randolph saves his best shot for Alexander Hamilton, "the colossus of his party," who yearns for a monarchy, opposed a Bill of Rights, and is responsible for the "unconstitutional permanence" of the national debt and the "subversive" National Bank. Howes R54. Evans 31072. Gaines 96-53. 135 Eberstadt 42. Not in Ford Hamiltoniana, Haynes, Swem. \$500.00



Item No. 110

The Strange Career of John Randolph

110. **Randolph, John Jr.:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE, TO WHOM WAS REFERRED, ON THE 14TH INSTANT, THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH A LETTER OF JOHN RANDOLPH, JUNR. A MEMBER OF THIS HOUSE, FOR THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. 20TH JANUARY, 1800. ORDERED TO LIE ON THE TABLE. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Philadelphia: 1800]. 28pp, newly stitched, title page toned. Very Good.

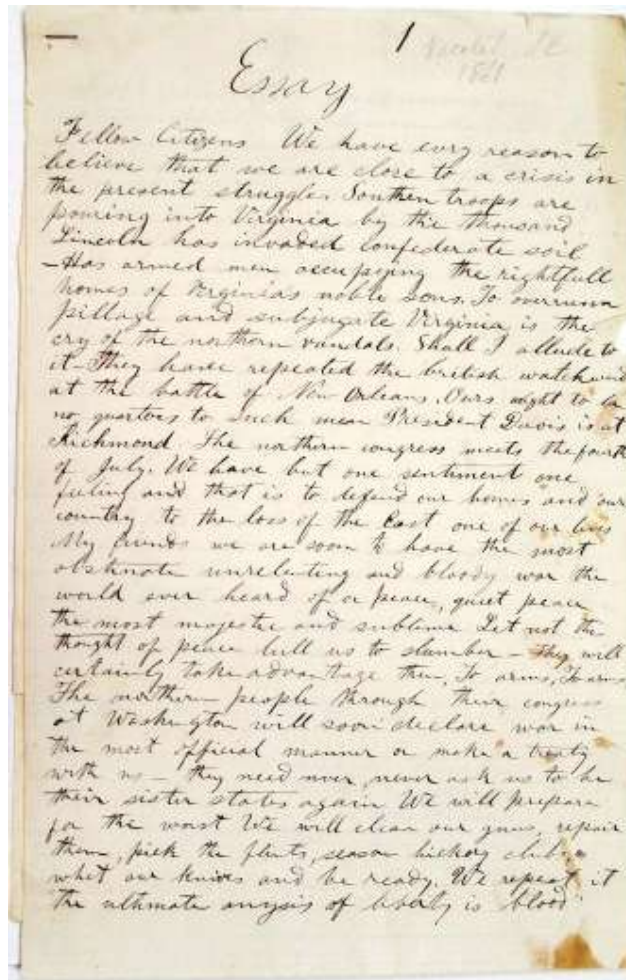
The Report recounts a bizarre incident in Randolph's bizarre life, in Randolph's first term as a Congressman. He attracted immediate attention "while advocating the reduction of the regular army, by characterizing the regular soldiers as 'mercenaries' and 'ragamuffins.'" After a couple of officers of the Marine Corps had tried to insult him, he wrote President John Adams, demanding that notice be taken of this attack on the independence of the legislature.

The letter was transmitted to the House and led to a heated debate which served no purpose beyond the advertisement of the fiery young representative from Virginia" [DAB].

The event sealed Randolph's well-deserved reputation for hyperbolic behavior during his long public career. The Report prints Randolph's letter, additional correspondence, affidavits, and depositions concerning the affair.

Evans 38869.

\$450.00



Item No. 111

A South Carolinian's Call to Arms

111. [Rice, Jon?]: "ESSAY/ FELLOW CITIZENS. WE HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT WE ARE CLOSE TO A CRISIS IN THE PRESENT STRUGGLE. SOUTHERN TROOPS ARE POURING INTO VIRGINIA BY THE THOUSAND. LINCOLN HAS INVADDED CONFEDERATE SOIL - HAS ARMED MEN OCCUPYING THE RIGHTFULL HOMES OF VIRGINIA'S NOBLE SONS. TO OVERRUN PILLAGE AND SUBJUGATE VIRGINIA IS THE CRY OF THE NORTHERN VANDALS. SHALL I ALLUDE TO IT- THEY HAVE REPEATED THE BRITISH WATCHWORD AT THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS. OURS OUGHT TO BE NO QUARTERS TO SUCH MEN. PRESIDENT DAVIS IS AT RICHMOND. THE NORTHERN CONGRESS MEETS THE FOURTH OF JULY. WE HAVE BUT ONE SENTIMENT ONE FEELING AND THAT IS TO DEFEND OUR HOMES AND OUR COUNTRY TO THE LOSS OF THE LAST ONE OF OUR LIVES. MY FRIENDS WE ARE SOON TO HAVE THE MOST OBSTINATE

UNRELENTING AND BLOODY WAR THE WORLD EVER HEARD OF OR PEACE, QUIET PEACE, THE MOST MAJESTIC AND SUBLIME. LET NOT THE THOUGHT OF PEACE LULL US TO SLUMBER - THEY WILL CERTAINLY TAKE ADVANTAGE THEN. TO ARMS, TO ARMS, THE NORTHERN PEOPLE THROUGH THEIR CONGRESS AT WASHINGTON WILL SOON DECLARE WAR IN THE MOST OFFICIAL MANNER OR MAKE A TREATY WITH US - THEY NEED NEVER, NEVER ASK US TO BE THEIR SISTER STATES AGAIN. WE WILL PREPARE FOR THE WORST. WE WILL CLEAN OUR GUNS, REPAIR THEM, PICK THE FLINTS, SEASON HICKORY CLUBS, WHET OUR KNIVES AND BE READY. WE REPEAT IT 'THE ULTIMATE ANASYS [sic] OF LIBERTY IS BLOOD.'

"WE CAN NEVER WILL NEVER GIVE UP THE CONTEST[.] OUR HOMES, THE ALL IN THIS WORLD, OUR FIELDS AND OURSELVES ARE BOLDLY THREATENED WITH COMPLETE DESTRUCTION. WHAT IS THE USE TO MAKE A BROTHERLY COMPACT WITH STATES THAT WILL NOT STAND TO THE ONE THAT IS NOW CLAIMED BY THEM. WE WILL DRILL AND TRAIN OURSELVES IN SMALL COMPANIES READY TO UNITE AND GO TO BATTLE AT ANY HOUR. WE MUST TREAT THE NORTHERN GANG AS LIARS AND THIEVES THAT THEY ARE. AND WHEN ONE SETS HIS FOOT ACROSS THE BOUNDARY WITHOUT OUR CONSENT AT THE KEEN CRACK OF THE RIFLE WE WILL SEND HIM TO HIS LONG HOME. OUR BEAUTIFULL AND LOVELY COUNTRY HOW DARE THEY INVADE IT. HOW DARE THEY SET THEIR FEET ON SOIL SO MUCH FREER FROM MORAL TAINT THAN THEIRS.

"TAKE CARE OF THE MORALS OF YOUR OWN PEOPLE, YOU RASCALS! OH YOU THIEVES! IT IS OUR TREASURE YOU WANT. OUR QUARREL IS JUST, COMMERCIALLY JUST POLITICALLY JUST MORALLY JUST - WILL STAND THE TEST OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. AS CERTAIN AS THE SUN RISES IN THE EAST AND SETS IN THE WEAST [sic] SO CERTAIN WILL WE CONQUER THOUGH IT MAY TAKE YEARS TO COMPLETE THE TASK.

"AGAINST THE YANKEES WE WILL FIGHT/ PUT NEGRO EQUALITY TO FLIGHT/
O MASSACRE ALL GREAT AND SMALL/ THE NEGROES AND YANKEES ALL,
ALL/ ON MORALITY THEY SCRIBBLE,/ TRY TO PLAY A HOLY QUIBBLE,/ WITH
ITS MISTY MAZE US TO STIFLE;/ WHILST THEY FOR OUR MONEY RAFFLE./
THEY CAN NEITHER BLIND NOR BLUFF US/ NOR NEED THEY TRY TO OUT
TOUGH US./ WITH OUR TRUSTY SOUTHERN RIFLE,/ TIRED WITH US THEY'LL BE
TO TRIFLE. PERHAPS WITH SOME CONSOLATION,/ THEY'LL TRY BETTER
SPECULATION.

"IF THEY DON'T SOON THEY'LL WISH THEY HAD. MY SINCERE THANKS TO THIS AUDIENCE, GENTLEMEN YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT"

[South Carolina: 1861]. Three leaves in manuscript, printed on rectos only. Each sheet of slightly different size: 7-3/4" x 12-1/2", 7" x 8-1/2", 7" x 11-3/4", attached at top left corner with staple. [The final page is actually 7" x 8-1/2" with a smaller piece neatly glued at the end to make it 11-3/4" in length.] In pencil, added at some later date, "Pacolet, SC 1861" at head of first page and "Jon Rice" at the very end. Scattered light spotting and toning. Very Good.

We have copied this fire-breathing 'Essay' word for word, but are unable independently to determine authorship, or to learn anything about Jon Rice, except that such a person in Pacolet, South Carolina, did exist at the relevant time; and that he wrote several articles which state that he studied medicine and dentistry.

The Essay certainly expresses the defiant, angry state of affairs in South Carolina in early 1861.

\$500.00

Castle Hill Oct 15th 38

My dear sir,

Recent calls from home, & other
 interruptions of late have delayed much longer
 than I wished an acknowledgment of your very
 kind & pleasant letter of 22nd inst. for which I
 beg you now to accept my warmest thanks.
 My sister, Mrs. Pollard is also under great obli-
 gations to you which she has no excuse to go
 on her behalf for the friendly reminder you
 have furnished for her in the time of absence. Her ill-
 ness & loss of communication with her husband
 which this the State Department she has
 found very precarious, as well as delaying.
 Our friend Legare, whose election has
 been the subject of your interest as well
 as mine, has, I fear fallen beneath the pressure
 time spirit of the times. I had a letter from
 him this morning dated Kangah the 10th
 instant in which he gives up his election
 as certainly lost tho he has them as any
 recent accounts from home. I should

truly & faithfully, &c in great haste,
 Yours Wm. C. Rives.
 Honble B. C. Howard

Item No. 112

**U.S. Senator from Virginia William Cabell Rives Discusses Political Matters
 Dear to His Heart**

112. **Rives, William C.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, FROM CASTLE HILL, VIRGINIA, OCTOBER 15, 1838, DISCUSSING THE ELECTION OF HUGH SWINTON LEGARE OF SOUTH CAROLINA TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND OTHER POLITICAL MATTERS. [4] pp, folded to 8" x 10". First three pages filled with text, page [4] has three lines of text, and is docketed at the bottom "Wm. C. Rives | rec. Oct. 18, 1838". Old folds and light wear, Very Good.

Rives was a distinguished Virginian who served in virtually every office to which his constituents could elevate him. His correspondent, Benjamin Howard, was a Maryland Congressman who became known to the legal community as Reporter of Decisions-- including the Dred Scott case-- for the United States Supreme Court. A Charleston lawyer, Legare became Attorney General of South Carolina. Elected to Congress in 1836, he defeated Congressman Henry Pinckney, an advocate of Nullification and opponent of everything Jacksonian. As discussed in this Letter, Legare lost his 1838 bid for re-election, apparently because he parted company with Jacksonians on their wild fiscal policies. President Tyler would appoint him U.S. Attorney General.

After a paragraph of pleasantries Rives writes at length, "Our friend Legare, whose election has been the subject of your solicitude as well as mine, has, I fear, fallen beneath the proscriptive spirit of the times. I had a letter from him this morning, dated New-York the 12th instant, in which he gives up his election as certainly lost, tho' he had then no very recent accounts from home. I should still hope that the most indecorous denunciation of him in the Globe, by rousing the proud & generous blood of South Carolina, had worked a very different effect from that intended, & secured his re-election by the indignant voices of his constituents, if I had not learnt that Mr. Poinsett had also sent forward his interdict upon his return. What are to be the consequences of this systematic proscription of able & gifted men, like Legare, who honestly & efficiently supported the administration on every question, except one, (in which the solemn convictions of his mind could not permit him to do so), cannot fail to engage the serious consideration of one who, I trust, is destined long to grace the public councils by his manly candor & liberality, as well as by his statesmanlike devotion & abilities. You, my dear sir, will perceive some of those consequences after a while, in the altered, & sadly uncongenial tone of character & manners which will surround you in the Halls of Legislation. For myself, I shall escape that mortification, at least, by being soon withdrawn from the theatre of observation."

Rives also discusses charges made by Daniel O'Connell, Irish leader in the House of Commons, against the United States minister to England, "our friend [Andrew] Stevenson." In a speech, O'Connell had called Stevenson "a slave-breeder, one of those beings who rear up slaves for the purpose of traffic." Rives writes that Stevenson "has not gotten clear of that blackguard & libeler, O'Connell."

\$500.00

113. Russell, Henry: THE ROCHESTER UNION GRAYS QUICK STEP; COMPOSED & RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE CORPS. New York: Published by Hewitt & Jaques; New York: N. Currier's Lith. [1839?]. Folio, 10" x 13". 3, [1 blank] pp. Title page uncolored lithograph depicting uniformed soldiers lined up for inspection before a senior officer, accompanied by a band. Tents and trees in the background, tree and bushes in the foreground. Spine reinforced with archival paper tape and mounted in a cardboard frame behind clear archival plastic sheet. Within the lithograph appear the initials "W.K.H.", below it is printed "J.T. Young del." OCLC attributes the engraving to G.W. Quidor. Near Fine.

The Rochester Union Grays, an independent military company, was organized November 19, 1838 as an infantry unit; later it became an artillery company. It was attached to the Fifty-Fourth Regiment. At the start of the Civil War it volunteered as a battery of artillery; its services were declined. Some soldiers from the Grays signed up with Bailey's light artillery unit, which saw action at White Sulphur Springs, Gainesville, Second Bull Run. Although much of the company did not fight in the War it became a significant social organization in Rochester and sponsored many balls and events. [Peck: SEMI-CENTENNIAL HISTORY OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER, WITH ILLUSTRATIONS... 1884. Pages 572-3.]

OCLC 546225133 [5] [as of July 2016].

\$350.00



Item No. 113

Legal Preparations for the Trial of Notorious Connecticut and New York Counterfeiters

114. **Sanford, H[ervey]** : AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED [THE LETTER ALSO SIGNED, IN A DIFFERENT HAND, 'H. HOTCHKISS'] FROM NEW HAVEN TO JOSIAH SOUTHERLAND, ESQ., HUDSON, NEW YORK, JANUARY 5, 1850:

"SIR, YOURS OF THE 2D WAS RECD YESTERDAY STATING THAT WE WITH THE OTHER WITNESSES MUST BE IN HUDSON THURSDAY MORNING 10TH JANY UNLESS WE HEAR FROM YOU TO THE CONTRARY...

"WE HAVE ASCERTAINED FROM W.L. ORMSBY OF 116 FULTON ST, NEW YORK THAT HE ROLLED IN THE DIES TO THE NORTH RIVER PLATE FOR JAMES CLARK 122 1/2 FULTON ST BOTH ENGRAVERS. MR. ORMSBY APPEARS TO BE WILLING TO GIVE THE INFORMATION WHICH HE POSSESSES ON THE SUBJECT, BUT MR. CLARK DOES NOT. WE OBTAINED FORM MR. ORMSBY A PROOF IMPRESSION TAKEN FROM THE PLATE AFTER HE HAD ROLLED IN THE DIES, WHICH WE SHALL BRING WITH US - A WITNESS THAT WE HAVE NOT NAMED TO YOU BEFORE WHOSE TESTIMONY IS VERY IMPORTANT WILL ACCOMPANY US. WE SHALL BE THERE PROMPTLY AS YOU DIRECT - BUT DON'T MAKE US COME IF IT IS NOT NECESSARY - YOURS RESPECTFULLY/ H. SANFORD, H. HOTCHKISS." 10" x 15-1/2", folded to 7.75" x 10". [4] pp. Letter on page [1], interior pages blank, addressed on final page to Southerland. In ink manuscript. Wax seal, small tear on blank area of rear leaf [opening of the seal]. Very Good.

This letter concerns the high-profile counterfeiting trial of William Brockway, Henry Knickerbacker, and a Mr. Snyder. In 1847 and 1848, counterfeit bills of several New Haven banks appeared in commerce. The banks-- through Hervey Sanford and Henry Hotchkiss-- made vigorous efforts to identify the criminals and procure new plates. But the counterfeiters copied the new bills expertly. They then counterfeited bills of the North River Bank in Hudson, New York. Here their luck ran out; they were arrested in Hudson in 1849. This January 1850 letter to Attorney Southerland is in preparation for the trial of the malefactors.

Brockway escaped from jail around April 1850; he was recaptured in September. [POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL, April 13, 1850, Page 2, and September 7, 1850, Page 2; NEW YORK TRIBUNE, April 19, 1850, Page 1.] William Brockway [1822-1920] had a 50-year counterfeiting career. One of the best, most famous, and most interesting counterfeiters of his day, he had studied chemistry at Yale and made exact copies of currency printing plates. He fooled accomplished forgery detectors and Treasury officials. Undeterred by arrest, he continued his trade, and was arrested and convicted several times into the early 1900's.

Henry Hotchkiss [1801-1871] was president of the New Haven County Bank for 21 years. A pillar of the New Haven establishment, he was a member of every significant community institution. Hervey Sanford [1785-1869] was president of City Bank of New Haven, president of the New Haven Bank, and director of the New Haven County Bank. W[aterman] L[illy] Ormsby [1809-1883], born in Connecticut, settled in New York as an engraver and inventor of a ruling-machine, a transfer-press, and the "grammagraph" for roll-die engraving on steel, which engraved on steel directly from medals, medallions and the like, using a "roll-die" engraving technique. He contracted with Samuel Colt to add engravings to his guns. A founder of the Continental Bank Note Company of New York, he wrote a book on bank note engraving and prevention of forgery. [Stauffer & Fielding: AMERICAN ENGRAVERS UPON COPPER AND STEEL. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES... 1907. Pages 194-5; THE AMERICAN STATIONER, VOLUME 14. NOVEMBER 8, 1883, Page 715.] \$450.00

115. Schmidt, Henry: HERO'S QUICK STEP. COMPOSED AND RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO THE NEW YORK LIGHT GUARDS AND BOSTON LIGHT INFANTRY, BY HENRY SCHMIDT. FOURTEENTH EDITION. Boston: Henry Prentiss; B.W. Thayer's Lithogy. Boston. [1841?] Folio, 10" x 13". 3, [1 blank] pp. Title page hand-colored lithograph depicting two uniformed military units parading past a large tree behind a fence; onlookers in the foreground, tents and trees in the background. Spine reinforced with archival paper tape and mounted in a cardboard frame behind clear archival quality plastic sheet. Very Good.

On July 4, 1836, the Boston Light Infantry marched with the New York Light Guards in a reception for the Guards. [Brayley: SCHOOLS AND SCHOOLBOYS OF OLD BOSTON... 1894. Page 433.] This Quickstep was copyrighted that same year. Southern Illinois University has an uncolored fourteenth edition in the Colket Illustrated Sheet Music collection, and 1841 as estimated publication year.

The New York Light Guard was organized in 1826 as the Tompkins Blues, named after its commander, Colonel Daniel D. Tompkins. The unit served as the guard of honor at the funeral of President Monroe. In 1833 the name was changed to New York Light Guard. In 1861, the Light Guard became Company A of the 71st Regiment National Guard of New York and fought in the Civil War. In 1868 the Light Guard was incorporated with the City Guard into the Old Guard of the City of New York. The Old Guard became one of the most celebrated military organizations of New York City and is still in existence today. ["The History of the Old Guard," www.oldguardcityofny.org, accessed on June 30, 2016; ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT... VOLUME IV. 1906. Pages 118-9.]

The Boston Light Infantry was formed in 1798. It served in the War of 1812 at Fort Strong [later renamed Fort Warren]. The unit earned the nickname "the Tigers" for its bravery. During the Civil War it was Company A of the 43d Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, known as the "Tiger Regiment." [ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT... VOLUME IV. 1906. Page 120; Cutler: THE OLD FIRST MASSACHUSETTS COAST ARTILLERY IN WAR AND PEACE. 1917. OCLC 726903722 [1-Johns Hopkins Univ.], as of July 2016. \$350.00



Item No. 115

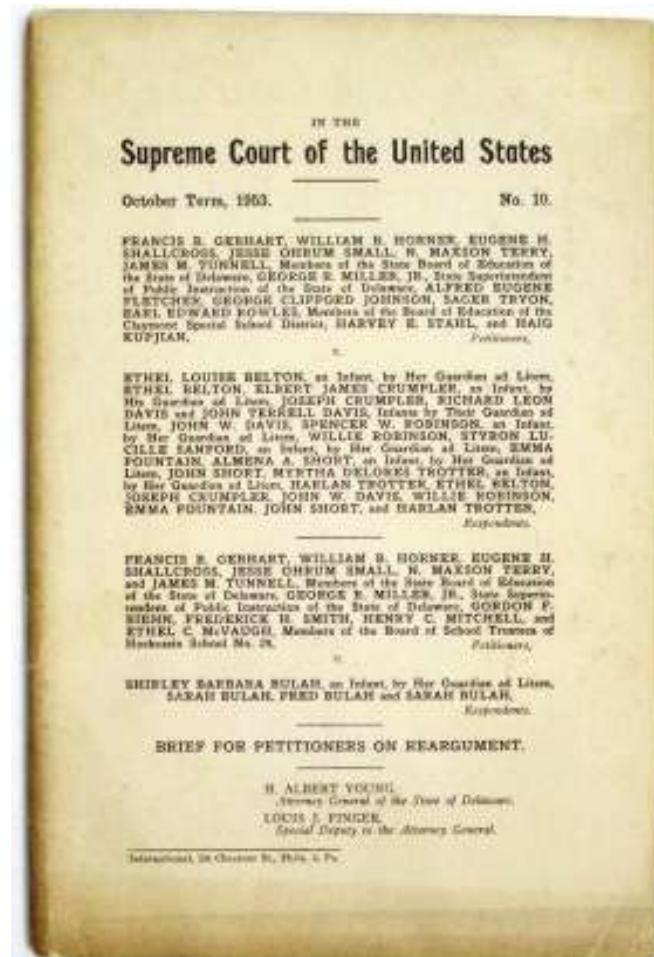
Delaware Defends its Segregated Public Schools

116. **[School Segregation Cases- Delaware]:** SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. OCTOBER TERM, 1953. NO. 10. FRANCIS B. GEBHART, WILLIAM B. HORNER... MEMBERS OF THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE... PETITIONERS, VS. ETHEL LOUISE BELTON, AN INFANT, BY HER GUARDIAN AD LITEM, ETHEL BELTON... BRIEF FOR PETITIONERS ON REARGUMENT. [Philadelphia: International, 1953]. [9], [1 blank], 46 pp. Original printed title wrappers, as issued [lightly soiled]. Very Good.

The Delaware Case was a companion to *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. The Supreme Court decided them together in May, 1954. This brief, filed on behalf of the Delaware school districts and board, is signed in type by Delaware's Attorney General and his Special Deputy, H. Albert Young and Louis J. Finger.

The Supreme Court had heard argument in December 1952, but held the cases over for reargument in the following term. For this second and final argument, the Court instructed the

parties to address whether the Congress that enacted the Fourteenth Amendment intended thereby to outlaw racial segregation in public schools. Delaware answers in the negative. Moreover, Delaware argues boldly that "It is not within the judicial power in construing the Fourteenth Amendment to abolish segregation in public schools." The brief reviews the history of slavery and Reconstruction in Delaware and elsewhere. \$500.00



Item No. 116

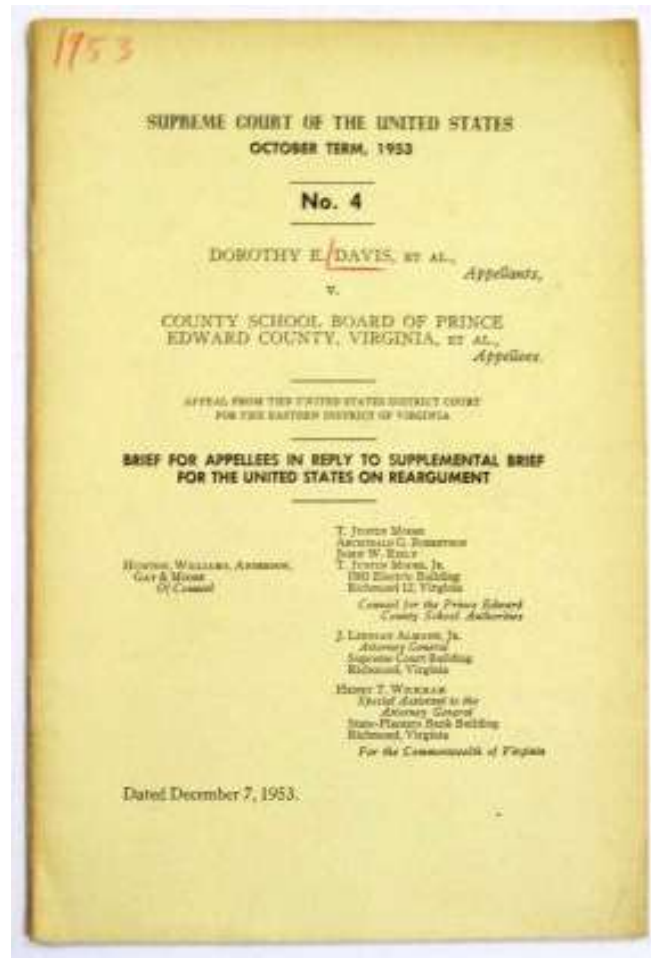
Richmond's Premier White Shoe Law Firm Defends School Segregation In Virginia

117. [School Segregation Cases - Prince Edward County, Virginia]: SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. OCTOBER TERM, 1953. NO. 4. DOROTHY E. DAVIS, ET AL., APPELLANTS, V. COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, ET AL., APPELLEES. APPEAL FROM THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA. BRIEF FOR APPELLEES IN REPLY TO SUPPLEMENTAL BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES ON REARGUMENT. [Richmond: Lewis Printing Company], December 7, 1953. Original printed title wrappers, as issued. 22pp. Receipted date stamp on plain rear wrapper, red underline mark under 'Davis' in the title. Very Good plus.

The Prince Edward School District Case was a companion to Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka. The Supreme Court decided them together in May, 1954. This brief,

filed on behalf of the Prince Edward County School Board, is signed in type by the Board's counsel, including the elite Richmond law firm of Hunton, Williams, Anderson, Gay & Moore. Future U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell was a member of that firm; he was also Chairman of the Richmond School Board. Powell apparently took no part in the case.

This brief on reargument, perhaps the South's best effort to justify segregation, argues that the framers of the Fourteenth Amendment did not intend to prohibit school segregation; that separation of the races was a reasonable and constitutionally permissible decision; and that, in the event of an adverse decision, a strict timetable for desegregation should not be imposed on the School Board. This brief seeks justification in the history of the early Civil Rights Acts and Reconstruction Amendments. \$500.00



Item No. 117

The American Veterans Committee Supports the Black School Children

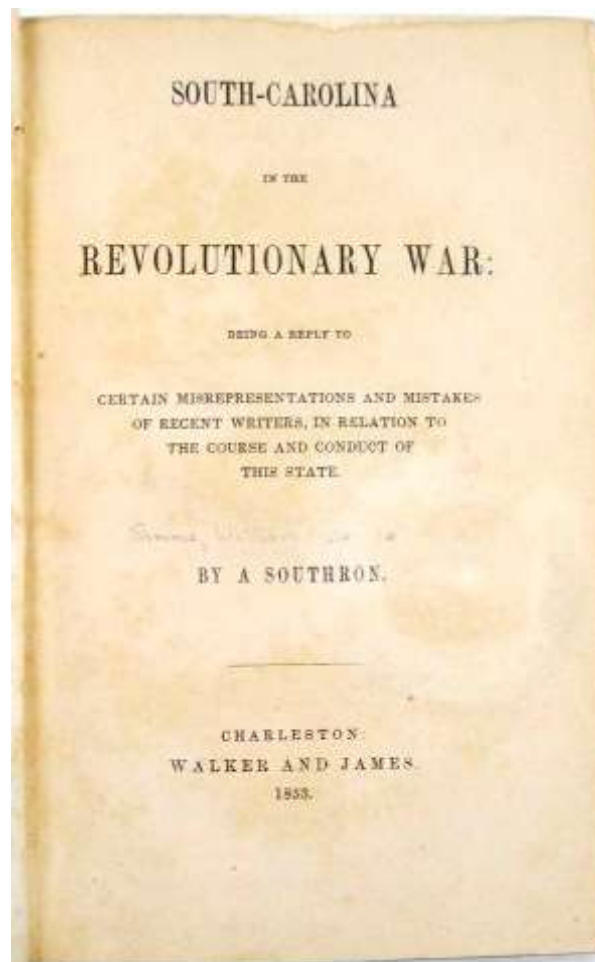
118. [School Segregation Cases- Washington, D.C.: SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OCTOBER TERM, 1952. NO. 413 SPOTTSWOOD THOMAS BOLLING, ET AL., PETITIONERS, V. C. MELVIN SHARPE, ET AL., RESPONDENTS... BRIEF OF AMERICAN VETERANS COMMITTEE, INC. (AVC) AMICUS CURIAE. Washington, D.C.: Press of Byron S. Adams, December 1, 1952. Original printed wrappers with wrapper title, as issued, and original staples. ii, 13, [1] pp. Near Fine.

The Supreme Court heard argument in December 1952, but held the cases over for reargument in the following term. This is the Amicus Curiae brief submitted by the American Veterans Committee for the first argument. Supporting the District of Columbia children seeking to integrate the Washington public schools, the Committee contends that the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments guarantee the right to be free from racial discrimination, that equality of education is impossible under a regime of racially segregated schools, that equality can be achieved only by abolition of compulsory segregation by race, and that "The people of Washington are ready for and will accept integration of their public schools."

The brief is signed in type by the Committee's National Counsel, Phineas Indritz, who was a distinguished civil rights and constitutional lawyer. \$375.00

119. **Seymour, T[ruman]:** THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH, AND THE DUTY OF THE NORTH. AS SET FORTH IN A LETTER FROM GEN. T. SEYMOUR, LATELY RELEASED FROM "UNDER FIRE," AT CHARLESTON. New York: 1864. Original printed wrappers, stitched, with wrapper title, as issued. 8pp. Fine.

A call for a decisive Union victory by committing more troops. The Rebel Cause, Seymour says, is "fast failing from exhaustion..." A Major General who was present at the Battle of Fort Sumter and at Lee's surrender, Seymour made this appeal soon after Confederates released him. He had been captured at the Battle of the Wilderness. Sabin 79671. Not in Bartlett. \$150.00



Item No. 120

Simms Unbound!

120. **[Simms, William Gilmore]:** SOUTH-CAROLINA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR: BEING A REPLY TO CERTAIN MISREPRESENTATIONS AND MISTAKES OF RECENT WRITERS, IN RELATION TO THE COURSE AND CONDUCT OF THIS STATE. BY A SOUTHRON. Charleston: Walker and James, 1853. Original publisher's cloth [lightly rubbed, spine sunned]. [3], [1 blank], 177 pp. Endpapers loosened, early removal of bookplate from front pastedown, faint and inconspicuous old blindstamp. Lightly tanned, spotted at margins. Good+.

Simms, says DAB, "had a strong bent toward public affairs, a warm local patriotism, and a passion to defend South Carolina, with the whole South, against those who, he thought, maligned or misunderstood them...He did lose all his union sentiments, chiefly because he held that slavery was 'an especially and wisely devised institution of heaven'," which the North was determined to destroy.

This book defends South Carolina from the scholarly assaults of Lorenzo Sabine and others, who impugned South Carolina's contributions to the Revolution and suggested that Loyalists were disproportionately Carolinians. He also discusses the works of Moultrie and Ramsay, and lovingly describes South Carolina's martial deeds in the War.

FIRST EDITION. Howes S477. III Turnbull 173. Gephart 2332. Brinley Sale 3888.

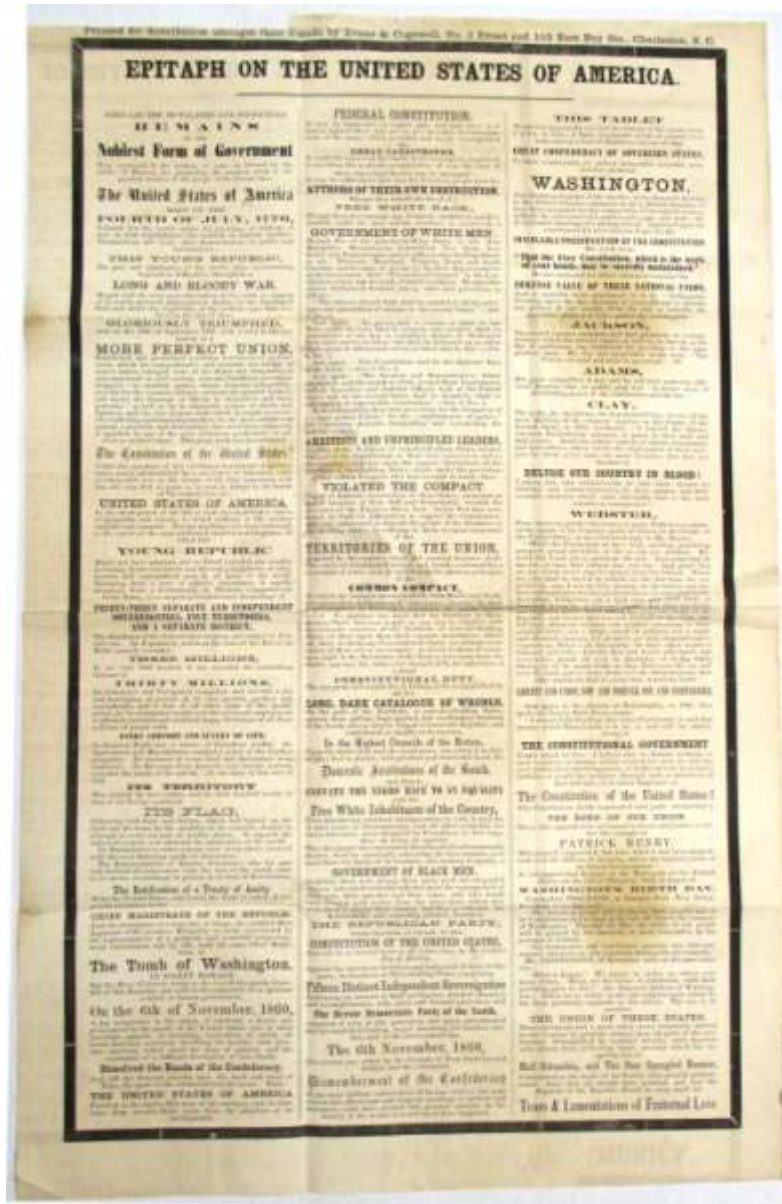
\$500.00

121. **Snead, Thomas Lowndes:** MANUSCRIPT DIARY OF THOMAS L. SNEAD, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, AUGUST 12, 1858 - SEPTEMBER 24, 1859. 4" x 6". About [150] pp, unlined, completely in manuscript, earliest entries in pencil, most entries in ink. Green morocco [separating from text block] with gilt spine rules. Marbled edges and endpapers. Ink manuscript on front cover: "Snead/ St. Louis/ Missouri." Front flyleaf signed in pencil, "Thomas L. Snead/ St. Louis/ Missouri/ March 1, 1859." The last nine pages, written upside down and to be read by flipping the book over, contain notes of correspondence from March through June, 1859. A clean text, Very Good.

The first fifteen pages discuss Snead's illnesses; the rest is devoted to his doctor-ordered trip to Europe, which lasted several months. His illness is not disclosed. He describes being "abominably sick," lying "sick unto death," with chills, high fever, and nausea in various entries. In late February 1859 he arrived in London. Entries include: March 1, arrival of Earl of Sexton and his party; March 2, Grand National Steeple Chase, 50,000 persons on the grounds; visits to Parliament, Westminster Hall, and Westminster Abbey; March 9, left London for Paris and attended Palais Royale; March 18, went to the opera house and saw Abyssinian Princes there, "perfect negroes, curly heads and black skin;" March 20, Review of the Imperial Guard, Empress and the young prince attended; March 28-April 3, sick with chills, high fever, and nausea; various entries follow, moving around to Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Brussels, Italy, etc.

Born in Virginia, Snead [1828-1890] graduated from the University of Virginia, studied law, and moved to St. Louis in 1850. He practiced law, and owned and edited the 'St. Louis Bulletin' from 1860-1861. He was secretary to Missouri Governor Jackson from February through May, 1861, was promoted to Jackson's aide-de-camp and Adjutant General of the Missouri State Guard. He fought as a Confederate; was chief of staff for Gen. Sterling Price's Army of the West; and Representative from Missouri to the Second Confederate Congress in May, 1864. After the war he settled in New York City as a lawyer, and editor of the Daily News. He wrote THE FIGHT FOR MISSOURI [1886].

\$275.00



Item No. 122

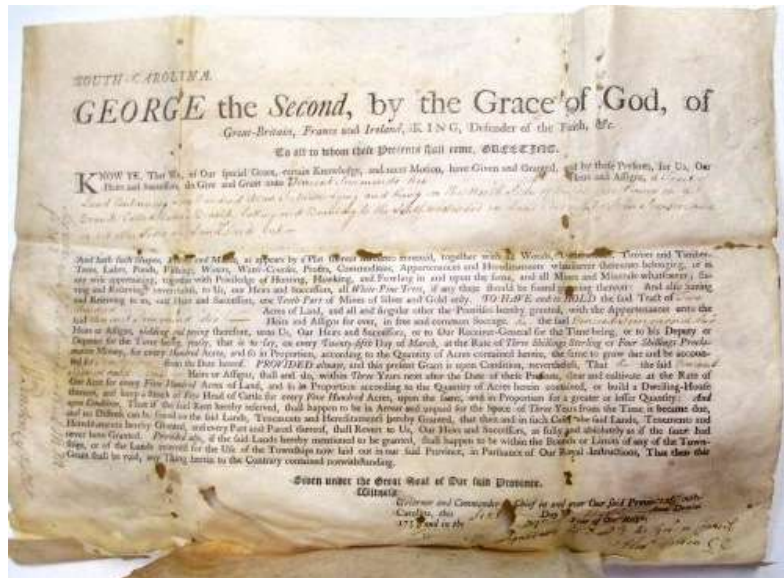
The North's "Piratical and Fratricidal Hand"

122. [South Carolina]: EPITAPH ON THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. HERE LIE THE MUTILATED AND DISJOINTED REMAINS OF THE NOBLEST FORM OF GOVERNMENT EVER CONTRIVED BY THE WISDOM OF MAN. Charleston: Printed for distribution amongst their friends by Evans & Cogswell, [1861]. Folio broadside, 12" x 19". Black mourning border. Three columns of text, printed in numerous typefaces, with a variety of briefly-stated sentiments lamenting the destruction of the government and the perfidy of Northerners. Part of the top blank margin has paper loss which does not affect text. Expert repair to closed tear at upper blank margin. Very Good.

Lincoln's election "finally Dissolved the Bands of the Confederacy, And left the honored remains upon the bank and shoal of Time, the sport of the whirlwind and the storm." This tragedy results from a "Long, Dark Catalogue of Wrongs On the part of the Northern, or non-slaveholding States, against their gallant high-spirited, but unoffending brethren of the South

who so largely helped to found the Republic, and so largely contributed to its renown..." The North sought "first to abolish, with piratical and fratricidal hand, the domestic Institutions of the south, and then to ELEVATE THE NEGRO RACE TO AN EQUALITY with the Free White Inhabitants of the Country."

Parrish & Willingham 5372 [6]. Hummel 2445. III Turnbull 302 [1860, probably a different issue]. Sabin 87821. OCLC 35158276 [6] [as of August 2016]. \$3,500.00



Item No. 123

123. [South Carolina]: GEORGE THE SECOND, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF GREAT-BRITAIN, FRANCE AND IRELAND, KING, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, & C./ TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING./ KNOW YE, THAT WE, OF OUR SPECIAL GRACE, CERTAIN KNOWLEDGE, AND MEER MOTION... DO GIVE AND GRANT UNTO VINCENT SIMMONDS HIS HEIRS AND ASSIGNS, A TRACT OF LAND CONTAINING TWO HUNDRED ACRES SITUATE LYING AND BEING ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CONGAREE RIVER ON A BRANCH CALLED CABIN BRANCH, BUTTING AND BOUNDING TO THE SOUTH WESTWARD ON LAND LAID OUT FOR JOHN PEARSON AND ON ALL OTHER

SIDES ON LAND NOT LAID OUT... GIVEN UNDER THE GREAT SEAL OF OUR SAID PROVINCE. WITNESS , GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN AND OVER OUR SAID PROVINCES OF SOUTH CAROLINA THIS SIXTH DAY OF MARCH, 1750, AND IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF OUR REIGN. SIGNED BY HIS EXCELLENCY GOVN. IN COUNCIL ALEXR. GORDON C.C. [South Carolina]: 1750. Oblong broadside, 9-1/2" x 13-1/4". Printed on parchment, completed in manuscript. With attached second piece of parchment, 7-1/4" x 11", completely in manuscript, containing small plat map with description, some color added, including hand-drawn, colored, eight-point star in a circle. The two papers tied with ribbon at the bottom. The first and last names of Gov. James Glen written to each side of the ribbon. Light toning and wear, some small worm holes with loss of a few letters or numbers. Light dusting along edges. Writing on plat map lightened but legible. Signed by Alexander Gordon, Clerk to the Governor. The plat map has the signatures of George Hunter as Surveyor General and John Pearson as Deputy Surveyor. About Very Good.

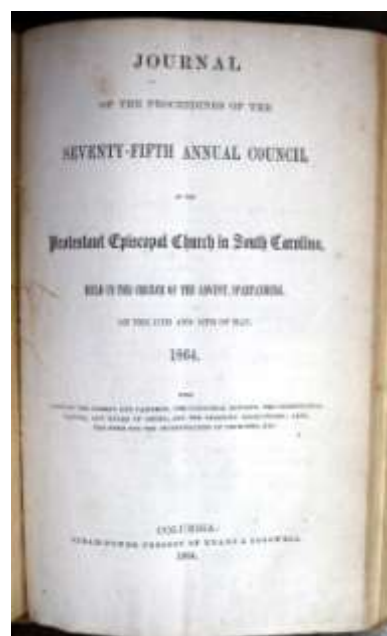
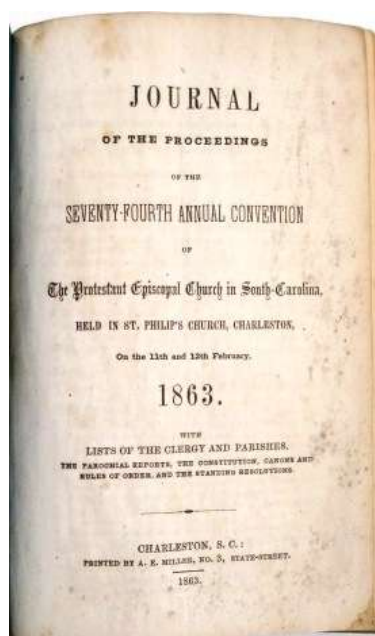
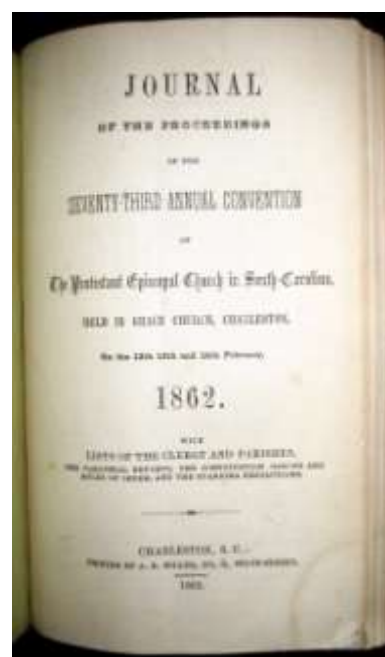
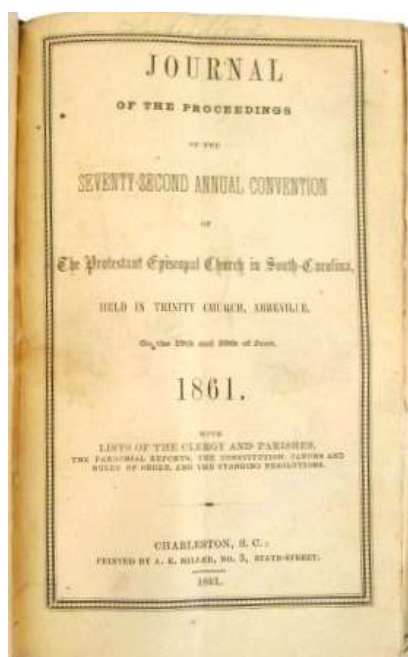
Vincent [Simmons] Simmonds [c.1720-1770], the grantee of the King's lands, was a Charleston shoemaker married to Susannah Happensack Simmons. Alexander Gordon [c.1692-1754], born in Scotland, became a teacher of languages, music, art, and antiquities. He got into financial trouble and sailed away to Charleston in 1741 as King George's Clerk of Council, his primary responsibility being to aid the Governor of South Carolina. George Hunter, Surveyor General of South Carolina, is known for his 1730 revision of a map of the Cherokee country, published with his journal of observations and used for navigating the Cherokee territories during the 1759-1761 war between South Carolina and the Cherokees. Captain John Pearson [1690-1771], born in England, immigrated to the United States as a young man, was captured by Spaniards in Florida, escaped to New Orleans, then settled in South Carolina around 1727. Governor Robert Johnson appointed Pearson his private secretary, and then Deputy Surveyor, working alongside George Hunter. \$350.00

A Remarkable Run of South Carolina Journals from Slavery Through Reconstruction

124. **[South Carolina]: JOURNALS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, 1819-1872, INCLUSIVE.** 53 consecutive pamphlets [no convention was held in 1865]. All are Charleston imprints, except for 1864 and 1867 [Columbia]. The pamphlets for the years 1819-1837 do not have original printed wrappers, and are disbound [except for 1837, which is stitched]. Overall condition Very Good, with scattered foxing and browning. Journals for the years 1838 - 1855 have original printed wrappers [except for 1847], are stitched, with light wear. Journals for 1856-1867 bound together in moderately soiled cloth [library plate], each with original front wrapper, several with rear wrap as well. Light scattered spotting. 1868-1872 bound together [each with original printed wrappers]. Very Good.

The Journals for 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 are Confederate Imprints. In addition to their significance as the primary source for the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina the Journals provide a wealth of material on the religious instruction of the slaves, plantation life, the schism of the Church coinciding with the secession of the State and Civil War, cultural themes in South Carolina, and travel and transportation conditions there during the 19th century.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 87928. Parrish & Willingham 9195-9198. \$4,500.00



Item No. 124

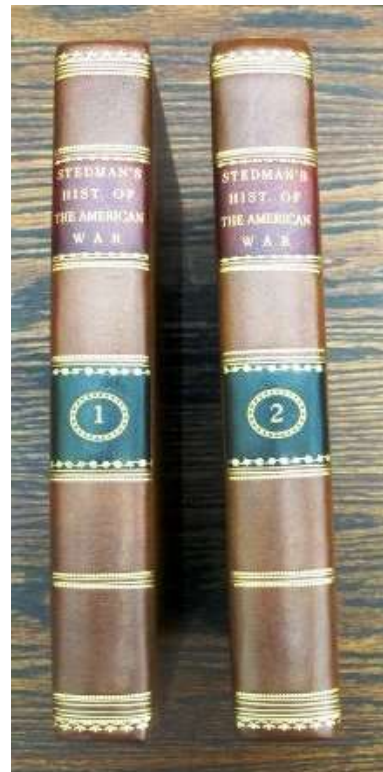
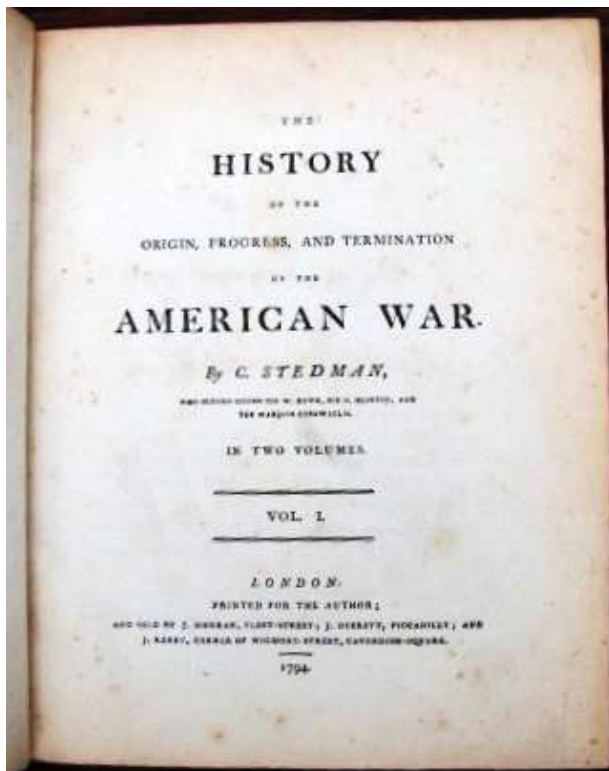
Lincoln's Attorney General Endorses Military Trials of His Alleged Assassins

125. **Speed, James:** OPINION ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER OF THE MILITARY TO TRY AND EXECUTE THE ASSASSINS OF THE PRESIDENT. Washington: 1865. 16pp, disbound, light rubberstamp, Good+.

Speed was a Kentuckian appointed as Lincoln's Attorney General in 1864. Though a Border State moderate, he quickly became an all-out Union man with the outbreak of war. Here he opines that trial of the alleged presidential assassins should occur by military commission rather than civil courts: the law of war, as part of the law of nations, has implicitly been adopted in the Constitution. "When lawless wretches become so impudent and powerful as not to be controlled and governed by the ordinary tribunals of a country, armies are called out, and the laws of war invoked." The laws of war do not require different treatment of "secret active enemies" and "open active enemies," who would be tried by military tribunal. Under these circumstances, the alleged assassins may be tried by military court without a jury.

FIRST EDITION. Monaghan 739. II Harv. Law Cat. 634. Not in LCP.

\$350.00



Item No. 126

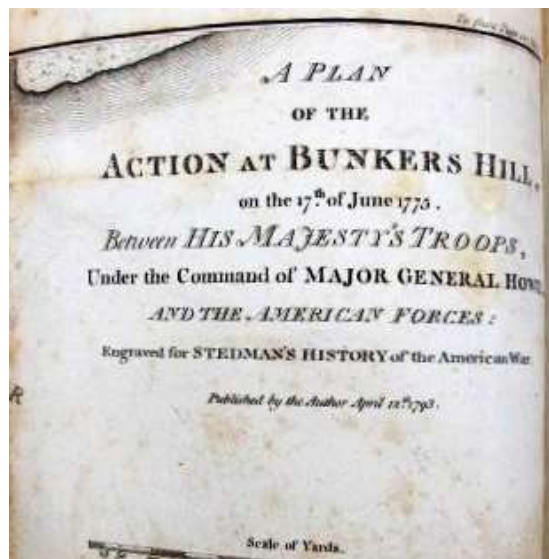
"Best Contemporary Account of the Revolution Written From the British Side"

126. **Stedman, Charles:** HISTORY OF THE ORIGIN, PROGRESS, AND TERMINATION OF THE AMERICAN WAR. London: Printed for the Author, sold by J. Murray, J. Debrett and J. Kerby, 1794. 4to. 2 Vols: xv, 399; xv,449, [13] pp, plus 15 engraved maps and plans (11 folding), and half titles. Modern gilt-ruled calf, spines gilt, red

and black morocco spine labels, early marbled endpapers. Minor foxing, generally clean. Very Good.

First edition of a cornerstone of any collection relating to the American Revolution. This book is "generally considered the best contemporary account of the Revolution written from the British side" [Sabin]. Stedman was a native of Philadelphia, a Loyalist who served as an officer under Howe, Clinton, and Cornwallis, and later an examiner of Loyalist claims for the British government. He had firsthand knowledge of many of the campaigns and persons involved in the effort. Critical of Howe, he describes the major theaters of war, and individual battles from Bunker Hill to Yorktown.

The beautifully engraved maps [the largest of which is about 20" x 30"] constitute the finest collection of plans assembled by an eyewitness. They depict the sieges of Savannah and Charlestown, plus the battles of Saratoga, Camden, Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, and Yorktown. FIRST EDITION. Howes S914 "b." II JCB 372. Sabin 91057. \$15,000.00



Item No. 126

A Stern Message to Labor Unions and Mormons

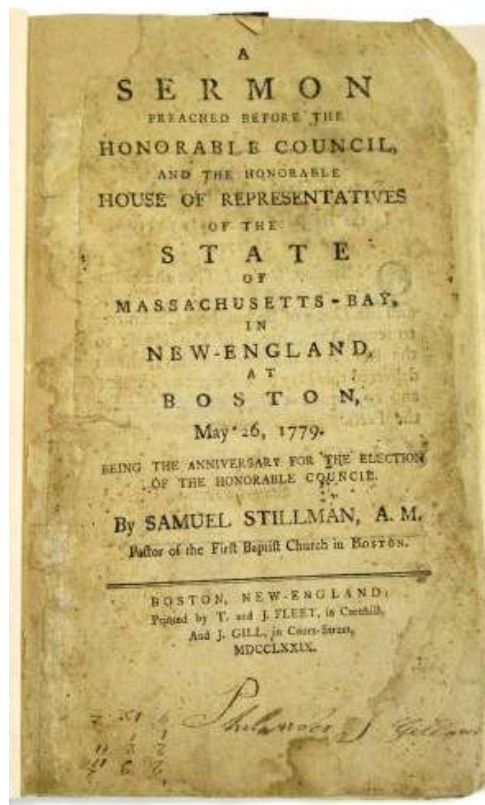
127. **Stevenson, Edward A.:** BIENNIAL MESSAGE OF EDWARD A. STEVENSON, GOVERNOR OF IDAHO, TO THE FOURTEENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF IDAHO TERRITORY. Boise City, Idaho: 1886. Original staples and printed wrappers, 21pp. Very Good. With rubberstamped 'Compliments of E.A. Stevenson' on front wrapper.

"Almost every Western State and Territory except Idaho has adopted some measure for the purpose of inducing immigration and increasing their population... The great want of our Territory is more inhabitants and more capital to rapidly develop our vast natural resources." Stevenson urges that convicts be put to labor in order to reduce prison expenses; concedes the right of "labor to organize for its own protection and rights," warns that labor violence is unacceptable, and worries that workers may "fall into the hands of selfish and designing political demagogues."

Finally, he responds to Idaho Mormons who complain that they are subjected to "religious persecution." If they don't like it, he says, they can remedy the problem "by simply abolishing the practice of polygamy, bigamy and unlawful cohabitation... like good citizens."

OCLC 14017043 [3- BYU, U IN, WI Hist. Soc.] [as of July 2016].

\$275.00



Item No. 128

“Let Us Not Amuse Ourselves with a Prospect of Peace”

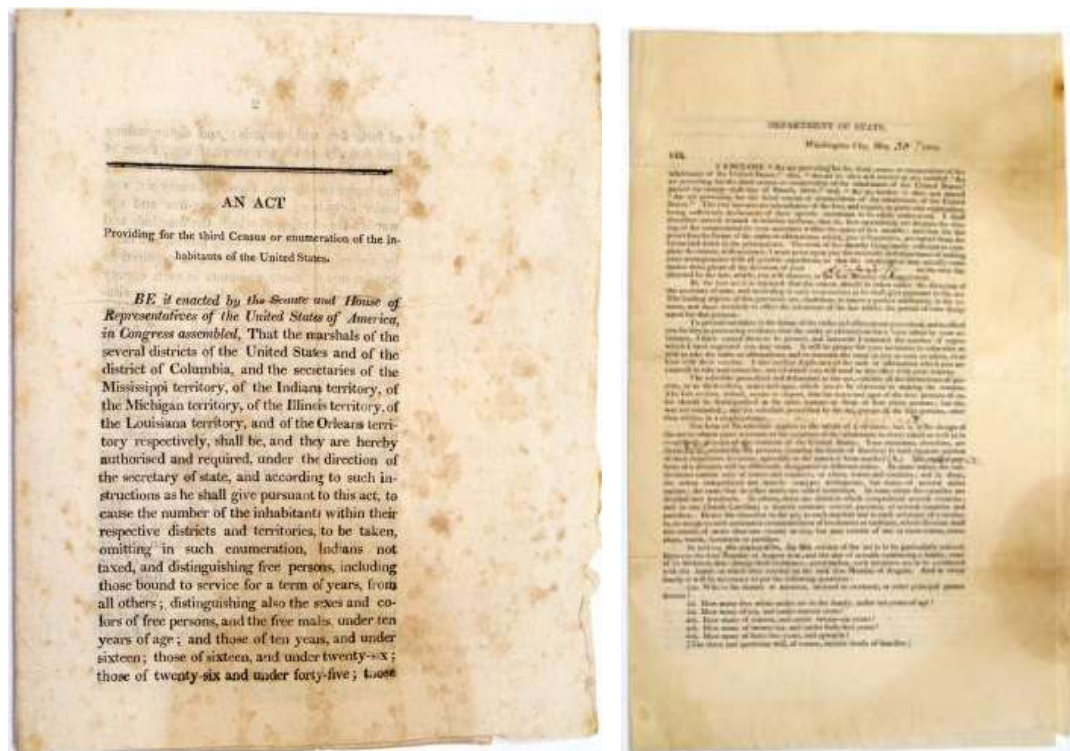
128. **Stillman, Samuel:** A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HONORABLE COUNCIL, AND THE HONORABLE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, IN NEW-ENGLAND, AT BOSTON, MAY 26, 1779. BEING THE ANNIVERSARY FOR THE ELECTION OF THE HONORABLE COUNCIL. BY... PASTOR OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH IN BOSTON. Boston: Fleet and Gill,

1779. [3]-38 pp, lacking the half title and final blank. Blank inner margin of title page restored. Bound in modern marbled wrappers, light wear, toned, Good+.

Stillman had been an original trustee of Rhode Island College [later Brown University]. After the Revolution he was one of Boston's twelve delegates to the Convention to ratify the U.S. Constitution. This significant Revolutionary War sermon emphasizes, "Let us not amuse ourselves with a prospect of peace, and in consequence thereof abate in our preparations for the war. If we should, it may prove greatly injurious to the freedom and glory of this RISING EMPIRE." He advocates separation of Church and State, the abolition of slavery, and the extinction of religious establishments, ideas which would be substantially incorporated into the Massachusetts Constitution the following year.

About this speech DAB writes, "The General Court invited him to preach the annual election sermon in 1779 when the most vital public concern was the policy of the constitutional convention. Stillman frankly argued the necessity of inserting in the constitution of the state a Bill of Rights and provision for the separation of church and state, since only by this procedure could the sacred rights of conscience be secured."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 16537. Vail, New England Election Sermons 22. Not in Gephart, Newberry Library, Stevens Rare Americana, Church. \$650.00



Item No. 129

129. [Third Census]: AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE THIRD CENSUS OR ENUMERATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES. [Washington: 1810]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Folded, untrimmed, uncut. Scattered foxing. Early ink docketing on final blank: "Act of Congress for taking 3d Census, March, April and May 1810." Very Good.

A rare publication, containing two additional Acts with technical amendments. Each is signed in type at the end by J.B. Varnum, Speaker of the House of Representatives; John Gaillard, President of the Senate, pro tempore; and President Madison. The Census, a Constitutional requirement every ten years, was the basis for apportioning Representatives in

Congress. Each slave counted as three-fifths of a person, thus guaranteeing additional power to the planter class and the Slave States. A schedule at page 5 prints various categories for free white males and free white females; another for "all other free persons, except Indians, not taxed"; and a final category, "Slaves."

OCLC 28898008 [2-Boston Univ., Western Res. Hist. Soc. Libr.] [as of August 2016].

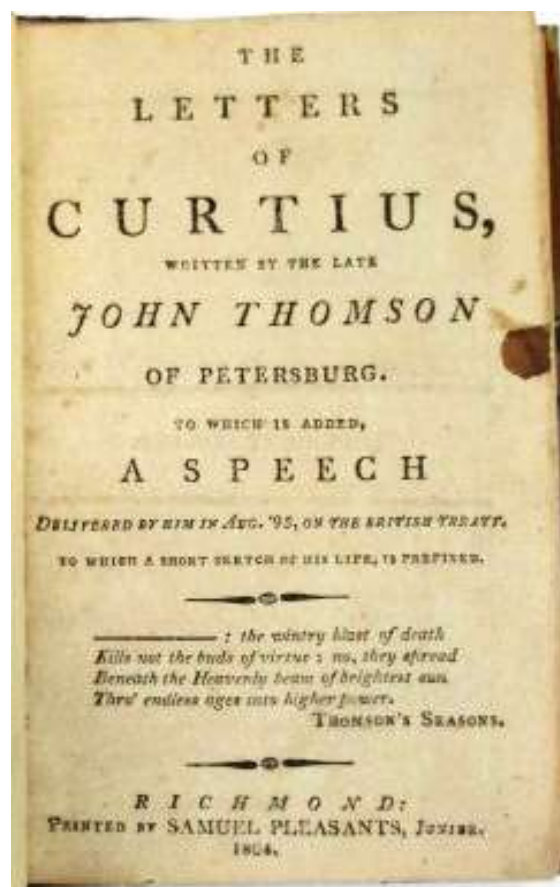
American Imprints 21553 and 21554 record only issues of 4 and 12 pages, respectively.

[offered with] DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 30, 1810.
SIR, I ENCLOSE 'AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE THIRD CENSUS OR
ENUMERATION OF THE INHABITANTS OF THE UNITED STATES'... [Washington:
1810]. 8" x 13". 3, [1 blank] pp. Folded, untrimmed, caption title as issued. Several blanks in
printed text completed in contemporary ink manuscript. Docketed on final blank page,
"Letter from U.S. Department of State about taking census May 1810." Directed to the
District of Rhode Island. Margin-spotted, else Very Good. In ink at the end: '[Signed] by R.
Smith', the American Secretary of State. Very Good.

This rare census publication also notes the two amendatory Acts printed in the previous
item. These "are amendatory of the first, and require no particular explanation being
sufficiently declaratory of their specific intentions to be easily understood. I shall therefore
merely remark in relation to them, that the first amendatory act dictates the closing of the
enumeration by your assistants within the space of five months; and that the last prescribes
the forms of the oaths or affirmations, which, you will perceive, are varied from the forms
laid down in the principal act."

OCLC 30148582 [1-UT] [as of August 2016].

\$450.00



Item No. 130

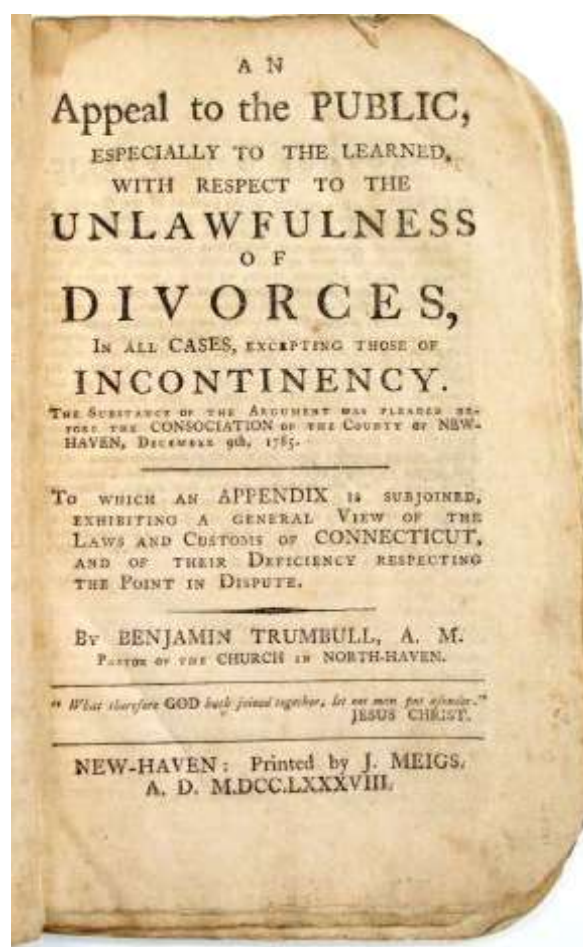
An Early, Articulate Defense of Free Speech

130. **Thomson, John:** THE LETTERS OF CURTIUS, WRITTEN BY THE LATE JOHN THOMSON OF PETERSBURG. TO WHICH IS ADDED, A SPEECH DELIVERED BY HIM IN AUG. '95, ON THE BRITISH TREATY. TO WHICH A SHORT SKETCH OF HIS LIFE, IS PREFIXED. Richmond: Samuel Pleasants, Junior, 1804. [xiv], [2 blanks], 78 pp. Early half calf over marbled boards [rubbed, front board detached, rear board starting]. Text clean and Very Good.

Originally published in 1798, this is the second edition with additions. Curtius's Letters, published pseudonymously in the first edition, are addressed to John Marshall who, in his "bad eminence" -- so characterized by Thomson-- as a Virginia Federalist had defended the 1795 Jay Treaty as well as the Alien and Sedition Acts.

Thomson aligned himself with Thomas Jefferson, the anti-Federalist whose personal antipathy to his cousin Marshall was well-known. Thomson's attack on Jay's Treaty brought him widespread notice, for he displayed "remarkable knowledge of the history of his country for one less than twenty years old." At the ripe old age of 22, his Letters to Marshall display a sophisticated understanding of the crucial significance of free speech in a democratic republic, and a refusal to permit limitation on expression for reasons of alleged national security-- here, the quasi-War with France.

Howes T212. Haynes 18398. Servies, Bibliography of John Marshall 1743. Not in McCoy, Harv. Law Cat. \$450.00

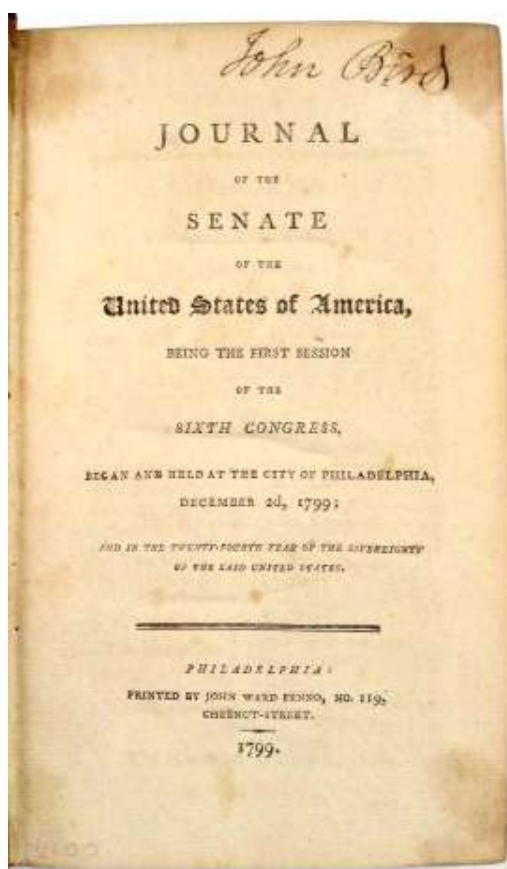


Item No. 131

Divorce "Opposed to the Authority of Jesus Christ"

131. **Trumbull, Benjamin:** AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC, ESPECIALLY TO THE LEARNED, WITH RESPECT TO THE UNLAWFULNESS OF DIVORCES, IN ALL CASES, EXCEPTING THOSE OF INCONTINENCY... New Haven: J. Meigs, 1788. 53, [1 errata] pp. Stitched, with the half title. Fore-corners rounded, scattered foxing, Very Good.

DAB calls this pamphlet "worthy of special mention" among Trumbull's many writings. His closely reasoned biblical analysis contends that divorces are "opposed to the authority of Jesus Christ." He thus urges reformation of Connecticut's divorce laws, which he analyzes in an 'Appendix' demonstrating "their deficiency...Also a comparative view of Connecticut...with New England, with itself, the Jewish and Christian Church, in their purest ages; with other States and Kingdoms, and with Rome pagan for several centuries." FIRST EDITION. Evans 21506. 132 Eberstadt 706. II Harv. Law Cat. 773. Sabin 97177. Trumbull 1517. \$600.00



Item No. 132

132. **United States:** JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS, BEGAN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2D, 1799. Philadelphia: John Ward Fenno, 1799 [i.e., 1800]. 336, [2], xx pp. Original marbled boards and half sheep [rubbed, front hinge starting]. Gilt-lettered black morocco spine label. Contemporary ownership signature of John Bird. Scattered light foxing, Very Good.

President Adams's Message and the Senate's response treat-- in addition to relations with England and France-- "the arts and calumnies of factious designing men" who "have excited open rebellion a second time in Pennsylvania." They "have openly resisted the law, directing

the valuation of houses and lands." The reference is to John Fries and his colleagues, who were defendants in the first American treason trials, the first case to define treason as a violation of the Sedition Act. They were convicted of levying war against the United States by forcibly resisting execution of a statute, here the hated Window Tax, which imposed the first direct federal tax. See 9 Fed. Cases 847 et seq. Just as Washington had pardoned the Whiskey Insurrectionists, who had similarly been convicted of treason, so President Adams pardoned Fries.

Additionally, the Journal has proceedings resulting from the death of George Washington, including a letter to Congress from Martha Washington. Material also appears on Weights and Measures; the Mint; the Judiciary Act [the attempt to repeal it provided the first test of Jefferson's strength in the following year]; the Aurora and its publisher, William Duane, who were charged with having committed seditious libel; Connecticut's cession of the Western Reserve; sale of lands in the Northwest Territory.

Evans 38749.

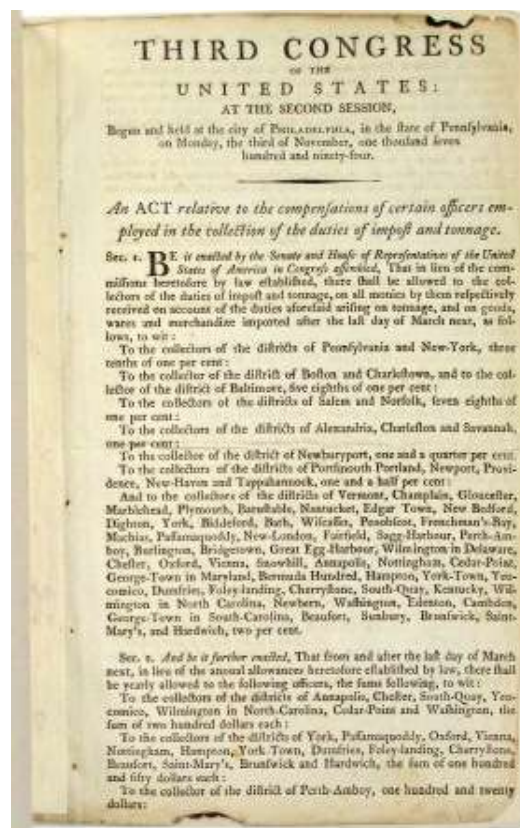
\$500.00

133. [United States]: LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, ACCOMPANYING AN ESTIMATE OF THE PROBABLE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR 1796. 18TH MAY, 1796. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. [Philadelphia: 1796]. Folio. 4, [3], [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Light chipping at the blank fore-edge. Very Good.

Treasury Secretary Wolcott signs the Letter on page 4, with discussion of sums due to the Bank of the United States and the Bank of New York. There follow two printed pages of estimated Expenditures and expected Receipts.

NAIP w025375 [6]. Not in Evans. Bristol B9795. Shipton & Mooney 47991.

\$350.00



Item No. 134

134. **United States:** THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE SECOND SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY, THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR. AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE COMPENSATIONS OF CERTAIN OFFICERS EMPLOYED IN THE COLLECTION OF THE DUTIES OF IMPOST AND TONNAGE. [Philadelphia: Francis Childs, 1795]. Caption title [as issued]. 6" x 9 3/4". [2] pp. A bit of edge wear, trimmed closely but text intact. Bound in modern wrappers. Good+.

The Act, approved February 14, 1795, is signed in type by President Washington, Vice President and Senate President Adams, and House Speaker Muhlenberg. Two states exist, one with and one without a deposition statement. This copy, like the Bristol copies and as noted by Stark and Cole [NYPL], is without the statement. Evans, Bristol, and NAIP locate a total of seven copies, only two without the deposition statement [NN, NhD]. Evans 29694. Bristol B9370 [2]. Stark & Cole 1164. \$500.00



Item No. 135

135. **[United States Military Academy]: WEST POINT PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM FOR THE CLASS OF 1888.** New York: Pach Bros., Photographers, [1888]. 76 photographs inserted into 22 mat sheets: 69 portraits of faculty and cadets, each about 5-1/2" x 4"; six group portraits and views about 6-1/2" x 8-1/2", all laid in to mat with inked captions below; printed title page; manuscript index list on verso. Oblong 4to, original gilt pictorial calf with metal clasps, worn and lacking backstrip. This copy belonged to graduate Peyton C. March, whose name is stamped in Gothic gilt on the front cover. After the main portrait section, several photographs have been removed and/or imperfectly reinserted. Very Good.

Faculty included the distinguished engineer George Washington Goethals; William Winthrop, known as "the Blackstone of military law," whose books on that subject were widely studied; Wesley Merritt, the first military governor of the Philippines. Among the better-known cadets were Indian fighter and WWI Major General Robert Lee Howze, and Army Chief of Staff Peyton C. March, who owned this copy. \$1,000.00



Item No. 135

136. **Vans, William:** A STATEMENT OF FACTS, RELATING TO THE DEMAND OF WILLIAM VANS, ON THE ESTATES OF MESSRS. JOHN & RICHARD CODMAN, AT BOSTON... [Boston: 1813]. 22pp. Disbound and lightly foxed. Clipped presentation inscription by Vans. Good+.

President Washington had appointed Vans Consul to France; he lived there from 1794-1799 and then, departing for America, placed \$450,000 in securities in trust with John and Richard Codman, merchants at Paris. Claiming they embezzled the funds, he won a judgment against them; however, under Massachusetts law their deaths barred him from satisfying his claim against their executors. He documents his claims and the Codmans' fraud.

Cohen 14288. OCLC 270735691 [3- AAS, Yale, Chicago Hist. Mus.] [as of August 2016].

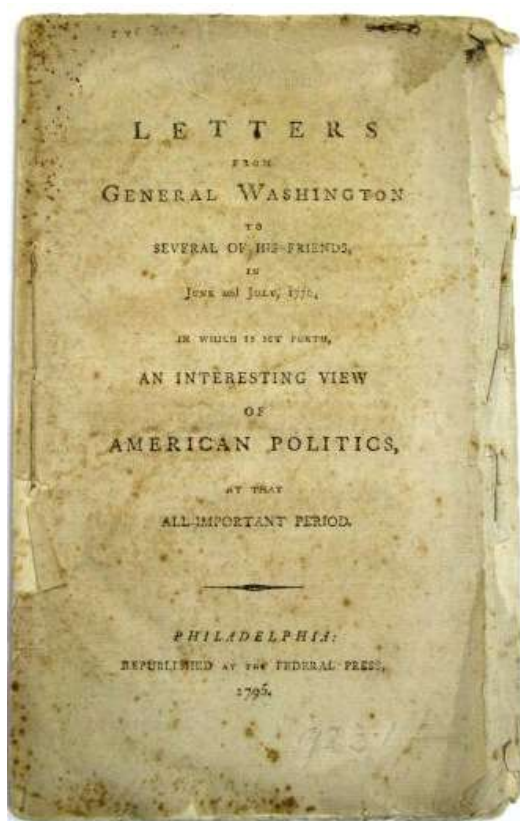
\$175.00

137. **Wadsworth, Benjamin:** AN EULOGY ON THE EXCELLENT CHARACTER OF GEORGE WASHINGTON... PRONOUNCED FEBRUARY 22, MDCCC, BEING THE ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH, AND THE DAY RECOMMENDED BY CONGRESS TO TESTIFY THE NATIONAL GRIEF FOR HIS DEATH. Salem: 1800. 32pp, modern wrappers, blank inner margin of title leaf reinforced. Some leaves untrimmed. Good+.

A birthday review of Washington's career after his death in December 1799. Wadsworth traces Washington's services in the French & Indian War and the Revolution. His relinquishment of power after the close of the War is recounted: "The same day he filled the first military station, and voluntarily took the rank of a common citizen." His contributions to creating and ratifying the Constitution are also reviewed, with his Presidency.
Evans 38972. Stillwell 244. \$175.00

138. **Walker, Elmore H.:** THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL FIELDS AND THEIR CONNECTION WITH AND RELATION TO BUFFALO: BEING A SERIES OF LETTERS FROM THE BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS OF WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE 'BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER,' FROM JANUARY TO APRIL, 1868. Buffalo, N.Y.: Printing House of Matthews & Warren, Office of the 'Buffalo Commercial Advertiser', 1868. 64pp. Disbound, lightly dusted, else Very Good, with marbled edges. Folding map: 'The Bituminous Coal Fields of Northwestern Pennsylvania, and their proposed Railway Connections with Buffalo.'

Commercial Editor of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Walker evaluates the mines and quality of the coal in western Pennsylvania, existing rail connections to Buffalo, and the need for additional railways to exploit this resource.
OCLC 20408564 [4- AAS, NYHS, two in Buffalo] [as of July 2016]. \$250.00



Item No. 139

“Spurious Letters Fabricated by Loyalists”

139. **[Washington, George]:** LETTERS FROM GENERAL WASHINGTON TO SEVERAL OF HIS FRIENDS, IN JUNE AND JULY, 1776; IN WHICH IS SET FORTH, AN INTERESTING VIEW OF AMERICAN POLITICS, AT THAT ALL-IMPORTANT PERIOD. Philadelphia: Republished at the Federal Press, 1795. [6], 9-44 pp [as issued]. Stitched as issued. Untrimmed, light wear and toning, one faint blindstamp. Good+ or so.

Howes says, "These were 'spurious letters' fabricated by Loyalists to damage the patriot cause." "These noted letters...were printed by Rivington while New York was in the hands of the British. Purported to have come from the pen of Washington, they express opinions and fears utterly alien to his nature and were undoubtedly the work of some British sympathizers. Washington himself suspected John Randolph" [107 Eberstadt 390].

"These are the same spurious Letters which were industriously circulated in 1778 by James Rivington, and which Washington then declared to be forgeries, and were now republished because of his attitude on Jay's Treaty. The supposed author of the Letters is said to be John Randolph" [Evans].

Howes W137. Evans 28969. Sabin 101741.

\$600.00

Webster's Supreme Court Argument in the Dartmouth College Case

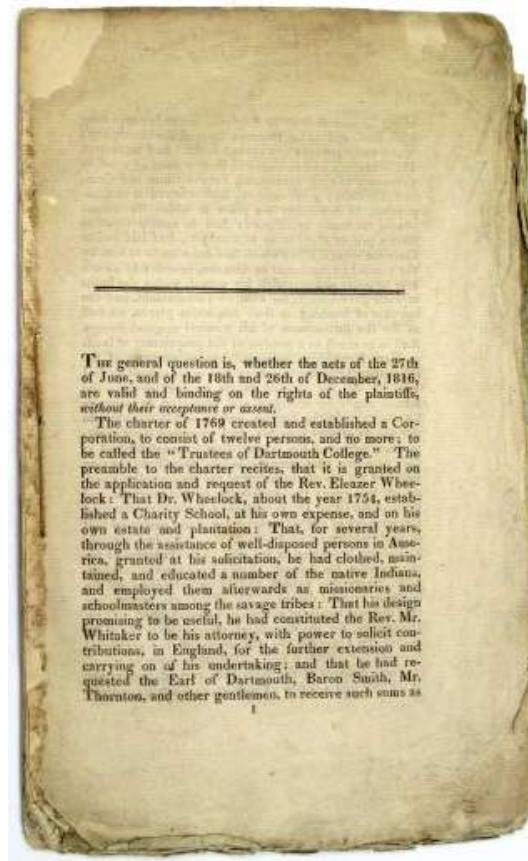
140. **[Webster, Daniel]:** [ARGUMENT IN THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CASE, BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES ON MARCH 10, 1818] "THE GENERAL QUESTION IS, WHETHER THE ACTS OF THE 27TH OF JUNE, AND OF THE 18TH AND 26TH OF DECEMBER, 1816, ARE VALID AND BINDING ON THE RIGHTS OF THE PLAINTIFFS, WITHOUT THEIR ACCEPTANCE OR ASSENT..." [np: 1818]. 43, [1 blank] pp. Stitched. Lightly dusted and spotted, Very Good. Housed in a folding cloth box with printed paper label.

This scarce printing of Daniel Webster's argument, in one of America's most significant and influential constitutional cases, was issued without imprint. Conflict between President Wheelock and its Federalist Trustees had torn Dartmouth College apart. The Trustees removed Wheelock and appointed a replacement. "Inevitably the issue between the president and the trustees entered into the state's fiercely partisan politics" [Peterson, *The Great Triumvirate* 88-92]. Thus in 1816 New Hampshire's Republican legislature, which viewed the college as "the citadel of a haughty aristocracy," abolished Dartmouth's 1769 Charter and turned it into a State University. Litigation resulted: the New Hampshire Superior Court ruled against Dartmouth, and Dartmouth appealed to the Supreme Court.

Webster's argument demonstrated that the State's revocation of Dartmouth's Charter unconstitutionally impaired the obligations of Dartmouth's contract. The case "established Webster's eminence before the court" [Id.] Webster asserted that the case "affects not this college only, but every college, and all the literary institutions of this country. They have flourished, hitherto, and have become in a high degree respectable and useful to the community. They have all a common principle of existence, the inviolability of their charters. It will be a dangerous, a most dangerous experiment, to hold these institutions subject to the rise and fall of popular parties, and the fluctuations of political opinions."

II Harv. Law Rev. 1058. AI 46739 [2]. OCLC locates six copies under two accession numbers [as of July 2016]. Not in Marke, Cohen.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 140

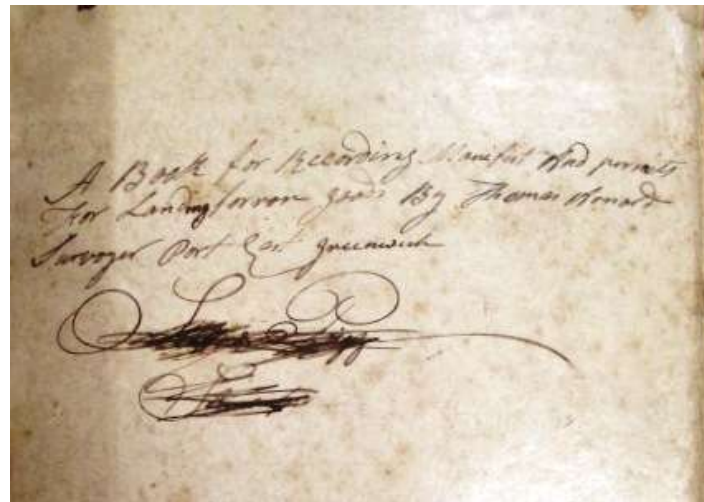
An Informative Record of the West Indian Trade by the First Surveyor of the Port Of East Greenwich, RI

141. **[West Indian Trade] Arnold, Thomas:** "A BOOK FOR RECORDING MANIFESTS AND PERMITS FOR LANDING FORRON [sic] GOODS. BY THOMAS ARNOLD SURVEYOR PORT OF EAST GREENWICH" East Greenwich, Rhode Island: 1790-1803. Folio, 9-1/2" x 13", Entirely in manuscript, bound in original stiff paper wrappers. "Record of Manifests" written in ink on upper wrapper. On the verso in Arnold's hand is the title given above. [36]pp, followed by 28 blank leaves. Very Good.

An excellent record of the thriving, commercially important New England - West Indies trade during the first decade of the new Republic, with entries from October 1790 to 1803. A Revolutionary War veteran and original member of the Rhode Island State Society of the Cincinnati, Thomas Arnold was the first Surveyor of the Port of East Greenwich, by appointment of President Washington. Arnold recorded the name and description of each arriving sloop, schooner, and brigantine. Nearly all had voyaged from the West Indies: in particular, Port au Prince, Cape Francis, St. Martin's, St. Thomas, Turk's Island, Jamaica, Port de Paix, St. Bartholomew, Havana, Antigua, Barbados. He notes the name of each captain and owner, and in some cases where the ship was built [mostly Rhode Island, some in Massachusetts]. He describes each article delivered: sugar, molasses, rum, fruits, old iron, tobacco, cotton, with quantities, how packaged, and 'Marks'. Also recorded are the name of the shipper, the consignor and consignor's residence, port of destination [invariably East Greenwich]; and copies of customs certificates listing weights, duties paid, etc.

East Greenwich, a Port of Delivery, fell under the jurisdiction of the Newport custom house; William Ellery, the Newport Custom House Collector, was Arnold's superior. Arnold was tasked with recording entries and clearances for each arriving vessel, supervising cargo lading, and collecting required fees. Arnold had lost a leg in the War but continued to serve in the Invalid Regiment. Members of his family were prominent Rhode Island ship owners. His papers are at the Rhode Island Historical Society.

\$2,850.00



Manifest and Permit of the Goods on Board the Ship Friendship Laden at the Port of the
Providence Custom House Rhode Island Fifth Sept. 1798 and 18th Sept. 1798. Port of
East Greenwich and belonging to Thomas Arnold a Port Custom House and Bond for Goods - New York

Goods	Quantity	Particulars and Contents	By whom	When	Where
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
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16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence

Providence April 19. 1798 Thomas Arnold

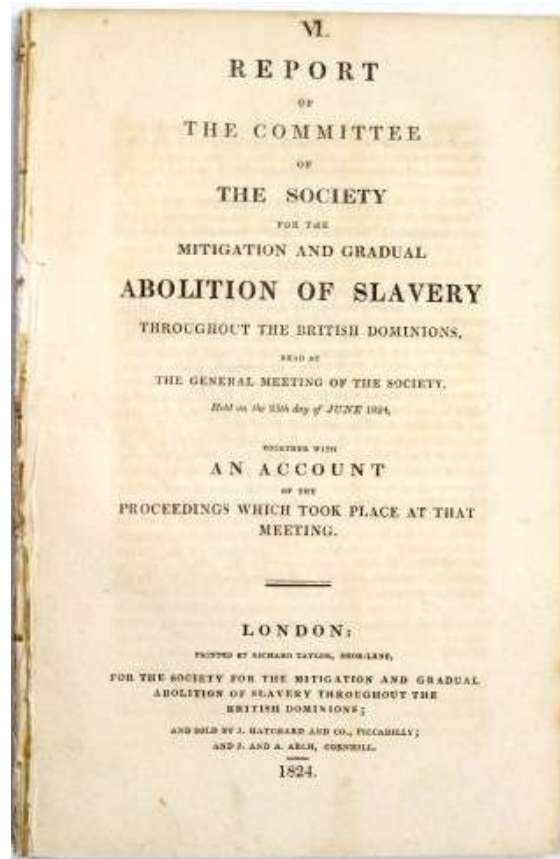
April 20. 1798

Manifest and Permit of the Goods on Board the Ship Friendship Laden at the Port of the
Providence Custom House Rhode Island Fifth Sept. 1798 and 18th Sept. 1798. Port of
East Greenwich and belonging to Thomas Arnold a Port Custom House and Bond for Goods - New York

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16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence
16.75	16.75	One barrel of Gunpowder and three barrels of powder	Thomas Arnold	Sept. 1798	Providence

Providence July 21. 1798

Item No. 141



Item No. 142

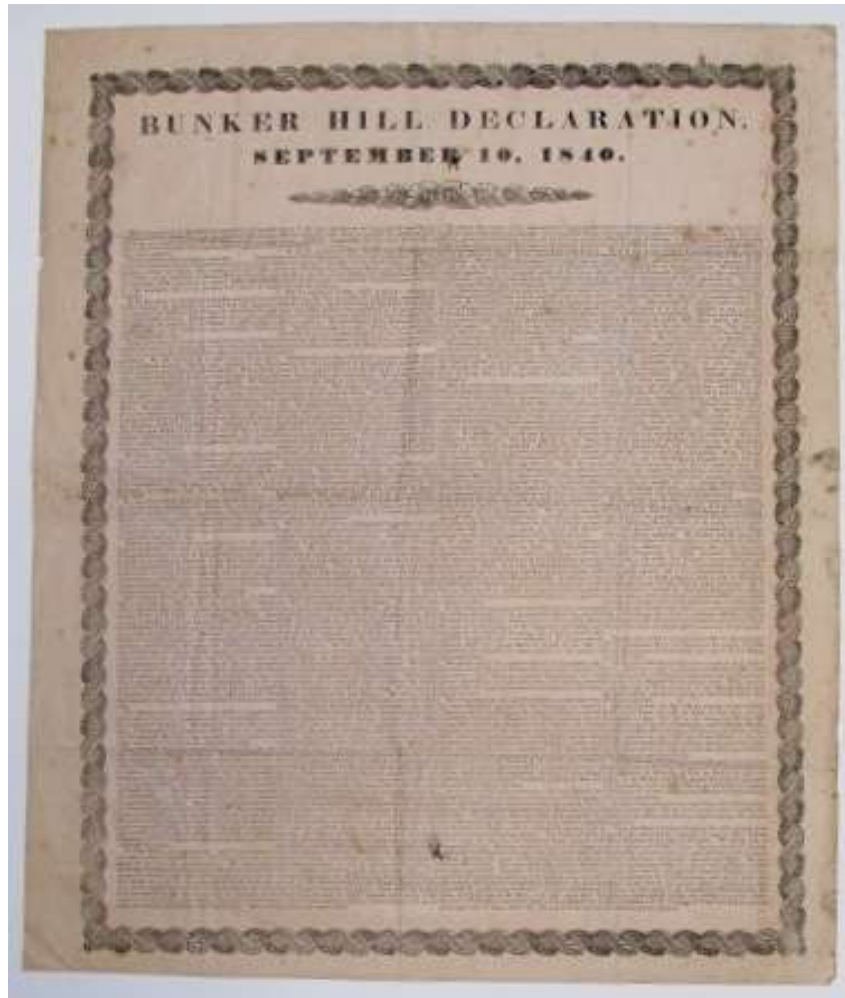
Rare Broadside Statement of Whig Party Principles

143. **[Whig Party] [Webster, Daniel]: BUNKER HILL DECLARATION. SEPTEMBER 10, 1840. [Boston?]: 1840. Broadside, 23-1/2" x 18".** Printed in four columns. Old folds, mild wear, Very Good.

This rare broadside printing of the Declaration of Whig Principles, promulgated for the 1840 election, is the paradigmatic expression of Whig political culture. "To understand the Whigs, one must understand how they used language to exhort, persuade, and conciliate; one must also understand how their responses to the problems they faced were affected by their distinctive culture... One occasion will serve to illustrate all of these points. On September 10, 1840, fifty thousand Whigs [they claimed] rallied on Bunker Hill" [Howe]. Daniel Webster is the Declaration's author. [Fletcher Webster, 2 'The Writings and Speeches of Daniel Webster: Private Correspondence', page 597 (Boston: 1903); and 2 The Works of Daniel Webster, pp 41 et seq. (Boston: 1851)].

1840 began the Whigs' prime decade of political influence. A national party, it was, in the Declaration's words, "capable of protecting all parts of the country, securing all interests." But its advocacy of "freedom of speech and of the press" was not mere pabulum: Democrats had sought to suppress delivery of anti-slavery mailings into the South. The Democratic Administration of Andrew Jackson is marked by "the insinuations and influences of evil counsellors, or perhaps against his own passions, when moved and excited... Acting under his characteristic love of rule, and uneasiness under opposition," he chose to "enter upon measures which plunged both him and the country into greater and greater difficulties... the final explosion [The Panic of 1837] taking place a few months after his retirement from

office." Jackson "trampled down and destroyed... a sound and uniform currency." His successor, Martin Van Buren, concurred in each Jacksonian policy-- truly a "catastrophe." The solution is a return to sound fiscal principles, disinterested patriotism, abandonment of the spoils system, and the election to the presidency of William Henry Harrison. OCLC 37435347 [3- NYHS, MA Hist. Soc., Peabody Inst.] [as of August 2016]. American Imprints records only the 12-page pamphlet printing. See, Daniel Walker Howe, *The Political Culture of the American Whigs*, page 2 [1984]. \$1,250.00



Item No. 143

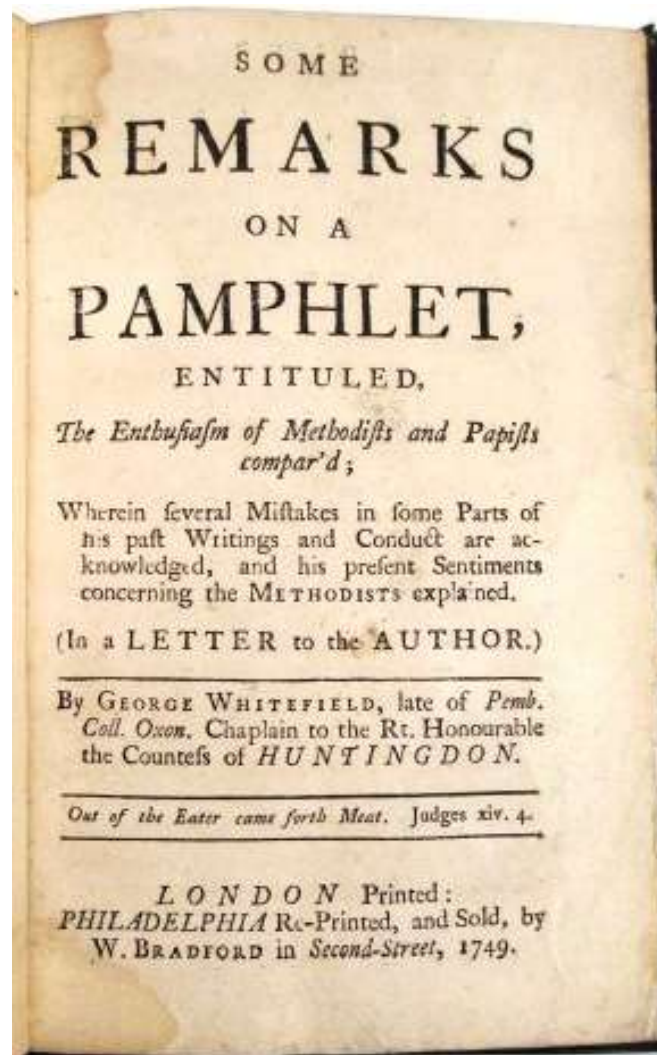
Whitefield's Brilliant Defense of Methodism

144. **Whitefield, George:** SOME REMARKS ON A PAMPHLET, ENTITLED, THE ENTHUSIASM OF METHODISTS AND PAPISTS COMPAR'D; WHEREIN SEVERAL MISTAKES IN SOME PARTS OF HIS PAST WRITINGS AND CONDUCT ARE ACKNOWLEDGED, AND HIS PRESENT SENTIMENTS CONCERNING THE METHODISTS EXPLAINED. (IN A LETTER TO THE AUTHOR.). [Philadelphia]: London Printed: Philadelphia Re-Printed, and Sold, by W. Bradford in Second-Street, 1749. 46pp. Bound in later half-green morocco and marbled boards, with gilt-lettered spine title. Bookplate and release stamp of Historical Society of Pennsylvania on front pastedown. Text with light spotting and margin-dusting. Good+.

Whitefield, founder of Methodism and prominent defender of the Great Awakening, mounts a spirited defense against charges that the "extravagant Freaks of Methodism" are identical to "the Wild and Pernicious Enthusiasms of some of the most eminent Saints in the Popish Communion." Indeed, his critic wrote, "the whole Conduct of the Methodists being but a Counter-part of the most wild Fanaticism of the most abominable Communion in its most corrupt Ages." Whitefield responds with wit, intelligence, and a biting sarcasm.

Evans 6445. Hildeburn 1166. Sabin 103595.

\$2,500.00

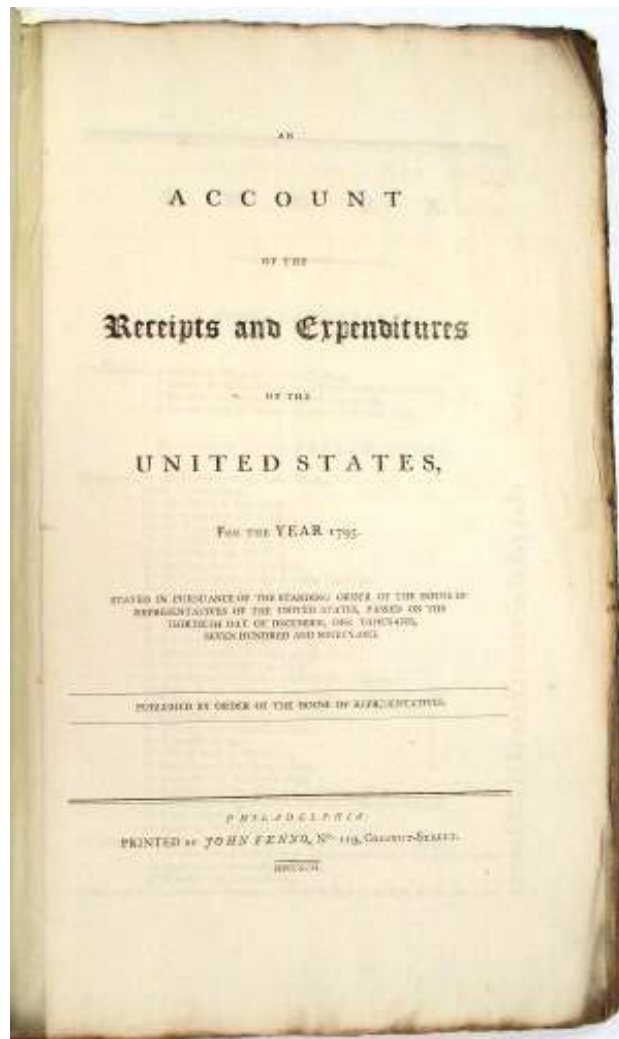


Item No. 144

145. [Wolcott, Oliver Jr.]: AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR 1795. STATED IN PURSUANCE OF THE STANDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, PASSED ON THE THIRTIETH DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-ONE. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Philadelphia: Printed by John Fenno, 1796. Folio, stitched in original plain pale wrappers [wrapper spine shorn]. [5], 14-80, 83-[102] pp, with six folding tables, as issued. Mild edge dusting and wear, a couple of leaves lightly toned. Very Good plus.

Wolcott's Treasury Department renders an elegant, extraordinarily detailed, illuminating accounting of receipts and expenditures during 1795. The document treats each U.S. government activity during this period, with tables and reports of duties on imports and tonnage, the postal service, the military establishment, Indian treaties, the Mint, government of the Western Territories, the civil list, and many other matters. A detailed accounting of receipts from the taxes on distilled spirits-- resentment of which gave rise to the Whisky Rebellion-- is printed.

Evans 31434. NAIP w036744 [7]. \$750.00



Item No. 145