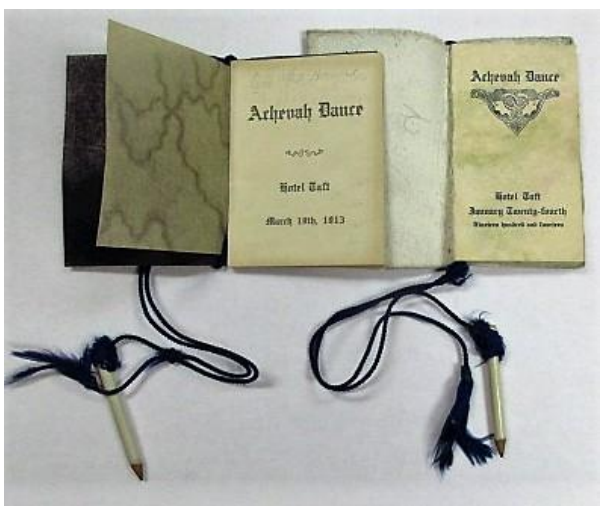
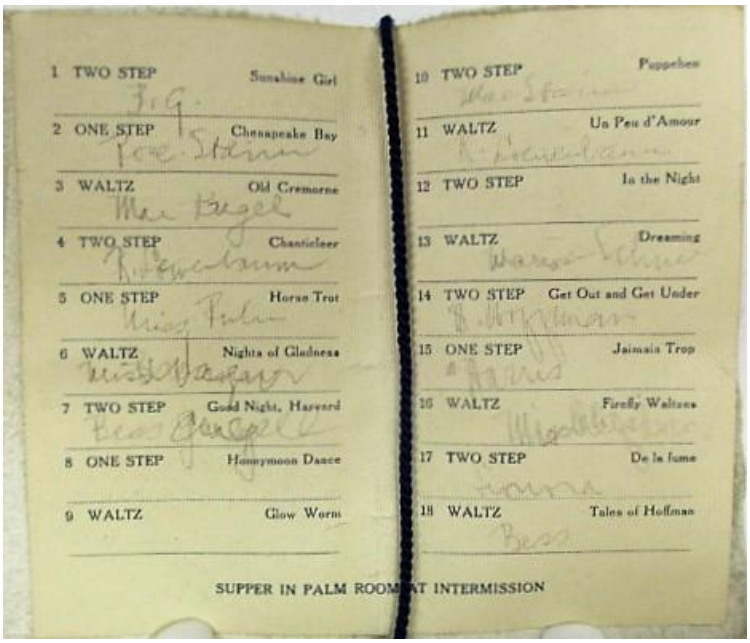




Item No. 1

A Club for Yale's Jews

1. **Achevah Club:** TWO EARLY DANCE CARDS FROM YALE'S FIRST JEWISH CLUB, THE ACHEVAH CLUB: "ACHEVAH DANCE. HOTEL TAFT. MARCH 19TH, 1913"; "ACHEVAH DANCE. HOTEL TAFT. JANUARY TWENTY-FOURTH NINETEEN HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN." [New Haven, CT: 1913, 1914].

1913: 2-3/4" 3-5/8". Original blue dyed suede cover, blindstamped with Hebrew text "Achevah" and "1913", textured tissue endpapers, printed interior card, tied at spine with blue tasseled cord, small pencil attached to cord. Printed interior card has [4] pages: title page, two pages with printed list of twelve dances [name of the song for each, a line to enter the name of the dance partner], and a final blank page. Two names penciled in at head of title page and several names penciled inside: Ethel Cugell, Ms. Ritch, C. Bassevitch, Miss Nochaufsky, Miss Partman, Rose Hoffman, Miss Galinsky, and others. Very Good to Near Fine.

1914: 2-1/2" x 4". Original white soft leather cover stamped in blue ink with Hebrew text "Achevah" and "1914", printed interior card, tied at spine with blue tasseled cord, small pencil attached to cord. Printed interior card has [4] pages: title page, two pages listing 18 dances

[name of the song for each, a line to enter the dance partner's name; and a final blank page. Several names penciled in: Mae Kugel, Miss Rubin, S. Hoffman, and others. Minor wear and soil. Very Good.

The Achevah Club was organized by several of the few Jewish students at Yale in 1908. The name "Achevah" means friendship or love in Hebrew. This club consisted primarily of Jewish students from Yale, plus a few local friends. The group held picnics and parties. An early member and host of meetings was Israel Koskoff, proprietor of a produce store, and member of the New Haven Koskoff family, many of whom became musicians, lawyers and judges. At a meeting at the Koskoff residence, the club gathered to hear the piano playing of Israel's son, Reuven Koskoff, a 12 year old prodigy and student at the Yale School of Music. The original group of young men continued meeting at the Koskoff home each Sunday night for dinner and entertainment for several years. Later they would meet at the Old Heidelberg Restaurant and then at rooms they rented in a building housing the Hebrew Institute. The last known recorded gathering was a reunion held on November 16, 1962, at the Hotel Taft, New Haven, with 35 members and their wives in attendance. [Heil, Estelle Goldman: "Achevah--The First Jewish Club at Yale", JEWS IN NEW HAVEN,VOL. IV, Jewish Historical Society of New Haven, CT, pp. 53-61].

Many early members of Achevah became prominent New Haven men: Samuel Campner, the first Jewish mayor of New Haven; Dr. Louis Nahum, president of the Connecticut State Medical Society; Abel [Abe] Cugell, director of the Rosenbaum Tutoring School at Yale; Samuel Alpert, Barnett Berman, Hyman A. Bettigole, Dr. Louis Blumberg, Harry Caplowitz, Julius Cohen, Charles Cohen, Benjamin F. Goldman, Dr. George Goldman, Barnett Hoffman, Robert E. Hyman, Dr. Daniel Levy, Joseph Sachs, Louis Sachs, Ephraim Shorr, Harry Silverstone, etc. $500.00

2. **Adams, Amos:** MINISTERIAL AFFECTION RECOMMENDED, IN A SERMON PREACHED AT READING, OCTOBER 25. 1769. AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REV. MR. CALEB PRENTICE. Boston, New-England: Thomas and John Fleet, 1769. 32pp, disbound. Title leaf detached but present. Expertly repaired short closed tear to title leaf [no loss]. Good+.

For his entire career Adams was pastor of the First Church at Roxbury. "He was secretary of the convention of ministers at Watertown, which in May, 1775, recommended the people to take up arms" [Appleton's].
Evans 11131. $175.00

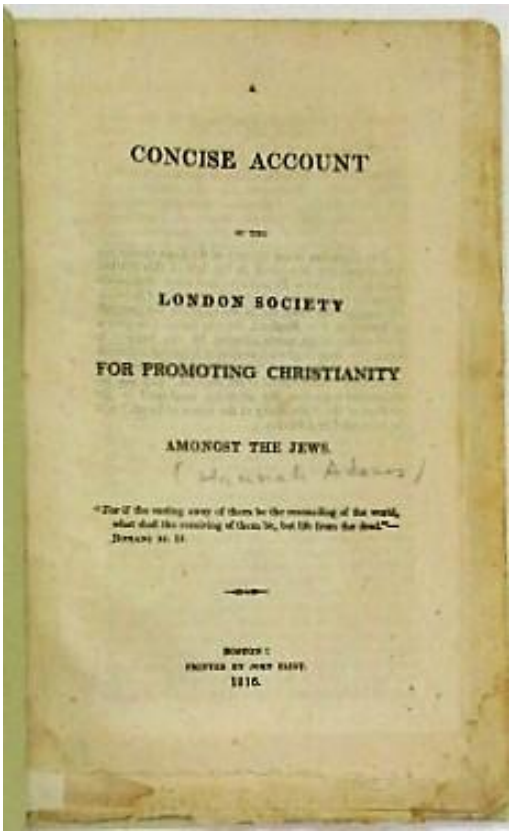
“The Lost Sheep of the House of Israel”

3. **[Adams, Hannah]:** CONCISE ACCOUNT OF THE LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS. Boston: Printed by John Eliot, 1816. 12pp, minor spotting, stitched into modern wrappers. Very Good.

Jews, says Adams, are "the lost sheep of the house of Israel," whose redemption will be rendered possible by the efforts of the Society in America. "Deeply impressed with the importance of this great object, a number of ladies met on the fifth of June, 1816, and... formed themselves into an association to be called, the Female Society of Boston and the vicinity, for promoting Christianity amongst the Jews."

Founded in 1809, the London Society "established a charity school for Jewish children to receive their education till they arrive at a proper age to be bound out apprentices in religious

families... The Society also extend their protection to those adult Jews, who, upon their profession of the Christian religion, are renounced and refused any assistance from their brethren." The Society considers it an "indispensable duty... to refute and expose all the errours and absurdities of their present mistaken opinions."
Singerman 0251. AI 36675. $500.00


A

CONCISE ACCOUNT

OF THE

LONDON SOCIETY

FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY

AMONGST THE JEWS.

Item No. 3

4. **Adams, Zabdiel:** THE BISHOP'S OFFICE A GOOD WORK. A SERMON PREACHED AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REV. MR. CHARLES STEARNS, TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE CHURCH IN LINCOLN, NOVEMBER 7, 1781. Boston: Printed by T. and J. Fleet, 1782. 30, [2 blanks] pp, with the half title, as issued. Erratum at the base of page 30. Disbound, scattered foxing, light old rubberstamp on half title. Good+.

Adams was Pastor of the Church in Lunenburg. "Men of unprincipled hearts, of empty heads, and the most debauched lives, have been known to sit in St. Peter's chair... These persons desired the Bishop's office, not for what it is in itself, but only for the profits and dignities that were attached to it." Stearns served as the minister of the Church in Lincoln until his death in 1826.
Evans 17448. ESTC W30090. $175.00

A Giant Step in Eliminating the African Slave Trade

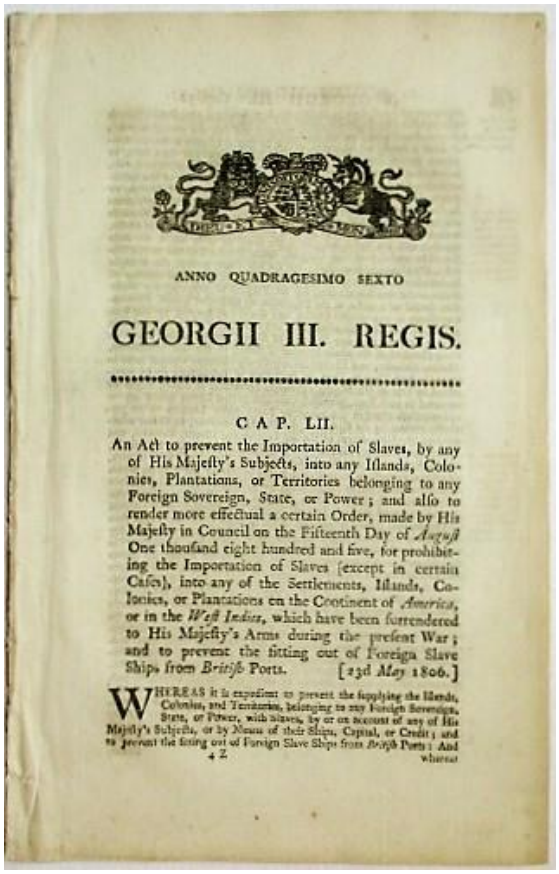
5. **[African Slave Trade]:** AN ACT TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF SLAVES, BY ANY OF HIS MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS, INTO ANY ISLANDS, COLONIES, PLANTATIONS, AND OR TERRITORIES BELONGING TO ANY FOREIGN SOVEREIGN, STATE OR POWER. [London: 23 May 1806]. 14, [2 blanks] pp. Paginated

[365] - 378, [2 blanks]. Disbound, caption title, as issued. At head of caption title: "Anno Quadragesimo Sexto Georgii III. Regis. Cap. LII." Near Fine.

This rare Act is an important step in Parliament's final abolition of the African Slave Trade. It preceded, by less than a year, Parliament's decision to end the Slave Trade [March 1807] as a means of supplying labor to England's colonial possessions.

The Act prohibits "the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from British Ports"; bars in most cases the "Importation of Slaves into any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of America, or in the West Indies. which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms" during the Napoleonic War; prohibits transporting slaves from anywhere in the British Empire to any foreign location; renders it illegal for any British subject to be involved in such transport, and for the capital, insurance, or credit of any British subject to be used in such an enterprise; and prohibits any British vessel from any involvement in the slave trade. Civil and criminal penalties are authorized, and various procedural and registration requirements are imposed.

LCP 4255. OCLC 785592257 [1- John Carter Brown] as of August 2018. $1,500.00



ANNO QUADRAGESIMO SEXTO

GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. LII.

An Act to prevent the Importation of Slaves, by any of His Majesty's Subjects, into any Islands, Colonies, Plantations, or Territories belonging to any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power; and also to render more effectual a certain Order, made by His Majesty in Council on the Fifteenth Day of *August* One thousand eight hundred and five, for prohibiting the Importation of Slaves [except in certain Cases], into any of the Settlements, Islands, Colonies, or Plantations on the Continent of *America*, or in the *West Indies*, which have been surrendered to His Majesty's Arms during the present War; and to prevent the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from *British* Ports. [25th *May* 1806.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to prevent the supplying the Islands, Colonies, and Territories, belonging to any Foreign Sovereign, State, or Power, with Slaves, by or on account of any of His Majesty's Subjects, or by Means of their Ships, Capital, or Credit; and to prevent the fitting out of Foreign Slave Ships from *British* Ports: And whereas

4 2

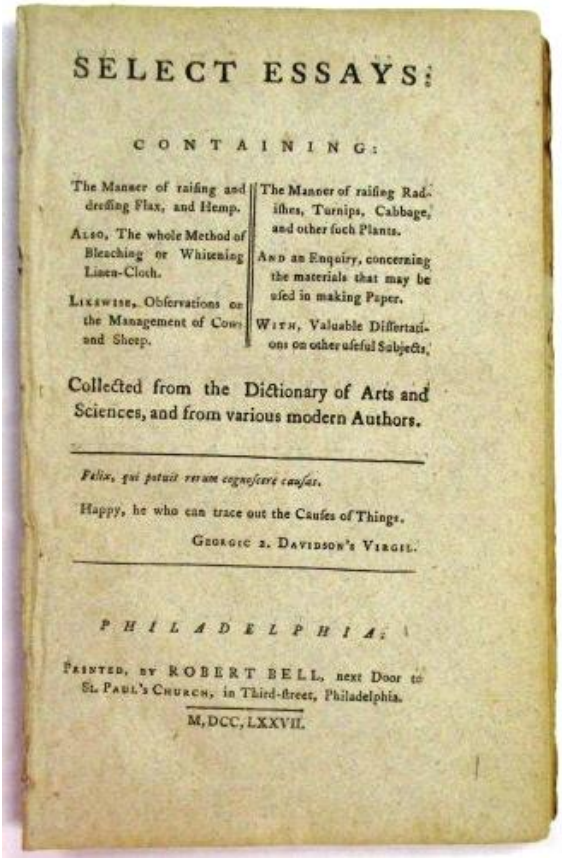
Item No. 5

How to Cure “Rottenness in Sheep” and Other Afflictions

6. **[Agriculture and Trades]:** SELECT ESSAYS: CONTAINING: THE MANNER OF RAISING AND DRESSING FLAX, AND HEMP. ALSO, THE WHOLE METHOD OF BLEACHING OR WHITENING LINEN-CLOTH. LIKEWISE, OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF COWS AND SHEEP...COLLECTED FROM THE DICTIONARY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, AND FROM VARIOUS MODERN AUTHORS. Philadelphia:

Printed, by Robert Bell..., 1777. [6], 159, [1] pp, plus folding plate [outer blank corner torn]. Pages 97-104 misnumbered 79-86, as issued. Printed on pale blue paper. Lacking the half title, disbound with some loosening. Else Very Good.

Several of these "Essays are translated from a Periodical Work, published at Paris, under the Title of Journal Oeconomique, the Translation being undertaken By Doctor Tobias Smollett, an Author of great Reputation..." This is the book's first edition, and its only early printing. The title describes the subjects covered: cultivating, raising, and dressing flax and hemp; paper making; bleaching linen; "An account of the Nettle Thread;" "A remedy against Rottenness in Sheep"; protecting plants "from the ravages of the game and insects that feed upon them."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 15597. Rink 1097. Sabin 78985. Hildeburn 3631. NAIP w003401
[9]. $2,000.00



SELECT ESSAYS;

CONTAINING:

The Manner of raiſing and dreſſing Flax, and Hemp.

Alſo, The whole Method of Bleaching or Whitening Linen-Cloth.

Likewiſe, Obſervations on the Management of Cows and Sheep.

The Manner of raiſing Radiſhes, Turnips, Cabbage, and other ſuch Plants.

And an Enquiry, concerning the materials that may be uſed in making Paper.

With, Valuable Diſſertations on other uſeful Subjects.

Collected from the Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, and from various modern Authors.

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoſcere cauſas.

Happy, he who can trace out the Cauſes of Things.

Georgic 2. Davidson's Virgil.

PHILADELPHIA:

Printed, by ROBERT BELL, next Door to St. Paul's Church, in Third-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

M,DCC,LXXVII.

Item No. 6

Andrew Aguecheek's Scarce Philadelphia Almanac

7. **Aguecheek, Andrew:** THE UNIVERSAL ALMANACK, OR YEARLY MAGAZINE...FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1764. BY ANDREW AGUECHEEK, PHILOM. Philadelphia: Printed by Andrew Steuart, at the Bible-in-Heart, in Second street, [1763]. [40]pp, as issued. Bound in modern half brown morocco and marbled boards, with gilt-lettered spine title [small gum label on spine; old bookplate on front pastedown]. Light dust and wear, trimmed closely but without affecting text. Good+.

"The pseudonym Andrew Aguecheek is taken from the character in Shakespeare's Twelfth night" [ESTC]. In addition to the usual calendar items, the almanac prints "Rates and Hire of Stage-Waggons and Stage-Boats, with the Time they set off from Philadelphia..."; "The Original and First Source of Free-Masonry"; an Essay "of Health and long Life"; "Several curious Receipts" for killing rats, removing "a spot of oil out of Cloth" and other fabrics, preserving writings; tables of coins; courts, fairs, Quaker meetings; "the compleat Meat Market Book."
Drake 9869. Evans 9319. ESTC W22856 [7 locations]. $875.00

The Universal American
ALMANACK,
OR YEARLY
MAGAZINE,
For the Year of our Lord 1764;
Being BISSEXTILE, or LEAP-YEAR.
CONTAINING
The Motions of the Sun and Moon; true Places and Aspects of the Planets; the Rising and Setting of the Sun; and the Rising, Setting and Southing of the Moon; Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Judgment of the Weather, Rising and Setting of the Planets, Length of Days, Fairs, Courts, Roads, Tables of Coin, Interest, Expences, Chronology of Kings and Queens of England, with many other useful Lists and Tables, not in any other American Almanack.
Together with a very great Variety of Entertaining Pieces, amongst which are,
A true and particular History of FREE-MASONRY, shewing its first rise, what it is, and how it first came to be kept a SECRET. — Thoughts on Love and Marriage. — The Golden Verses of Pythagoras. — Extracts from Dr. Cheyne's Essay on Health. — Extracts from a new Work, entitled The Rake of Life. — With many other wife Sayings, witty Turns, sound Maxims, vital Instructions, &c.
By ANDREW AGUECHEEK, Philom.
PHILADELPHIA: Printed by ANDREW STEWART, at the Bible in Heart, in Second-ſtreet.

Item No. 7

8. **American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions:** COLLECTION OF THIRTY-FOUR ANNUAL SERMONS DELIVERED AT ANNUAL MEETINGS OF THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1816-1905; AND TEN SERMONS AND PAMPHLETS DELIVERED AT OR ABOUT THE ABCFM, 1817-1895. [various places: various dates, as noted]. 44 documents, in varying conditions ranging from Good to Very Good. Mostly Good+. Some original printed wrappers, a few disbound, most stitched [occasional loosening], scattered foxing and wear. Details on request.

Annual Sermons for the years 1816,1818,1821,1822, 1825, 1831, 1832, 1837, 1838, 1847, 1851, 1872, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1885, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1895, 1896, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1905.

The ten other pamphlets include sermons, tributes to deceased members, several Missionary Papers, spanning the years 1817-1895. $500.00

Specialists in Deporting African-Americans

9. **American Colonization Society:** FOUR POST-CIVIL WAR PAMPHLETS ON THE CONTINUING EFFORTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY TO TRANSPORT WILLING AFRICAN-AMERICANS TO LIBERIA. Washington City: Colonization Building, 1878, 1886, 1888, 1889.

1. Allen, William H.: THE ELEVATION OF A RACE AND THE REDEMPTION OF A CONTINENT. AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, JANUARY 15, 1878, BY WILLIAM H. ALLEN, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF GIRARD COLLEGE. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 11, [1 blank] pp. Wraps with two blindstamps and lightly spotted. Else Very Good.

"A continent is to be redeemed from barbarism to civilization, from idolatry to Christianity." Thanks to slavery, "a barbarous but imitative race became in a degree civilized." Not in Work or LCP.

2. Sunderland, B[yron]: LIBERIA'S NEXT FRIEND. THE ANNUAL DISCOURSE, DELIVERED AT THE SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, HELD IN FOUNDRY M.E. CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C. SUNDAY EVENING, JAN'Y 17, 1886, BY REV. B. SUNDERLAND, D.D. Original printed wrappers. Stitched. 21, [3 blanks pp. Front wrap with a blindstamp. Very Good.

Why Negroes should go to Africa.
LCP 10062.

3. Hodge, J. Aspinwall: AMERICA AND AFRICA. THE ANNUAL DISCOURSE DELIVERED AT THE SEVENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, IN WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 15, 1888, BY REV. J. ASPINWALL HODGE, D.D., HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Original printed wrappers [rubberstamp, two chips], stitched. 13, [3 blanks] pp. With a four-page insert, an Abstract of the Society's Annual Report. Except as noted, Very Good.

Hodge denounces America's "national crimes," including slavery, the slave trade, and the treatment of American Indians.
LCP 4859.

4. Luther, Robert M.: REASONS FOR EXISTENCE. THE ANNUAL DISCOURSE, DELIVERED AT THE SEVENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, HELD IN THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C., SUNDAY EVENING, JANUARY 13, 1889, BY REV. ROBERT M. LUTHER, D.D. Original printed wrappers. Stitched. 15, [1 blank] pp. Front wrap with a blindstamp. Very Good.

Luther is full of affection for Negroes. "I was cradled in the arms of a black nurse... From her I heard marvellous tales of the land of her fathers. Full of the superstition which is the religion of her race, she charmed my childish heart..."
LCP 6148. $375.00

Rare, Satiric Revolutionary War Engraving

10. **[American Revolution]:** MAL LUI VEUT MAL LUI TOURNE DIT LE BON HOMME RICHARD/ SUJET MEMORABLE DES REVOLUTIONS DE L'UNIVERS/ LE COMMERCE DE LA GRANDE BRETAGNE SOUS LA FORME D'UNE VACHE ...

[Paris?] c.1778-1780. Engraving, hand painted, 11" x 13 3/4". Laid down on later paper [part of backing chipped, does not affect engraving]. Mild toning and dusting, Very Good.

From the Library of Congress description: "Cartoon shows a man with feathered cap labeled 'Ameriquain' (representing America) cutting the horns off a cow labeled 'Commerce d'Angleterre' (representing British commerce) which is being milked by a Dutchman labeled 'Hollandois,' two men labeled 'Francois' and 'Espagnol' (representing France and Spain) are standing toward the rear of the cow holding bowls of milk. In the foreground, on the left, lies the British lion asleep, a small dog is standing on the lion's back urinating. A distraught Englishman labeled 'Anglois' is standing to the right of the lion. In the background, across an expanse of water, is a city labeled 'Philadelphia,' to the right of the city is a ship, the 'Aigle' (i.e., Eagle) laid-up in dry dock, Admiral Howe is sitting at a table, out of sight of his flag ship, with his brother General Howe, a keg is on the ground to the right and wine bottles on the ground to the left of the table. Includes an explanation in French printed separately and pasted below the print.

For a mirror image of this copy, see the holding at the British Museum, No. 1861,1012.93. Another title, "A Picturesque View of the State of the Nation for February 1778," from Westminster Magazine, v. 6, [1778 Mar. 1], p.66, also prints the mirror image of our copy. OCLC 61148867 [3- DLC, Soc. Cinc. Peabody Essex], 811007483 [1- Clements], as of August 2018. Cresswell: THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION IN DRAWINGS AND PRINTS, No. 782. Library of Congress Control Number 2004673398. $2,800.00

Item No. 10

A Series of Scarce, Early Ames Almanacs

11. **Ames, Nathanael, Jun.:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1734... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON, N.E... Boston: Printed for the Booksellers and sold at their Shops, 1734 [i.e., 1733?]. [16]pp, as issued. Stitched, untrimmed, dusted and toned. About Good+.

An early Ames almanac. Though printed for the Boston area, the almanac includes information on the time for holding courts in South Carolina. ESTC, recording nine locations, notes two states, each with different calculations for the moon's rising and setting on March 30 and 31. Ours reads '00 00' for March 30 and '01 02' for March 31.
Evans 3622. Drake 3043. ESTC W29749. $475.00

An Astronomical Diary,
OR, AN
Almanack,
For the Year of our Lord CHRIST,
1 7 3 4.
BOSTON:
Printed for the Booksellers and Sold at their Shops. 1734

Item No. 11

An Astronomical Diary,
OR, AN
Almanack
For the Year of our Lord CHRIST
1 7 3 5.
And from the Creation of the WORLD, according to the best of prophane History, 5685,
And by the Account of the H. Scripture, 5637
The Third after Bissextile or Leap Year: And the Eighth Year of the Reign of our most gracious Sovereign Lord King GEORGE, II.
By NATHANIEL AMES, jun.
Student in Physick & Astronomy.
BOSTON in New-England
Printed for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops. 1735.

Item No. 12

12. **Ames, Nathanael, Jun.:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1735... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON, N.E... Boston: Printed for the Booksellers, and Sold at their Shops, 1735 [i.e., 1734]. [16]pp, as issued. Stitched, untrimmed, toned, moderate dusting. Variety of type styles. Good+.

An early Ames almanac. ESTC records only eight locations.
Evans 3743. Drake 3046. ESTC W8283. $500.00

13. **Ames, Nathaniel:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1741... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New-England: Printed by John Draper, for the

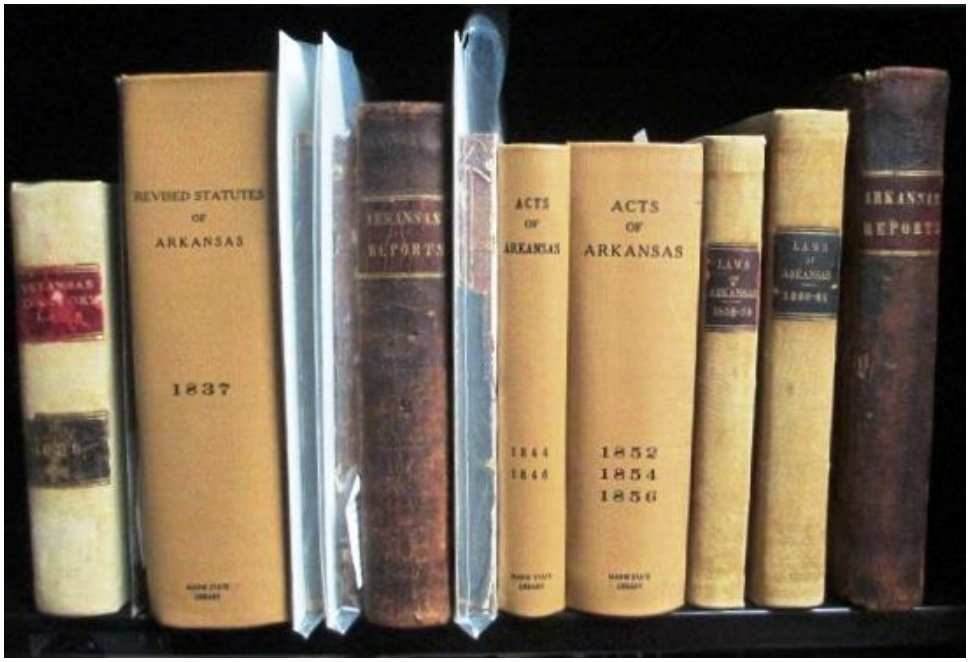
Booksellers, 1741 [i.e., 1740?]. 8 leaves (complete), stitched. Untrimmed. Outer margin of title leaf torn, but without taking any text. Several short closed tears without affecting text. Good or so.

This early Ames almanac has 'An Essay Upon the Microscope,' which includes some early printed observations on Whaling: "Behold! ye Whalers, who go forth,/ Coasting along the Icy North/ Under the feeble influence of Day, Where huge Leviathan does play..."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 4469. Drake 3065. ESTC W29755. $350.00

14. **Ames, Nathaniel:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1743. Boston, in New-England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers, 1743 [i.e., 1742?]. 8 leaves (complete), stitched. Some wear to blank upper edge, occasionally shaving a letter portion. Good+.

This early Ames almanac has a brief discourse on Comets.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 4878. Drake 3069. ESTC W29756. $350.00

15. **Ames, Nathaniel:** AN ASTRONOMICAL DIARY, OR, AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1742... CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New-England: Printed by John Draper, for the Booksellers, 1742 [i.e., 1741?]. 8 leaves (complete), stitched. Untrimmed. Significant lightening of some text. Good or so.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 4667. Drake 3067. ESTC W31456. $275.00



Item No. 16

Early Legal History of Arkansas as Territory and State

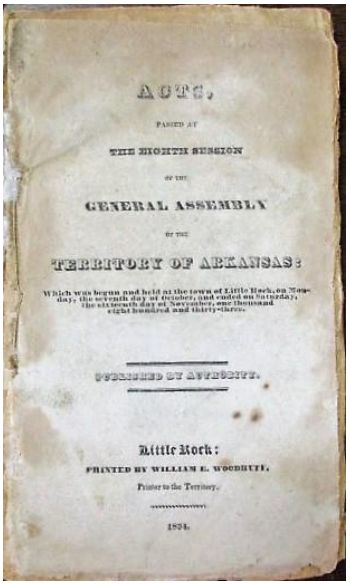
16. **Arkansas:** THIRTEEN VOLUMES OF LAWS FROM THE FRONTIER TERRITORY AND STATE OF ARKANSAS, 1833 - 1861.

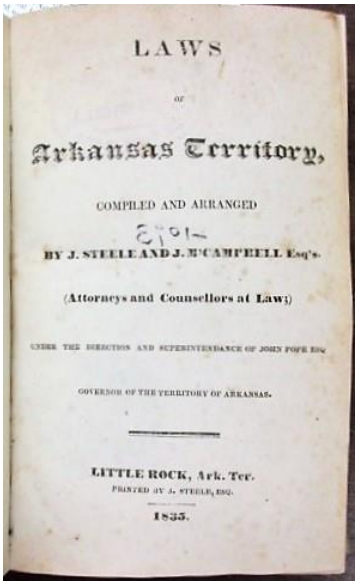
a. ACTS PASSED AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS: WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE TOWN

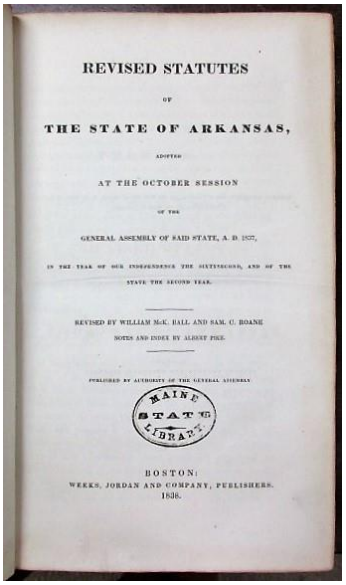
OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF OCTOBER, AND ENDED ON SATURDAY, THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, [1833]. Little Rock: Printed by William Woodruff, Printer to the Territory. 1834. 119, [1 blank], [3], [1 blank] pp. Stitched, bit of blank inner margin wear. Later plain rear wrapper. Light foxing, some toning, untrimmed. Lower margin of second leaf trimmed closely, affecting a couple of letters. Good+.
Allen 32.

b. LAWS OF ARKANSAS TERRITORY, COMPILED AND ARRANGED BY J. STEELE AND J. M'CAMPBELL ESQ'S. (ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW;) UNDER THE DIRECTION AND SUPERINTENDANCE OF JOHN POPE ESQ. GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS. Little Rock, Ark. Ter.: Printed by J. Steele, Esq. Printer to the Territory. 1835. [4], 562, [12 Index] pp, with the Territorial Seal. Light rubberstamp, light blindstamp to title page, a couple of other light blindstamps. Light toning and scattered, usually light, foxing. Very Good, in later library cloth with gilt-lettered morocco spine labels [labels partly chipped].

This is the second and final compilation of the Territorial Laws of Arkansas [statehood occurred in 1836], after the 1821 printing. This compilation prints the U.S. Constitution with twelve Amendments; the Treaty of Cession with Louisiana; the Acts providing for the government of the Missouri Territory, of which Arkansas was originally a part; the Act establishing the Arkansas Territory as "a separate Territorial Government for the Southern part of the Territory of Missouri"; and, alphabetically by subject, the Laws of Arkansas Territory. "Horse and Negro Stealing" were serious crimes, punishable by death. A detailed Slave Code is printed, restricting travel, regulating meetings, punishing by death conspiracies to rebel, establishing slave patrols, but permitting free Negroes to keep a firearm. An Index is included. Allen 36. I Harv. Law Cat. 69. 135 Eberstadt 96. Babbitt 18. AI 30113 [5]. Not in Cohen.


ACTS,
PASSED AT
THE EIGHTH SESSION
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS:
Which was begun and held at the town of Little Rock, on Monday, the seventh day of October, and ended on Saturday, the sixteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
Little Rock:
PRINTED BY WILLIAM E. WOODRUFF,
Printer to the Territory.
1834.


LAWS
OF
Arkansas Territory,
COMPILED AND ARRANGED
BY J. STEELE AND J. M'CAMPBELL Esq's.
(Attorneys and Counsellors at Law)
UNDER THE DIRECTION AND SUPERINTENDANCE OF JOHN POPE ESQ.
GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF ARKANSAS.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark. Ter.
PRINTED BY J. STEELE, ESQ.
1835.


REVISED STATUTES
OF
THE STATE OF ARKANSAS,
ADOPTED
AT THE OCTOBER SESSION
OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SAID STATE, A. D. 1837,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE THE SIXTY-SECOND, AND OF THE STATE THE SECOND YEAR.
REVISED BY WILLIAM McK. BALL AND SAM. C. ROANE
NOTES AND INDEX BY ALBERT PIKE.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
MAINE STATE LIBRARY
BOSTON:
WEEKS, JORDAN AND COMPANY, PUBLISHERS.
1838.

Item No. 16 [a, b & c]

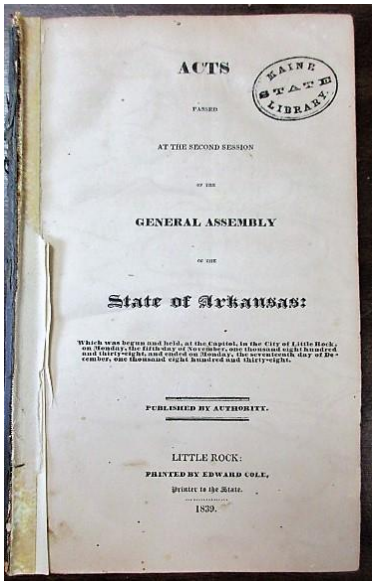
c. REVISED STATUTES OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, ADOPTED AT THE OCTOBER SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SAID STATE, A.D. 1837... REVISED BY WILLIAM McK. BALL AND SAM. C. ROANE. NOTES AND INDEX BY ALBERT PIKE. Boston: 1838. xv, [1 blank], 956 pp, with the half title. A rubberstamp on blank portion of title page, else a pristine text. Very Good plus, in later buckram [title and institutional stamp on spine].

These are the State's first revised statutes, organized alphabetically by subject and providing a window on the activities and concerns of this new Frontier State. Arkansas entered the Union in 1836. Pike asserts, "In no State was ever such a revision more imperatively called for, more needful for the common weal." The laws had been "an unseemly and incongruous superstructure," with "crude and incongruous laws, hatched in prolific brains."

A Code for "Negroes and Mulattoes" is included, with a definition of the latter term. As in a number of other States, "No free negro or mulatto shall hereafter be permitted to emigrate to or settle in this State" without posting a bond for his support and good behavior. The detailed Index consumes about 150 pages. The Laws are preceded by the U.S. and Arkansas Constitutions, the Treaty of Cession of Louisiana, the Act of Admission of Arkansas, the supplementing Compact and its acceptance, and Pike's Preface.
I Harv. Law Cat. 69. Not in Cohen.

d. ACTS PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD, AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, [1838], AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, [1838]. Little Rock: Printed by Edward Cole, Printer to the State, 1839. iv, 144, xii pp. Disbound, rubberstamp on blank portion of title page, else a clean and Very Good copy.

With Table of Contents and Index. This early Session passed laws creating and regulating banks, turnpike companies, corporations, railroads; created Senatorial Districts and apportioned representatives; enacted a variety of laws concerning the judiciary, as well as many other matters, including one statute encouraging the killing of wolves.
Allen 71.


ACTS

PASSED

AT THE SECOND SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

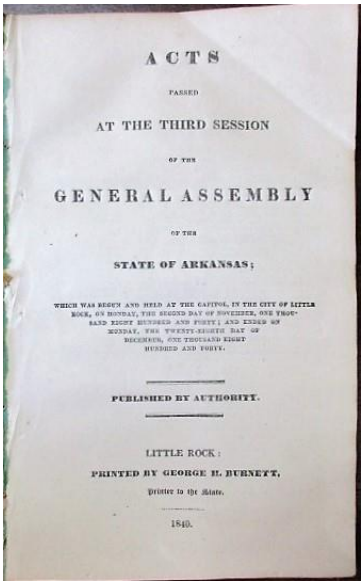
OF THE

State of Arkansas:

Which was begun and held, at the Capitol, in the City of Little Rock, on Monday, the fifth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and ended on Monday, the seventeenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK:
PRINTED BY EDWARD COLE,
Printer to the State.
1839.


ACTS

PASSED

AT THE THIRD SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

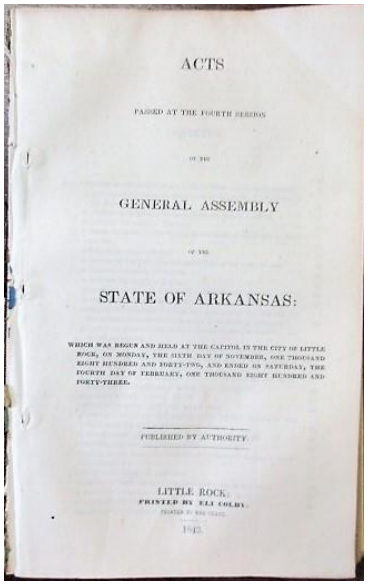
OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS;

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY; AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK:
PRINTED BY GEORGE H. BURNETT,
Printer to the State.
1840.


ACTS

PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS:

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO, AND ENDED ON SATURDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK,
PRINTED BY ELI COLBY.
1843.

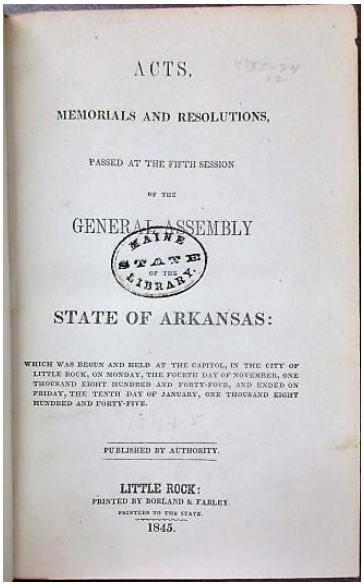
Item No. 16 [d, e & f]

e. ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS; WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, [1840]; AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF DECEMBER, [1840]. Little Rock: Printed by George H. Burnett, Printer to the State. 1840 [i.e., 1841]. v, [3 blanks], 118, ix, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, remnants along spine of original wrappers, else Near Fine.

With Table of Contents and Index. This early Session passed laws regulating the State Bank, turnpike companies, private and public corporations [including the City of Little Rock], railroads; and enacting laws concerning taxation, the judiciary, and other subjects, including one statute permitting aliens to own stock in a corporation. Allen notes that, despite the imprint date, these Acts were actually printed in 1841.
Allen 83.

f. ACTS PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, [1842], AND ENDED ON SATURDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, [1843]. Little Rock: Printed by Eli Colby, Printer to the State. 1843. 243, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, else Near Fine.

With Table of Contents and Index. Among the Session's more interesting achievements was an Act prohibiting the "emigration and settlement of Free Negroes, or Free Persons of Color, into this State;" an Act placing the State Bank of Arkansas in liquidation and forbidding it to issue any notes; similarly, an Act liquidating the Real Estate Bank of the State of Arkansas; the abolition of imprisonment for debt; an Act establishing Common Schools; and an Act punishing anyone who attempts to entice away a slave. Resolutions seek the aid of the national government in protecting the frontier against marauding Indians.
Allen 107.


ACTS,

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS,

PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION

OF THE

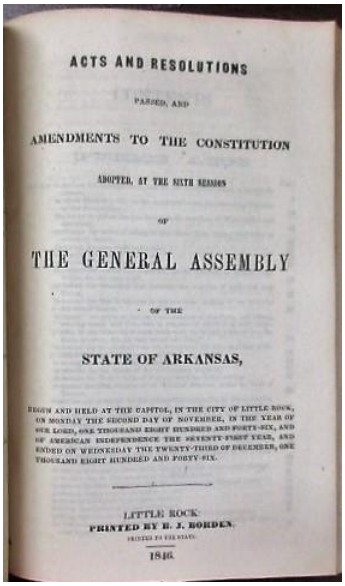
GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ARKANSAS:

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR, AND ENDED ON FRIDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK:
PRINTED BY BORLAND & FARLEY.
PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1845.


ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS

PASSED, AND

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

ADOPTED, AT THE SIXTH SESSION

OF

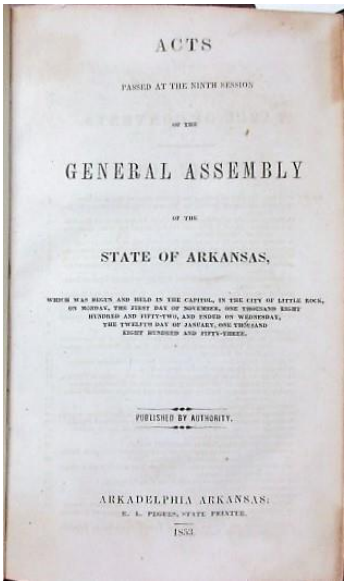
THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS,

BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX, AND OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE THE SEVENTY-FIRST YEAR, AND ENDED ON WEDNESDAY THE TWENTY-THIRD OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX.

LITTLE ROCK:
PRINTED BY B. J. BORDEN.
PRINTER TO THE STATE.
1846.


ACTS

PASSED AT THE NINTH SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS,

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO, AND ENDED ON WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

ARKADELPHIA ARKANSAS:
E. L. FIGUERS, STATE PRINTER.
1853.

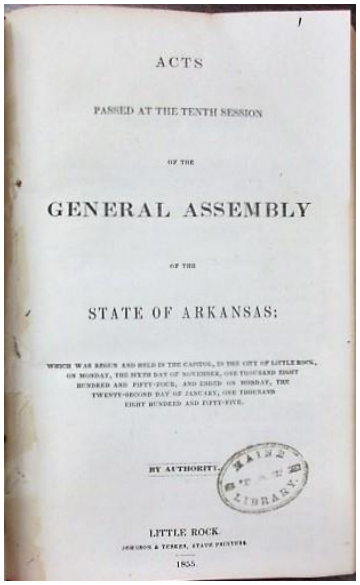
Item No. 16 [g, h & i]

g. ACTS, MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS, PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS: WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR, AND ENDED ON FRIDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FIVE. Little Rock: Borland & Farley. 1845. vi, [2 blank], [9]-176pp.

h. [bound with] ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS, PASSED AND AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION ADOPTED, AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD... ON MONDAY THE SECOND DAY OF NOVEMBER [1846]... AND ENDED ON WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD DAY OF DECEMBER [1846]. Little Rock: B.J. Borden. 1846. viii, [9]-215pp. Bound together in modern tan buckram, title page of first item with rubberstamp. Very Good.
Allen 127, 137.

i. ACTS PASSED AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD... ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER [1852]... AND ENDED ON WEDNESDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF JANUARY [1853]. Arkadelphia, Arkansas: R.L. Pegues. 1853. viii, 333pp.

Much material on law, commerce, slavery, lands, internal improvements, and other social relations in this southwestern frontier State.


ACTS

PASSED AT THE TENTH SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

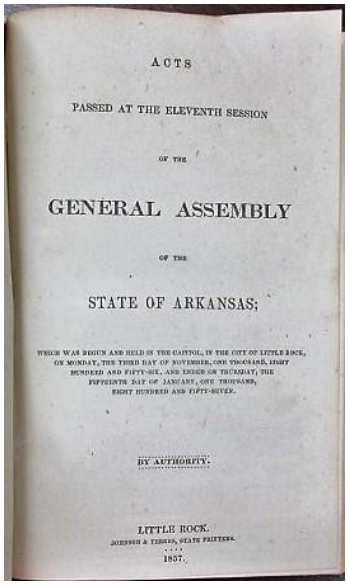
OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS;

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR, AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE.

BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK.
JOHNSON & TERRIL, STATE PRINTERS.
1855.


ACTS

PASSED AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

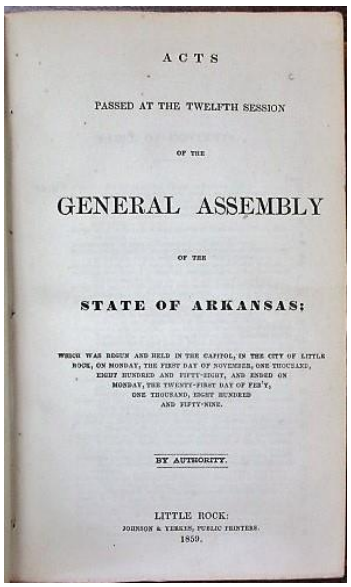
OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS;

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX, AND ENDED ON THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK.
JOHNSON & TERRIL, STATE PRINTERS.
1857.


ACTS

PASSED AT THE TWELFTH SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

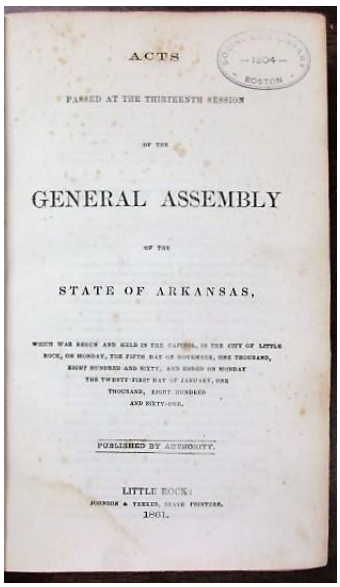
OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS;

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT, AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF FEB'Y, ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE.

BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK:
JOHNSON & TERRIL, PUBLIC PRINTERS.
1859.


ACTS

PASSED AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OF THE

STATE OF ARKANSAS,

WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF LITTLE ROCK, ON MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY, AND ENDED ON MONDAY THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, ONE THOUSAND, EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-ONE.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LITTLE ROCK:
JOHNSON & TERRIL, STATE PRINTERS.
1861.

Item No. 16 [j, k, l & m]

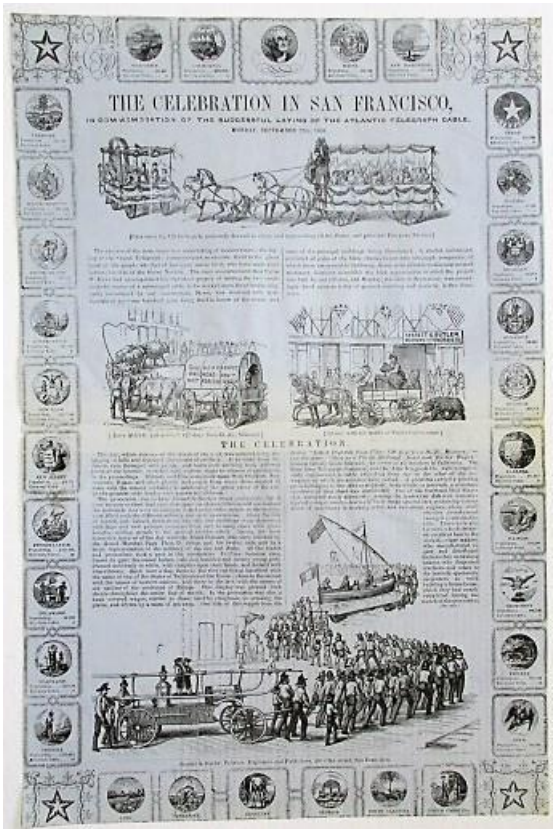
j. [bound with] ACTS PASSED AT THE TENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS... ON MONDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF NOVEMBER [1854]... AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY-SECOND DAY OF JANUARY [1855]. Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes. 1855. viii, 288pp.

k. [bound with] ACTS PASSED AT THE ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS... ON MONDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER [1856]... AND ENDED ON THURSDAY, THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JANUARY [1857]. Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes. 1857. viii, 197pp. Bound together in modern buckram, rubberstamp to second title page, Very Good.
Allen 222, 276, 307.

l. ACTS PASSED AT THE TWELFTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL... ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER [1858], AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY FIRST DAY OF FEBRUARY [1859]. Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes. 1859. vii, [1], 327pp. Modern tan cloth, bookplate, Very Good
Allen 356.

m. ACTS PASSED AT THE THIRTEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD IN THE CAPITOL... ON MONDAY, THE FIFTH DAY OF NOVEMBER [1860], AND ENDED ON MONDAY, THE TWENTY FIRST DAY OF JANUARY [1861]. Little Rock: Johnson & Yerkes. 1861. xiv, [1], 472pp. Modern cloth [bookplate], light to moderate spotting, Good+.
Allen 418 [not a Confederate imprint].

$6,500.00



Item No. 17

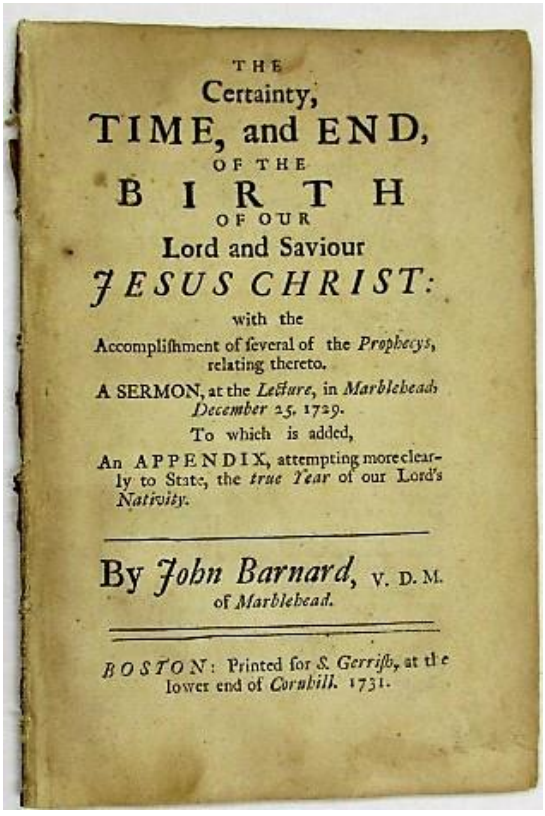
“An Electric Thrill to the Great Heart of the People”

17. **[Atlantic Telegraph Cable]:** THE CELEBRATION IN SAN FRANCISCO, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE SUCCESSFUL LAYING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1858. San Francisco: Sterett & Butler, Printers, Engravers and Publishers, 145 Clay Street, [1858]. Wood engraving, double-sheet. 15-3/8" x 10-1/4". Profusely illustrated. The recto is bordered by 35 small illustrations: a star in each corner, thirty small seals of the States [each noting the number of its electoral votes and population], and a portrait [probably of George Washington]. Trimmed closely, with some shaving along the bottom edge of population and electoral information. Text is on the recto and half the verso, Good+ copy of a rare imprint.

The broadsheet commemorates "the success of the most important undertaking of modern times." It gave "an electric thrill to the great heart of the people, whether of foreign or native birth, who have made their homes this side of the Sierra Nevada." This sheet reflects that excitement, with appealing vignettes, detailed descriptions of the celebration, and great enthusiasm for the memorable accomplishment.

The body of the sheet has some appealing illustrations: a vignette of "Rube Aldrich, just arrived, 120 days from St. Jo., Missouri," in an ox-drawn covered wagon labeled, "Give us a Pacific Railroad- Don't wait for the wagon." Pictured also are a group of California firemen with their cart "Knickerbocker 5," several grizzly bears with an illustration of "Adams, with his family of Native Californians," elaborately decorated horse-drawn carriages "carrying 120 little girls, uniformly dressed in white, and representing all the States, and principal European Nations."

Streeter Sale 2841. Baird, California's Pictorial Lettersheets 23. OCLC 60366958 [1- Yale] as of August 2018. $1,750.00



THE
Certainty,
TIME, and END,
OF THE
BIRTH
OF OUR
Lord and Saviour
JESUS CHRIST:
with the
Accomplishment of several of the *Prophecys*, relating thereto.
A SERMON, at the *Lecture*, in *Marblehead*, *December* 25. 1729.
To which is added,
An APPENDIX, attempting more clearly to State, the *true Year* of our Lord's *Nativity*.

By *John Barnard*, V. D. M.
of *Marblehead*.

BOSTON: Printed for *S. Gerrish*, at the lower end of *Cornhill*. 1731.

Item No. 18

Exact Date of Jesus's Birth! The Science is Settled!

18. **Barnard, John:** THE CERTAINTY, TIME, AND END, OF THE BIRTH OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST: WITH THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF SEVERAL OF THE PROPHECYS, RELATING THERETO. A SERMON, AT THE LECTURE, IN MARBLEHEAD, DECEMBER 25. 1729. TO WHICH IS ADDED, AN APPENDIX, ATTEMPTING MORE CLEARLY TO STATE, THE TRUE YEAR OF OUR LORD'S NATIVITY. Boston: Printed for S. Gerrish., 1731. 66pp, disbound. Attractive typographic ornamentation. Lacking the half title and final blank, light fox and wear [tear at bottom blank margin of first leaf], else Very Good.

A Harvard graduate and Congregational Minister in Marblehead for over fifty years, Barnard was, according to Charles Chauncy, "equalled by few in regard either of readiness of invention, liveliness of imagination, or strength and clearness of reasoning" [so quoted in DAB]. His early work, 'Ashton's Memorial', was "a worthy and early American addition to the literature of castaways." II Streeter Sale 671.

In this scarce Christmas sermon Barnard validates the prophecies of the coming of Christ, and calculates that he "was born some Time in October, An.J.P. 4711: Two Years, and two Months, and some Days, before the common Aera."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 3389. ESTC W3732. $850.00

He Didn't Like the Emancipation Proclamation

19. **Bates, Edward:** AUTOGRAPH NOTE FROM BATES, AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, MAY 5, 1865:

"MR. BATES PRESENTS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO MR. FENDALL, & SENDS, ENCLOSED, THE FIRST THREE OF A SERIES OF LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE PEOPLE OF MO - BADLY PRINTED; BUT YOUR PRACTICED EYE WILL CORRECT THAT.

"THE LETTERS WILL BE CONTINUED, HOW LONG I KNOW NOT.

"PRESENT MY BEST REGARDS TO THE LADIES & THE BOYS.

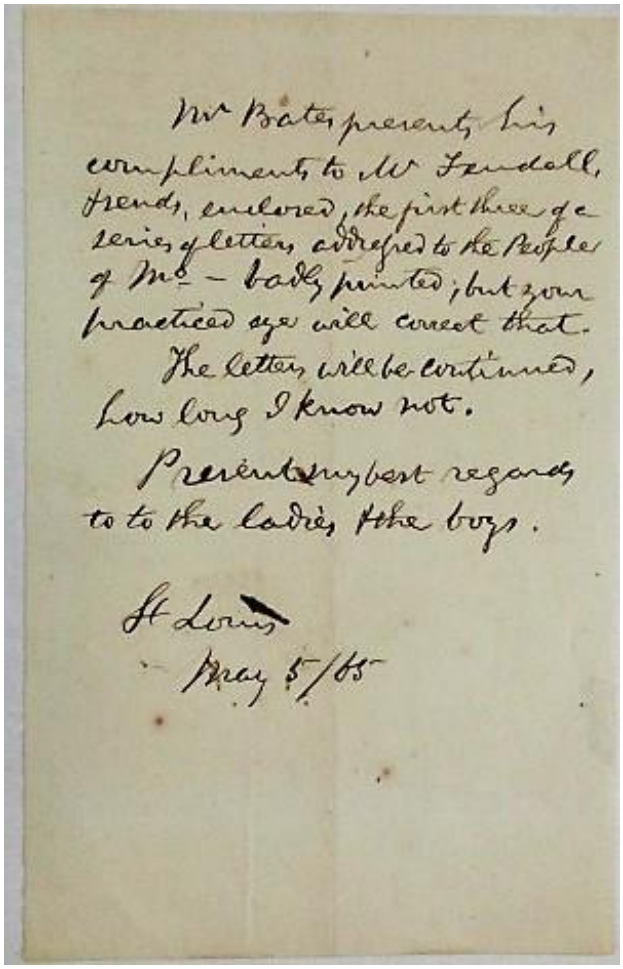
"ST. LOUIS | MAY 5/65"

Small broadside, 4 1/4" x 6 3/4". Note completely in ink manuscript, two light old folds, a few very small spots. Small stationer's blindstamp at top left corner. Very Good.

From April to June, 1865, Bates wrote a series of six Letters to the people of Missouri, printed in Democratic and Republican papers. Missouri's Constitutional Convention, held in St. Louis, dealt with a number of highly significant issues: Slavery; restrictions on former rebels and their sympathizers, including the requirement of a loyalty oath as a condition of exercising the suffrage, holding public office, practicing law, etc.; and issues of martial law. Bates, Lincoln's Attorney General, opposed the Emancipation Proclamation and the use of Negro troops. He issued his Letters opposing ratification of Missouri's proposed Constitution, particularly because it disfranchised rebel sympathizers. The first three letters he mentions here were dated April 3, April 13, and April 29, 1865. [Neels, Mark Alan, "A Conservative in Lincoln's Cabinet: Edward Bates of Missouri" (2009). Theses. 162. http://irl.umsl.edu/thesis/162; CONSTITUTION OF 1865 - DRAKE CONSTITUTION, www.civilwarmo.org.]

Fendall is probably Philip Richard Fendall II [1794-1868], a long-time acquaintance and friend of Bates. Fendall was a lawyer, Virginia politician, former editor of the National Journal

and District Attorney for the District of Columbia. Though the cousin of Robert E. Lee, he opposed Slavery. $250.00


Mr Bates presents his
compliments to Mr Randall,
friends, enclosed, the first three of a
series of letters, addressed to the People
of Mo. – badly printed; but your
practiced eye will correct that.
The letters will be continued,
how long I know not.
Presents my best regards
to to the ladies & the boys.
St Louis
May 5th/65

Item No. 19

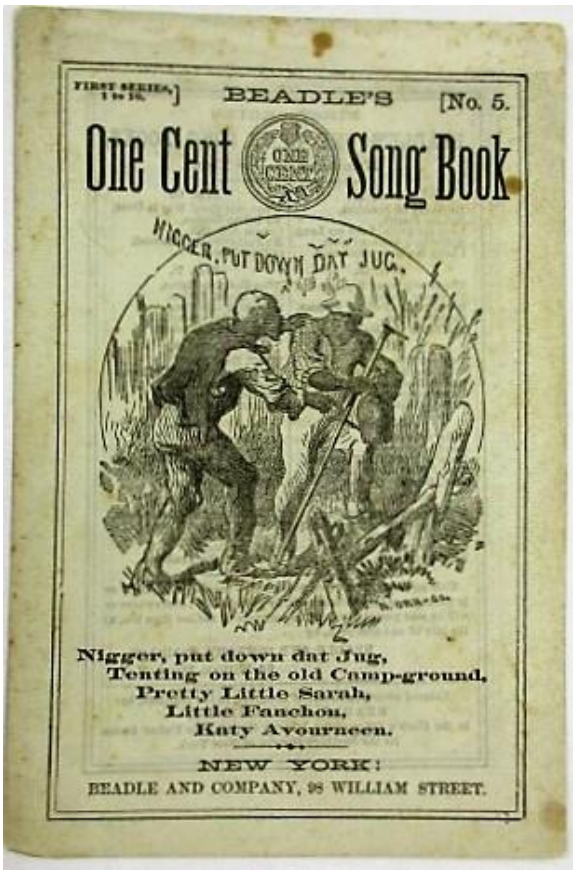
A Rare Beadle Song Book

20. **Beadle and Company:** BEADLE'S ONE CENT SONG BOOK. FIRST SERIES 1 TO 10. NO. 5. New York: Beadle and Company, 98 William Street. [1868]. Original printed wrappers, the front wrapper illustrated a depiction of the song, 'Nigger, put down dat Jug." The rear wrapper lists the Beadle Dime Books. [8] pp, but each page erratically numbered. Minor foxing, Very Good.

"Very rare" [Johannsen]. The songs [all without music] are 'Nigger, put down dat Jug'; 'Tenting on the old Camp-ground'; 'Pretty Little Sarah'; 'Little Fanchon'; 'Katy Avourneen.'

"In 1868, Beadle put out a series of Songbooks at one cent each. Apparently only ten numbers were issued, and while these ten were advertised by Beadle as the 'First Series,' it is doubtful whether any more were published. The booklets are 6 3/8 by 4 1/8 inches in size, have only eight pages, and are without wrappers. The title of the series was printed in black at the top of the first page, the words "One Cent" and "Song Book" being separated by a cut of the reverse of a one cent coin. Beneath the heading is a black line cut, and below that the names of the five songs in that issue. At the bottom of the page is the publisher's imprint: Beadle and Company, 98 William Street. The second page gives a list of the contents of the whole ten numbers, as

well as the copyright imprint and the date of entry - 1868. The actual day of issue of each number is unknown. The back page is devoted to advertisements of other Beadle publications. The songs themselves were printed from the stereotype plates of other songbooks, even the page numbers of the originals remain, so that No. 9, for example, has the pages numbered 12, 13, 8, 33, and 20. The One Cent Song Book was apparently the successor to the Pocket Songster, which ended with No. 6, in December, 1867. They are very rare."
Albert Johannsen, 'The House of Beadle and Adams and its Dime and Nickel Novels', online at Northern Illinois University Libraries [www.ulib.niu.edu, 'Beadle's One Cent Song Books']. OCLC records several from this series only at the Huntington and AAS, but not for this No. 5, as of September 2018. $350.00



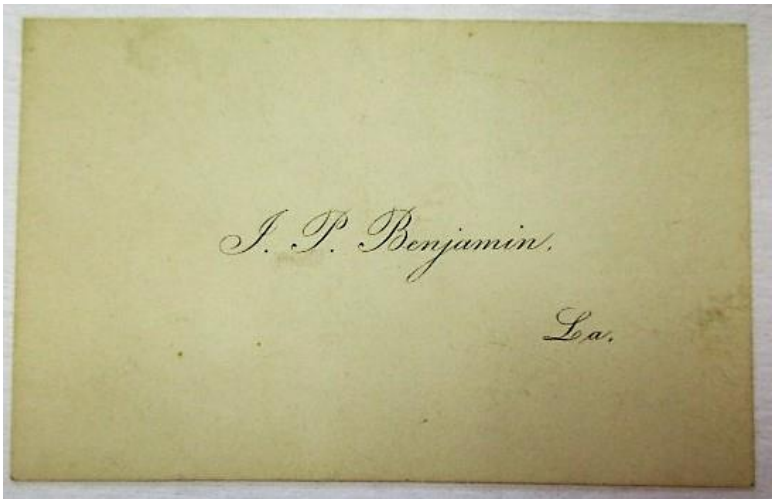
Item No. 20

A Most Unusual Man

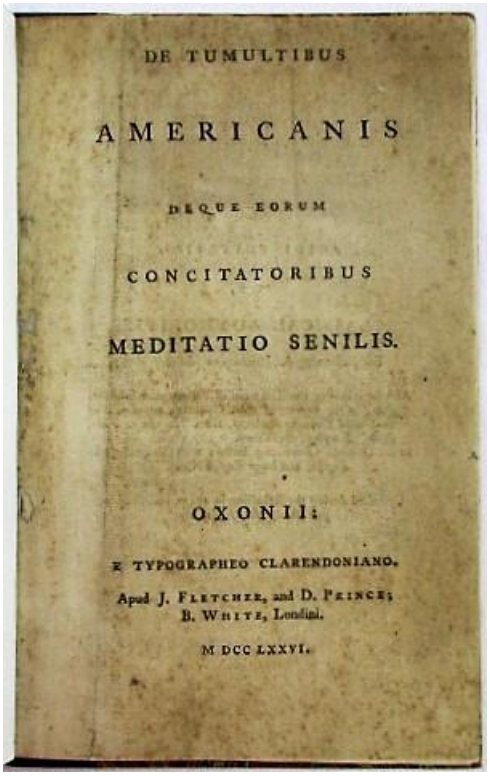
21. **Benjamin, Judah P.:** JUDAH P. BENJAMIN'S ENGRAVED CALLING CARD: "J.P. BENJAMIN | LA." [New Orleans?] Oblong 3-3/8" x 2-1/8". In elegant script. Light toning, Fine. The engraved card is likely from Benjamin's residency in New Orleans before the Civil War, and certainly before he became a resident of England after the War.

The second Jew to serve in the U.S. Senate, after David Yulee of Florida, Benjamin was the South's most articulate spokesman for the constitutionality of the extreme Southern Rights position. In 1860 he and his Cotton States allies broke with Stephen Douglas and the regular wing of the Democratic Party: they claimed that the Constitution required Congress to establish a broad scheme of protection for "slave property" in the western territories, even when the inhabitants of those territories opposed the institution of Slavery.

A talented Louisiana lawyer who resided in New Orleans he was, successively, Confederate Attorney General, Secretary of War, and Secretary of State. After the Civil War, he evaded pursuing Union troops in a journey that took him to Florida, the Bahamas, Havana, and finally to England, where he became a distinguished barrister and spent the rest of his days.
$350.00



Item No. 21


DE TUMULTIBUS

AMERICANIS

DEQUE EORUM

CONCITATORIBUS

MEDITATIO SENILIS.

OXONII:

E TYPOGRAPHEO CLARENDONIANO.

Apud J. Fletcher, and D. Prince; B. White, Londini.

M DCC LXXVI.

Item No. 22

Bentham Defends "The Honor of the University of Oxford"

22. **[Bentham, Edward]:** DE TUMULTIBUS AMERICANIS DEQUE EORUM CONCITATORIBUS MEDITATIO SENILIS. Oxonii: J. Fletcher, and D. Prince; B. White, Londini, 1776. [4], 36 pp. Title leaf and last page dusted. Else Very Good, with, as in every copy, a word blotted out on page 7. Bound in modern quarter morocco and marbled boards.

A loyal Oxford man, Bentham wrote to rebut members of Parliament who had censured Oxford University for addressing the King in favor of the American Revolution. "Occasioned by some members of Parliament having censured the University of Oxford for addressing the king in favor of the American war" [Allibone]. As Howes notes, Bentham defends "the honor of the University of Oxford, against the... aspersions of E[dmun]d B[urk]e; with observations on the present rebellion."

"The author extols the University, praises the ministry, and reviles the Americans" [Sabin]. For those having difficulty with Latin, an English translation issued later in 1776. FIRST EDITION. Howes B363. Adams, American Controversy 76-14a. Sabin 4760.

$450.00

23. **Blair, Montgomery:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED JUNE 2, 1881, TO BELMONT PERRY:

"DEAR SIR, YOUR NOTE REQUESTING AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM MY BROTHER IS DULY RECEIVED. IF I HAVE SUCH LETTER AND I CAN SHARE I WILL SEND IT TO YOU. THE LETTERS FROM HIM THAT I HAVE FILED ARE GENERALLY SUCH AS I CAN NOT PART WITH, BUT I MAY FIND ONE WHEN I HAVE TIME TO LOOK OVER THOSE THAT I CAN PART WITH & IN THAT CASE I WILL SEND IT.

"YRS TRLY, MONTGOMERY BLAIR/ JUNE 2, 1881."

[Bottom left corner: MR. BELMONT PERRY]. [Maryland?]: 1881. Letter 5" x 8", mounted on stiff paper border measuring 5 1/2" x 8 1/2". Two very light folds, two minor ink smudges. Very Good.

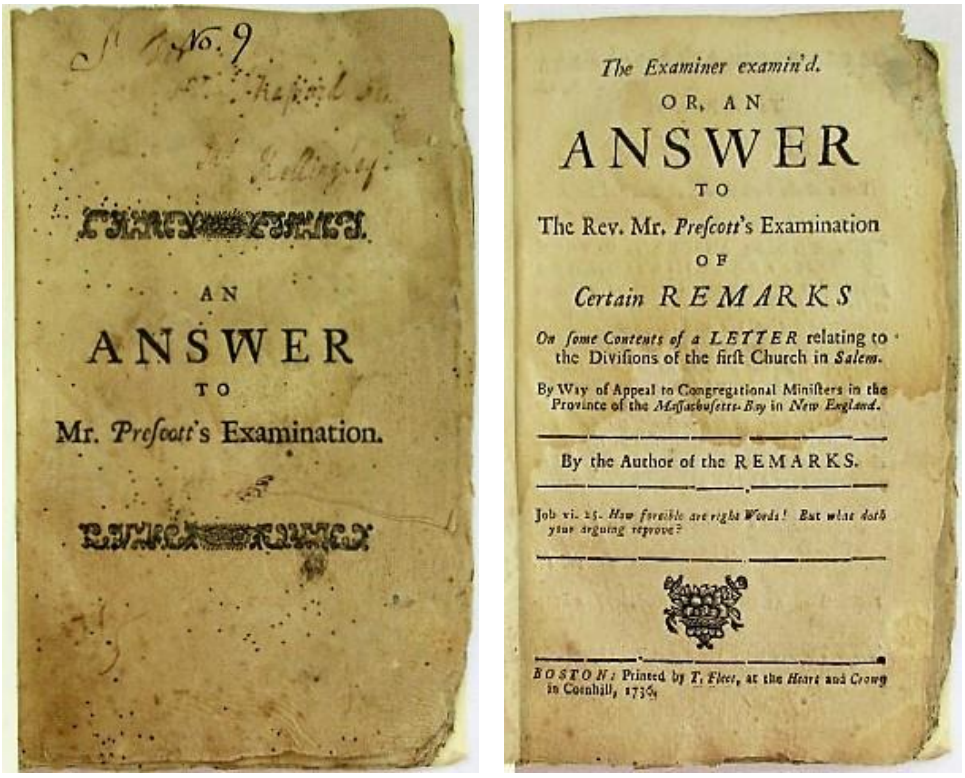
Mr. Perry asks for an autograph of Blair's deceased brother, Francis P. Blair, Jr. [1821-1875], the U.S. Representative and Senator from Missouri. Montgomery Blair [1813-1883], a Maryland lawyer and politician, was Postmaster General under President Lincoln from 1861-1864.

The recipient of the letter was likely Belmont Perry [1854-1912], descendant of Oliver Hazard Perry, relative of prominent Jewish merchant and politician August Belmont, and life-long friend of Woodrow Wilson. The Belmonts were connected politically with the Blairs. Mr. Perry was a native of New Jersey where he worked as a lawyer, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Woodbury County, and Chairman of the New Jersey Democratic State Central Committee. ["Relative of August Belmont Dead," THE OREGON DAILY JOURNAL, Oct. 7, 1912, p.6; "New Jersey Jots," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, Nov. 13, 1912, p.3.] $125.00

24. **[Brown, John]:** THE EXAMINER EXAMIN'D. OR, AN ANSWER TO THE REV. MR. PRESCOTT'S EXAMINATION OF CERTAIN REMARKS ON SOME CONTENTS OF A LETTER RELATING TO THE DIVISIONS OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN SALEM. BY WAY OF APPEAL TO CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS IN THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW ENGLAND. BY THE AUTHOR OF THE REMARKS. Boston: T. Fleet, 1736. [4], 105, [1 errata] pp, with half title. Modern marbled wrappers. Some blank fore-edge chipping, untrimmed, scattered spotting and tanning, blank upper right corner extended. Good+.

On the bitter Salem Controversy between Reverend Fisk and members of his Congregation. The long dispute split the First Church in Salem, established in 1629 as the first Protestant Church in America.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 3997. ESTC W32179. $600.00



AN

ANSWER

TO

Mr. *Prescott*'s Examination.

The Examiner examin'd.

OR, AN

ANSWER

TO

The Rev. Mr. *Prescott*'s Examination

OF

Certain REMARKS

On some Contents of a LETTER relating to the Divisions of the first Church in *Salem*.

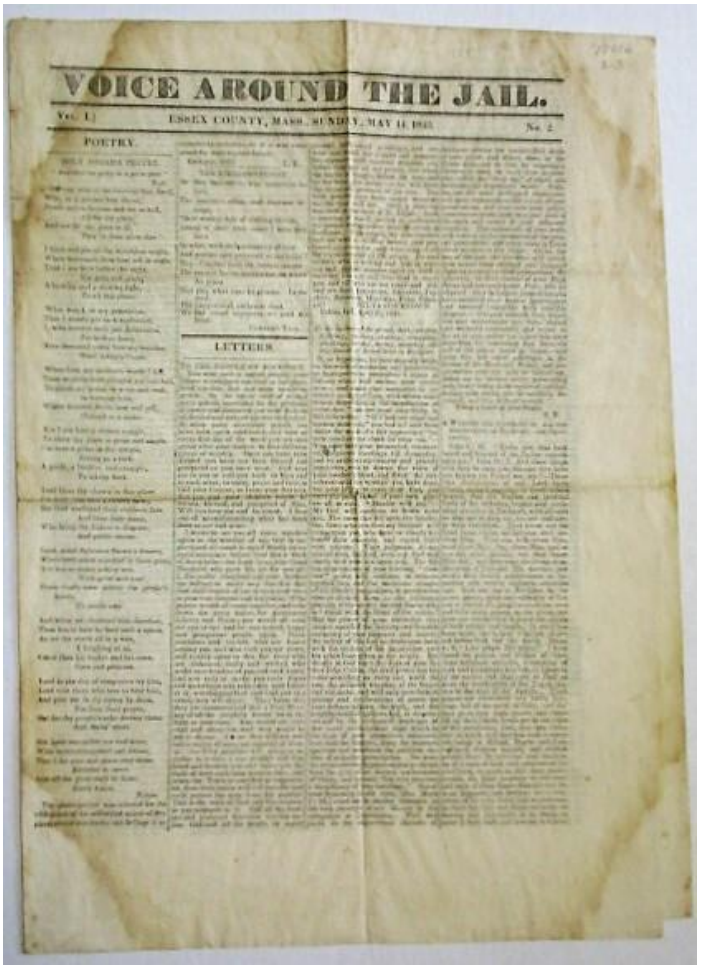
By Way of Appeal to Congregational Ministers in the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New England*.

By the Author of the REMARKS.

Job vi. 25. *How forcible are right Words! But what doth your arguing reprove?*

BOSTON: Printed by *T. Fleet*, at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Cornhill, 1736.

Item No. 24



VOICE AROUND THE JAIL.

Vol. I. ESSEX COUNTY, MASS. SUNDAY, MAY 14 1843. No. 2.

POETRY.

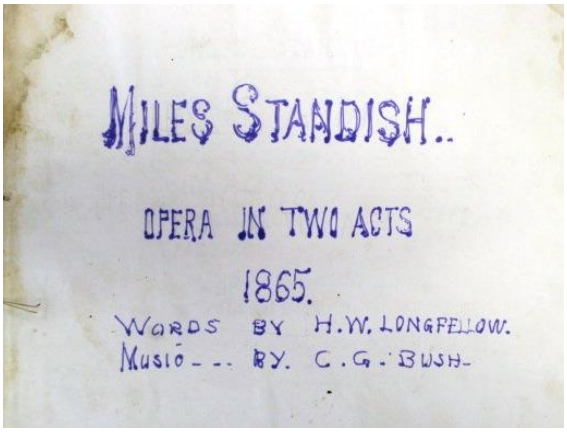
LETTERS

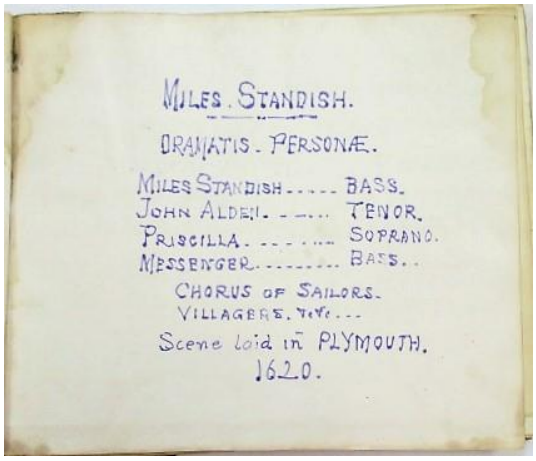
Item No. 25

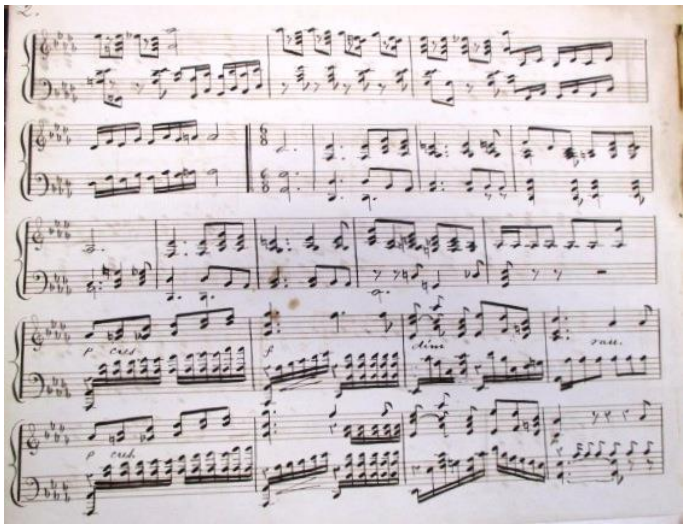
“The Subtle Craft of Wicked Party Priests”

25. **Brown, Sylvanus:** VOICE AROUND THE JAIL. VOL. I. NO. 2. Essex County, Mass.: Sunday, May 14, 1843. Folio sheet folded to 10-1/4" x 15". Old folds, light spotting. Good+.

An idiosyncratic preacher, Sylvanus Brown was arrested in Rockport for disturbing the peace at the Union Meeting House, a church which once had served Universalists but now excluded them. He was convicted "by a jury darkened by one sided and false testimony, against him, by not being permitted to be heard after his own manner..." Brown claimed he was merely seeking a seat peaceably at the assembly when he was assaulted and arrested. His story of the trial appears here, along with imprecations against "the subtle craft of wicked party priests, associated for the purposes of power and dominion." He denounces the "hypocrites" of the "proud, dark, seizing, fighting, pushing, shoving, dragging, pinching, kicking, sueing, swearing jailing church of Anti-Christ in Rockport."
OCLC 9329448 [4- 2 at AAS; Boston Pub., Peabody-Essex] as of August 2018. $350.00







Item No. 26

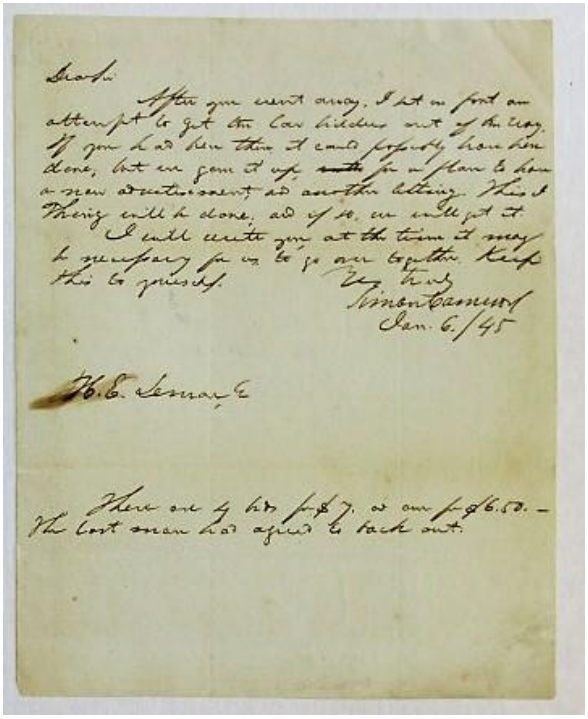
A Manuscript Opera by the Well-known Illustrator and Political Cartoonist

26. **Bush, C. G.:** MILES STANDISH. OPERA IN TWO ACTS. WORDS BY H.W. LONGFELLOW, MUSIC BY C. BUSH. [New York? 1865-1866]. 221pp. Oblong 12" x 10". Bound in black half morocco and black cloth with gilt-lettered label on front board [rubbed,

corners worn, hinges weak], spine shorn with gatherings beginning to loosen. Music manuscript, meticulously handwritten in ink with some pencil. Endpapers stained, light scattered foxing. Very Good.

This two-act opera, by the multi-talented illustrator and political cartoonist, is based on Longfellow's 'The Courtship of Miles Standish'. The vocal score is for four solo characters: Miles Standish [bass], John Alden [tenor], Priscilla [soprano], Messenger [bass], plus male and mixed chorus. The handwriting is presumably that of the composer, Bush. A pencil sketch [page 11] of a song later found in its entirety in the score [page 44], makes it unlikely that this was written by a copyist. A few other pencil notations and corrections appear, with some measures crossed out in ink and rewritten or recomposed. Bush was a skilled composer: while the text-setting evidences some clumsiness, especially in recitative, the work shows the influence of early Verdi in ensemble setting; Schubert's treatment of Gretchen from Goethe's Faust; a little Berlioz, in choral treatment; even some Wagner, notably the character of Senta in The Flying Dutchman.

The passages selected from the Longfellow poem suggest an emphasis on the female character Priscilla, and sensitivity to the condition and plight of women in general. Page 109 contains the date 'January 9, 66', written at the end of one of Priscilla's extended sections. Both the overture and the second act remain unfinished. The conclusion of the overture seems to be sketched in pencil. The bound manuscript ends with a few empty staves but the volume is essentially filled. The work is in essence complete and could be performed with minimal additional composition. $3,500.00


Dear Sir

After you went away, I put on first an attempt to get the Low bidder out of the way. If you had been there it could properly have been done, but we gave it up [illegible] for a plan to have a new advertisement and another letting. This I think will be done, and if so, we will get it.

I will write you at the time it may be necessary for us to go over together. Keep this to yourself.

Yours truly
Simon Cameron
Jan. 6/45

H.E. Lemar Esq

There are 4 bids for $7. & one for $6.50. – The last man has agreed to back out.

Item No. 27

Simon Cameron Plys His Trade

27. **Cameron, Simon:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED JANUARY 6, 1845, TO H.E. LEMAR:

"DEAR SIR, AFTER YOU WENT AWAY, I PUT ON FIRST AN ATTEMPT TO GET THE LOW BIDDER OUT OF THE WAY. IF YOU HAD BEEN THERE IT COULD

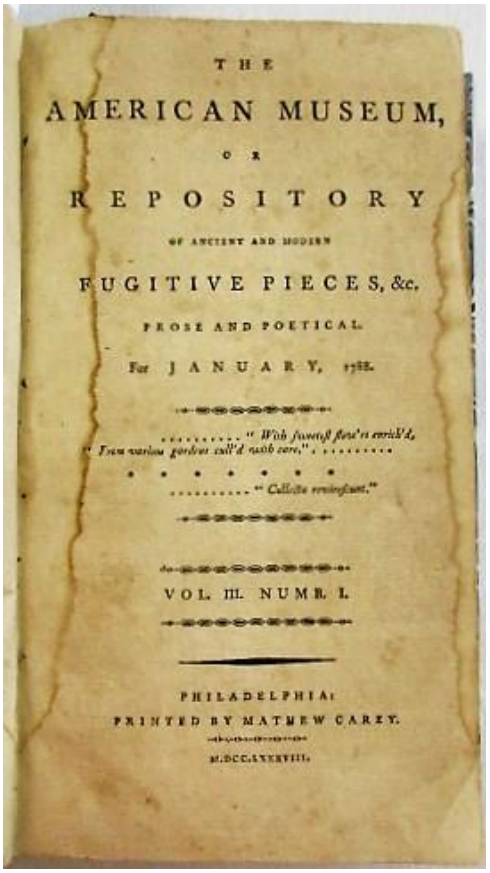
POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN DONE, BUT WE GAVE IT UP, FOR A PLAN TO HAVE A NEW ADVERTISEMENT, AND ANOTHER BIDDING. THIS I THINK WILL BE DONE; AND IF SO, WE WILL GET IT.

"I WILL WRITE YOU AT THE TIME IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR US TO GO OVER TOGETHER. KEEP THIS TO YOURSELF./ VERY TRULY, SIMON CAMERON, JAN. 6/45.

"THERE ARE 4 BIDS FOR $7, & ONE FOR $6.50 - THE LAST MAN HAS AGREED TO BACK OUT. n.p.: 1845. Broadside, 7 3/4" x 9 3/4". Completely in ink manuscript. Very Good.

Simon Cameron [1799-1889] was running for the United States Senate from Pennsylvania at the time of this letter. The special election, which Cameron won, occurred in March 1845 after Senator James Buchanan resigned to become President Polk's Secretary of State.

As this Letter suggests, Cameron was heavily involved throughout his career in the award of government-bestowed contracts and largesse. He was dogged by allegations, doubtless true, of corruption. Nevertheless, President Lincoln needed his support, and that of Pennsylvania; Lincoln named him Secretary of War and then, in 1862, minister to Russia. Cameron returned to the Senate in 1867 and served for another ten years. $175.00


THE
AMERICAN MUSEUM,
OR
REPOSITORY
OF ANCIENT AND MODERN
FUGITIVE PIECES, &c.
PROSE AND POETICAL.
For JANUARY, 1788.
VOL. III. NUMB. I.
PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY MATHEW CAREY.
M.DCC.LXXXVIII.

Item No. 28

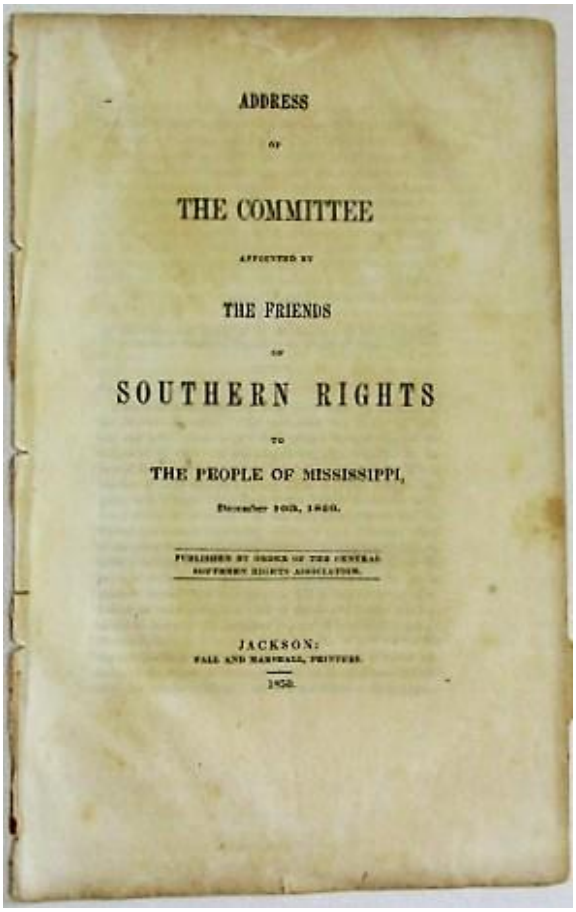
Early Debates on the Constitution's Ratification

28. **[Carey, Matthew]:** THE AMERICAN MUSEUM, OR REPOSITORY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN FUGITIVE PIECES, &C. PROSE AND POETICAL. VOLUME III. Philadelphia: Printed by Mathew Carey, 1788. Volume III, Numbers I-VI [January 1788 - June 1788]. Complete as issued. Scattered light to moderate spotting. Good+, in modern half calf and marbled boards.

This Volume prints illuminating accounts of the debates and discussions in States, Towns, and Societies which resulted in the Constitution's ratification. The first Conventions concerning ratification occurred in December 1787; thus these reports, in Numbers beginning January 1788, are among the earliest so printed. The Virginian Edmund Randolph, who would become the Nation's first Attorney General, explains at length in the January issue his reasons for now favoring ratification, although he had originally objected to doing so at the Philadelphia Convention. Essays supporting ratification and rebutting opponents' objections are printed, along with dissenting Letters, Resolves, and Essays. Activities in State Conventions are reported in detail from Connecticut, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, South Carolina, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, New Hampshire.

Volume III contains other interesting and significant material: orations on American independence; petitions of Quakers; Pennsylvania's funding system; legal cases, several involving Negroes; the climate and resources of South Carolina; material on the Shays' Rebellion and other political matters; Jeremy Belknap on the aurora borealis; David Rittenhouse on comets; James Bowdoin on the phenomena of light; the White Mountains; chimneys; George Washington's laudatory letter to Mathew Carey at the end of the May issue.

$2,500.00



ADDRESS

OF

THE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY

THE FRIENDS

OF

SOUTHERN RIGHTS

TO

THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI,

December 10th, 1850.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

JACKSON:
FALL AND MARSHALL, PRINTERS.
1850.

Item No. 29

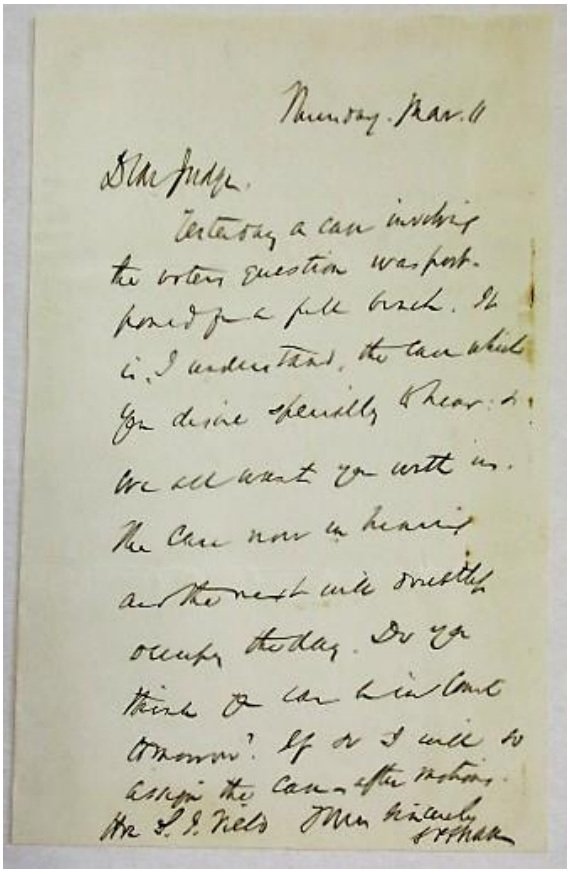
“Free-Soilism” is “Surrounding Us With a Cordon of Free States”

29. **Central Southern Rights Association:** ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE FRIENDS OF SOUTHERN RIGHTS TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI, DECEMBER 10TH, 1850. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CENTRAL

SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION. Jackson: Fall and Marshall, Printers., 1850. 13, [3 blanks] pp. Disbound, untrimmed, light spotting. Else Very Good.

A bitter, rare denunciation of the Compromise of 1850, and a passionate threat to dissolve the Union. The "series of measures" leading to admission of California as a Free State constitute "usurpation and revolution." The federal government is virtually controlled now by "free-soilism," which thus "makes an immense stride towards accomplishing the avowed object of its advocates, in surrounding us with a cordon of free States."

Recounting Northern abuses-- especially agitation by meddlers "who have no pecuniary or social interest in the subject of slavery"-- the Address remarks, "Without the constitution, and without the Union, the acts of the Northern people would be cause of war." The Address is signed in type by A.M. Clayton, J.I. Guion, Roger Barton, J.A. Quitman, and five others, "On behalf of the Committee." It is dated in type from Jackson, December 10, 1850.
OCLC 16782336 [4- Northwestern, UNC, UTX, Wm & Mary], 476426760 [1- NYHS] as of September 2018. Not in Owen, Sabin, LCP, Blockson, Eberstadt. $2,000.00



Item No. 30

Chief Justice Chase Seeks Justice Field's Attendance at Court

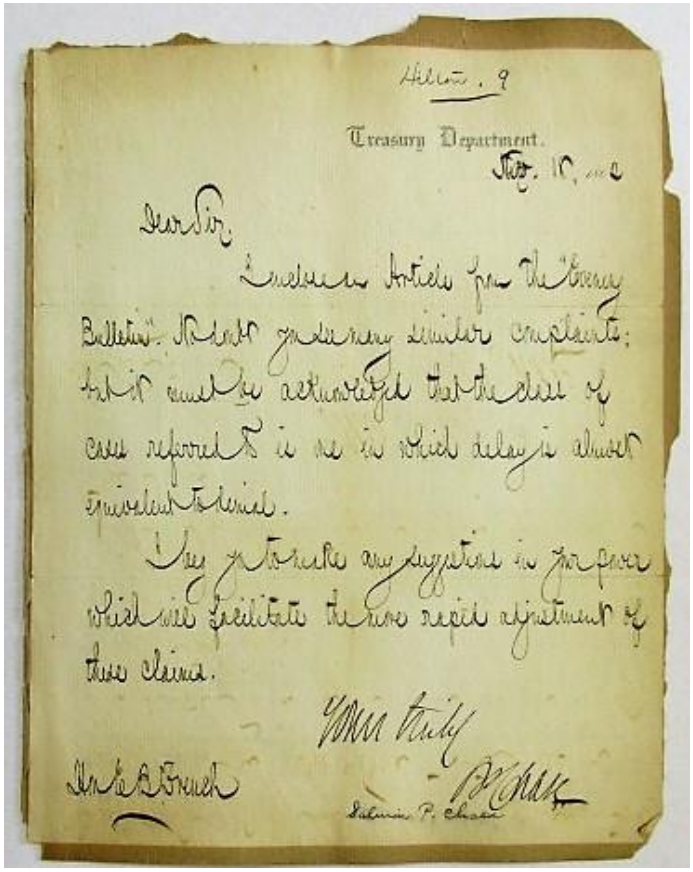
30. **Chase, Salmon P.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED AS CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE UNITED STATES TO ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STEPHEN J. FIELD, THURSDAY, MAR. 11 [no year stated, but 1869]:

"DEAR JUDGE, YESTERDAY A CASE INVOLVING THE VOTER QUESTION WAS POSTPONED FOR A FULL WEEK. IT IS, I UNDERSTAND, THE CASE WHICH YOU DESIRE SPECIFICALLY TO HEAR & WE ALL WANT YOU WITH US. THE CASE NOW IN HEARING AND THE NEXT WILL GREATLY OCCUPY THE DAY. DO YOU THINK

YOU CAN BE IN COURT TOMORROW? IF SO I WILL SO ASSIGN THE CASE - AFTER MOTIONS. VERY SINCERELY, S.P. CHASE" [Lower left corner: HON. S.J. FIELD]. [Washington, D.C.? 1869]. 4 1/2" x 7". Unlined paper, single sheet, written on recto only, completely in ink manuscript. Fine.

Salmon P. Chase, Lincoln's Treasury Secretary, became Chief Justice of the United States in 1864, after the death of Roger Taney. He served until his death in 1873. Stephen J. Field, who had been a California Judge and assemblyman, became an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1863. During their joint terms of service on the Court, 1869 is the only year in which March 11 fell on a Thursday.

Also included is an unrelated slip in Chase's hand, "Yours very truly | S.P. Chase," apparently clipped from some other correspondence. $375.00


Hilton. 9

Treasury Department.

Nov. 18, 1862

Dear Sir,

I enclose Article from The Evening Bulletin. No doubt you see many similar complaints; but it must be acknowledged that the class of cases referred to is one in which delay is almost equivalent to denial.

I beg you to make any suggestions in your power which will facilitate the more rapid adjustment of these claims.

Yours truly

S. P. Chase

Hon. E. B. French

Item No. 31

31. **Chase, Salmon P.:** LETTER SIGNED AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, DATED AT "HILTON 9." NOVEMBER 18, 1862, TO HON. E.B. FRENCH, WRITTEN ON LETTERHEAD OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT:

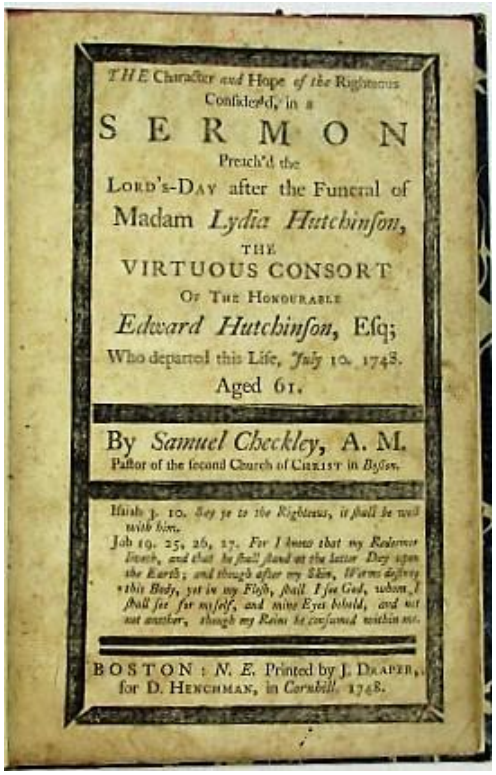
"DEAR SIR, I ENCLOSE AN ARTICLE FROM THE 'EVENING BULLETIN'. NO DOUBT YOU SEE MANY SIMILAR COMPLAINTS; BUT IT MUST BE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE CLASS OF CASES REFERRED TO IS ONE IN WHICH DELAY IS ALMOST EQUIVALENT TO DENIAL.

"I BEG YOU TO MAKE ANY SUGGESTIONS IN YOUR POWER WHICH WILL FACILITATE THE MORE RAPID ADJUSTMENT OF THESE CLAIMS. | YOURS TRULY S.P. CHASE" [Washington, D.C.?]: 1862. Broadside, 8" x 10", completely in ink manuscript, the text probably in a secretarial hand. Mounted on thick paper backing [backing

edges chipped]. Light age toning and foxing, minimal edgewear. Signed by Chase, "S.P. Chase". Except as noted, Very Good.

In late 1861 Union forces captured Hilton Head S.C. By mid-1862 its population had increased to 40,000-- Union troops, merchants, missionaries, educators, prisoners of war, and escaped slaves had swelled its population. Many ongoing activities at Hilton Head fell under the purview of Chase, Lincoln's Treasury Secretary. His subordinate, Ezra B. French, a native of Maine, was an Auditor at the Treasury Department at the time of this letter.

Evidently claims for a variety of services, goods, and supplies were piling up at Hilton Head. Chase wants things to move faster. $175.00



THE Character and Hope of the Righteous Conſider'd, in a

SERMON

Preach'd the

LORD'S-DAY after the Funeral of

Madam *Lydia Hutchinſon*,

THE

VIRTUOUS CONSORT

OF THE HONOURABLE

Edward Hutchinſon, Eſq;

Who departed this Life, *July* 10. 1748.

Aged 61.

By *Samuel Checkley*, A. M.

Paſtor of the ſecond Church of CHRIST in *Boſton*.

Iſaiah 3. 10. *Say ye to the Righteous, it ſhall be well with him.*

Job 19. 25, 26, 27. *For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he ſhall ſtand at the latter Day upon the Earth; and though after my Skin, Worms deſtroy this Body, yet in my Fleſh, ſhall I ſee God, whom I ſhall ſee for myſelf, and mine Eyes behold, and not another, though my Reins be conſumed within me.*

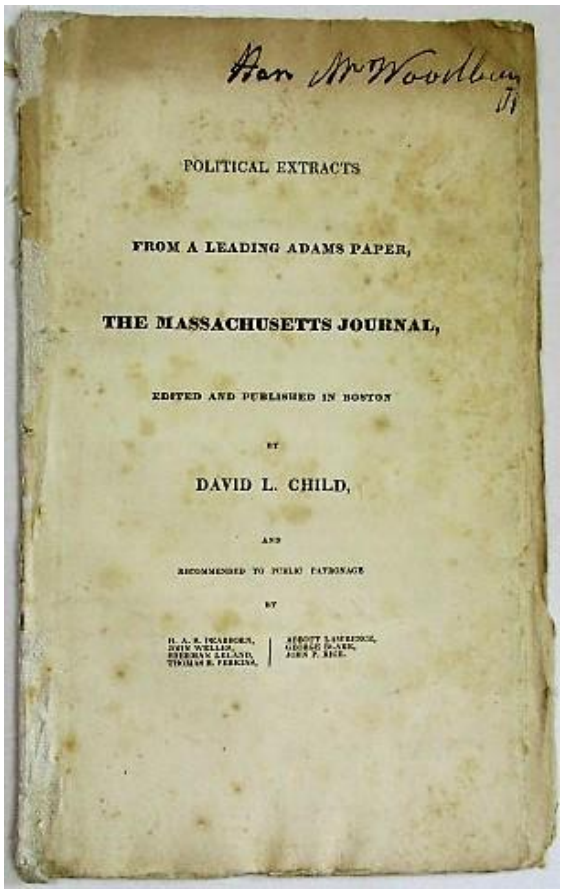
BOSTON: *N. E.* Printed by J. DRAPER, for D. HENCHMAN, in *Cornhill*. 1748.

Item No. 32

32. **Checkley, Samuel:** THE CHARACTER AND HOPE OF THE RIGHTEOUS CONSIDER'D, IN A SERMON PREACH'D THE LORD'S-DAY AFTER THE FUNERAL OF MADAM LYDIA HUTCHINSON, THE VIRTUOUS CONSORT OF THE HONOURABLE EDWARD HUTCHINSON, ESQ; WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, JULY 10, 1748. AGED 61. Boston: N.E.: Printed by J. Draper, 1748. [2], ii, 22, pp, lacking the half title and final blank. Lightly toned and foxed, title page surrounded by black mourning border. Bound in later quarter morocco and marbled boards, with title stamped in gilt on spine. Good+.

Lydia [Foster] Hutchinson [1687-1748] was the daughter of Colonel John Foster, a wealthy Boston merchant. She married Edward Hutchinson [1678-1752] in 1706. Edward held many offices: Judge of Probate for Suffolk County, Judge of the Suffolk County Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice, Auditor and Selectman of Boston. He was active in the Boston Militia for over thirty years, attaining the rank of Colonel in 1729, and Treasurer of Harvard College from 1726 until his death. [Roberts: HISTORY OF THE MILITARY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS... 1895; Schultz: LEGISLATORS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL COURT, 1691-1780: A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY. 1997.]

Checkley was the first minister of the New South Church in Boston, ordained as such in 1719, and was still going strong at the time of this sermon.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 6111. $450.00



Item No. 33

Adams Men Expose Hyperbolic Anti-Jackson Hysteria

33. **[Child, David L.]:** POLITICAL EXTRACTS FROM A LEADING ADAMS PAPER, THE MASSACHUSETTS JOURNAL, EDITED AND PUBLISHED IN BOSTON BY DAVID L. CHILD, AND RECOMMENDED TO PUBLIC PATRONAGE BY H.A.S. DEARBORN, JOHN WELLES, SHERMAN LELAND, THOMAS H. PERKINS, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, GEORGE BLAKE, JOHN P. RICE. [Boston? 1828]. 28pp. Disbound, with remnant of an old binding on blank inner margin of title and last pages. Scattered light foxing, Good+. Ownership signature, "Hon. Mr. Woodbury" at head of title.

Child and his wife, Lydia Marie Child, were prominent reformers and advocates of the abolition of slavery. David edited the 'Massachusetts Journal,' which forcefully-- perhaps hysterically-- opposed the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828. This pamphlet, published by Jackson supporters, prints extracts from the Journal demonstrating its visceral hatred of Jackson, his wife, and his supporters. Among the intemperate attacks, Child's Journal claimed Jackson has merely "THE BRAVERY OF A RUFFIAN AND THE WARLIKE CUNNING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF."

Of Rachel, Jackson's long-suffering wife, Child wrote, "Who is there in all this land that has a wife, a sister or daughter that could be pleased to see Mrs. Jackson (Mrs. Roberts that

was) presiding in the Drawing-Room at Washington. THERE IS POLLUTION IN THE TOUCH, THERE IS PERDITION IN THE EXAMPLE OF A PROFLIGATE WOMAN..." Sabin 12697. Wise & Cronin 301 [JQA]. OCLC 20502144 [10] as of August 2018.
$275.00

34. **[Children]:** KEY, TO THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC. [New Haven: Eli Hudson, 1810]. 24pp. Original plain drab wrappers, separated from the stitched text block. Caption title, as issued. Contemporary ownership inscriptions. Widely scattered light foxing. Good+.

This is volume 2 of a two-volume work. The first volume-- 47, [1] pp-- is entitled 'The Elements of Arithmetic Illustrated...' Both volumes were printed by Hudson in New Haven in 1810.
AAS Catalog Record #277030. AI 20041. OCLC records facsimiles. $175.00

Item No. 35

For All Your Pro-Union Postal Needs

35. **[Civil War Patriotic Covers]:** COLLECTION OF 37 UNUSED PRO-UNION CIVIL WAR PATRIOTIC POSTAL COVERS, VARIOUS SUBJECTS AND THEMES. [n.p.: 1861-1865]. All uncancelled, generally 3" x 5 1/2". Occasional light wear, occasional light dustsoiling. A few have glue remnants on flaps from having been mounted; most do not. Overall, Very Good. Those we note as being variants and not in Weiss are described as such to

the best of our knowledge after a thorough search of Weiss' pages. The following postal covers listed by Weiss citation:

C-B-1 - Rooster in a circle with initials W.S. below it and the words "WHILE I LIVE I'LL CROW" overhead. Printed in black ink.

C-B-5 - Rooster with the head of a man. Caption below, "The Game Cock Secession after the fight." Imprinted vertically "Alfred S. Robinson, Hartford." Printed in black ink.

C-B-9 - Bird flying with a banner hanging from its mouth. Banner reads, "To the South:- Lay down your arms, repent - and then talk of peace. - Uncle Sam." Printed in blue ink.

C-B-12 - Rooster standing atop a fence, the roof of a house in the background. Above, "Uncle Sam's Bantam." Below, "I'LL CROW WHILE I LOVE." Printed in blue ink.

C-B-31 - Jefferson Davis looking like a scarecrow sits atop a fence while a crow spreads its wings and sits beside him menacingly. 'J.D.' on Davis' hat. Davis says, "I wish I was well out of this. I do believe I am in a rale hard fix." Caption below, "JEFF DAVIS ALARMED." Printed in black ink.

C-B-37 - Jeff Davis lowered into an eagle's nest with ropes held by two men, a large eagle swoops in and grabs his pants, a flag is in the eagle's talons. Caption below, "Jeff Davis surprised in his attempt to rob the American Eagle's nest." Vertical imprint of D. Murphy's Son, Print, 54 Fulton & 372 Pearl STs. N.Y." Printed in red and blue inks.

C-B-37 [variant]. A variant of the previous item, same image but with slightly different shading and with the verse, "The American Eagle catches Jeff Davis in his attempt to rob her nest." Vertical imprint of Magee, 316 Chestnut St. Phila. Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

C-B-52 - Eagle stands upon a shield with weapons lying beneath it. It carries a ribbon in its beak which reads, "Beware." The eagle holds a bow in its talons and shoots arrows at an object "JEFF. DAVIS" which has several snakes floating in front of it, each bearing the name of a state or city: Arkansas, Texas, S. Carolina, N. Carolina, St. Louis, Virginia, and Maryland. The Maryland snake has an arrow through its head and hangs limp. Beneath the images, "Copyright secured. Salem, Mass." Printed in red and blue inks.

C-F-31 - Upside down flag bearing a palmetto tree. Caption below, "PLAYED OUT!" Printed in green ink.

C-O-5 - Noose hanging with caption, "Good 'Noose' for TRAITORS." Within a rectangular border, the copyright of J.W. Orr printed around three sides. Yellow envelope printed in black ink.

C-O-45 - Cannon shooting at building bearing Confederate flag with several signs reading, "JEFF DAVIS/ DISUNION/ BONDS/ BRAGG/ STEVENS/ BEAUREGARDÖ etc." Canon labeled UNION with names of Lincoln, Scott, Seward and Cameron on its base. Imprint of Richardson, N.Y. Printed in red and blue inks.

E-L-259 [variant] - Eagle behind two Union flags, with cannon muzzle, cannon balls, drums and other musical instruments. Verse above image reads, "Shame on those who would purchase peace at the cost of principle and honor." Yellow envelope printed in black ink. This variant not in Weiss.

E-R-209 - An eagle with his wings spread wide floating on a log in the ocean with a shield at his feet and a ribbon in his mouth with the words, "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Ships in the background. Printed in red and blue inks.

F-L-17-19 [variant] - Flag with verse, "Look up at that flag, as it ripples and sways." Imprint at bottom left corner of D.B. Cooke & Co., Chicago. Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

F-L-74-82 [variant] - Two hands shake in front of the Constitution, a flag below. Verse below, "Come, join hand in hand, Americans all, And rouse your brave hearts at Liberty's call." Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

F-L-96 - A shield in front two cannons, a Union flag to the left and a noose hanging to the right. On the shield, "ARGUMENTS FOR TRAITORS." Printed in black ink.

F-R -7 - Three small images: the Eye of Providence [all seeing eye of God], the American flag, and a house. Caption below, "My God first, my country next, and then my family." Printed in black ink.

FP-EE-59 [variant] - Elmer Ellsworth in Zouave attire holds a Union flag in one hand and a bayonet in the other. He looks up at a sign reading "Washington via Baltimore." Does NOT have "Avenge Ellsworth's Death" as does E-E-59. Printed in red and blue inks. This variant no in Weiss.

FP-WS-44 - Portrait of Winfield Scott surrounded by oval frame, two flags and two bayonets sticking out from behind each side, muzzle of cannon and cannon balls in background captioned, "The Rebels will not go FREE." Printed in red and blue inks.

F-P-15 - Three women in Grecian style dresses standing on pedestal holding sign "UNION AND LIBERTY NOW & FOREVER. Printed in blue ink.

F-ST-3 - Woman stands at dresser rummaging through a drawer. Caption below, "I have no one to send - I'll go yself [sic], and nurse the sick." Printed in red ink.

F-ST-116 - Zouave soldier carrying the American flag and a short knife with explosions in the background. Caption below, "When thus our hosts go proudly forth, Let foes beware the Spirit of the North!" Copyright of Brown & Ryan of New York on verso. Printed in red, blue and yellow inks.

F-ST-117 [variant] - Zouave soldier carrying the American flag and a short knife with explosions in the background. Caption below, "When thus our hosts go proudly forth, Let foes beware the Spirit of the North!" Imprinted vertically "New York Union Envelope Depot, 144 Broadway." Copyright of Brown & Ryan of New York on verso. Printed in black ink. This variant not in Weiss.

F-T-67 [variant] - Three Union flags with large star at the center reading, "This Flag shall RULE." Imprint of Harpel, ed & Vine Sts., Cincinnati below. Yellow envelope printed in red ink. This variant not in Weiss.

F-T-68 [variant] - Two flags with a banner reading "LIBERTY AND UNION! NOW AND FOREVER!" The caption above the banner, "THE CONSTITUTION!" A star at the base of the flags reads, "1776." Verse below the image and other text, "A Union of hearts, and a Union of hands, A Union that none can sever;." Imprint of Jas. A. Thomson, Post Office News Stand at very bottom. Additional words in red added across center of image, "Age of John Bell 70 in the Shade!/ Ordinance the Secessionists can't pass - that planted on Arlington Hights." Yellow envelope printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

SC-DC-2 - The Washington monument at the top left corner in a rectangular border with the verse below, "Then conquer we must - For our cause it is just." Printed in blue ink.

SC-DC-13 - An image of the Capitol building in an oval border with the caption below "CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON." An eagle with its wings spread wide at the top of the oval holding a shield and a ribbon in its mouth with the words, "E. Pluribus Unum." Imprinted vertically "New York Union Envelope Depot, 144 Broadway." Printed in blue ink.

SC-NW-3 - Image of a monument dedicated to Maj. Winthrop with captioned below, "Shot at the Battle of the Big Bethel, June 10th, 1861. All that was generous and brave: We mourn his loss." Printed in black ink.

M-L-1 - Soldier carrying a union flag in a small circle surrounded by a second circle with stars and blue lines. Printed in red and blue inks.

M-L-3 - Same image as above but entirely in red ink. With added verse below, "Whoso shrinks or falters now, Whoso to the yoke would bow, Brand the craven on his brow./ Freedom's soil." [12 lines] Printed in red ink.

M-P-3 - Man hangs from a Union flagpost with the words, "The Union Forever! And Death to Traitors!!" Imprint of Morris, Printer, Cin. on verso. Printed in red and blue ink.

M-R-1 - Small rectangular image cut and pasted to yellow envelope. Soldier holding Union flag with "EZEK 3-9" above him. Printed in red and blue inks.

M-R-14 - A sailor holds the halyard of a flagpole with a Union flag; a large ship in the background. Printed in red, blue and yellow ink.

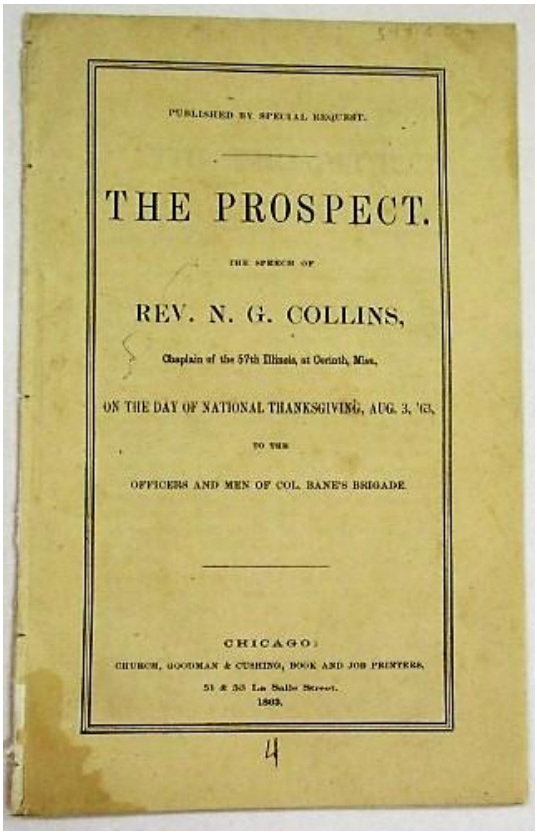
M-R-25 Soldier stands holding a Union flag in one hand and a bayonet in the other. The words "STAND BY THE FLAG" printed diagonal to right of flag. Printed in red and blue inks.

M-R-38 [variant] - Solider holds halyard of a flagpole with a Union flag, a Confederate flag at his feet. Verse below, "Hail, glorious flag! we cherish thee, Unblemished standard of the free!..." Printed in red and blue inks. This variant not in Weiss.

M-R-39 - Soldier stands with the Union flag in one hand and his sword held high in the other. Printed in red and blue ink.

M-R-54 - Soldier stands with the Union flag in one hand and his sword held high in the other. Two small tents in the background. Printed in red and blue ink.

$750.00


PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

THE PROSPECT.

THE SPEECH OF

REV. N. G. COLLINS,

Chaplain of the 57th Illinois, at Corinth, Miss.,

ON THE DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING, AUG. 3, '63,

TO THE

OFFICERS AND MEN OF COL. BANE'S BRIGADE.

CHICAGO:

CHURCH, GOODMAN & CUSHING, BOOK AND JOB PRINTERS,

51 & 53 La Salle Street.

1863.

4

Item No. 36

"The South Had Been Preparing for the Rebellion for Years"

36. **Collins, N.G.:** THE PROSPECT. THE SPEECH OF REV. N.G. COLLINS, CHAPLAIN OF THE 57TH ILLINOIS, AT CORINTH, MISS., ON THE DAY OF NATIONAL THANKSGIVING, AUG. 3, '63, TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF COL. BANE'S BRIGADE. Chicago: Church, Goodman & Cushing, 1863. 16pp. Original printed

front wrapper with wrapper title as issued. Disbound, lacking the rear wrapper. Clean text. At head of wrapper: "Published by Special Request." Good+.

Reverend Collins speaks to his beloved 57th Illinois Infantry, which was organized in late 1861; Collins enlisted with the 57th at its inception. "The dreadful war was not the choice of the North, nor was it commenced by the North... The South had been preparing for the rebellion for years, and now had in their possession a large amount of the national munitions of war. Discord was everywhere rife in the North, and even Abraham Lincoln had to steal a march upon the ruthless mob in Baltimore... Even in and around the capital of the nation traitors swarmed, almost without number." Despite such disadvantages, "We have taken all the strong-holds of the enemy, from one end of the Mississippi River to the other and, thank God, we will soon have all along the Atlantic coast."

Jeff Davis calls for a "day of humiliation and prayer over defeat," but President Lincoln proclaims "a day of thanksgiving and prayer over success."

FIRST EDITION. Dornbusch 234. Ante-Fire Imprints 704. $450.00

Item No. 37

With the Folding Map

37. **Colton, J.H.:** COLTON'S TRAVELER AND TOURIST'S GUIDE-BOOK THROUGH THE WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES, CONTAINING BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH, WITH THE ROUTES AND DISTANCES ON THE GREAT LINES OF TRAVEL, ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP, EXHIBITING THE TOWNSHIP LINES OF THE U.S. SURVEYS, THE BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES, POSITION OF CITIES, VILLAGES, SETTLEMENTS, ETC. New York: J.H. Colton, 1856. Bound in original brown, gilt-decorated publisher's cloth, with title stamped in gilt on front cover and in blind on rear cover. 99, [1], 36, [1], [1- Index] pp. Light to moderate foxing, map has a couple of short fold splits. Very Good.

The large folding map, attached to the rear pastedown, is hand-colored and entitled, 'Guide Through Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin & Iowa...by J. Calvin Smith.' Howes S615. $750.00

SONG.

AIR—"HAPPY LAND OF CANAAN"

You Rebels come along and listen to my song,
The subject of the same is not worth naming—
It is about the man, who did adopt a plan,
To send you to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh! Ah, oh, oh!
One day of retribution is coming,
If the Yankees go down South,
They will see the cannon's crotch,
That will send them to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Old Uncle Abe, he ordered a blockade,
He thought that his vessels would sustain him,
But the old Merrimac, she gave them such a crack,
That she sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

We had a little fun, at the battle of Bull Run,
Where the Yankees left the battle-field a sailing,
Where some of them fell, for we gave them mercy ——
And sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

And next to prove our stuff, we met them at Bull's Bluff,
And gave old Abe's Hessians quite a toning,
Indeed it was a rib, for to see the Yankees swim,
As we sent them to the happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

The gallant "Old Stonewall," gave Gen. Banks a call
Beside the Abolitionist—the same we
Brave Jackson with his files drove him fully ninety miles,
And sent him to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

The Young Napoleon, he led his forces on,
The Peninsula, the route he was claiming—
He marshalled them in pomp, in the Chickahominy Swamp
Which sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

McClellan he did know, that to Richmond he would go,
To take that desired city he was aiming—
But his forces they did fall, before the brave Stonewall,
Who sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

"Mac" thought he'd make a break, and try to raise a stake,
After nine months his forces were a training,
To give "old Jack" a call, and "drive him to the wall,"
And land him in the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

But I'd have you all to see, that there was GEN. LEE,
Who knew the plan to operate agin' him,
And to perpetrate a prank, by turning his right flank,
Which sent him to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

Old Abe must plainly see, we're determined to be free,
Liberty and Independence we are gaining,
The North no doubt is strong, but just let them come along
And we'll send them to the Happy Land of Canaan.

Canaan—Oh, oh, oh, &c.

Item No. 38

Confederates Send Yankees to the "Happy Land of Canaan"

38. **[Confederate Song]:** SONG. AIR- "HAPPY LAND OF CANAAN." [np: 1862?]. Broadside printed on bright yellow paper, 3-5/8" x 8-5/8". Light toning, Very Good.

This scarce song was printed in several locales, with slight variations. All appear to begin, as here, with "You Rebels come along and listen to my song." The song mocks the efforts of Abraham Lincoln and his army to crush the rebellion. "Old Uncle Abe, he ordered a blockade,/ He thought that his vessels would sustain him,/ But the old Merrimac, she gave them such a crack,/ That she sent them to the Happy Land of Canaan."

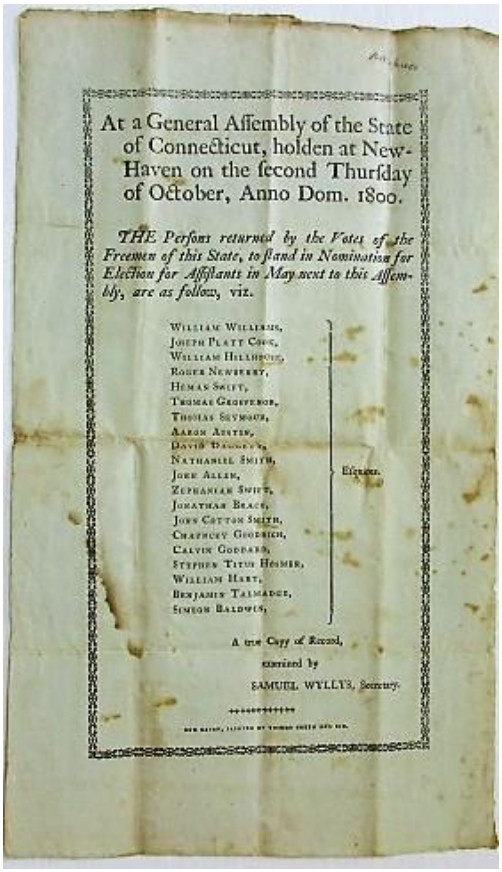
The song contains ten four-line stanzas, each followed by the Chorus. Probably an 1862 publication date, after the Monitor-Merrimac fight, and after the Battle of the Peninsula in July, about which the author also gloats.

Wolf, Confederate Song Sheets C144 [this item]. Rudolph 240 [variant: title includes the phrase, "Written by Master Joseph Borrowich, of Baltimore, Md."]. Parrish & Willingham 6540 [variant, entitled, "Song. Tune. Happy Land of Canaan."]. OCLC 8223973 [5], 84144974 [1] [variations not determined]. $600.00

Rare Connecticut Election Broadside

39. **[Connecticut]:** AT A GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT, HOLDEN AT NEW-HAVEN ON THE SECOND THURSDAY OF OCTOBER, ANNO DOM. 1800. THE PERSONS RETURNED BY THE VOTES OF THE FREEMEN OF THIS STATE, TO STAND IN NOMINATION FOR ELECTION FOR ASSISTANTS IN MAY NEXT TO THIS ASSEMBLY, ARE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ... New Haven: Printed by Thomas Green and Son, [1800]. Folio broadside, 8" x 13-1/2". Old folds, moderately foxed. Good+.

The rare broadside lists twenty men who are candidates. They include Simeon Baldwin, Chauncey Goodrich, Zephaniah Swift, David Daggett, Thomas Seymour, William Hillhouse, and other early Connecticut luminaries. In type at the end: "A true Copy of Record, examined by SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary."
Bristol B11017. Shipton & Mooney 49051. ESTC W34282 [2- AAS (but this is a facsimile), CT Hist. Soc.]. Not in Sabin. $450.00

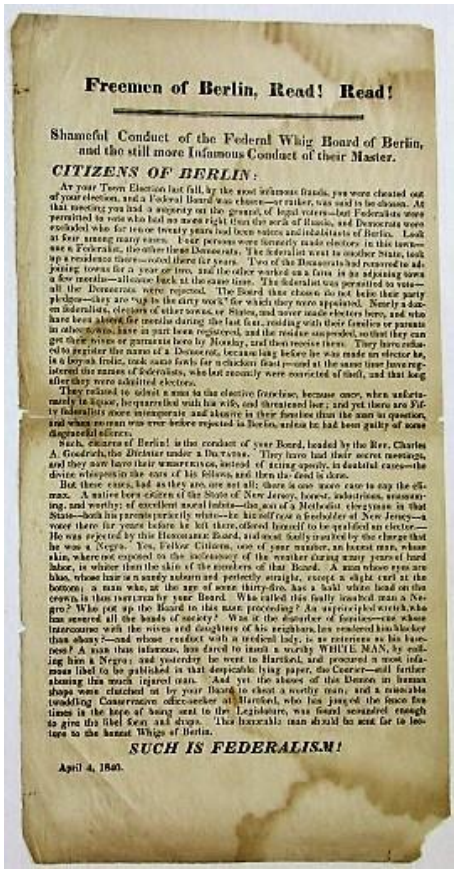

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New-Haven on the second Thursday of October, Anno Dom. 1800.

THE Persons returned by the Votes of the Freemen of this State, to stand in Nomination for Election for Assistants in May next to this Assembly, are as follow, viz.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH PLATT COE,
WILLIAM HILLHOUSE,
ROGER NEWBERRY,
HEMAN SWIFT,
THOMAS GRISWOLD,
THOMAS SEYMOUR,
AARON AUSTIN,
DAVID DAGGETT,
NATHANIEL SMITH,
JOHN ALLEN,
ZEPHANIAH SWIFT,
JONATHAN BEACH,
JOHN COTTON SMITH,
CHAUNCEY GOODRICH,
CALVIN GODDARD,
STEPHEN TITUS HOSMER,
WILLIAM HART,
BENJAMIN TALMADGE,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
} Electors.

A true Copy of Record,
examined by
SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

Item No. 39


Freemen of Berlin, Read! Read!

Shameful Conduct of the Federal Whig Board of Berlin, and the still more Infamous Conduct of their Master.

CITIZENS OF BERLIN:

At your Town Election last fall, by the most infamous frauds, you were cheated out of your election, and a Federal Board was chosen—or rather, was said to be chosen. At that meeting you had a majority on the ground, of legal voters—but Federalists were permitted to vote who had no more right than the work of Hessia, and Democrats were excluded who for twelve twenty years had been voters and inhabitants of Berlin. Look at four among many cases. Four persons were formerly made electors in this town—one a Federalist, the other three Democrats. The federalist went to another State, took up a residence there—voted there for years. Two of the Democrats had removed to adjoining towns for a year or two, and the other worked on a farm in an adjoining town a few months—all came back at the same time. The federalist was permitted to vote—all the Democrats were rejected. The Board thus chosen do not belie their party pledges—they are up to the dirty work for which they were appointed. Nearly a dozen federalists, electors of other towns, or States, and never made electors here, and who have been absent for months during the last four, residing with their families or parents in other towns, have as yet been registered, and the residue suspended, so that they can get their votes or permits here by Monday, and then receive them. They have refused to register the name of a Democrat, because long before he was made an elector he, in a boyish frolic, took some fowls for a chicken feast—voted at the same time have registered the names of federalists, who last recently were convicted of theft, and that long after they were admitted electors.

They refused to select a man to the elective franchise, because once, when unfortunately in liquor, he quarrelled with his wife, and threatened her; and yet there are fifty federalists more intemperate and abusive in their families than the man in question, and when no man was ever before rejected in Berlin, unless he had been guilty of some disgraceful offence.

Such, citizens of Berlin! is the conduct of your Board, headed by the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, the Dictator under a Dictator. They have had their secret meetings, and they now have their WHARTONIAN, instead of being openly, in doubtful cases—the divine wisdom in the ears of his fellows, and then the deed is done.

But these cases, bad as they are, are not all: there is one more case to stay the climax. A native born citizen of the State of New Jersey, honest, industrious, unassuming, and worthy; of excellent moral habits—the son of a Methodist clergyman in that State—both his parents entirely white—he himself was a freeholder of New Jersey—a voter there for years before he left there, offered himself to be qualified an elector—He was rejected by this HONORABLE Board, ridiculed sadly taunted by the charge that he was a Negro. Yes, Fellow Citizens, one of your number, an honest man, whose skin, where not exposed to the inclemency of the weather during many years of hard labor, is whiter than the skin of the members of that Board. A man whose eyes are blue, whose hair is a sandy auburn and perfectly straight, except a slight curl at the bottom; a man who, at the age of some thirty-five, has a bald white head on the crown, is thus INSULTED by your Board. Who called this fatally insulted man a Negro? Who put up the Board to this rare proceeding? An unprincipled wretch, who has severed all the bonds of society! Was it the daughter of heaven—one whose intercourse with the wives and daughters of his neighbors, has rendered him blacker than ebony?—and whose comfort with a medical lady, is an reference to his business? A man thus infamous, has dared to insult a worthy WHITE MAN, by calling him a Negro; and yesterday he went to Hartford, and procured a most infamous libel to be published in that despicable lying paper, the Courier—still further shewing this much injured man. And yet the shades of the Demon in human shape were clutched at by your Board to cheat a worthy man; and a miserable twaddling Conservative office-seeker at Hartford, who has jaunted the space five times in the hope of being sent to the Legislature, was found scoundrel enough to give the libel room and shape. This honorable man should be sent for to lecture to the honest Whigs of Berlin.

SUCH IS FEDERALISM!

April 4, 1840.

Item No. 40

Whigs Refused the Ballot to "A Worthy WHITE MAN, by Calling Him a Negro"

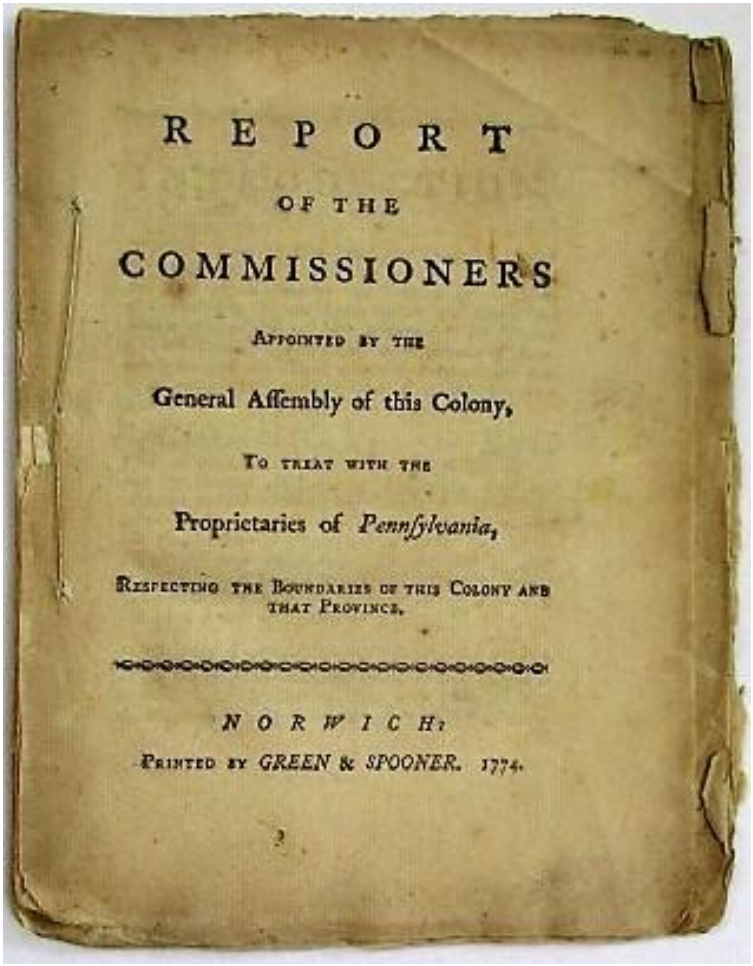
40. **[Connecticut]:** FREEMEN OF BERLIN, READ! READ! SHAMEFUL CONDUCT OF THE FEDERAL WHIG BOARD OF BERLIN, AND THE STILL MORE INFAMOUS CONDUCT OF THEIR MASTER. CITIZENS OF BERLIN: [Berlin, CT]: April 4, 1840. Broadside, 7" x 13-3/4". Some spotting, a repaired fold split [no loss], else Good+.

This rare broadside is a wonderful example of uninhibited political invective. It is an angry Democratic attack against Whigs' illegal disruption of the recent local election. "At your

Town Election last fall, by the most infamous frauds, you were cheated out of your election, and a Federal Board was chosen... Federalists were permitted to vote who had no more right than the serfs of Russia, and Democrats were excluded who for ten or twenty years had been voters and inhabitants of Berlin."

Among several disgraceful examples of the Whig Board's behavior: refusing to allow "a worthy WHITE MAN" to vote, "by calling him a Negro." In fact, this "honest man" has skin "whiter than the skin of the members of that Board." The "unprincipled wretch", the "Demon in human shape" responsible for this "infamous libel" is the Reverend Charles A. Goodrich, "the Dictator under a DICTATOR." Goodrich was assisted by "a miserable twaddling Conservative office-seeker at Hartford."

Yale's Beinecke Library has a copy [BrSides Ci42 1840]. Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, NYPL, CT Hist. Soc. as of August 2018. $600.00



REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED BY THE

General Assembly of this Colony,

TO TREAT WITH THE

Proprietaries of *Pennsylvania*,

RESPECTING THE BOUNDARIES OF THIS COLONY AND THAT PROVINCE.

NORWICH:

PRINTED BY *GREEN* & *SPOONER*. 1774.

Item No. 41

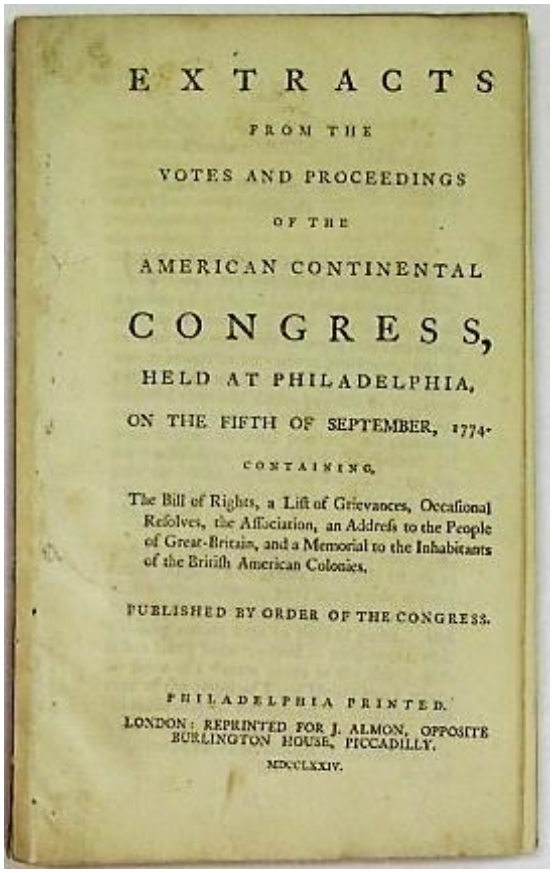
Connecticut vs. Pennsylvania

41. **[Connecticut]:** REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THIS COLONY, TO TREAT WITH THE PROPRIETARIES OF PENNSYLVANIA, RESPECTING THE BOUNDARIES OF THIS COLONY AND THAT PROVINCE. Norwich: Green & Spooner, 1774. 4to. [4], 37, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, untrimmed, top edge uncut, light dusting and edge wear. Very Good.

Several Royal Land Grants in the 17th Century, including one to William Penn, resulted in competing claims to western lands in the Wyoming Valley of what is now Pennsylvania, centering around the Susquehanna River. Connecticut and Pennsylvania citizens both made claims. Violence erupted from time to time, with attempts by Pennsylvania militias to oust Connecticut settlers. The Connecticut General Assembly appointed "Col. [Eliphalet] Dyer, Doct. [William Samuel] Johnson and Mr. [Jedediah] Strong" as Commissioners "to treat with Governor [John] Penn." They did so, in Philadelphia, in December 1773. This Report prints their exchange of letters, with diplomatic courtesies and statements of their irreconcilable positions. The meetings closed on Christmas Day, 1773, "and we immediately came out of Town on our Return Home."

"Penn simply denied that Connecticut had any claim and recommended adjudication by the crown which the Commissioners rejected" [Cohen]. It took another two decades and a final court decision to resolve the question. U.S. Supreme Court Justice Paterson, sitting as a Circuit Judge, settled the dispute in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants. Paterson had been Attorney General of New Jersey during the Revolution and a delegate from that State to the Constitutional Convention.

Cohen 10666. Evans 13214. Trumbull 1294. ESTC W610. Sabin 15685. $2,500.00


EXTRACTS

FROM THE

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

AMERICAN CONTINENTAL

CONGRESS,

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA,

ON THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1774.

CONTAINING,

The Bill of Rights, a Liſt of Grievances, Occaſional Reſolves, the Aſſociation, an Addreſs to the People of Great-Britain, and a Memorial to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh American Colonies.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA PRINTED.

LONDON: REPRINTED FOR J. ALMON, OPPOSITE BURLINGTON HOUSE, PICCADILLY.

MDCCLXXIV.

Item No. 42

"One of the Most Important Documents of the American Revolution"

42. **Continental Congress:** EXTRACTS FROM THE VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 5TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1774 CONTAINING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, A LIST OF GRIEVANCES, OCCASIONAL RESOLVES, THE ASSOCIATION, AN ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT-BRITAIN, AND A MEMORIAL TO THE INHABITANTS OF

THE BRITISH AMERICAN COLONIES. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE CONGRESS. Philadelphia Printed. London: Reprinted for J. Almon, 1774. [2], 82 pp, [2 advt] pp. Without the half title. Final advertising page browned or foxed. Disbound. Except as noted, Very Good.

"One of the most important documents of the American Revolution, condensing the most important proceedings of the First Continental Congress between September 5 and October 26, 1774" [Reese]. "The forerunner of the Declaration of Independence" [Howes]. Published first in Philadelphia earlier in 1774, it records Congress's responses to British aggression and Parliament's Intolerable Acts.

The 'Extracts' prints the Declaration of Rights-- drafted by John and Samuel Adams, John Jay, Roger Sherman, Richard Henry Lee and Edmund Pendleton-- insisting that Americans had all the "rights, liberties, and immunities of free and natural-born subjects, within the realm of England" which their English ancestors had enjoyed. The crux of the Declaration was its assertion that "the foundation of English liberty, and of all free government is a right in the people, to participate in their legislative council; and as the English colonists are not represented...they are entitled to a free and exclusive power of legislation in their several provincial legislatures..." The rights of colonists peaceably to assemble and petition were asserted; and the Declaration opposed a standing army in the Colonies in time of peace.

The Articles of Association constituted an agreement among the colonies not to treat with England, in order "to obtain redress of these grievances." Also included was a recommendation that committees of correspondence be established to monitor the agreement, and to observe "the conduct of all persons touching this association."

FIRST ENGLISH EDITION. Reese, Revolutionary Hundred 25 [Philadelphia edition]. Howes E247. Adams, American Controversy 74-83b. Stevens, Rare Americana 66. $1,650.00

“We Have Lived Over a Century in the Last Ten Years”

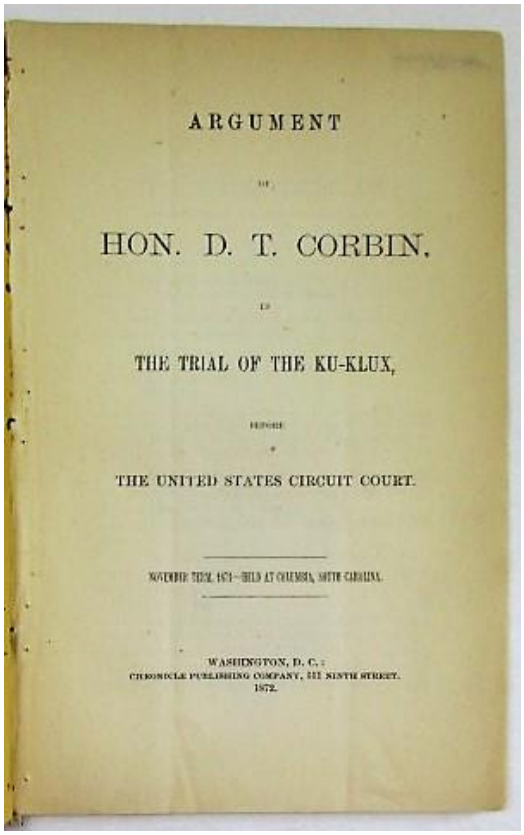
43. **Corbin, D[avid] T[homas]:** ARGUMENT OF HON. D.T. CORBIN, IN THE TRIAL OF THE KU-KLUX, BEFORE THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT. NOVEMBER TERM, 1871- HELD AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA. Washington, D.C.: Chronicle Publishing Company, 1872. Original printed front wrapper, disbound with a bit of loosening. 33, [1 blank] pp. Clean text. Good+.

Corbin was the United States Attorney who prosecuted the Klan in the great South Carolina Ku Klux prosecutions. He was opposed by the respected Maryland lawyer Reverdy Johnson. The prosecutions arose out of the Klan's takeover of York County and much of the rest of South Carolina. This pamphlet prints Corbin's closing argument to the jury on behalf of the United States.

"Nowhere did the Klan become more deeply entrenched than in a group of Piedmont South Carolina counties where medium-sized farms predominated and the races were about equal in number. An outbreak of terror followed the October 1870 elections, in which Republicans retained a tenuous hold on power in the region...In York County, nearly the entire white male population joined the Klan, and committed at least eleven murders and hundreds of whippings; by February 1871 thousands of blacks had taken to the woods each night to avoid assault" [Foner, Reconstruction]. The Grant Administration's forceful response, in defense of the Blacks and the free exercise of the ballot, was unprecedented. The Administration's "legal offensive of 1871, culminating in the use of troops to root out the South Carolina Klan, represented a dramatic departure for the Grant Administration, which in its first two years had launched few initiatives in Southern policy" [Foner, 455, 471].

Corbin argues to the jury, "Gentlemen, we have lived over a century in the last ten years. The ballot, which is the symbol of power in this Government, has passed into the hands of those who were lately slaves, to be wielded by them in common with the white citizens of the country. The ballot, which has heretofore been, in the eyes of the colored race, the symbol of oppression, has now become to them the symbol of protection and the symbol of power." IV Turnbull 2. Not in LCP, Fraser [Invisible Empire], Harv. Law Cat., Marke, Sabin.

$750.00


ARGUMENT

OF

HON. D. T. CORBIN,

IN

THE TRIAL OF THE KU-KLUX,

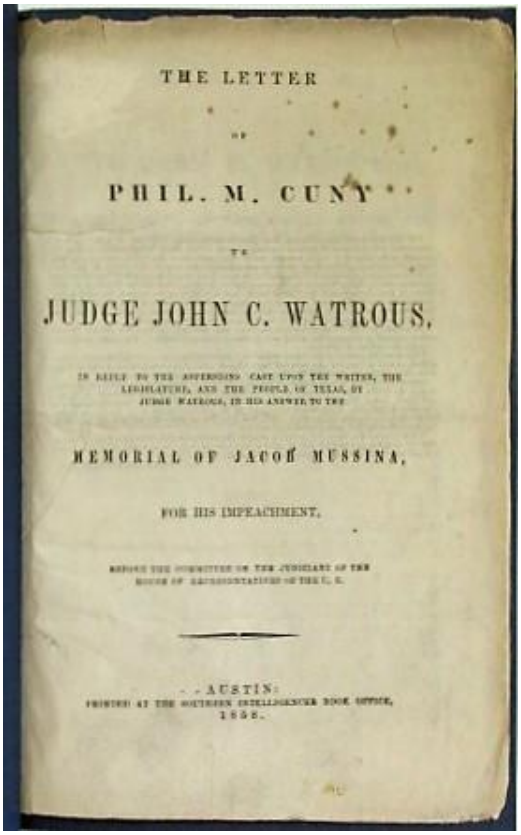
BEFORE

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1871—HELD AT COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, D. C.:
CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY, 511 NINTH STREET.
1872.

Item No. 43


THE LETTER

OF

PHIL. M. CUNY

TO

JUDGE JOHN C. WATROUS,

IN REPLY TO THE ASPERSIONS CAST UPON THE WRITER, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS, BY JUDGE WATROUS, IN HIS ANSWER TO THE

MEMORIAL OF JACOB MUSSINA,

FOR HIS IMPEACHMENT,

BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U. S.

AUSTIN:
PRINTED AT THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER BOOK OFFICE,
1858.

Item No. 44

Texas Judge Watrous's Corruption

44. **Cuny, Philip M.:** THE LETTER OF PHIL. M. CUNY TO JUDGE JOHN C. WATROUS, IN REPLY TO THE ASPERSIONS CAST UPON THE WRITER, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS, BY JUDGE WATROUS, IN HIS ANSWER TO THE MEMORIAL OF JACOB MUSSINA, FOR HIS IMPEACHMENT, BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE U.S. Austin: Printed at the Southern Intelligencer Book Office, 1858. 17, [1 blank] pp. Stitched into modern plain wrappers, lightly dusted and edge-worn. Else Very Good.

Watrous was a lawyer, land speculator, and former Texas Attorney General. He resigned the latter position in 1840 "because of conflicts between private professional engagements and public duties" [2 Webb, Handbook of Texas 869]. When he was appointed in 1846 as Texas's first federal judge, he remained as counsel to the Texas Land and Emigration Company and continued land speculations. "The alleged relation of Watrous to an attempt to validate forged land certificates resulted in the Texas Legislature's passing a resolution in 1848 asking the judge to resign. Impeachment proceedings against him began in the United States House of

Representatives in January, 1851..." [Id]. The case lingered through most of 1858, spurred on by additional charges. It was finally dropped; bad feelings remained. In responding to charges which Jacob Mussina made against him, Watrous publicly and intemperately expressed anger at Texas and Texans for his ill treatment.

Cuny, a major Texas slave plantation owner, had been a member of the 1845 Texas Constitutional Convention. "Cuny, a former State Senator and militia general, strongly attacks Watrous for that notorious gentleman's attack on Texans..." Cuny not only defends himself and his Texas brethren here, but he also "carries the war into [Watrous's] territory and exposes the corrupt combination and acts in a manly, fearless effective style."

Jacob Mussina, identified as a Galveston Jew in 'The Jewish Encyclopedia' entry on Texas, had charged Watrous with seeking to influence a New Orleans lawsuit in which Mussina was a party. He claimed Watrous had a personal financial interest in the case. The charge fueled the rage of both Watrous and his enemies.

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 14542. 162 Eberstadt 230. Winkler 1017. Sabin 17978. Not in Raines. OCLC 2534530 [9] as of September 2018. $1,500.00

Item No. 45

“Dwarf-Like McClellan” and “Bulldog” Grant

45. **Currier & Ives:** THE OLD BULL DOG ON THE RIGHT TRACK. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St., [1864]. Lithograph broadside, 17-1/2" x 13-1/2". Minor blank corner wear. A scarce and imaginative political satire. Near Fine.

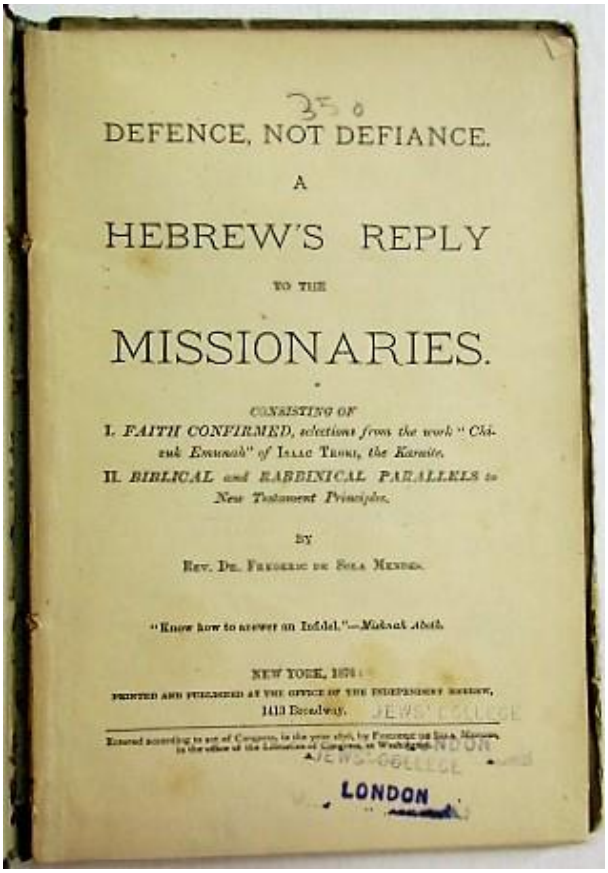
"An election year cartoon measuring Democratic candidate McClellan's military failures against the recent successes of his successor, Ulysses S. Grant. At right Grant, portrayed as a bulldog wearing a collar labeled 'Lieut. General' and epaulets, sits pugnaciously on the tracks

of the 'Weldon Railroad,' a Confederate supply route. He looks to Republican presidential incumbent Abraham Lincoln and boasts, 'I'm bound to take it.' Grant refers to the city of Richmond, here represented by a doghouse, in which cowers Confederate President Jefferson Davis. Davis, flanked by his own generals Lee (left) and Beauregard, remarks, 'You aint got this kennel yet old fellow!' Several other dogs hide behind the house.

"At far left a dwarf-like McClellan asks the president, '. . . don't you think you had better call the old dog off now. I'm afraid he'll hurt those other dogs, if he catches hold of them.' Lincoln answers, 'Why little Mac thats the same pack of curs, that chased you aboard of the Gunboat two years ago, they are pretty nearly used up now. I think its best to give the old bull dog full swing to go in and finish them!' Lincoln refers to McClellan's failure to counterattack during the Battle of Malvern Hill in 1862... In contrast, Grant aggressively advanced his army toward Richmond, hoping to force a decisive battle" [Reilly].
Weitenkampf 142. Reilly 1864-18. OCLC 191120049 [4- AAS, Peabody-Essex, Clements, UNC], 1038098143 [1- Boston Public Lib.] as of September 2018. $2,850.00

46. **[Cutler, James]:** J. RUSSELL'S GAZETTE. COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL. PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, BY JAMES CUTLER, AT HIS OFFICE, IN CONGRESS-STREET, (FORMERLY QUAKER-LANE,) BOSTON. Boston: James Cutler, Monday, September 15, 1800. Elephant folio broadsheet, folded to 12-1/4" x 20-1/2". [4]pp. Old folds, several fox spots, untrimmed. Good+.

This issue is No. 4 of volume IX. The Gazette is filled with advertisements; a several-column list of wholesale prices current at Boston; commercial news; and several items of "Political Miscellany." Of the latter, one is from Cato, discussing President Adams and the fall from grace of Timothy Pickering. $150.00


DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE.

A

HEBREW'S REPLY

TO THE

MISSIONARIES.

CONSISTING OF

I. *FAITH CONFIRMED, selections from the work "Chizuk Emunah" of* ISAAC TROKI, *the Karaite.*

II. *BIBLICAL and RABBINICAL PARALLELS to New Testament Principles.*

BY

REV. DR. FREDERIC DE SOLA MENDES.

"Know how to answer an Infidel."—*Midrash Abith.*

NEW YORK, 1871.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE OFFICE OF THE INDEPENDENT HEBREW,
1413 Broadway.

JEWS' COLLEGE
LONDON

Item No. 47

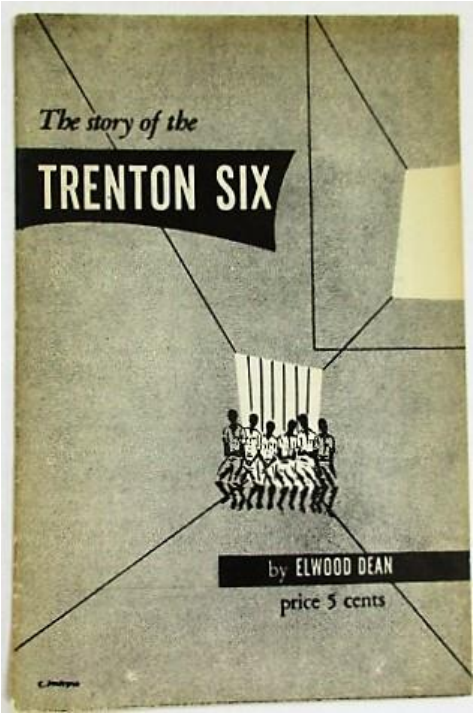
“Defensive Polemic”

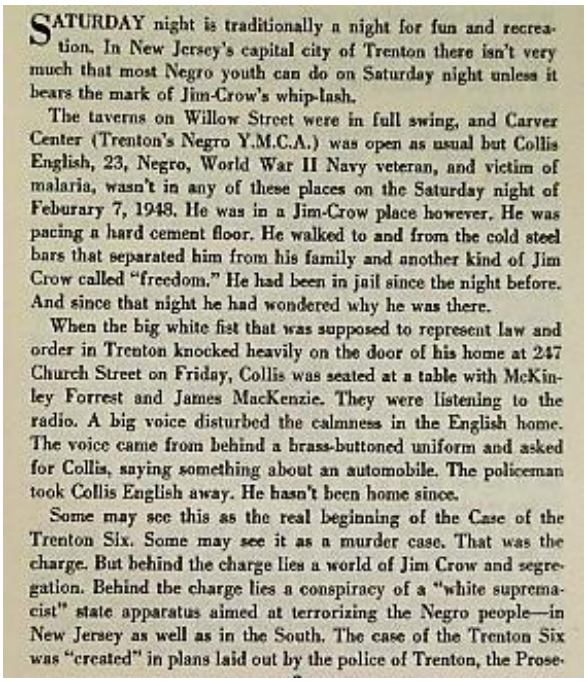
47. **De Sola Mendes, Rev. Dr. Frederic:** DEFENCE, NOT DEFIANCE: A HEBREW'S REPLY TO THE MISSIONARIES: CONSISTING OF I. FAITH CONFIRMED, SELECTIONS FROM THE WORK "CHIZUK EMUNAH" OF ISAAC TROKI, THE KARAITE. II. BIBLICAL AND RABBINICAL PARALLELS TO NEW TESTAMENT PRINCIPLES. New York: Printed and Published at the Office of the Independent Review, 1876. [6], 50pp, errata slip tipped in following last page. Original printed paper-covered boards [separating from text block, soiled, edgewear, spine reinforced with cloth tape, institutional gum label at base of front cover]. Title leaf with institutional rubberstamps. Otherwise a clean text and Good+.

The book is a "defensive polemic," helping Jews respond to the conversion efforts of Christian missionaries. The author hopes that Jewish readers will resist these missionaries, and learn how "much of the glory of Christianity is due to its incorporation of Hebrew principles." He explains "Why we do not believe that Jesus was the Messiah."

Rabbi Frederic de Sola Mendes [1850-1927], born in Jamaica, was a rabbi, author and editor. His father was Rabbi Abraham Pereira Mendes. He attended Northwick College, University College School and University of London in England; and the Jewish Theological Seminary of Breslau and Jena University in Germany. He received his rabbinical license in London in 1873 and that same year moved to New York where he accepted a call to the rabbinate of the West End Synagogue, Congregation Shaaray Tefillah. He was connected with this congregation for more than fifty years as both Rabbi and later Rabbi Emeritus. He was a founder of the 'American Hebrew', serving as its editor from 1879-1885; an editor of the Jewish Encyclopedia and chief of its translation bureau; an editor of the New Bible Translation and of The Jewish Classics; and a prolific author and writer.

Singerman 2574. OCLC lists nine copies under different accession numbers as of September 2018. $450.00




SATURDAY night is traditionally a night for fun and recreation. In New Jersey's capital city of Trenton there isn't very much that most Negro youth can do on Saturday night unless it bears the mark of Jim-Crow's whip-lash.

The taverns on Willow Street were in full swing, and Carver Center (Trenton's Negro Y.M.C.A.) was open as usual but Collis English, 23, Negro, World War II Navy veteran, and victim of malaria, wasn't in any of these places on the Saturday night of Feburary 7, 1948. He was in a Jim-Crow place however. He was pacing a hard cement floor. He walked to and from the cold steel bars that separated him from his family and another kind of Jim Crow called "freedom." He had been in jail since the night before. And since that night he had wondered why he was there.

When the big white fist that was supposed to represent law and order in Trenton knocked heavily on the door of his home at 247 Church Street on Friday, Collis was seated at a table with McKinley Forrest and James MacKenzie. They were listening to the radio. A big voice disturbed the calmness in the English home. The voice came from behind a brass-buttoned uniform and asked for Collis, saying something about an automobile. The policeman took Collis English away. He hasn't been home since.

Some may see this as the real beginning of the Case of the Trenton Six. Some may see it as a murder case. That was the charge. But behind the charge lies a world of Jim Crow and segregation. Behind the charge lies a conspiracy of a "white supremacist" state apparatus aimed at terrorizing the Negro people—in New Jersey as well as in the South. The case of the Trenton Six was "created" in plans laid out by the police of Trenton, the Prose-

Item No. 48

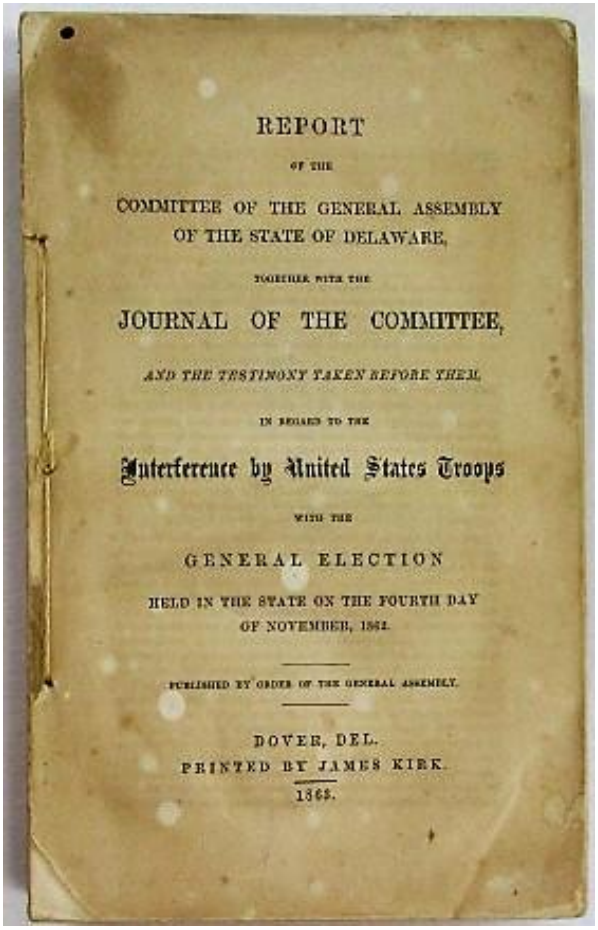
Thurgood Marshall was on the Case!

48. **Dean, Elwood M.:** THE STORY OF THE TRENTON SIX. New York: New Century Publishers, December, 1949. 23, [1] pp, in original printed pictorial title wrappers. The rear wrapper advertises New Century publications "On the Fight for Civil Rights." Stapled as issued, Very Good.

The "Trenton Six" were six young black men convicted of murdering an elderly white shopkeeper in Trenton, in January 1948. The trial was evidently severely flawed. The NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Thurgood Marshall, and other civil liberties lawyers, including Emmanuel Bloch, the Communist Party's lawyer, went to work on the case: four of the men were eventually acquitted, and two sentenced to life imprisonment.

"Elwood M. Dean is the Educational Director of the Communist Party of New Jersey."

$125.00



REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE,

TOGETHER WITH THE

JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE,

AND THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THEM,

IN REGARD TO THE

Interference by United States Troops

WITH THE

GENERAL ELECTION

HELD IN THE STATE ON THE FOURTH DAY
OF NOVEMBER, 1862.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DOVER, DEL.
PRINTED BY JAMES KIRK.
1863.

Item No. 49

A Delicately Balanced Border State

49. **[Delaware in the Civil War]:** REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, TOGETHER WITH THE JOURNAL OF THE COMMITTEE, AND THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BEFORE THEM, IN REGARD TO THE INTERFERENCE BY UNITED STATES TROOPS WITH THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN THE STATE ON THE FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1862. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Dover, Del.: Printed by James

Kirk, 1863. xxx, [2 blanks], 358, ii [Index] pp. Pages xiv-xxx prominently margin-foxed; else scattered and generally light foxing, occasional browning. Stitched. Good+.

"Although Delaware remained firmly in the Union, widespread division of Union and Confederate sympathies within the state caused considerable tension among the State's population. By 1862, federal troops were ordered to occupy polling stations in Delaware when state and federal elections became sites of unrest and political intimidation for voters. Politics were generally defined geographically: urban centers like Wilmington in northern New Castle County favored Republicanism, while southern agrarian Kent and Sussex counties were Democratic strongholds, and ideological tensions further raged in the Delaware General Assembly. Feelings toward Abraham Lincoln and his policies were split, and he lost both Presidential elections in Delaware. A significant number of Delaware's most prominent politicians also opposed the Lincoln administration, including Governor William Burton, Secretary of State Edward Ridgely, and the entire congressional delegation: Senators James A. Bayard and Willard Saulsbury and Congressman William Whiteley." ['A State Divided: Delaware During the Civil War,' online exhibition at the University of Delaware, www.lib.udel.edu].

The preliminary pages of this Report bristle with anger at the "invasion of the State" by Union troops; and, at the recent elections, "interference by the Federal Government with the most sacred right of the people of the State, the right to the free expression of their opinion at the ballot-box." The "outrage" is given ample expression in the testimony that follows. Sabin 69812. Not in LCP, Bartlett, Nevins. OCLC 191310236 [2- AAS, Nat. Lib. Australia] plus a bunch of Kirtas Technology reprints, as of August 2018. $750.00

Item No. 50

With an Appearance of Thomas Paine's 'Rights of Man'

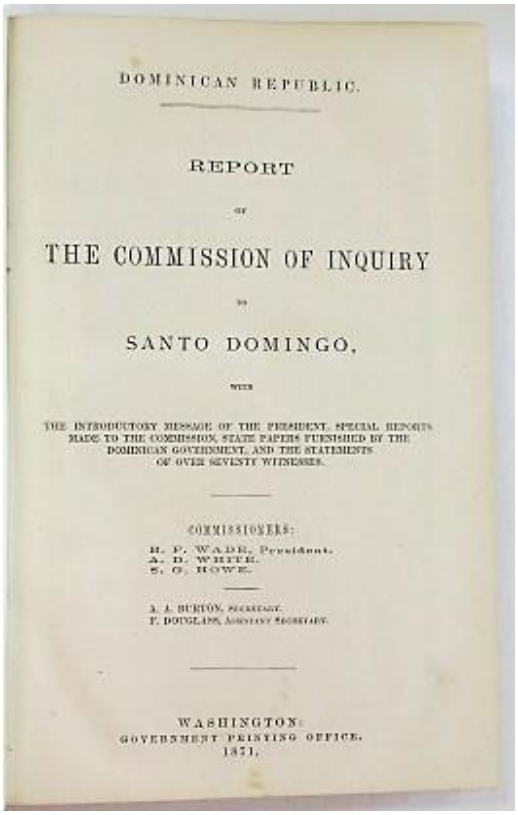
50. **Dent, William:** THE TELL TALE IN HIGH CREDIT WITH THE STATE GOSSIPS. [London]: William Dent, June 8, 1792. Oblong lithograph folio, 10 1/2" x 16 1/4". Printed in black ink. Light tanning around outer edge. Very small closed edge tear at blank upper margin with archival tape repair on verso. Very Good.

This cartoon print depicts Edmund Burke, in Court dress, entertained at tea by the King and Queen. Burke holds his 'Reflections on the French Revolution.' The King holds a copy of Paine's 'Rights of Man.' Burke praises his 'Reflections' and orates, "This precious Book is the best Book ever written - for this glorious Book, first brought to light the designs of my associates - for whoever disapproves of this Book is capable of flat Rebellion, Revolution outrage and what not... That Book in your hand, which in reading I have felt Pain is of a piece with the Faction..." A woman [likely Madame Schwellenberg, keeper of the Queen's robes] in attendance watches Burke as she pours [but spills] tea and says, "But for dis coot man vot vos become of de Jewel Office." William Pitt stands behind Burke and hands him a coronet on the sly with the words "Reward of Apostasy" on the sash. Pitt says, "How the Fellow has abused us - but we must hold the candle to the Devil sometimes." The Queen looks on with no comment. [Nicholas K. Robinson's EDMUND BURKE: A LIFE IN CARICATURE, Yale Univ. Press: 1996, pp. 145-146.]

The British Museum says Dent was a printmaker and caricaturist active from about 1783-1793. Although Dent was frequently in the pay of the British government, "Loyalist caricaturists such as Isaac Cruikshank and William Dent provided visual evidence that reformers were undercover dis-loyalists" [Baer, The Rise and Fall of Radical Westminster, pages 86-87]. "Interestingly, Paine's person seldom appears in the early cartoons of 1791, though many depict Rights of Man. Paine made such an abrupt entrance onto the British political scene that he was not yet a recognizable figure to caricature. More often, however, Paine is present in cartoons through the placement of his text, which is a central weapon in the arsenal of the English Jacobins." [Grogan, Claire: RIGHTS OF MAN, THOMAS PAINE. Broadview Press: 2011, pp. 37-38.]
Not located on OCLC as of July 2018. $1,750.00

51. **[Douglass, Frederick]:** DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. REPORT OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY TO SANTO DOMINGO...COMMISSIONERS: B.F. WADE, PRESIDENT. A.D. WHITE. S.G. HOWE. A.A. BURTON, SECRETARY. F. DOUGLASS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1871. Original red cloth [discolored, rubbed, faded]. v, [1 blank], 297 pp, plus folding Map of the Island of Santo Domingo. Minor foxing at fore-edge, text and map Fine.

President Grant appointed Douglass the Assistant Secretary to the Santo Domingo Commission, whose purpose was to consider whether to annex it. He toured Santo Domingo with the Commission from January to March 1871, and later would defend Grant's annexation proposal. In 1889 he was appointed Charge d'Affaires for Santo Domingo as well as Minister to Haiti. The Report, with Index, deals with all aspects of the Island and the Commission's hearings.
LCP 10582. $375.00



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY

TO

SANTO DOMINGO,

WITH

THE INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, SPECIAL REPORTS MADE TO THE COMMISSION, STATE PAPERS FURNISHED BY THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT, AND THE STATEMENTS OF OVER SEVENTY WITNESSES.

COMMISSIONERS:

M. F. WADE, President.
A. D. WHITE.
S. G. HOWE.

A. A. BURTON, SECRETARY.
F. DOUGLASS, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1871.

Item No. 51

“The Most Famous Legal Case Involving Slavery”

52. **[Dred Scott Case]:** THE DRED SCOTT CASE. REPORT OF HON. WILLIAM H. WELSH, IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 11, 1857, FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHICH WAS REFERRED THE RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE DRED SCOTT CASE. [Harrisburg: 1857]. 15, [1 blank] pp. Caption title as issued. Disbound with light blank edge wear, else Very Good.

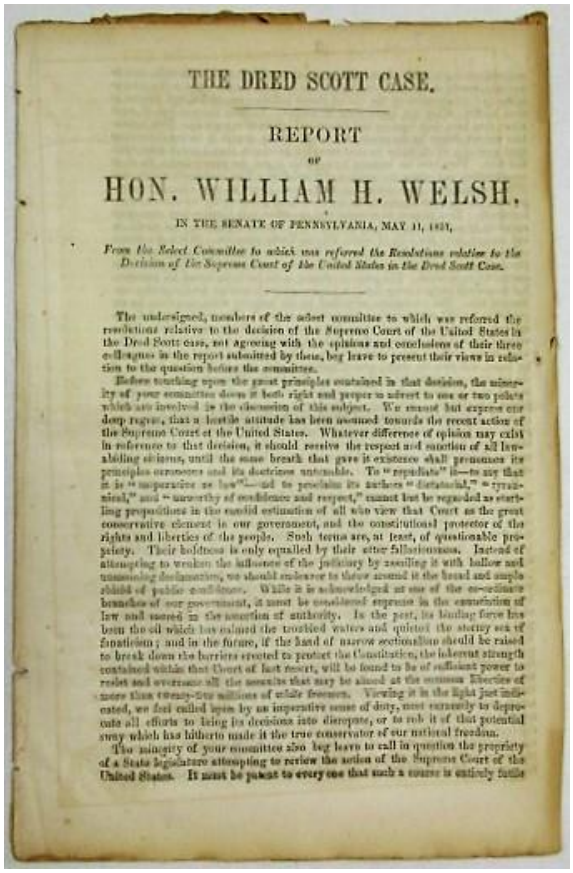
A Select Pennsylvania Committee issued a report condemning Chief Justice Taney's Opinion for the Supreme Court in 'Dred Scott.' The decision, "the most famous legal case involving slavery" [Finkelman], excluded Blacks from the political community. Their presumed inferiority became a cornerstone of the law. Moreover, Congress was powerless to exclude slavery from the Territories. This meant that the 1820 Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. A political firestorm erupted, resulting in the election of Abraham Lincoln, secession of the Cotton South, and Civil War.

Welsh and his colleague James H. Walton comprised a Committee minority endorsing Taney's decision. They first urge opponents of the decision nevertheless to respect it. With unintentional irony, they remind that the Court's "binding force has been the oil which has calmed the troubled waters and quieted the stormy sea of fanaticism." Welsh justifies the "leading points" of the decision: Negroes, "whether slaves or free-- that is, men of the African race-- are not citizens of the United States." And, a slave's legal condition "is not affected by his temporary sojourn in any other State in this confederacy." Abraham Lincoln and others of the nascent Republican Party argued that this portion of Taney's Opinion had effectively

nationalized the institution of Slavery. Welsh buttresses the Court's Opinion with examples and citations of his own.

This separately-issued pamphlet has not received the attention it deserves from bibliographers. It is lodged in some institutions, according to OCLC, but we have not located it in the standard bibliographies.

Not in Cohen, Sabin, Finkelman, Blockson, Work. OCLC records eleven locations under several accession numbers as of September 2018. $650.00



THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

REPORT

OF

HON. WILLIAM H. WELSH.

IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 11, 1857,

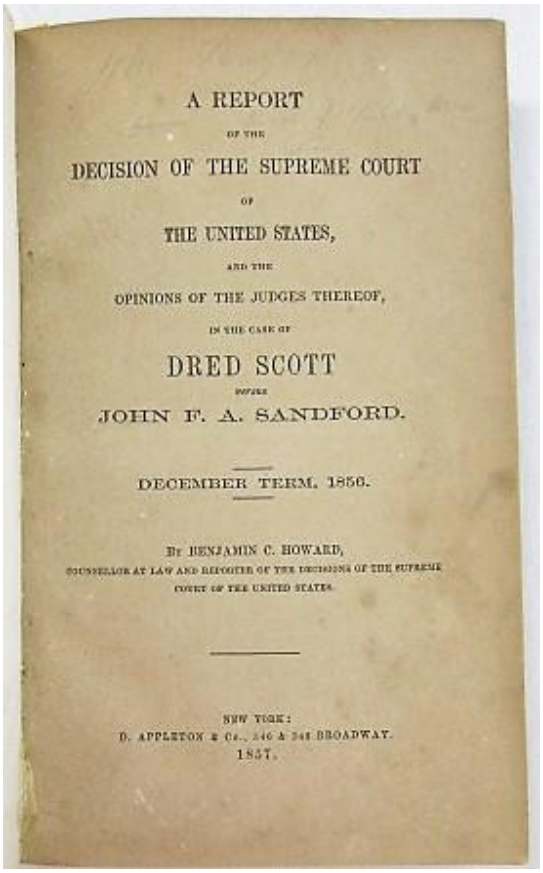
From the Select Committee to which was referred the Resolutions relative to the Decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott Case.

The undersigned, members of the select committee to which was referred the resolutions relative to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, not agreeing with the opinions and conclusions of their three colleagues in the report submitted by them, beg leave to present their views in relation to the question before the committee.

Before touching upon the great principles contained in that decision, the minority of your committee deem it both right and proper to advert to one or two points which are involved in the discussion of this subject. We cannot but express our deep regret, that a hostile attitude has been assumed towards the recent action of the Supreme Court of the United States. Whatever difference of opinion may exist in reference to that decision, it should receive the respect and sanction of all law-abiding citizens, until the same breath that gave it existence shall pronounce its principles erroneous and its doctrines untenable. To "repudiate" it—to say that it is "unparalleled as law"—and to proclaim its authors "dictatorial," "tyrannical," and "unworthy of confidence and respect," cannot but be regarded as startling propositions in the candid estimation of all who view that Court as the great conservative element in our government, and the constitutional protector of the rights and liberties of the people. Such terms are, at least, of questionable propriety. Their boldness is only equalled by their utter fallaciousness. Instead of attempting to weaken the influence of the judiciary by assailing it with hollow and unmeaning denunciation, we should endeavor to throw around it the broad and ample shield of public confidence. While it is acknowledged as one of the co-ordinate branches of our government, it must be considered supreme in the construction of law and sacred in the assertion of authority. In the past, its binding force has been the oil which has calmed the troubled waters and quieted the stormy sea of fanaticism; and in the future, if the hand of narrow sectionalism should be raised to break down the barriers erected to protect the Constitution, the inherent strength contained within that Court of last resort, will be found to be of sufficient power to resist and overcome all the assaults that may be aimed at the common liberties of more than twenty-five millions of white freemen. Viewing it in the light just indicated, we feel called upon by an imperative sense of duty, most earnestly to deprecate all efforts to bring its decisions into disrepute, or to rob it of that potential sway which has hitherto made it the true conservator of our national freedom.

The minority of your committee also beg leave to call in question the propriety of a State legislature attempting to review the action of the Supreme Court of the United States. It must be patent to every one that such a course is entirely futile

Item No. 52



A REPORT

OF THE

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT

OF

THE UNITED STATES,

AND THE

OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES THEREOF,

IN THE CASE OF

DRED SCOTT

VERSUS

JOHN F. A. SANDFORD.

DECEMBER TERM, 1856.

BY BENJAMIN C. HOWARD,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND REPORTER OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK:

D. APPLETON & CO., 346 & 348 BROADWAY.

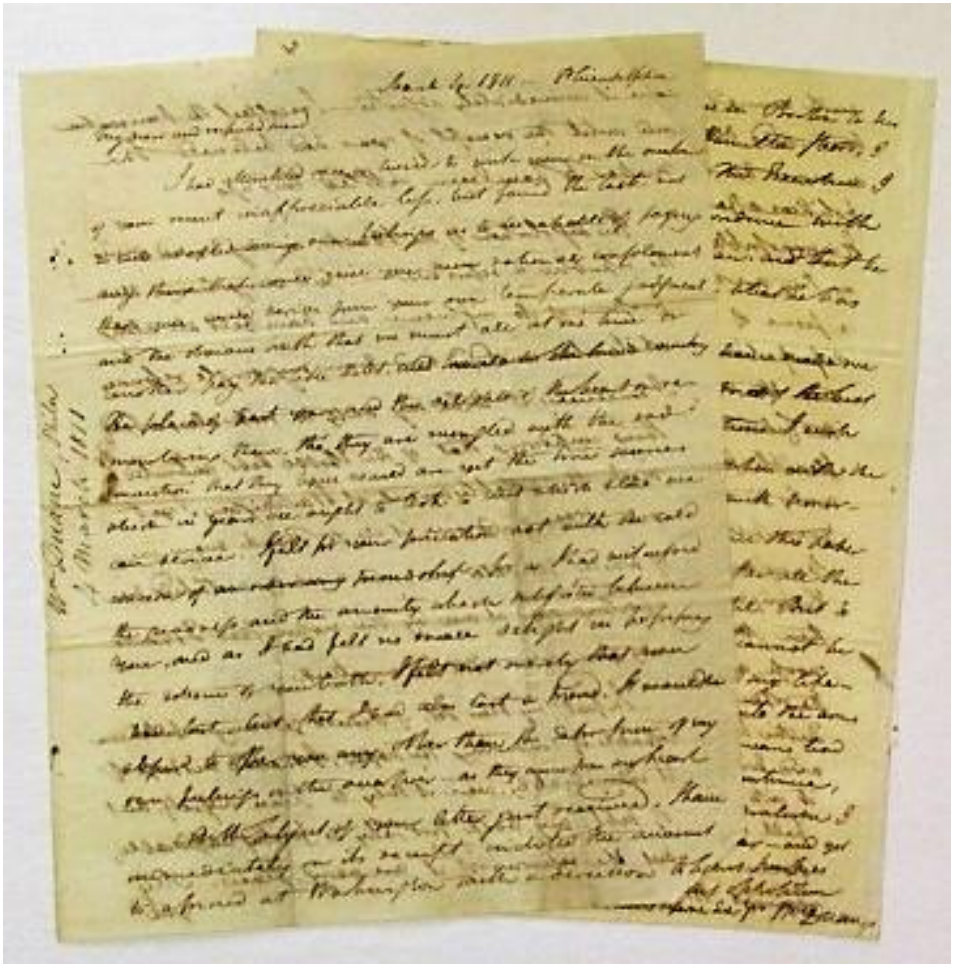
1857.

Item No. 53

53. **[Dred Scott] Howard, Benjamin C.:** A REPORT OF THE DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THE OPINIONS OF THE JUDGES THEREOF, IN THE CASE OF DRED SCOTT VERSUS JOHN F.A. SANDFORD. DECEMBER TERM, 1856. BY BENJAMIN C. HOWARD, COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND REPORTER OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1857. [4], 393-633, [1 blank], [2 advt] pp. Toned, with light to moderate spotting. Bound [with Horace Greeley's 'History of the Struggle for Slavery Extension or Restriction in the United States'] in contemporary half calf and marbled boards [light rubbing and wear] with raised spine bands and gilt-lettered spine title ['Dred Scott Case'] on red morocco label. Good+.

This is "the first public appearance of all nine opinions that comprises the Court's decision... This New York imprint was certainly published soon after the plates for the bound volume were set and was available to the public long before the Senate mandated, Washington imprint" [Lind]. Indeed, this Appleton edition was "the only one available to the public in 1857" [id.].

The decision is "the most famous legal case involving slavery" [Finkelman]. Chief Justice Taney's opinion excluded Blacks from the political community. Their presumed inferiority, without rights of citizenship-- whether slave or free-- became a cornerstone of the law. Moreover, Congress was powerless to exclude slavery from the Territories. This meant that the 1820 Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. The case stirred up intense excitement, and created an enormous demand for the text. Howard, the reporter of decisions for the Court, arranged this Appleton publication, which tracks the pagination of the official report, whose plates had been set but not yet published.
Lind, Douglas W.: DRED SCOTT V. SANDFORD: OPINIONS AND CONTEMPORARY COMMENTARY x-xii [William S. Hein: 2017]. Howes S218. Grolier American 100, 68. Finkelman 49. 111 Eberstadt 194. Cohen 11892. $750.00



Item No. 54

Chaos in James Madison's White House!

54. **Duane, William:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, PHILADELPHIA, 4 MARCH 1811, FROM WILLIAM DUANE TO AN UNKNOWN RECIPIENT DISCUSSING TURMOIL IN THE MADISON WHITE HOUSE:

"... IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MISTAKE THE OPERATION OF MEASURES AS THEY ARE NOW GOING ON. MR. MADISON'S HOUSE IS A SCENE OF ODIOUS INTRIGUE. WASHINGTON A SCENE OF DISSIPATION AND EXTRAVAGANCE WHICH THOSE WHO HAVE SEEN THE COURTS OF EUROPE SAY THEY DO NOT EQUAL. IN THE

CABINET, MR. GALLATIN WITH ALL THE POWERFUL AND FLEXIBLE FACULTIES WHICH HE POSSESSES AND KNOWS SO DEXTEROUSLY TO APPLY ON ONE SIDE; THE SMITHS WITH AN EQUALLY POWERFUL INFLUENCE... BETWEEN THEM MR. MADISON IS LIKE A MAN WITH HIS HEAD IN A NOOSE, AND THESE PARTIES HOLDING EACH OF THEM AN END OF THE ROPE--HE MUST SELECT OR PERISH BETWEEN THEM. . . . IT IS WELL KNOWN AT THE PRESD'TS HOUSE THAT THE SMITHS HAVE BEEN CONCERNED IN AN INTRIGUE AGAINST MR. M."

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY PAUL HAMILTON "HAS BEEN SICKENED TO THE SOUL TO SEE WHAT HE HAS SEEN. THESE THINGS AND A THOUSAND OTHERS HAVE MADE ME ALMOST DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC, AND HUNDREDS OF THE BEST MEN IN THE NATION FEEL THE SAME SAD EMOTIONS... BUT TO GO ON, I AM REALLY AT A LOSS HOW TO ACT, I CANNOT BE A HYPOCRITE NOR A TRAITOR TO THE PRINCIPLES OF MY LIFE - AND I SEE THE COUNSELS OF THE COUNTRY RUSHING INTO THE ARMS OF FEDERALISM.../ YRS WM. DUANE."

. 9 3/4" x 7 3/4". [4] pp, on two loose leaves of unlined paper, completely in ink manuscript. Small corner chip to first leaf [one letter barely touched upon]. Thin strip of mounting tape in margin of final page just touching signature. The paper is quite thin, resulting in some show-through to the reverse side of each page. Else Very Good. Docketed in left margin of first page, "Wm. Duane, Phila, 4 March 1811."

William Duane (1780-1865), Philadelphia newspaperman, was the prominent editor of 'The Aurora', the most influential of the Jeffersonian periodicals. Written on the eve of the War of 1812, Duane's letter analyzes the chaos his sources had described within James Madison's White House. He begins by expressing his sorrow for an unexplained loss that his recipient has endured. Duane then discusses his relief that the 1791 Charter of the Bank of the United States has expired; Duane had, according to this letter, experienced some difficulties with the Bank regarding his own finances. Ironically, Duane would serve briefly as Andrew Jackson's Treasury Secretary in 1833. Jackson fired him when Duane refused to obey Jackson's order to remove the federal deposits from the second Bank of the United States.

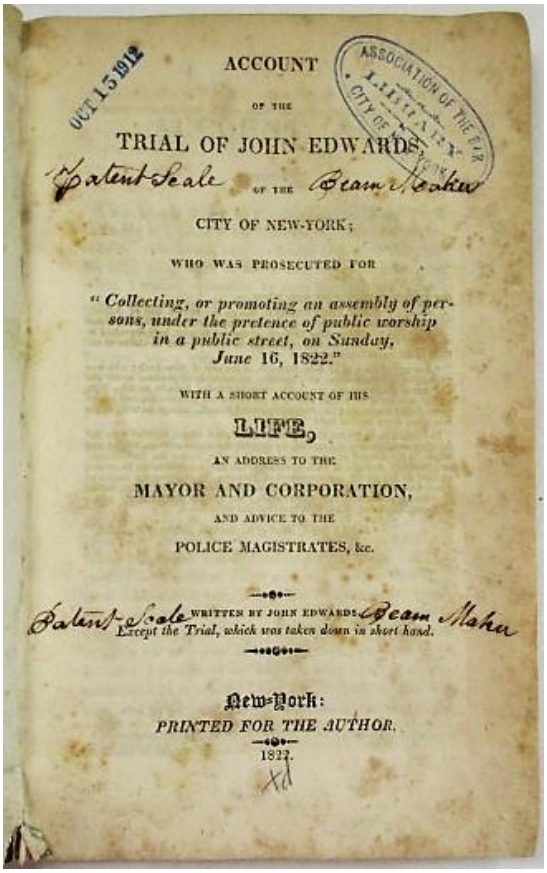
Albert Gallatin, discussed in this letter, was the longest-serving Secretary of the Treasury: President Jefferson appointed him, and he served an uninterrupted tenure through both administrations of James Madison. The Smiths to whom the letter refers were Secretary of State Robert Smith and his brother Senator Samuel Smith. $1,750.00

A New York Jury Upholds the Right of Public Assembly

55. **[Edwards, John]:** ACCOUNT OF THE TRIAL OF JOHN EDWARDS, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK; WHO WAS PROSECUTED FOR "COLLECTING, OR PROMOTING AN ASSEMBLY OF PERSONS, UNDER THE PRETENCE OF PUBLIC WORSHIP IN A PUBLIC STREET, ON SUNDAY, JUNE 16, 1822." WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE, AN ADDRESS TO THE MAYOR AND CORPORATION, AND ADVICE TO THE POLICE MAGISTRATES, &C. WRITTEN BY JOHN EDWARDS. EXCEPT THE TRIAL, WHICH WAS TAKEN DOWN IN SHORT HAND. New York: Printed for the Author, 1822. 76pp. Original printed wrappers [front wrap loose]. Frontis illustration: cannon, swords, other implements of War, caption 'War Condemned by the Precepts of the Gospel.' Disbound, foxing, two rubberstamps on title page. On blank portions of the title page a contemporary hand has twice written, 'Patent Scale' and 'Beam Maker.' Good+.

Edwards was ensnared for violating New York City's law regulating public assemblies. "Mr. Edwards, defending himself before the Mayor's Court, declared that his address was on

temperance and given before a crowd that had gathered around a drunken fight. The jury acquitted him, and Edwards completed the matter with this little volume which begins with an historical sketch of religious persecution and ends with considerable advice to both the Mayor and police on cleaning up the city" [Cohen].
Cohen 12014. Sabin 21923. OCLC records twelve locations under several accession numbers as of September 2018. $350.00


ACCOUNT

OF THE

TRIAL OF JOHN EDWARDS,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW-YORK;

WHO WAS PROSECUTED FOR

"Collecting, or promoting an assembly of persons, under the pretence of public worship in a public street, on Sunday, June 16, 1822."

WITH A SHORT ACCOUNT OF HIS

LIFE,

AN ADDRESS TO THE

MAYOR AND CORPORATION,

AND ADVICE TO THE

POLICE MAGISTRATES, &c.

WRITTEN BY JOHN EDWARDS.
Except the Trial, which was taken down in short hand.

New-York:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1822.

And he shall judge among the nations, and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks: nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more. Isaiah ii. 4.

ALL POLITICS OUT OF THE QUESTION.

WAR CONDEMNED BY THE PRECEPTS OF THE GOSPEL.

We must have a reformation,
Or we are ruin'd as a nation;
Drunkenness is the crying sin,
In New-York it does begin.

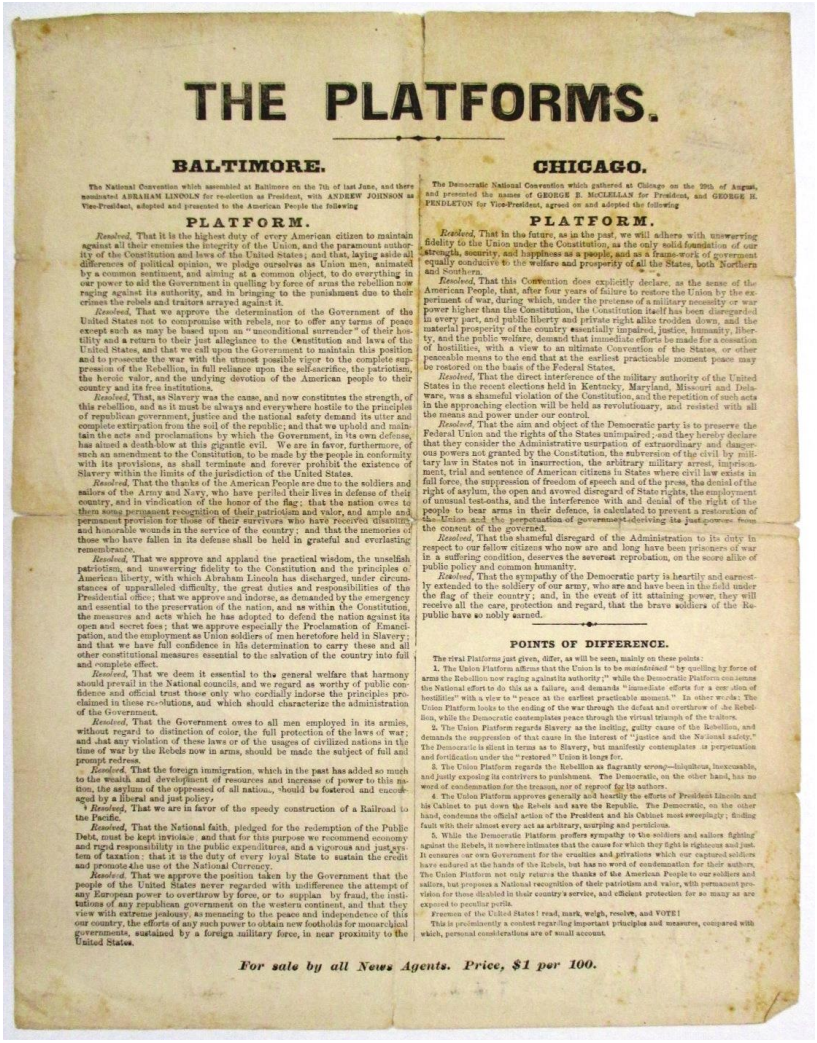
Item No. 55

"Peace through the Virtual Triumph of the Traitors"

56. **[Election of 1864]:** THE PLATFORMS. [np: 1864]. Broadside, 9" x 11 1/2". Mildly dusted at outer margin, Near Fine.

A Republican recitation of the Democrats' Platform and the Republicans' Platform in 1864, and an analysis of their 'Points of Difference.' "The Union platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors."

The broadside exhorts, "Freemen of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE! This is preeminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account."
Sabin 63348. Not in Bartlett. $600.00



THE PLATFORMS.

BALTIMORE.

The National Convention which assembled at Baltimore on the 7th of last June, and there nominated ABRAHAM LINCOLN for reelection as President, with ANDREW JOHNSON as Vice-President, adopted and presented to the American People the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain against all their enemies the integrity of the Union, and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves as Union men, animated by a common sentiment, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the Government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and in bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, nor to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an "unconditional surrender" of their hostility and a return to their just allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor to the complete suppression of the Rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifice, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That, as Slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength, of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death-blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of Slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American People are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received honorable discharge, and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties and responsibilities of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the Constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the Proclamation of Emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in Slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the National councils, and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the Government.

Resolved, That the Government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war; and that any violation of these laws or of the usages of civilized nations in the time of war by the Rebels now in arms, should be made the subject of full and prompt redress.

Resolved, That the foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power to this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a Railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the National faith, pledged for the redemption of the Public Debt, must be kept inviolate; and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a vigorous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the National Currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government that the people of the United States never regarded with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or to supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent, and that they view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this our country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

CHICAGO.

The Democratic National Convention which gathered at Chicago on the 29th of August, and presented the names of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN for President, and GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Vice-President, agreed on and adopted the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That in the future, as in the past, we will adhere with unwavering fidelity to the Union under the Constitution, as the only solid foundation of our strength, security, and happiness as a people, and as a frame-work of government equally conducive to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both Northern and Southern.

Resolved, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American People, that, after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare, demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate Convention of the States, or other peaceable means to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal States.

Resolved, That the direct interference of the military authority of the United States in the recent elections held in Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware, was a shameful violation of the Constitution, and the repetition of such acts in the approaching election will be held as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power under our control.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the Democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they consider the Administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution, the subversion of the civil by military law in States not in insurrection, the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States where civil law exists in full force, the suppression of freedom of speech and of the press, the denial of the right of asylum, the open and avowed disregard of State rights, the employment of unusual test-oaths, and the interference with and denial of the right of the people to bear arms in their defence, is calculated to prevent a restoration of the Union, and the perpetuation of government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

Resolved, That the shameful disregard of the Administration to its duty in respect to our fallow citizens who now are and long have been prisoners of war in a suffering condition, deserves the severest reprobation, on the score alike of public policy and common humanity.

Resolved, That the sympathy of the Democratic party is heartily and earnestly extended to the soldiery of our army, who are and have been in the field under the flag of their country; and, in the event of it attaining power, they will receive all the care, protection and regard, that the brave soldiers of the Republic have so nobly earned.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

The rival Platforms just given, differ, as will be seen, mainly on these points:

1. The Union Platform affirms that the Union is to be *maintained* "by quelling by force of arms the Rebellion now raging against its authority;" while the Democratic Platform condemns the National effort to do this as a failure, and demands "immediate efforts for a cessation of hostilities" with a view to "peace at the earliest practicable moment." In other words: The Union Platform looks to the ending of the war through the defeat and overthrow of the Rebellion, while the Democratic contemplates peace through the virtual triumph of the traitors.

2. The Union Platform regards Slavery as the inciting, guilty cause of the Rebellion, and demands the suppression of that cause in the interest of "justice and the National safety." The Democratic is silent in terms as to Slavery, but manifestly contemplates its perpetuation and fortification under the "restored" Union it longs for.

3. The Union Platform regards the Rebellion as flagrantly wrong—iniquitous, inexcusable, and justly exposing its contrivers to punishment. The Democratic, on the other hand, has no word of condemnation for the treason, nor of reproof for its authors.

4. The Union Platform approves generally and heartily the efforts of President Lincoln and his Cabinet to put down the Rebels and save the Republic. The Democratic, on the other hand, condemns the official action of the President and his Cabinet most sweepingly; finding fault with their almost every act as arbitrary, usurping and pernicious.

5. While the Democratic Platform proffers sympathy to the soldiers and sailors fighting against the Rebels, it nowhere intimates that the cause for which they fight is righteous and just. It censures our own Government for the cruelties and privations which our captured soldiers have endured at the hands of the Rebels, but has no word of condemnation for their authors. The Union Platform not only returns the thanks of the American People to our soldiers and sailors, but proposes a National recognition of their patriotism and valor, with permanent provision for those disabled in their country's service, and efficient protection for so many as are exposed to peculiar perils.

Freemen of the United States! read, mark, weigh, resolve, and VOTE!

This is preëminently a contest regarding important principles and measures, compared with which, personal considerations are of small account.

For sale by all News Agents. Price, $1 per 100.

Item No. 56

“Desperate Must Be That Cause, Which Requires the Aid of Falsehood To Support It”

57. **[Fenner, James]:** THE JACKSON OR FENNER PAMPHLET. [Providence? 1831]. Broadside, 11" x 18". Printed in three columns. Browned uniformly. Several holes along the blank vertical line separating the second and third columns but text unaffected. Old folds, some spotting. Good to Good+

Governor Fenner, Rhode Island's leading Jacksonian, was opposed by the Whig Lemuel Arnold in the 1831 gubernatorial election. This pamphlet attacks Fenner and his Jacksonian allies. "Desperate must be that cause, which requires the aid of falsehood to support it. Such is the Jackson and the Fenner cause in Rhode Island, and if Governor Fenner is re-elected, it will be, because truth is not mighty and cannot prevail."

Fenner has circulated a "false and malicious electioneering pamphlet" about Arnold's business dealings, accusing him of improper conduct in a Turnpike purchase, his relations with the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, and other corrupt dealings. This broadside is a detailed rebuttal. Arnold won the election.

Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Bartlett. OCLC 24817053 [1- Brown] as of August 2018.

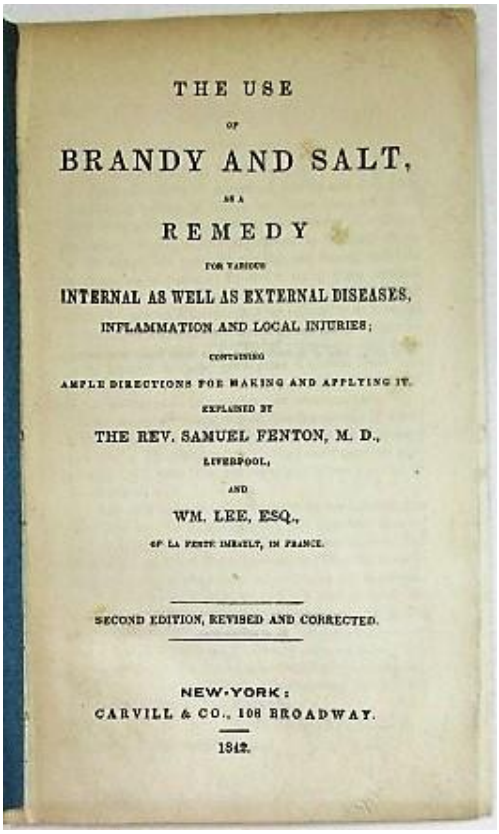
$375.00

Item No. 57

“An Antidote to Many of the Common Ills of Life”

58. **Fenton, Samuel; Wm. Lee:** THE USE OF BRANDY AND SALT, AS A REMEDY FOR VARIOUS INTERNAL AS WELL AS EXTERNAL DISEASES, INFLAMMATION AND LOCAL INJURIES; CONTAINING AMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND APPLYING IT. EXPLAINED BY THE REV. SAMUEL FENTON, M.D., LIVERPOOL, AND WM. LEE, ESQ., OF LA PERTE IMBAULT, IN FRANCE. SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED. New York: Carvill & Co., 108 Broadway, 1842. 42, [2 blanks] pp. Original printed dark blue wrappers [disbound]. Narrow extremity wear to wrappers. Else Very Good.

This, the second American printing, followed the New York 1841. Previously it had been published in Britain in 1840. Fenton's concoction is "a simple but powerful remedy... an antidote to many of the common ills of life. Readers are counseled to "use French brandy only." A plethora of diseases, listed in alphabetical order, are cured by the medication. An index is included.
AI 42-1771 [3]. Not in Sabin. OCLC records only a facsimile copy of this edition as of August 2018. $350.00



THE USE

OF

BRANDY AND SALT,

AS A

REMEDY

FOR VARIOUS

INTERNAL AS WELL AS EXTERNAL DISEASES,

INFLAMMATION AND LOCAL INJURIES;

CONTAINING

AMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING AND APPLYING IT.

EXPLAINED BY

THE REV. SAMUEL FENTON, M. D.,

LIVERPOOL,

AND

WM. LEE, ESQ.,

OF LA FERTE IMBAULT, IN FRANCE.

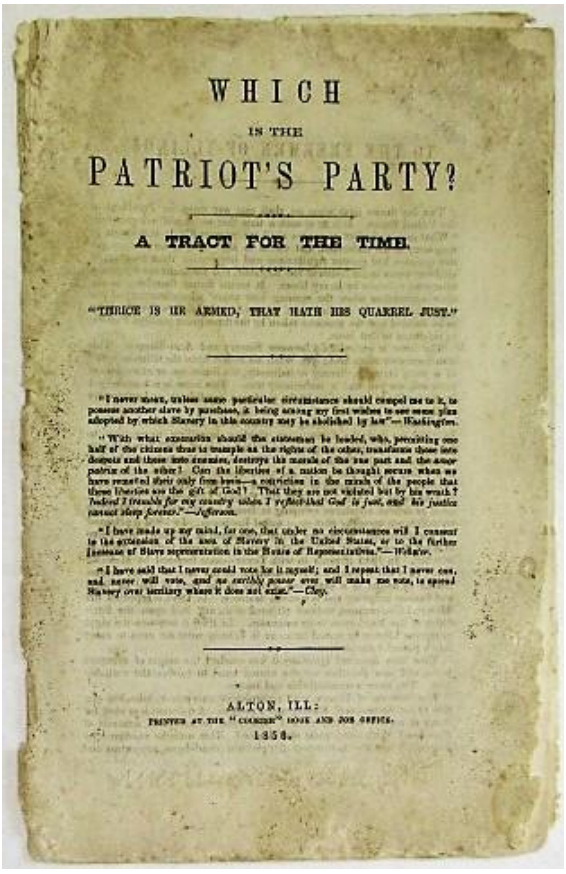
SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

NEW-YORK:

CARVILL & CO., 108 BROADWAY.

1842.

Item No. 58



WHICH

IS THE

PATRIOT'S PARTY?

A TRACT FOR THE TIME.

"THRICE IS HE ARMED, THAT HATH HIS QUARREL JUST."

"I never mean, unless some particular circumstance should compel me to it, to possess another slave by purchase, it being among my first wishes to see some plan adopted by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law"—Washington.

"With what appearance should the statesman be heard, who, permitting one half of the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots and these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part and the amor patriæ of the other? Can the liberties of a nation be thought secure when we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are the gift of God? That they are not violated but by his wrath? *Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and his justice cannot sleep forever.*"—*Jefferson.*

"I have made up my mind, for one, that under no circumstances will I consent to the extension of the area of Slavery in the United States, or to the further increase of Slave representation in the Halls of Representatives."—*Webster.*

"I have said that I never could vote for it myself; and I repeat that I never can, and never will vote, *and no earthly power* ever will make me vote, to spread Slavery over territory where it does not exist."—*Clay.*

ALTON, ILL.:

PRINTED AT THE "COURIER" BOOK AND JOB OFFICE.

1858.

Item No. 59

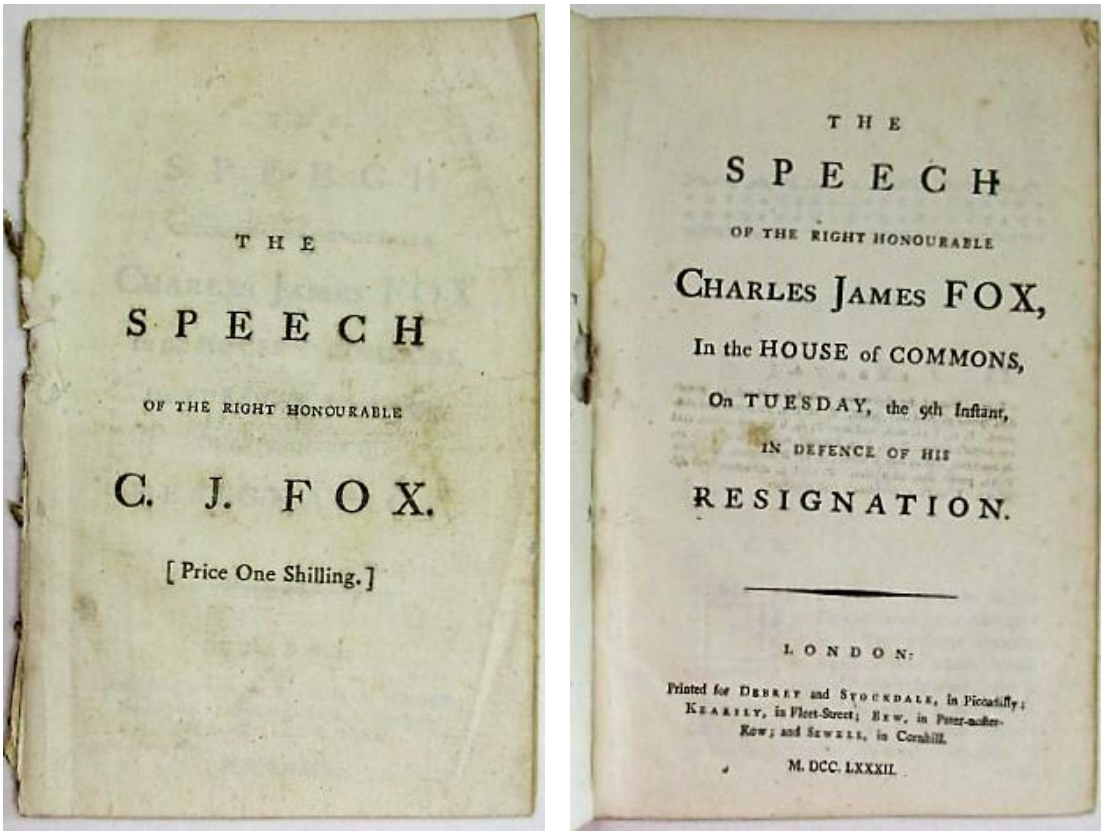
“The Issue is Unmistakable and Instant”

59. **[Flagg, Willard Cutting]:** WHICH IS THE PATRIOT'S PARTY? A TRACT FOR THE TIME. "THRICE IS HE ARMED, THAT HATH HIS QUARREL JUST." Alton, Ill.: Printed at the "Courier" Book and Job Office, 1856. 12pp. Stitched as issued, but separating along the spine,. Light chipping to blank edges, light spotting and dusting. Good+.

"The issue is undoubtedly between Slavery and Anti-Slavery," says the author, a Madison County farmer and activist in local political affairs. Flagg arranged for printing in the nearby Mississippi River town of Alton where, nearly twenty years earlier, a mob had murdered the antislavery editor Elijah Lovejoy and destroyed his press.

The Constitution yielded only "unwilling recognition to Slavery." Indeed, Congress had barred slavery in the Northwest Territory by the Ordinance of 1787. Today, however, Slavery "from deserved ignominy has reached the height of arrogant pride, and now stretches out the armed hand to subdue the veritable free. The issue is unmistakable and instant." The author examines each of the contending political parties for the election of 1856. The Democrats are the bulwark of Slavery and its expansion; the American [Know-Nothing] Party presents "a very mild and ineffectual platform... condemning the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but afraid or unwilling to advocate its restoration." The Republican Party, here in its first contest for national office, is the only Party standing for Freedom and opposition to the extension of slavery.

Not in LCP, Dumond, Sabin. OCLC locates seven copies under two accession numbers as of September 2018. $850.00


THE

SPEECH

OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

C. J. FOX.

[Price One Shilling.]

THE

SPEECH

OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

CHARLES JAMES FOX,

In the HOUSE of COMMONS,

On TUESDAY, the 9th Inſtant,

IN DEFENCE OF HIS

RESIGNATION.

LONDON:

Printed for DEBRETT and STOCKDALE, in Piccadilly; KEARSLY, in Fleet-Street; EWE, in Peter-noſter-Row; and SEWELL, in Cornhill.

M. DCC. LXXXII.

Item No. 60

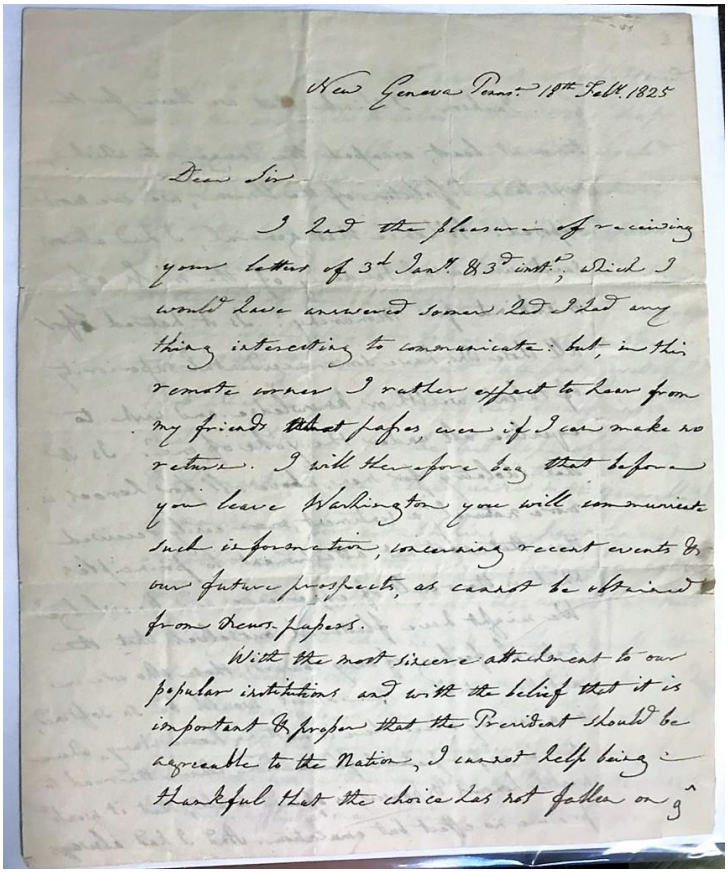
British Advocate of American Independence Resigns

60. **Fox, Charles James:** THE SPEECH OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE CHARLES JAMES FOX, IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH INSTANT, IN DEFENCE OF HIS RESIGNATION. London: Printed for Debret and Stockdale, in Piccadilly..., 1782. [2], 30 pp, as issued, with the half title. Seven-line errata on verso of title page. Disbound. Else Very Good.

This is the first of two 1782 editions. Fox, a champion of liberty, had opposed Parliament's harsh policies toward the colonies. Appointed Foreign Secretary in March 1782, he wished to grant the colonies their independence immediately. Shelburne, the Home Secretary, opposed him, arguing that American independence should await the execution of treaties with Britain's warring European powers. Fox resigned after only four months in office, when agreement could not be reached.

"In April 1782, the cabinet agreed to grant the American colonies independence if they could guarantee France and Spain would not attack the new United States. When negotiations began in Paris, Fox sent Thomas Grenville to talk to the European powers and the Home Secretary, Lord Shelburne, sent Richard Oswald to meet with the Americans... When an agreement could not be reached Fox proposed to cabinet that independence should be granted immediately anyway. He was outvoted and decided to resign." [www.gov.uk/government/history/past-foreign-secretaries/charles-fox].

FIRST EDITION. Adams, Controversy 82-38a. Sabin 25336. ESTC N28019 [4 locations]. OCLC 84762644 [6] as of August 2018. $450.00



New Geneva Penn.a 18th Feb.y 1825

Dear Sir

I had the pleasure of receiving your letter of 3d Inst. & 3d inst.; which I would have answered sooner, but I had any thing interesting to communicate: but, in this remote corner I rather expect to hear from my friends what passes, even if I can make no return. I will therefore beg that before you leave Washington you will communicate such information, concerning recent events & our future prospects, as cannot be obtained from News-papers.

With the most sincere attachment to our popular institutions and with the belief that it is important & proper that the President should be agreeable to the Nation, I cannot help being thankful that the choice has not fallen on g^

Item No. 61

Disillusioned Albert Gallatin Warns: A Monarchical Andrew Jackson is "The Danger to Which, Next to a Dissolution of the Union, We are Most Exposed"

61. **Gallatin, Albert:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED NEW GENEVA, PENNSYLVANIA, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1825, FROM ALBERT GALLATIN TO AN UNNAMED RECIPIENT, CONCERNING ANDREW JACKSON'S DEFEAT IN THE 1824 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

"DEAR SIR/ I HAD THE PLEASURE OF RECEIVING YOUR LETTER OF 3D JANR. & 3D INSTA., WHICH I WOULD HAVE ANSWERED SOONER HAD I HAD ANYTHING INTERESTING TO COMMUNICATE... I WILL THEREFORE BEG BEFORE YOU LEAVE WASHINGTON YOU WILL COMMUNICATE SUCH INFORMATION, CONCERNING RECENT EVENTS & OUR FUTURE PROSPECTS AS CANNOT BE OBTAINED FROM NEWS PAPERS.

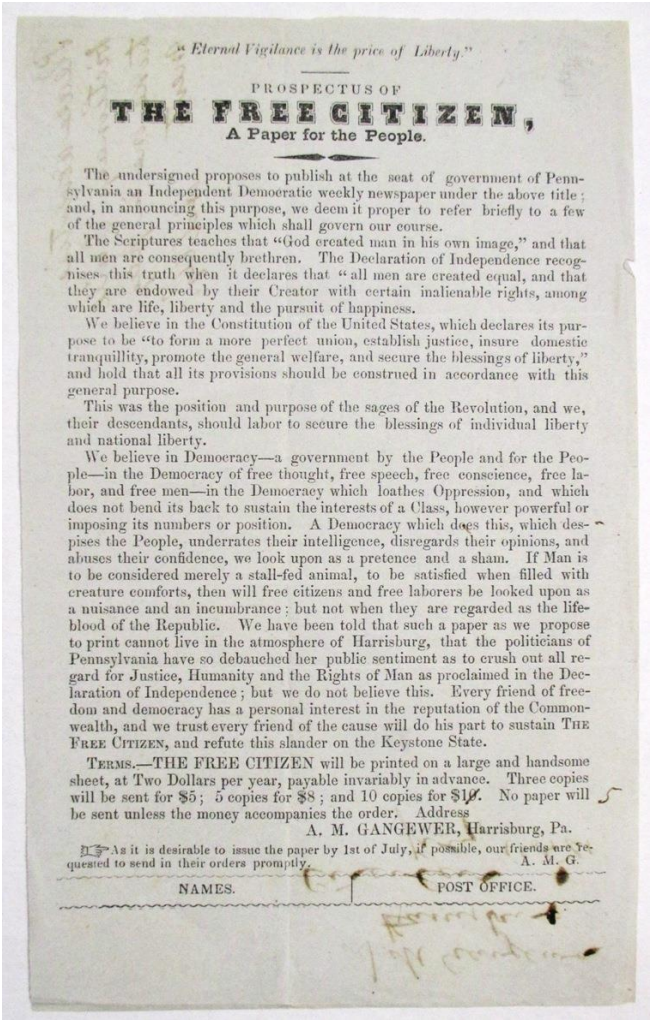
"WITH THE MOST SINCERE ATTACHMENT TO OUR POPULAR INSTITUTIONS AND WITH THE BELIEF THAT IT IS IMPORTANT & PROPER THAT THE PRESIDENT SHOULD BE AGREEABLE TO THE NATION I CANNOT HELP BEING THANKFUL THAT THE CHOICE HAS NOT FALLEN ON GEN. JACKSON. I THINK THAT WE HAVE, FOR THIS TIME AT LEAST, ESCAPED THE DANGER TO WHICH, NEXT TO A DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, WE ARE MOST EXPOSED. WHENCE THAT GENERAL, I HAD ALMOST SAID, UNIVERSAL TENDENCY OF THE MASS OF MANKIND FOR MONARCHY? IS IT HATRED FOR ALL THOSE WHO HAVE SOME ACCIDENTAL SUPERIORITY OF TALENT, WEALTH OR KNOWLEDGE? AND WISH TO EQUALIZE ALL UNDER THE YOKE OF ONE? IS IT THAT IDOLATRY FOR MEN, ABOVE ALL FOR HEROES, IS MORE NATURAL, IS A SENTIMENT MORE EASILY RECEIVED THAN THAT ABSTRACT ATTACHMENT TO PRINCIPLES WHICH IS THE RESULT OF EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE? WE MIGHT HAVE FLATTERED OURSELVES THAT THE NATURAL FEELING OF ENVY, TOWARDS THOSE WHO ARE IN A BETTER SITUATION THAN OTHERS, WOULD BE SO SOFTENED IN A COUNTRY WHERE THERE IS NOTHING HEREDITARY, WHERE THERE IS A PERPETUAL FLUCTUATION, WHERE THE ROAD TO WEALTH HONOURS & POWER IS OPENED TO ALL, THAT IT WOULD PRODUCE NO EFFECT BUT EMULATION. AND I HAD ALWAYS THOUGHT THAT IF OUR PEOPLE WERE NOT AS ENLIGHTENED AS THEY ARE SOMETIMES MADE TO BELIEVE, THERE WAS A DEEP ROOTED HABIT OF REPUBLICAN FEELING WHICH WOULD PRESERVE THEM FROM THAT DANGEROUS TENDENCY TO IDOLATRY TO WHICH I HAVE ALLUDED. IN THIS OPINION I WAS ENCOURAGED BY WHAT I HAD KNOWN AND SEEN AT THE END OF OUR REVOLUTIONARY WAR WITH RESPECT TO GEN. WASHINGTON & HIS FELLOW SOLDIERS: A TIME WHEN I THOUGHT THE PEOPLE NOT SUFFICIENTLY GRATEFUL. BUT WHAT HAS PASSED LATELY HAS DISAPPOINTED AND AGRIEVED [sic] ME. WE THE LAST HOPE OF LIBERTY & OF MANKIND, WE PLACED UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CIRCUMSTANCES FOR ESTABLISHING A PERMANENT REPUBLIC AND LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A BETTER ORDER OF THINGS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AT LEAST THROUGHOUT THE CHRISTIAN & CIVILIZED WORLD; TO ACT NOT MUCH BETTER, TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION, THAN THE LONG ENSLAVED FRENCHMAN DID, WHEN, NATURALLY IGNORANT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY, THEY EAGERLY THREW THEMSELVES INTO THE IRON ARMS OF BONAPARTE. THIS HAS TRULY AFFLICTED ME... THE MONARCHICAL OFFICE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED ALTOGETHER OR THAT IT SHOULD BE RENDERED LESS DESIRABLE TO ANY AND MORE ACCEPTABLE TO MANY..." 9

1/2" x 7 3/4". [4]pp [one folded sheet], unlined paper, completely in ink manuscript. Docketed in margin of last page, "A. Gallatin, 18. Feb. 1825." A few short closed tears at folds [no text loss], small tear to bottom corner of first page [no text loss]. Several old folds which slightly affect two words on the last page. Very Good. Signed, "I write as I think, I end with my paper and I remain your sincere friend, Albert Gallatin."

Albert Gallatin (1761-1849), a Swiss immigrant, served the new nation in Congress, as Minister to France and as the country's longest serving Secretary of the Treasury [1801-1814] during the entire Jefferson administration, the first term of Madison's presidency, and part of Madison's second term. He was a highly respected Jeffersonian Democrat, and a reliable opponent of Federalist policies.

This letter is thus especially notable for Gallatin's rejection of Jacksonian Democracy. Jackson's near-win in the election of 1824 prompts this eloquent expression of his fears for the future of republican institutions. But the final lines of his letter also demonstrate dissatisfaction with the administration of James Monroe, whose term of office would close one week after the date of this letter. One good thing to come of Jackson's candidacy, he says, is that "there will be from the beginning an opposition to the new administration which, although not without inconvenience, will be infinitely preferable to that general support given to the late administration (a support which corrupted what was indeed ripe for corruption)."

$3,500.00



"Eternal Vigilance is the price of Liberty."

PROSPECTUS OF

THE FREE CITIZEN,

A Paper for the People.

The undersigned proposes to publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title; and, in announcing this purpose, we deem it proper to refer briefly to a few of the general principles which shall govern our course.

The Scriptures teaches that "God created man in his own image," and that all men are consequently brethren. The Declaration of Independence recognises this truth when it declares that "all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We believe in the Constitution of the United States, which declares its purpose to be "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty," and hold that all its provisions should be construed in accordance with this general purpose.

This was the position and purpose of the sages of the Revolution, and we, their descendants, should labor to secure the blessings of individual liberty and national liberty.

We believe in Democracy—a government by the People and for the People—in the Democracy of free thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, and free men—in the Democracy which loathes Oppression, and which does not bend its back to sustain the interests of a Class, however powerful or imposing its numbers or position. A Democracy which does this, which despises the People, underrates their intelligence, disregards their opinions, and abuses their confidence, we look upon as a pretence and a sham. If Man is to be considered merely a stall-fed animal, to be satisfied when filled with creature comforts, then will free citizens and free laborers be looked upon as a nuisance and an incumbrance; but not when they are regarded as the life-blood of the Republic. We have been told that such a paper as we propose to print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, that the politicians of Pennsylvania have so debauched her public sentiment as to crush out all regard for Justice, Humanity and the Rights of Man as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; but we do not believe this. Every friend of freedom and democracy has a personal interest in the reputation of the Commonwealth, and we trust every friend of the cause will do his part to sustain THE FREE CITIZEN, and refute this slander on the Keystone State.

TERMS.—THE FREE CITIZEN will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, at Two Dollars per year, payable invariably in advance. Three copies will be sent for $5; 5 copies for $8; and 10 copies for $15. No paper will be sent unless the money accompanies the order. Address

A. M. GANGEWER, Harrisburg, Pa.

☞ As it is desirable to issue the paper by 1st of July, if possible, our friends are requested to send in their orders promptly. A. M. G.

NAMES. | POST OFFICE.

Item No. 62

“Free Thought, Free Speech, Free Conscience, Free Labor, Free Men”

62. **Gangewer, A[llen] M[atter]:** PROSPECTUS OF THE FREE CITIZEN, A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE. [Harrisburg: 1854]. Broadside, 8" x 5". At head of title, "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty". Signed in type at the end by A.W. Gangewer, and 'A.M.G.' Small space at bottom for subscriber names and their post offices. Docketed in ink on verso, "A.W. Gangewer | Harrisburg | Circular | July, 1854." Light bleedthrough, contemporary ink correction on recto. Very Good.

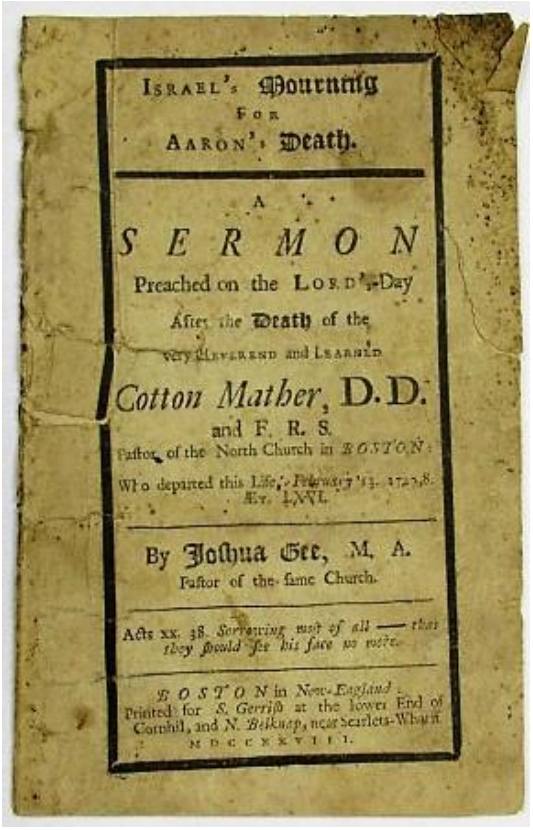
Gangewer will "publish at the seat of government of Pennsylvania an Independent Democratic weekly newspaper under the above title." The Independent Democrats, whose leader was Salmon P. Chase of Ohio, broke with the National Democratic Party when the Pierce Administration and Senator Stephen A. Douglas sought passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act, which opened those territories to slaveowning settlers. Situated north of the 1820 Missouri Compromise Line, those territories had previously prohibited slavery.

'The Free Citizen' would be devoted to "free thought, free speech, free conscience, free labor, and free men... We have been told that such a paper as we propose to print cannot live in the atmosphere of Harrisburg, that the politicians of Pennsylvania have so debauched her public sentiment as to crush out all regard for Justice, Humanity and the Rights of Man as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence; but we do not believe this."

Gangewer may have been forced to revise his optimistic opinion: we have located no record that The Free Citizen got off the ground. We have not found any other record of this Prospectus.

Not located on OCLC or the online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Library of Congress, or John Carter Brown Library as of August 2018. Not in LCP.

$750.00



ISRAEL's Mourning
FOR
AARON's Death.

A
SERMON
Preached on the LORD's-Day
After the Death of the
very REVEREND and LEARNED
Cotton Mather, D.D.
and F. R. S.
Paſtor of the North Church in BOSTON:
Who departed this Life, February 13. 1727,8.
Æt. LXVI.

By Joſhua Gee, M. A.
Paſtor of the ſame Church.

Acts xx. 38. Sorrowing moſt of all — that they ſhould ſee his face no more.

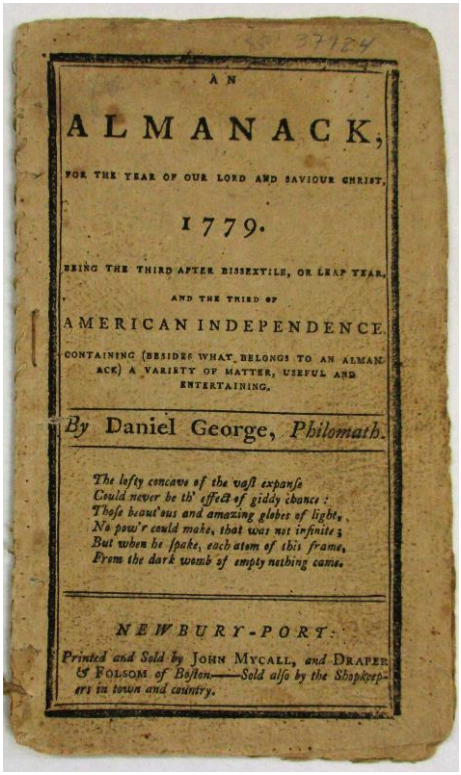
BOSTON in New-England:
Printed for S. Gerriſh at the lower End of Cornhil, and N. Belknap, near Scarlets-Wharff.
MDCCXXVIII.

Item No. 63

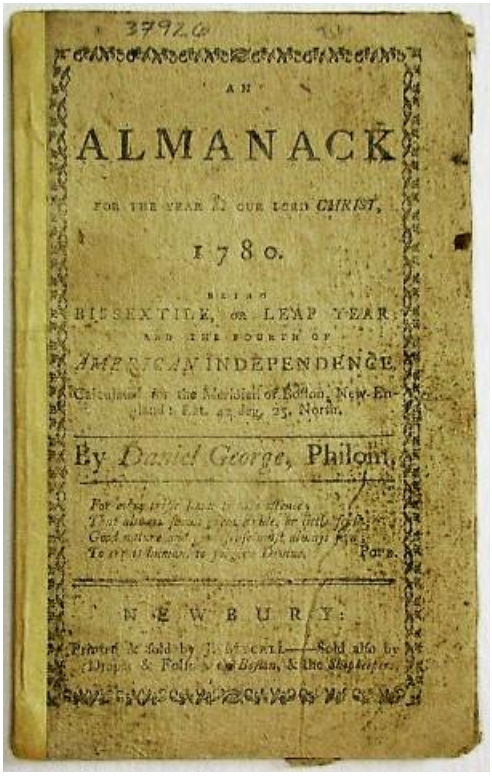
Farewell to Cotton Mather

63. **Gee, Joshua:** ISRAEL'S MOURNING FOR AARON'S DEATH. A SERMON PREACHED ON THE LORD'S DAY AFTER THE DEATH OF THE VERY REVEREND AND LEARNED COTTON MATHER, D.D. AND F.R.S. PASTOR OF THE NORTH CHURCH IN BOSTON: WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE, FEBRUARY 13. 1727-8. AET LXVI. BY...PASTOR OF THE SAME CHURCH. Boston, New-England: Printed for S. Gerrish at the lower End of Cornhill, and N. Belknap, near Searlets-Wharff. 1728. [2], 34 pp. Lacking the half title and final blank. With the Errata statement at the bottom of page 34. Several closed tears to title leaf, but without loss. Otherwise, lightly toned and dusted. Good or so.

Mather's assistant, Gee succeeded him as Pastor of the North Church. Gee explains "the shining parts" of Mather's character: "The capacity of his mind; the readiness of his wit; the vastness of his reading; the strength of his memory...He was pious, but not affected; serious without moroseness; grave, but not austere; affable without meanness; and facetious without levity. He was peaceable in his temper; but zealous against sin. He was a strenuous nonconformist to uninstituted ceremonies imposed upon conscience..."
FIRST EDITION. Evans 3031. II Holmes, Cotton Mather 745. $500.00


AN
ALMANACK,
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR CHRIST,
1779.
BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISSEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR,
AND THE THIRD OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
CONTAINING (BESIDES WHAT BELONGS TO AN ALMANACK) A VARIETY OF MATTER, USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING.
By Daniel George, Philomath.
The lofty concave of the vast expanse
Could never be th' effect of giddy chance:
Those beauteous and amazing globes of light,
No pow'r could make, that was not infinite;
But when he spake, each atom of this frame,
From the dark womb of empty nothing came.
NEWBURY-PORT:
Printed and Sold by JOHN MYCALL, and DRAPER & FOLSOM of Boston——Sold also by the Shopkeepers in town and country.

Item No. 64


AN
ALMANACK
FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST,
1780.
BEING
BISSEXTILE, or LEAP YEAR,
AND THE FOURTH OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.
By Daniel George, Philom.
NEWBURY:

Item No. 65

Two Scarce Revolutionary-Era Almanacs

64. **George, Daniel:** AN ALMANACK, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR CHRIST, 1779. BEING THE THIRD AFTER BISEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE THIRD OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. CONTAINING (BESIDES WHAT BELONGS TO AN ALMANACK) A VARIETY OF MATTER, USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING. BY DANIEL GEORGE, PHILOMATH. Newbury-Port: Printed and Sold

by John Mycall, and Draper & Folsom of Boston, [1778]. Stitched, 12 leaves as issued. Light wear, Very Good.

This is a scarce Revolutionary-era almanac, which issued from Boston as well as Newburyport. Ours is "identical in content with the Draper & Folsom (Boston, 1778) edition, except that the list of roads at end is less extensive" [ESTC]. This imprint was issued in two states-- the other lists the printer as J. Mycall instead of John Mycall.

The almanac describes "The grand Pilgrimage to Mecca," warns of "The Danger of exorbitant Taxes," advises "How to remove Freckles," discloses a cure for cholera and flux, and prints "Excellent Receipts for the Jaundice... For the Dropsy."
Drake 3277. Evans 15809. Guerra b-420. ESTC W37174 [8 locations]. $750.00

65. **George, Daniel:** AN ALMANACK FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD CHRIST, 1780. BEING BISEXTILE, OR LEAP YEAR: AND THE FOURTH OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE... BY DANIEL GEORGE, PHILOM. Newbury: Printed and Sold by John Mycall----- Sold also by Draper & Folsom of Boston, [1778]. 12 leaves as issued. Spine reinforced. Some lightening of text, light toning, light blank edge wear. Good+.

This is a scarce Revolutionary-era almanac. It is the only edition. With a table of roads and distances, and an essay by Dr. William Cullen on "how to recover persons apparently dead, by drowning."
Drake 3286. Evans 16286. Guerra b-439. ESTC W36449 [7 locations]. $650.00

“A Criminal of the First Rate,” He Murdered His Brother

66. **[Goodere, Samuel]:** THE AUTHENTICK TRYAL OF SAMUEL GOODERE, ESQ; MATTHEW MAHONY, AND CHARLES WHITE, AT THE CITY OF BRISTOL, ON THURSDAY THE 26TH, AND FRIDAY THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1741. FOR THE MURDER OF SIR JOHN DINELY GOODERE, BART. ON BOARD THE RUBY MAN OF WAR, IN KING-ROAD, BRISTOL. THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed for E. Hill, 1741. 14pp. Disbound, light wear, light rubberstamp on title page. Good+.

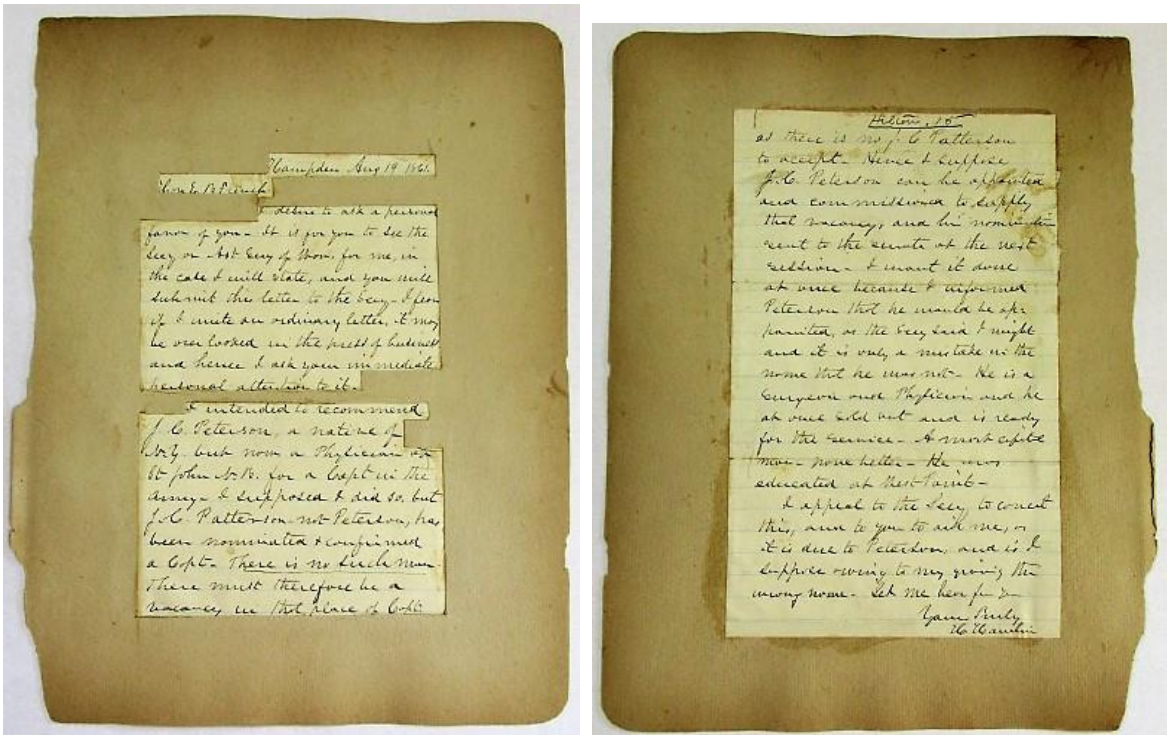
The prosecutor deems Samuel "a criminal of the First Rate," for murdering his own brother. The reason: "to ratify a Revenge he had conceived against his Brother for some Prejudice he thought Sir John had done him in settling his Estate." He and his co-conspirators were convicted and sentenced to death. The sentencing judge advises, "Make a proper Use of that short Time which the Law allows you for making your Peace with God."
ESTC and OCLC record only a few locations for the first and fourth editions, and do not note this second edition, printed in the same year as the first. II Harv. Law Cat. 1085 [1st edition]. $375.00

67. **Hamlin, Hannibal:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, ON PLAIN LINED PAPER, TO E.B. FRENCH, DATED AT HAMPDEN [MAINE], AUGUST 19, 1861, ASKING FOR HELP IN SECURING A CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION FOR J.C. PETERSON:

"I DESIRE TO ASK A PERSONAL FAVOR OF YOU. IT IS FOR YOU TO SEE THE SECY OR AST SECY OF WAR, FOR ME, IN THE CASE I WILL STATE, AND YOU WILL SUBMIT THIS LETTER TO THE SECY. I FEAR IF I WRITE AN ORDINARY LETTER, IT MAY BE OVERLOOKED IN THE PRESS OF BUSINESS AND HENCE I ASK YOUR IMMEDIATE PERSONAL ATTENTION TO IT.

"I INTENDED TO RECOMMEND J.C. PETERSON, A NATIVE OF N.Y. BUT NOW A PHYSICIAN AT ST. JOHN N.B. FOR A CAPT IN THE ARMY. I SUPPOSED I DID SO, BUT J.C. PATTERSON - NOT PETERSON, HAS BEEN NOMINATED & CONFIRMED A CAPT. THERE IS NO SUCH MAN. THERE MUST THEREFORE BE A VACANCY IN THAT PLACE OF CAPT. AS THERE IS NO J.C. PATTERSON TO ACCEPT. HENCE I SUPPOSE J.C. PETERSON CAN BE APPOINTED AND COMMISSIONED TO SUPPLY THAT VACANCY, AND HIS NOMINATION SENT TO THE SENATE AT THE NEXT SESSION. I WANT IT DONE AT ONCE BECAUSE I INFORMED PETERSON THAT HE WOULD BE APPOINTED, AS THE SECY SAID I MIGHT AND IT IS ONLY A MISTAKE IN THE NAME THAT HE WAS NOT. HE IS A SURVEYOR AND PHYSICIAN AND HE AT ONCE SOLD OUT AND IS READY FOR THE SERVICE. A MOST CAPITAL MAN - NONE BETTER - HE WAS EDUCATED AT WEST POINT.

"I APPEAL TO THE SECY TO CORRECT THIS, AND TO YOU TO AID ME, AS IT IS DUE TO PETERSON, AND IS I SUPPOSE OWING TO MY GIVING THE WRONG NAME. LET ME HEAR FROM YOU. YOURS TRULY H. HAMLIN". 5" x 8". Laid into a crude mat. Recto is glued to the mat, which is cut to expose the areas of text and to cover the blank areas. Some light glue stains [not affecting legibility]. Except for the choice of matting, Very Good.

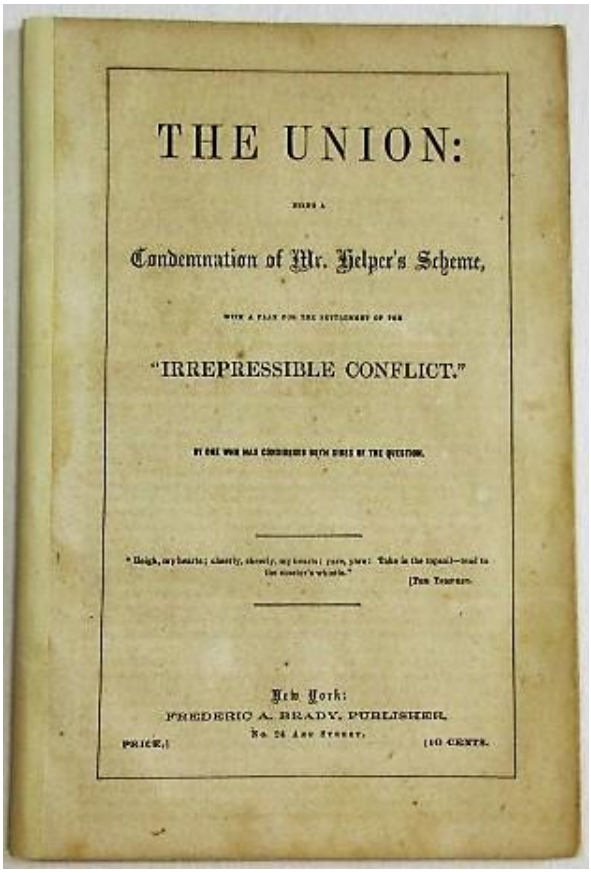


Item No. 67

Vice President Hamlin writes from his home or law office in Hampden, appealing for help from his fellow Maine politician E.B. French. French had just completed his term in Congress; President Lincoln appointed him Second Auditor of the Treasury on August 3, 1861. Hamlin is anxious to correct the bureaucratic snafu for which, at least in part, he seems to blame himself. These efforts were successful. Executive Proceedings of the Senate show J.C. Peterson's name on a list, proposed by the Secretary of War, for appointment as Captain of the Fifteenth Regiment of infantry as of August 5, 1861; Lincoln officially nominated all those on the list on December 6, 1861; and Peterson was among the appointees receiving the Senate's blessing. [Executive Journal of the Senate, 37th Congress, 2d Session, Dec. 12, 1861.]

Originally a Democrat and a long-time political fixture in Maine, Hamlin left his Party as an opponent of the Kansas-Nebraska Act. He was elected Maine's Republican Governor in 1857; in 1860 Lincoln picked him as his running mate in an effort to unite northern Unionists.

John C. Peterson [1831-1867], a homeopathic physician and surgeon, is listed in the 1850 Federal Census as a 19-years-old physician. He enlisted on April 15, 1861; and served as Captain in the 15th U.S. Infantry Regiment from August 1861 to August 1864. By early 1863 he was attached to Gen. Rosecrans' staff as Assistant Inspector General, Army of the Cumberland. His death is listed in the Coroner's Inquest Reports of Seneca County, New York, as suicide by self inflicted gunshot wound on October 7, 1867. [THE NEW-ENGLAND MEDICAL GAZETTE... VOLUME V. Boston: 1870, pp.260-263; THE WAR OF THE REBELLION... SERIES 1, VOL. XXIII, IN TWO PARTS. PART II. Washington: 1889, pp. 77-78; http://www.bluegrayreview.com/2013/03/16/furlough.] $350.00


THE UNION:

Condemnation of Mr. Helper's Scheme,

"IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT."

New York:
FREDERIC A. BRADY, PUBLISHER,

PRICE,] [10 CENTS.

Item No. 68

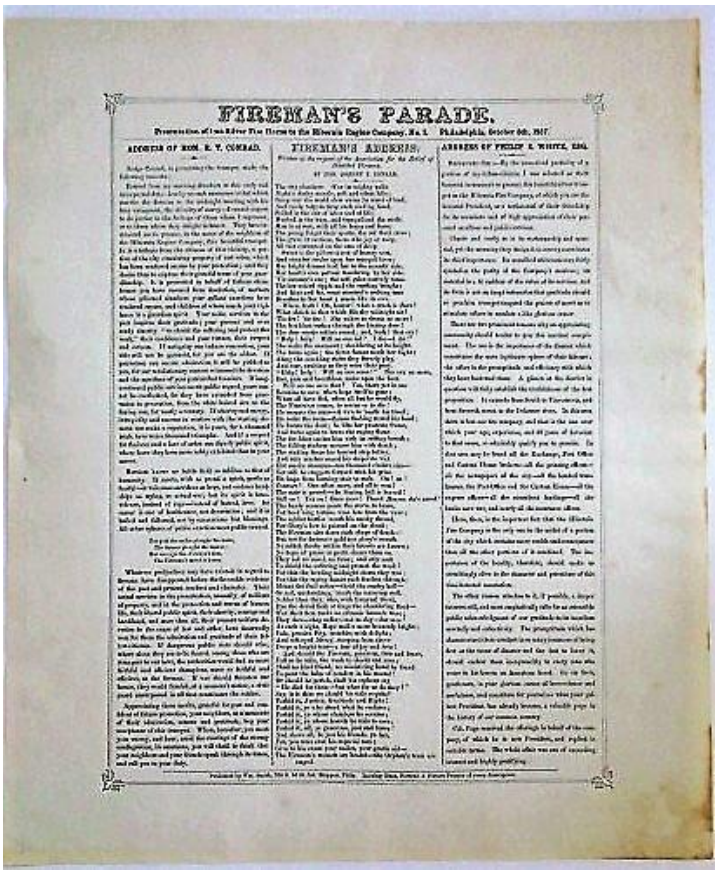
Compensate the Slave Owner!

68. **[Helper, Hinton R.]:** THE UNION: BEING A CONDEMNATION OF MR. HELPER'S SCHEME, WITH A PLAN FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE 'IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.' BY ONE WHO HAS CONSIDERED BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION. New York: Frederic A. Brady, 1858. 32pp. Original printed front wrapper with wrapper title, as issued. Lacking rear wrap, spine reinforced. Else a clean text and Very Good.

The anonymous author opposes the North Carolinian Hinton Helper's proposal to emancipate slaves without compensating their owners. Slavery "is an inheritance," fastened upon America by England "239 years since." "For if it be as Mr. Helper says it is, that slavery

has been and is a curse, a blight, and a serious loss to the land owners in those States wherein it exists...it only makes the case so much the stronger why remuneration should be accorded to the slave owner."

The author includes voluminous data comparing populations, agricultural and animal products, shipping, manufactures, canals and railroads, exports, bank capital, and patents of Slave and Free States-- all demonstrating the superiority of free labor, and hence the enlightened self-interest of southerners in compensated emancipation.
FIRST EDITION. Howes U15. Sabin 97763. Not in LCP. $450.00


FIREMAN'S PARADE.

Presentation of two Silver Fire Horns to the Hibernia Engine Company, No 1. Philadelphia, October 5th, 1857.

ADDRESS OF HON. R. T. CONRAD.

FIREMAN'S ADDRESS.

ADDRESS OF PHILIP S. WHITE, ESQ.

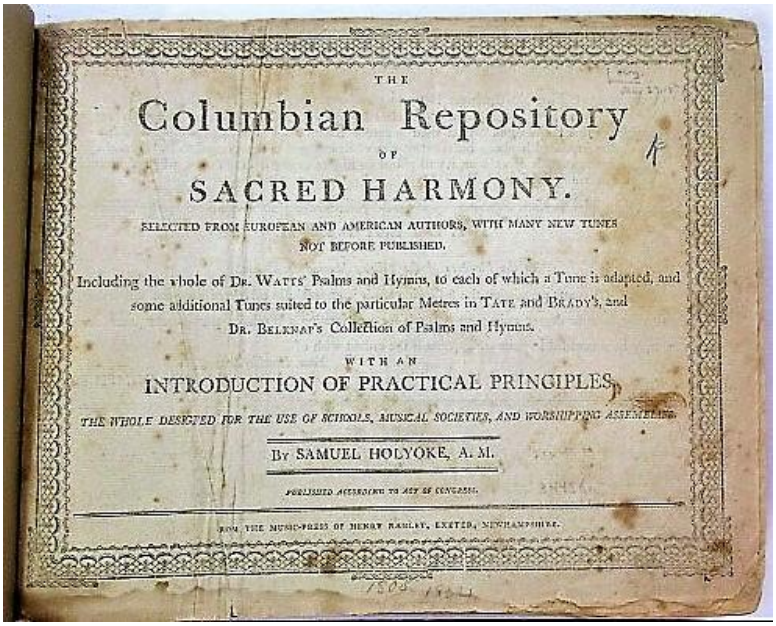
Item No. 69

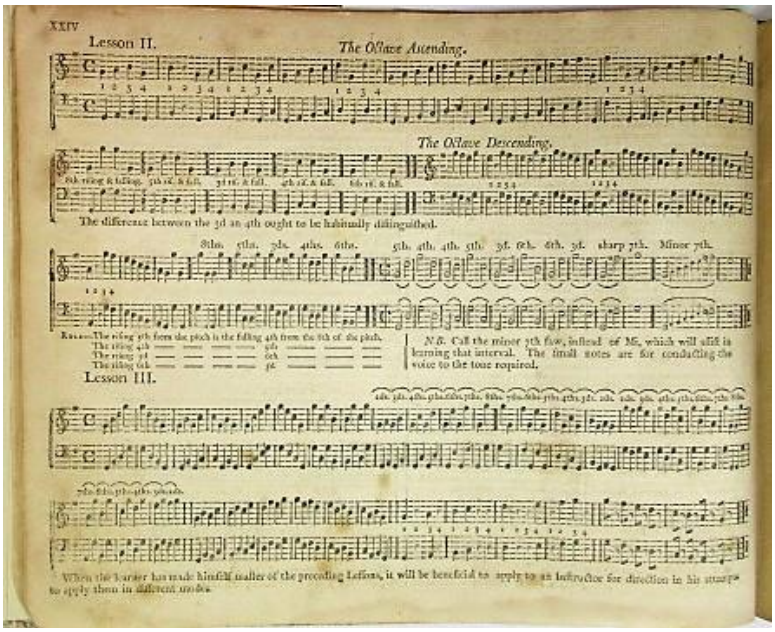
Philadelphia Offers an Olive Branch to Its Much-Abused Irish Catholics

69. **[Hibernia Fire Engine Company]:** FIREMAN'S PARADE. PRESENTATION OF TWO SILVER FIRE HORNS TO THE HIBERNIA ENGINE COMPANY, NO. 1. PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 5TH, 1857. Philadelphia: Published by Wm. Smith... Looking Glass, Portrait & Picture Frames of every description, 1877. Folio broadside, 14" x 17". Printed in three columns: the first, an 'Address of Hon. R.T. Conrad; second, 'Fireman's Address. Written at the request of the Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen,' by 'Hon. Robert T. Conrad'; third, 'Address of Philip S. White, Esq.' Very Good.

The ceremony seeks to make amends for Philadelphia's long history of antipathy to Irish Catholics. Conrad had been elected Mayor of Philadelphia on a Know-Nothing platform that capitalized on anti-Irish sentiment. But he says here, "Whatever prejudices may have existed in regard to fireman [sic] have disappeared before the favorable evidence of the past and present conduct and character." Also a poet and writer, Conrad composed a poem for the occasion, printed in the second column.

Praising the Company in column three was a leading temperance advocate, Philip S. White. The Hibernia Company was responsible for an area of great "importance": "all the Exchange, Post Office and Custom House brokers-- all the printing offices-- all the newspapers of the city... all the steamboat landings-- all the banks save two, and nearly all the insurance offices."
OCLC records four locations under three accession numbers as of August 2018: the Library Company, Clements, NYHS, Brown. $450.00


THE
Columbian Repository
OF
SACRED HARMONY.
SELECTED FROM EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, WITH MANY NEW TUNES
NOT BEFORE PUBLISHED.
Including the whole of Dr. Watts' Psalms and Hymns, to each of which a Tune is adapted, and some additional Tunes suited to the particular Metres in Tate and Brady's, and Dr. Belknap's Collection of Psalms and Hymns.
WITH AN
INTRODUCTION OF PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES,
THE WHOLE DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, MUSICAL SOCIETIES, AND WORSHIPPING ASSEMBLIES.
By SAMUEL HOLYOKE, A. M.
PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.
FROM THE MUSIC-PRESS OF HENRY HASKELL, EXETER, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.


XXIV
Lesson II.
The Octave Ascending.
The Octave Descending.
The difference between the 3d an 4th ought to be habitually distinguished.
Lesson III.

Item No. 70

“Most Important Compilation of Sacred Music of its Time”

70. **Holyoke, Samuel:** THE COLUMBIAN REPOSITORY OF SACRED HARMONY, SELECTED FROM EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN AUTHORS, WITH MANY NEW TUNES NOT BEFORE PUBLISHED. INCLUDING THE WHOLE OF DR. WATTS'

PSALMS AND HYMNS, TO EACH OF WHICH A TUNE IS ADAPTED, AND SOME ADDITIONAL TUNES SUITED TO THE PARTICULAR METRES IN TATE AND BRADY'S, AND DR. BELKNAP'S COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS. WITH AN INTRODUCTION OF PRACTICAL PRINCIPLES. THE WHOLE DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS, MUSICAL SOCIETIES, AND WORSHIPPING ASSEMBLIES. Exeter, New Hampshire: From the Music Press of Henry Ranlet, [1802]. 4to. Oblong. 9" x 11-1/2." xxiv, 471, [1] pp [as issued]. Pages 49-56 bound out of order. Lightly toned, light wear, moderately foxed, pages a bit weary. Tattered rear endpaper retained. Good+ in later brown half calf and marbled boards.

Holyoke's Columbian Repository, "though not dated, was entered for copyright on Apr. 7, 1802. It was dedicated to the Essex Musical Association, contained over seven hundred tunes to fit the various meters in several hymn books then in common use and named on the title-page, and was the largest collection of tunes that had been published up to that time. Many of them were of his own composition" [DAB]. The last page lists Subscribers, in four columns. An Index is included.

The Pacific Book Auction site has a good description: "The most important compilation of American sacred music of its time. Samuel Holyoke (1762-1820) was the most prolific American composer of his era, primarily producing sacred music, but composing secular songs as well. This was the largest collection of music that had been gathered in America up to that time, containing 732 compositions, including thirty-three set pieces for three or four voices, and a few for five voices. About half the compositions are for psalms, and half for 'hymns and spiritual songs,' with lyrics and musical notation included for all. Many of the tunes were composed by Holyoke himself. He also includes psalms and hymns by Belknap, Watts, and several others. Holyoke dedicated this work to the Essex Musical Association, which he founded in 1797. He made his living chiefly in Essex County, as a teacher of singing and music. The index distinguishes between American and European composers and sources, and the final page contains a list of subscribers. A fundamental assemblage of early American religious music, and a remarkable production from the musical press of Henry Ranlet." FIRST EDITION. AI 2421 [3]. IX DAB 186. Sabin 32674. $950.00

Rare, Evidently Unrecorded Anti-Slavery Imprint

71. **Hutchinson, Titus:** RIGHT AND WRONG. BY HON. TITUS HUTCHINSON. [Woodstock VT? 1844]. Folio sheet, folded to 7-3/8" x 10-3/8". Each page printed in two columns. Light to moderate foxing, Good+. Printed in type at the end: "Woodstock, July 15th, 1844."

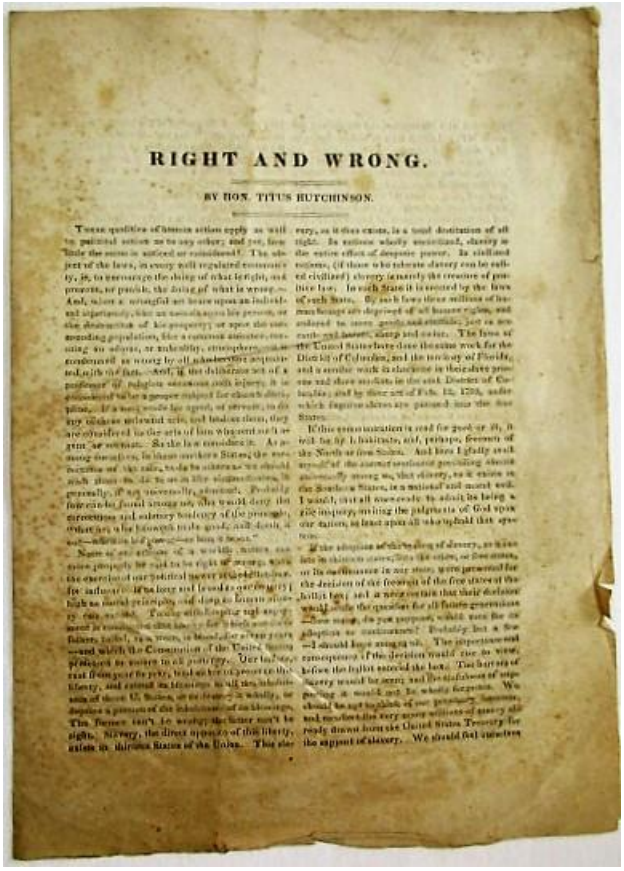
Hutchinson was a Vermont lawyer, politician, and Justice of the Vermont Supreme Court from 1825 to 1833 [its Chief Justice from 1831-1833]. He was an outspoken anti-slavery man, who ran [unsuccessfully] for several public offices on the Liberty Ticket during the 1830s. According to Wikipedia he served as a station on the Underground Railroad to Canada. This rare pamphlet, for which we have found no bibliographic record, eloquently illuminates Hutchinson's abolitionist views.

"To our safe-keeping and enjoyment is committed that liberty for which our fore-fathers toiled, in blood for seven years-- and which the Constitution of the United States professes to secure to all posterity... Slavery, the direct opposite of this liberty, exists in thirteen States of the Union. This slavery, as it thus exists, is a total destitution of all right... By such laws three millions of human beings are deprived of all human rights, and reduced to mere goods and chattels; just as are cattle and horses, sheep and swine." Instead of enhancing liberty, our

"ballots have been as seeds, producing a crop of rulers, whose labors have been devoted to the extension and prosperity of the system of slavery."

The right path for voters is the election to the presidency of James Birney of the Liberty Party, who will oppose the annexation of Texas and the resulting enhancement of the Slave Power.

Not in Gilman, American Imprints, Sabin, LCP, Dumond, Work, Blockson, Eberstadt, Cohen. Not located on OCLC, the web sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Harvard, Yale, Vermont Historical Society as of September 2018. $1,500.00



RIGHT AND WRONG.

BY HON. TITUS HUTCHINSON.

Item No. 71

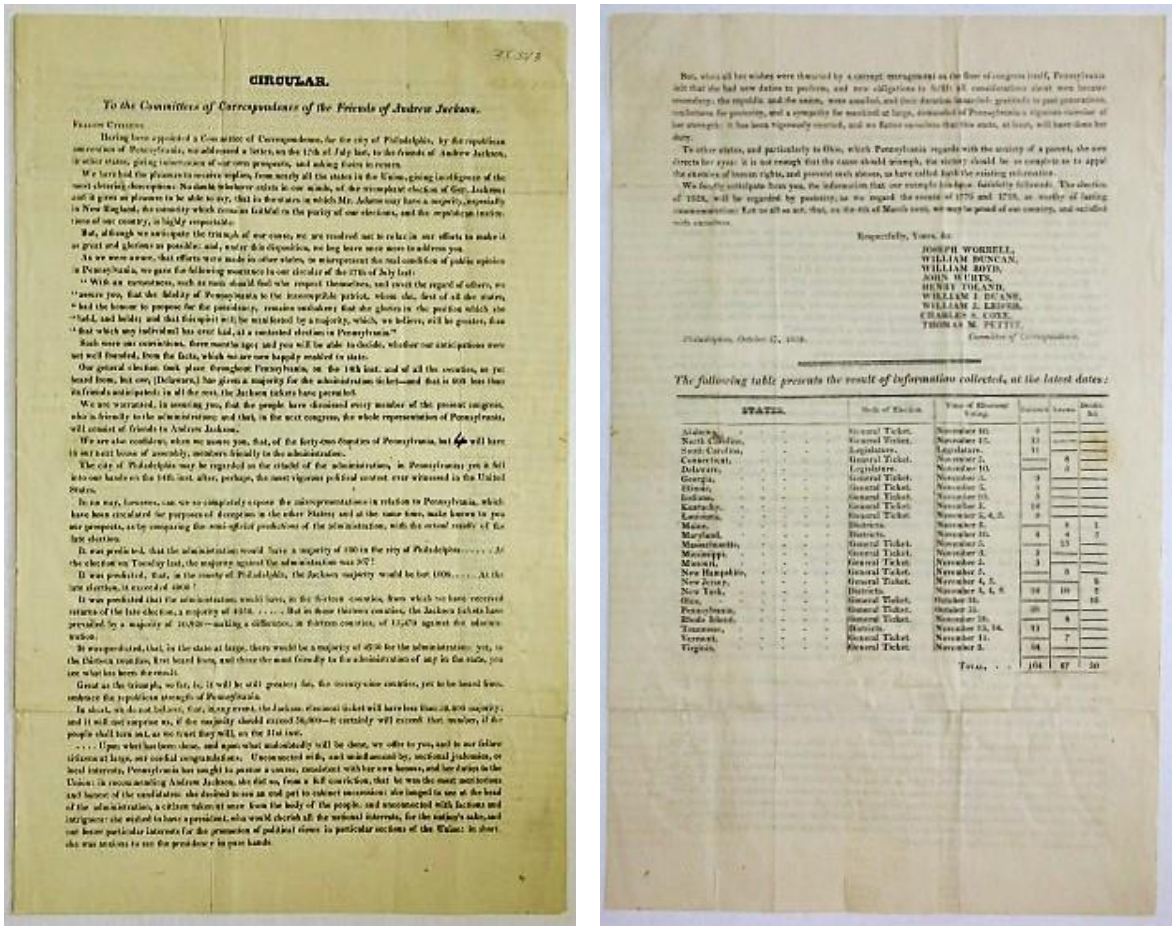
Up-to-Date Electoral Tallies for 1828

72. **[Jackson, Andrew]:** CIRCULAR. TO THE COMMITTEES OF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FRIENDS OF ANDREW JACKSON. FELLOW CITIZENS... [Philadelphia: October 17, 1828]. Folio, 7-7/8" x 12-3/4". [4] pp, caption title as issued. Two loose leaves. The last page written to an Ohio address, with a faint postal cancel. Folded for mailing, with a couple of fold splits [partially repaired] which do not affect text. Good+.

The nine signers of this rare Circular, members of the Philadelphia Committee of Correspondence, include William Duane, Charles S. Coxe, and Thomas Pettit. The Circular reports to other Jackson Committees on the electoral status of Pennsylvania: the votes have been cast, and all the counties except one report a majority for Jackson.

"Unconnected with, and uninfluenced by, sectional jealousies, or local interests, Pennsylvania has sought to pursue a course, consistent with her own honour, and her duties to the Union: in recommending Andrew Jackson, she did so, from a full conviction, that he was

the most meritorious and honest of the candidates." The Circular presents current electoral tallies as "the result of information collected, at the latest dates."
Not in American Imprints, Sabin, Wise & Cronin. Not located on OCLC or AAS's online site as of August 2018. $375.00



CIRCULAR.

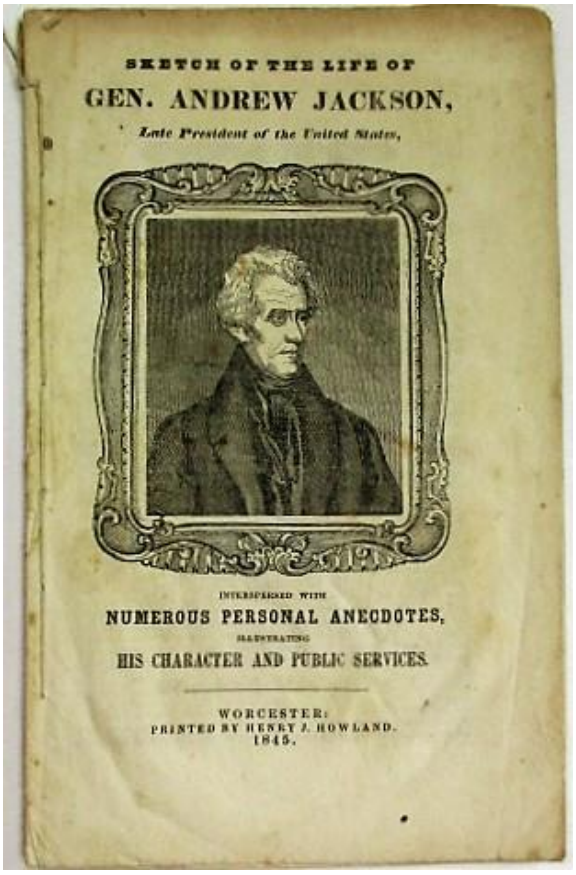
To the Committees of Correspondence of the Friends of Andrew Jackson.

Item No. 72

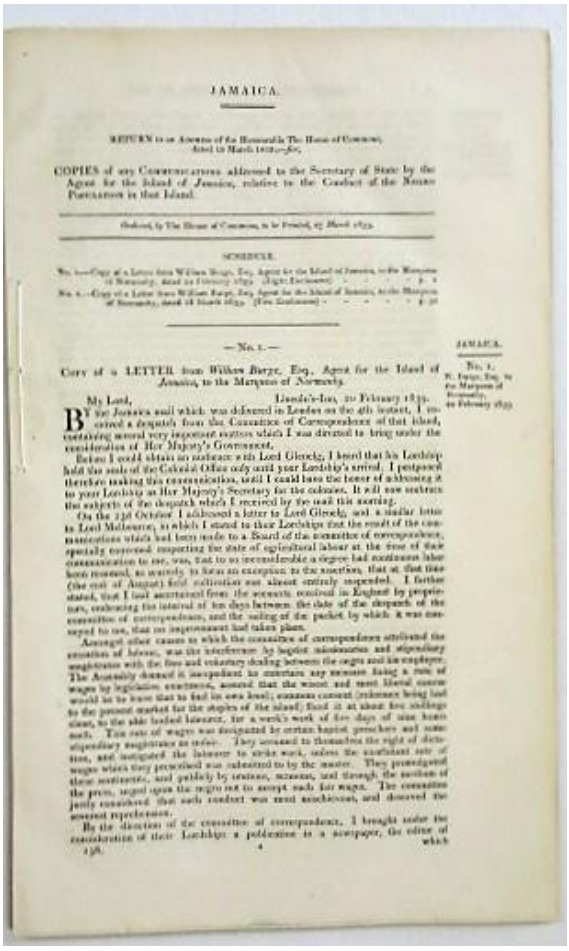
Attractive Memorial Volume

73. **[Jackson, Andrew]:** SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF GEN. ANDREW JACKSON, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, INTERSPERSED WITH NUMEROUS PERSONAL ANECDOTES, ILLUSTRATING HIS CHARACTER AND PUBLIC SERVICES. Worcester: Henry J. Howland, 1845. 16pp, stitched, with an attractive engraved portrait of Jackson on the title page. Light wear and light foxing, Very Good,.

This is a scarce memorial biography of Jackson, printed in the year of his death. Jackson's patriotism, bravery, and strength of character were well-developed in his childhood during the Revolution, as demonstrated here. His public service in the law, politics, and the military are chronicled reverently.
Wise and Cronin 460. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt. OCLC records thirteen locations as of September 2018, but OCLC calls them Kirtas Technologies reprints.
$450.00



Item No. 73



Item No. 74

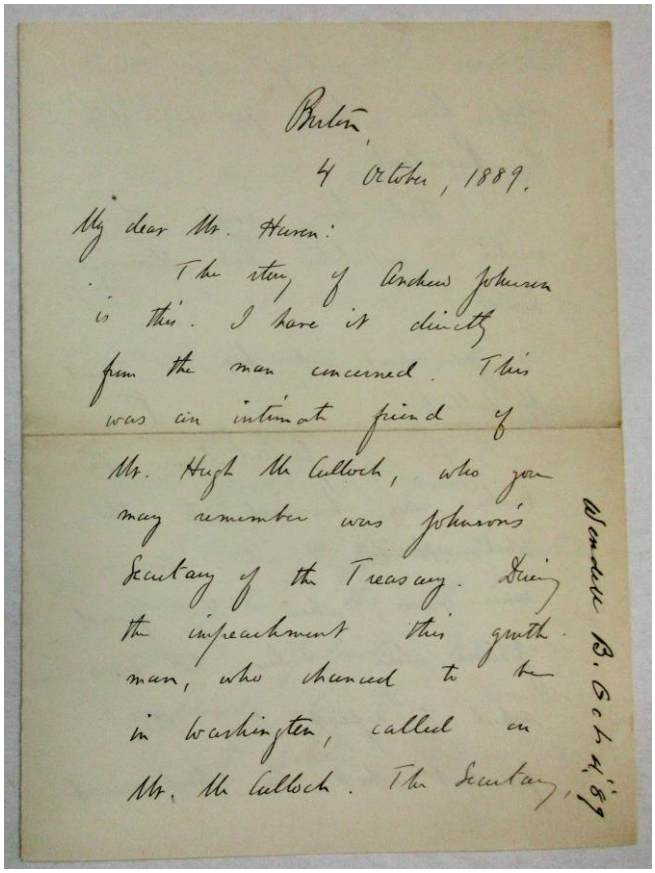
"Mischievous" Outside Agitators "Instigated the Labourer To Strike Work"

74. **[Jamaica]:** JAMAICA. RETURN TO AN ADDRESS OF THE HONOURABLE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, DATED 19 MARCH 1839;- FOR, COPIES OF ANY COMMUNICATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE BY THE AGENT FOR THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA, RELATIVE TO THE CONDUCT OF THE NEGRO POPULATION IN THAT ISLAND. [London: 1839]. Folio. Caption title, as issued. 79, [1-docket] pp. Fine.

William Burge, Agent for the Island of Jamaica, reports troubling news on "the state of agricultural labour": "field cultivation" has been "almost entirely suspended." Burge diagnoses the cause: "interference by baptist missionaries and stipendiary magistrates with the free and voluntary dealing between the negro and his employer." These "mischievous" reformers deemed laborers' wages "unfair." They "instigated the labourer to strike work, unless the exorbitant rate of wages which they prescribed was submitted to by the master. They promulgated these sentiments, and publicly by orations, sermons, and through the medium of the press, urged upon the negro not to accept such fair wages." Burge comments further on the "deplorable state of the cultivation of the colony."

Other letters and documents report in detail on the effects of these developments in a variety of locations on the Island. We did not locate this item in Ragatz, LCP, or on OCLC as of September 2018-- but our confidence in OCLC's accuracy is quickly diminishing.

$750.00


Boston,
4 October, 1889.
My dear Mr. Haven:
The story of Andrew Johnson is this. I have it directly from the man concerned. This was an intimate friend of Mr. Hugh McCulloch, who you may remember was Johnson's Secretary of the Treasury. During the impeachment this gentleman, who chanced to be in Washington, called on Mr. McCulloch. The Secretary,
Wendell B. Oct 4, '89
Item No. 75

A Distraught, Weeping President Andrew Johnson

75. **[Johnson, Andrew] Wendell, Barrett:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED AT BOSTON, OCTOBER 4, 1889, FROM BARRETT WENDELL TO "MY DEAR MR. HAVEN," DESCRIBING PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON'S DISTRAUGHT STATE DURING THE IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS:

"THE STORY OF ANDREW JOHNSON IS THIS. I HAVE IT DIRECTLY FROM THE MAN CONCERNED. THIS WAS AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF MR. HUGH MCCULLOCH, WHO YOU MAY REMEMBER WAS JOHNSON'S SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. DURING THE IMPEACHMENT THIS GENTLEMAN, WHO CHANCED TO BE IN WASHINGTON, CALLED ON MR. MCCULLOCH. THE SECRETARY . . . ASKED HIM HIS OPINION OF THE PRESIDENT.

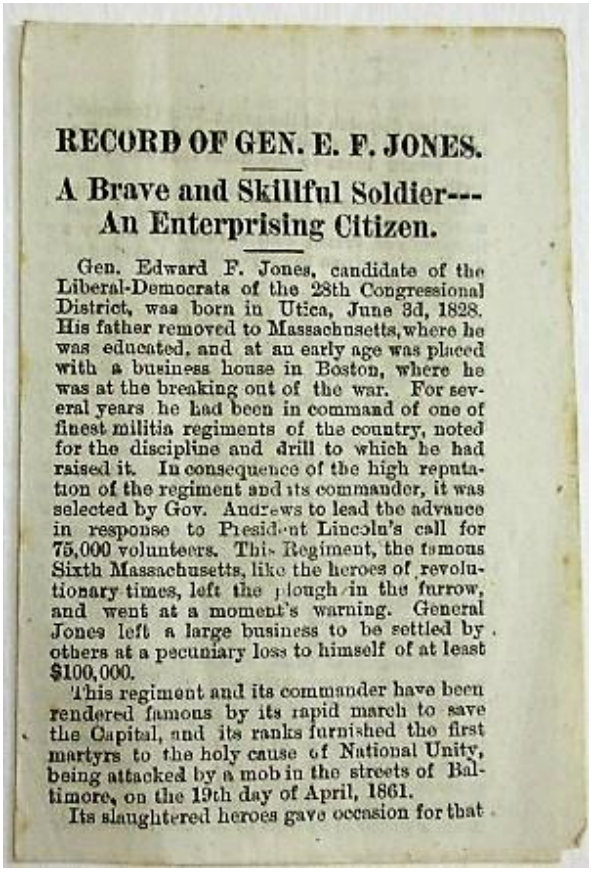
"'I THINK HIM,' SAID THE VISITOR, 'IMPOLITIC BUT THOROUGHLY HONEST.' 'YOU MUST TELL HIM SO,' SAID MR. MCCULLOCH.

"IN SPITE OF PROTESTATIONS, THE VISITOR WAS HURRIED TO THE WHITE HOUSE & INTO SOME INNER ROOM, WHERE THEY FOUND JOHNSON ALONE. THERE HE WAS ASKED TO REPEAT TO THE PRESIDENT WHAT HE HAD SAID TO THE SECRETARY. WITH NATURAL HESITATION HE DID SO. WHEN HE CAME TO THE WORD 'HONEST' JOHNSON SPRANG TO HIS FEET, HELD OUT BOTH HANDS, & LITERALLY WEEPING, GRASPED THE HANDS OF THE VISITOR, TOO MUCH AFFECTED TO SPEAK.

"I KNOW OF FEW MORE PATHETIC SCENES THAN THIS... IGNORANT, PATRIOTIC JOHNSON, MADDENED BY THE HOUNDS OF PARTY POLITICS, BELIEVING HIM SELF DOOMED TO STAND ALONE FOR WHAT HE BELIEVED RIGHT, & ACTUALLY AFFECTED BEYOND THE RANGE OF SPEECH BY THE

MEETING WITH A SINGLE MAN WHO WAS WILLING TO AVOW BELIEF IN HIS HONESTY. JOHNSON, YOU REMEMBER, WOULD NOT DISAVOW THE UNION WHEN THE SECESSIONISTS OF TENNESSEE PUT A ROPE AROUND HIS NECK. A VULGAR FELLOW HE WAS NO DOUBT - A COMMON MAN OF THE COMMON PEOPLE. BUT IN THE END, I BELIEVE, HE WILL BE RECOGNIZED AS ONE WHO DID HIS BEST. SINCERELY YOURS, BENNETT WENDELL". 6" x 4 1/4". [4]pp [one folded sheet], unlined paper, completely in ink manuscript. Docketed on fore-edge of first page, "Wendell B. Oct. 4, 89." Very Good.

Barrett Wendell (1855-1921) was a Harvard literature professor. The story that he tells in this Letter suggests the enormous tension engulfing President Johnson when he defied Congressional policy on Reconstruction..Johnson's doubtless sincere effort to "do his best" was fatally flawed by a virulent racism that would have left the freedmen at the mercy of a Southern white population reconstructed in name only. $750.00



RECORD OF GEN. E. F. JONES.

A Brave and Skillful Soldier---
An Enterprising Citizen.

Gen. Edward F. Jones, candidate of the Liberal-Democrats of the 28th Congressional District, was born in Utica, June 3d, 1828. His father removed to Massachusetts, where he was educated, and at an early age was placed with a business house in Boston, where he was at the breaking out of the war. For several years he had been in command of one of finest militia regiments of the country, noted for the discipline and drill to which he had raised it. In consequence of the high reputation of the regiment and its commander, it was selected by Gov. Andrews to lead the advance in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. This Regiment, the famous Sixth Massachusetts, like the heroes of revolutionary times, left the plough in the furrow, and went at a moment's warning. General Jones left a large business to be settled by others at a pecuniary loss to himself of at least $100,000.

This regiment and its commander have been rendered famous by its rapid march to save the Capital, and its ranks furnished the first martyrs to the holy cause of National Unity, being attacked by a mob in the streets of Baltimore, on the 19th day of April, 1861.

Its slaughtered heroes gave occasion for that

Item No. 76

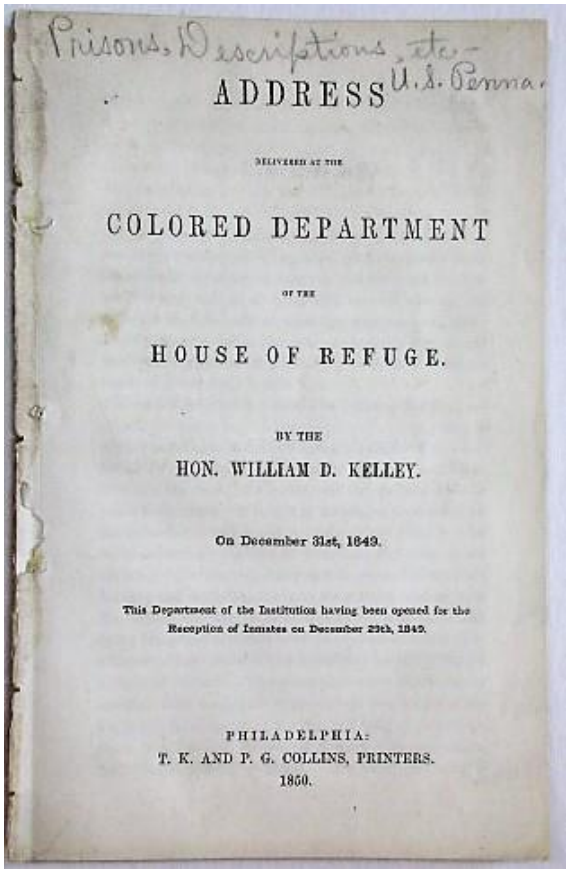
Rare Campaign Pamphlet

76. **[Jones, Edward F.]:** RECORD OF GEN. E.P. JONES. A BRAVE AND SKILLFUL SOLDIER-- AN ENTERPRISING CITIZEN. [Binghamton? 1876]. Single sheet, folded to 3-1/4" x 5". Caption title as issued. [4]pp. Very Good.

Jones was running for Congress from Binghamton, New York, in 1876 on the Liberal-Democratic ticket against the Platt Machine.

"Military and political leader and Business Magnate. He was raised in Leicester, Massachusetts and entered the dry goods business. In 1854 he joined the militia as a

Lieutenant. In 1861 he joined the Sixth Massachusetts Infantry as a Major, soon assuming command and receiving promotion to Colonel. He led the organization on its famed march through Baltimore and defense of Washington, DC at the start of the Civil War. Jones later recruited and commanded the Twenty-Sixth Massachusetts and received the brevet rank of Brigadier General in recognition of his commendable service. In 1865 he served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, relocating to Binghamton soon afterwards. He founded Jones Scale Works, later called Jones of Binghamton, becoming famous by not charging for shipping on new orders, with the advertising line 'Jones Pays the Freight' becoming known world wide. Jones also served as Binghamton's Police Commissioner, a Regent of the State University of New York, President of the State Board of Equalization, and a board member for numerous colleges and charities. In 1886 he was the successful Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, serving until 1892. Jones was also a writer of fiction, including 'Richard Baxter: a Story of New England Life of 1830 to 1840'. His mansion in Binghamton still stands and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places." [online findagrave.com]
Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of NY Hist. Soc., AAS, or NYPL as of September 2018. $250.00


Prisons, Descriptions, etc.
U.S. Penna.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT THE

COLORED DEPARTMENT

OF THE

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

BY THE

HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

On December 31st, 1849.

This Department of the Institution having been opened for the Reception of Inmates on December 29th, 1849.

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1850.

Item No. 77

“Supplanting the Whipping-Post by the Moral Instructor” for the “Poorest, Most Ignorant, Most Degraded.”

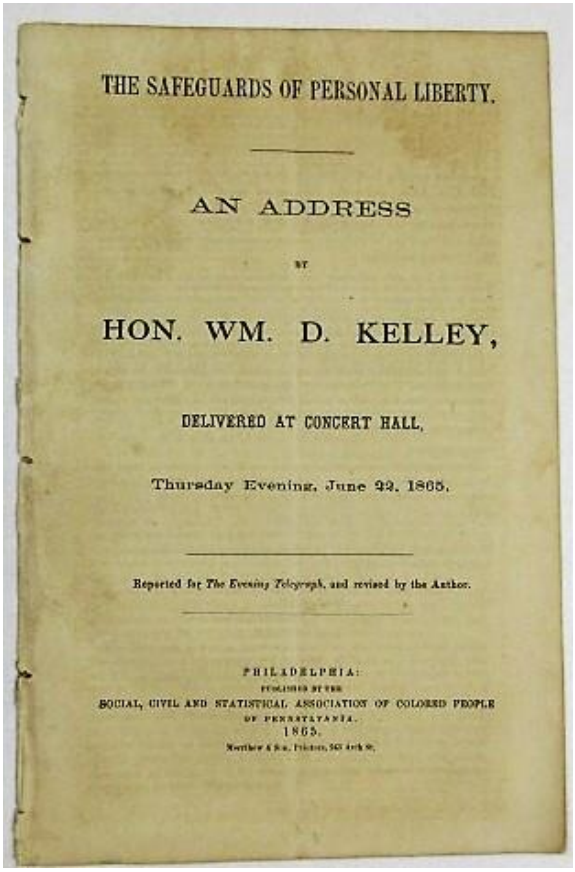
77. **Kelley, William D.:** ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE COLORED DEPARTMENT OF THE HOUSE OF REFUGE. BY THE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY. ON DECEMBER 31ST, 1849. THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE INSTITUTION HAVING BEEN OPENED FOR

THE RECEPTION OF INMATES ON DECEMBER 29TH, 1849. Philadelphia: T.K. and P.G. Collins, Printers, 1850. 24pp. Disbound without wraps and a bit of loosening, Good+.

Kelley, a Pennsylvania Democrat, became disgusted with the Pierce Administration and Stephen A. Douglas, who engineered repeal of the Missouri Compromise and opened the door to slavery in Kansas. He reinvented himself as a founder of the Republican Party, an opponent of the extension of slavery, and an advocate of emancipation. Here he lauds Pennsylvania's reform of its penal code to emphasize rehabilitation: providing the prisoner "with instruction in some available trade or calling... the means of gaining an honest livelihood.... Supplanting the whipping-post by the moral instructor."

He celebrates the launching of this "refuge, a home, a school, and a church for the offending offspring of the poorest, most ignorant, most degraded, and suffering members of our community." Kelley chronicles the history of Pennsylvania's reform of the treatment of juvenile delinquents. Urging greater provision of educational opportunities he counsels, "Crime is not the inevitable consequence of ignorance, but they have close and important relations."

LCP 5466. Sabin 37272n. $450.00


THE SAFEGUARDS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

AN ADDRESS

BY

HON. WM. D. KELLEY,

DELIVERED AT CONCERT HALL,

Thursday Evening, June 22, 1865.

Reported for *The Evening Telegraph*, and revised by the Author.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY THE
SOCIAL, CIVIL AND STATISTICAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED PEOPLE
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
1865.

Item No. 78

Published by an African-American Association Active in the Pursuit of Liberty

78. **Kelley, William D.:** THE SAFEGUARDS OF PERSONAL LIBERTY. AN ADDRESS BY HON. WM. D. KELLEY, DELIVERED AT CONCERT HALL, THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22, 1865. REPORTED FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, AND REVISED BY THE AUTHOR. Philadelphia: Published by The Social, Civil and Statistical

Association of Colored People of Pennsylvania, 1865. [2], 16, [2 blanks] pp. Disbound and lightly toned, Very Good.

The Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, publisher of this pamphlet, was founded in 1861. Headed by the African-American abolitionist William Still, it sought full equality under the law for Negroes, arranged for lectures like this one, and acted as a political lobby in pursuit of its goals. It was an arm of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Association. Kelley, a Pennsylvania Democrat- turned- Republican, converted after he became disgusted with the Pierce Administration and Stephen A. Douglas, who engineered repeal of the Missouri Compromise and opened the door to slavery in Kansas. He helped to found the Republican Party and became a champion of Negro rights. He speaks here soon after the War's end.

Kelley identifies "the enemy with whom we now contend...The enemy that we are grappling with is pride of race, unchristian and anti-republican prejudice against all races of men save our own. He sits enthroned in our Northern hearts." Expressing doubt about Andrew Johnson's commitment to equal rights, Kelley warns that Slavery may have disappeared in name only. The Nation must also guarantee the Negro's "right to testify in open court, the right to make a contract as any other person may, the right to free education," and the other rights of a republican form of government.

LCP 5489. Bartlett 2534. Not in Blockson. $500.00

Don't Let Democrats "District the Whigs Off the Face of the State!"

79. **[Kennebec Whig County Committee]:** AUGUSTA, AUGUST 22, 1849. GENTLEMEN: THE COUNTY COMMITTEE, IN CONCURRENCE WITH THE STATE COMMITTEE, HAVE APPOINTED YOU TO TAKE CHARGE OF THE INTERESTS OF THE WHIG PARTY IN YOUR TOWN. A GREAT EFFORT IS MAKING BY THE WHIGS AND FREESOILERS OF THIS STATE TO CARRY THE LEGISLATURE... [Kennebec, Maine?: 1849]. Pale blue folio sheet, folded to [4] pages, printed on the first two pages. Final leaf filled with pencil numerical calculations. Very Good.

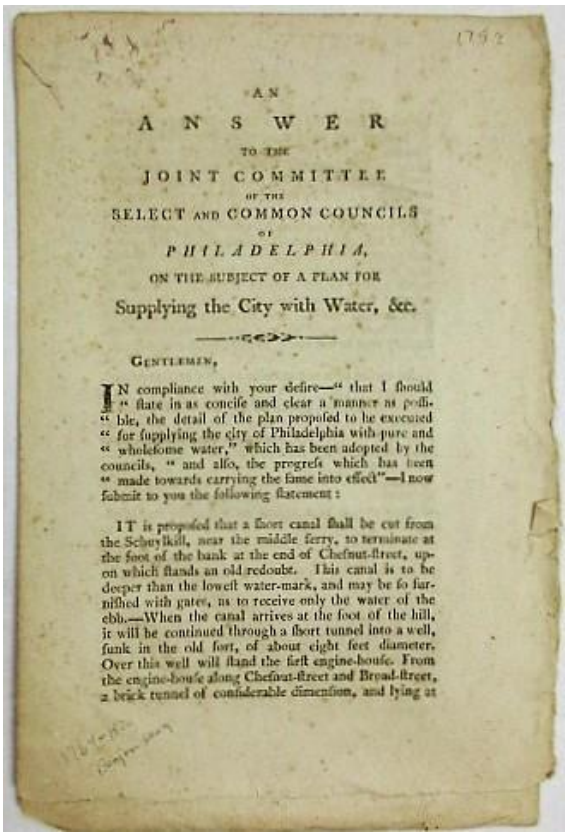
The recipients of this printed mailing were [names in manuscript] T.D. Millett, L. Lothrop, and J. Lane, the Whig Committee of the Town of Leeds. If "the present dominant party get the apportionment under their control, they will district the Whigs off the face of the State. Kennebec, especially, will suffer. Evidently referring to Democrats' dominance of Maine's Waldo County, the sheet warns, "The east half of our Congressional District will be carried by Waldo Locofocoism, and west half will be hid under the wing of Oxford. Whigs of Kennebec! are you ready for this?" $350.00

His Work was "Stimulated by the Epidemic of Yellow Fever"

80. **Latrobe, Benjamin Henry:** AN ANSWER TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS OF PHILADELPHIA, ON THE SUBJECT OF A PLAN FOR SUPPLYING THE CITY WITH WATER, &C. [Philadelphia: 1799]. 7, [1 blank] pp. Folded folio leaf, untrimmed and uncut, separating along spine. Light wear, a short but closed margin tear [no loss]. Very Good.

The pamphlet sets forth the great architect and engineer's plan for America's first city water supply, "stimulated by the epidemic of yellow fever a few years before...Work was begun in March 1799, with Latrobe as engineer, under a contract which guaranteed successful

operation" [DAB]. This pamphlet, dated 2 March 1799, explains in detail how Latrobe would do it, by cutting a canal from the Schuylkill River terminating at the end of Chestnut Street, using pumps operating by steam engines, to an elevated reservoir on Center Square. With an 'Account of Steam Engines' at pages 5-7.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 36086. Rink 2732 [6]. NAIP w006138 [9]. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Larned. $600.00



AN

ANSWER

TO THE

JOINT COMMITTEE

OF THE

SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

ON THE SUBJECT OF A PLAN FOR

Supplying the City with Water, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

IN compliance with your desire—"that I should "state in as concise and clear a manner as possi- "ble, the detail of the plan proposed to be executed "for supplying the city of Philadelphia with pure and "wholesome water," which has been adopted by the councils, "and also, the progress which has been "made towards carrying the same into effect"—I now submit to you the following statement:

IT is proposed that a short canal shall be cut from the Schuylkill, near the middle ferry, to terminate at the foot of the bank at the end of Chesnut-street, upon which stands an old redoubt. This canal is to be deeper than the lowest water-mark, and may be so furnished with gates, as to receive only the water of the ebb.—When the canal arrives at the foot of the hill, it will be continued through a short tunnel into a well, sunk in the old fort, of about eight feet diameter. Over this well will stand the first engine-house. From the engine-house along Chesnut-street and Broad-street, a brick tunnel of considerable dimension, and lying at

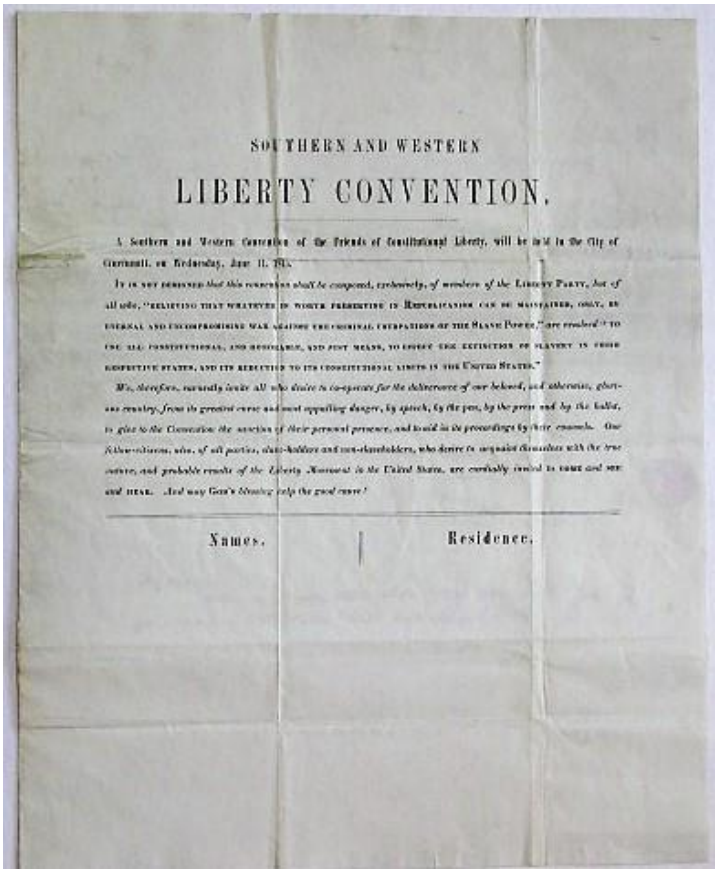
Item No. 80

He Ran For President-- Who Knew?

81. **[Law, George]:** A SKETCH OF EVENTS IN THE LIFE OF GEORGE LAW, PUBLISHED IN ADVANCE OF HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY. ALSO, EXTRACTS FROM THE PUBLIC JOURNALS. New York: J.C. Derby, 1855. Original printed wrappers, Portrait of Law on verso of front wrapper. 96pp. Stitched. Light dusting, light wear, Very Good.

Law, a Know-Nothing candidate for president in 1856, was the prototype of the 19th century American self-made man. Lacking formal education, he became a titan of industry. Law founded the U.S. Mail Steamship Company. In New York City he built the Ninth Avenue Railroad, bought the Staten Island Ferry and the ferry to Brooklyn. He had some hope for the Know-Nothing nomination in 1856, with support from Pennsylvania, but he lost the nominating convention decisively to Millard Fillmore. This pamphlet, issued to support Law's boomlet, touts his "great intellectual ability and originality of thought." Moreover, he has never been "mixed up in party politics."

George Law was not much of a Party man-- after he lost the nomination he led a breakaway group in support of John C. Fremont for President.
Miles 390. $250.00



SOUTHERN AND WESTERN

LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A Southern and Western Convention of the Friends of Constitutional Liberty, will be held in the City of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, June 11, 1845.

It is not intended that this convention shall be composed, exclusively, of members of the Liberty Party, but of all who, "BELIEVING THAT WHATEVER IS WORTH PRESERVING IN REPUBLICANISM CAN BE MAINTAINED, ONLY, BY ETERNAL AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE CRIMINAL USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER," are resolved TO USE ALL CONSTITUTIONAL, AND HONORABLE, AND JUST MEANS, TO EFFECT THE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY IN THOSE RESPECTIVE STATES, AND ITS RESTRICTION TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITS IN THE UNITED STATES."

We, therefore, earnestly invite all who desire to co-operate for the deliverance of our beloved, and otherwise, glorious country, from its greatest curse and most appalling danger, by speech, by the pen, by the press and by the ballot, to give to the Convention the sanction of their personal presence, and to aid in its proceedings by their counsels. Our fellow-citizens, who, of all parties, slave-holders and non-slaveholders, who desire to acquaint themselves with the true nature, and probable results of the Liberty Movement in the United States, are cordially invited to come and see and hear. And may God's blessing help the good cause!

Names. | Residence.

Item No. 82

"UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE CRIMINAL USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER"

82. **[Liberty Party]:** SOUTHERN AND WESTERN LIBERTY CONVENTION. A SOUTHERN AND WESTERN CONVENTION OF THE FRIENDS OF CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, WILL BE HELD IN THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1845. [Cincinnati: 1845]. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 10". [4]pp. Printed in typescript on rectos only, addressed in manuscript, with postal cancel, on page [4], to John W. Anderson, Columbus, Ohio; and ink signature 'S.P. Chase 1845.' Remnant of red seal. Couple of short tape repairs at folds. Else Very Good.

This is the rare invitation to a significant anti-slavery conference. Salmon P. Chase presided, and is one of four men issuing this Call on March 10, 1845. Seeking a diversity of political views, the Convention sought the attendance, not merely of "members of the Liberty Party, but of all who, 'BELIEVING THAT WHATEVER IS WORTH PRESERVING IN REPUBLICANISM CAN BE MAINTAINED, ONLY, BY ETERNAL AND UNCOMPROMISING WAR AGAINST THE CRIMINAL USURPATIONS OF THE SLAVE POWER'." Chase and his fellows "look for a large and imposing Convention of the friends of freedom and free labor, and hope for a numerous attendance from the slave holding States."

Relying on the sentiments of the Founders expressed in the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson's Notes on Virginia, the Northwest Ordinance, and other contemporary writings, the Liberty Party and the Convention claimed that, although the Nation was founded on the premise that Slavery was evil, Slavery has taken hold of both major parties. This was probably the Liberty Party's era of greatest success, having received sufficient votes to deny the

presidency in 1844 to Henry Clay. It later metamorphosed into the Free Soil Party and, finally, the Republicans.
Not in American Imprints, LCP, Sabin, Dumond, Blockson. Not on OCLC or the online sites of Samuel May Collection, AAS, Newberry, NYPL, Yale, Harvard as of September 2018.
$1,500.00

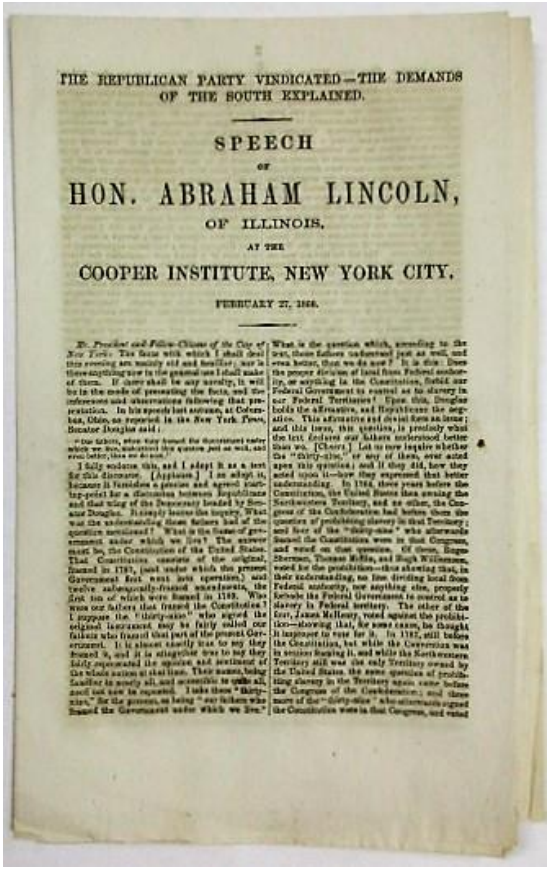
Item No. 83

Lincoln's Legacy Boosts a Sangamon County Insurance Company

83. [**Lincoln, Abraham]:** THE HOME AT SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS & TOMB AT OAK RIDGE CEMETERY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. PRESENTED BY THE SANGAMO INS. CO. OF THE CITY OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL. JESSE K. DUBOIS PRESIDENT. ISAAC A. HAWLEY SECRETARY. [Springfield? Cincinnati? 1865?]. Broadside, 9-1/2" x 12-1/2". Portrait of Lincoln at center, illustrations at the upper corners: Lincoln's home at Springfield, Lincoln's Tomb. Three illustrations at the bottom depict Lincoln's "Early Life": Lincoln Splitting Rails, Lincoln Rafting, and [at the bottom center] the "Log Cabin built by Mr. Lincoln in Macon Co. Ills. in 1830". A variety of attractive type styles and sizes. Very Good.

The Sangamo Insurance Company entered the copyright at Springfield in 1865. Its President, Jesse Dubois, and Lincoln served together in the Illinois legislature and became friends. Its Secretary, Hawley, was a prominent early settler of Sangamon County. Illustrations were designed by C.W. Hotchkiss, and lithographed by Ehrgott, Forgriger & Company of Cincinnati.
Not in Monaghan. OCLC records five locations as of October 2016, under several accession numbers: Huntington, AAS, Lincoln Pres. Lib., Houghton, and Boston Athenaeum.

$750.00



THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VINDICATED—THE DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH EXPLAINED.

SPEECH

OF

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

OF ILLINOIS,

AT THE

COOPER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

FEBRUARY 27, 1860.

Item No. 84

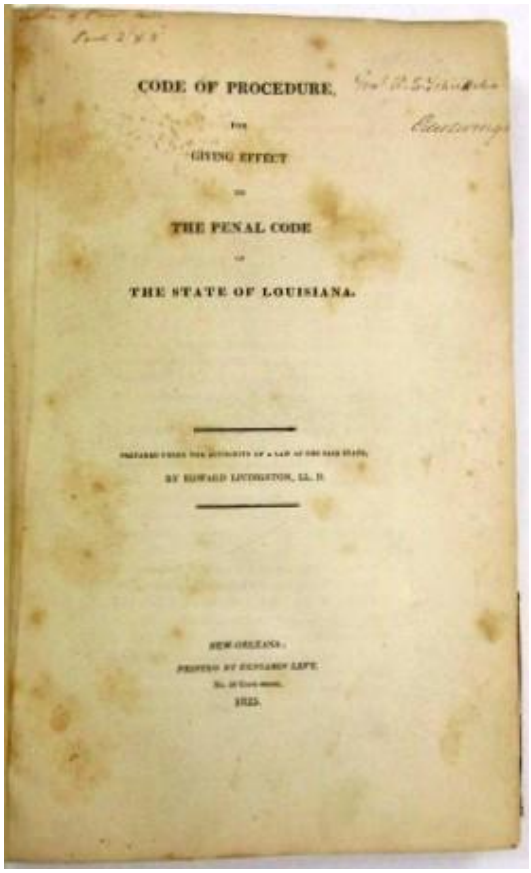
Lincoln's Brilliant Address Unites Anti-Slavery Men

84. **Lincoln, Abraham:** THE REPUBLICAN PARTY VINDICATED- THE DEMANDS OF THE SOUTH EXPLAINED. SPEECH OF HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, N.Y. CITY, FEBRUARY 27, 1860. [np: 1860]. 8pp, caption title [as issued]. Untrimmed, uncut folio sheet. One small spot has a tiny pinhole which touches a letter . Else Fine.

Lincoln's great Cooper Union Address argues that the Framers and early Congresses contemplated a narrow and ever-diminishing role for slavery. Examining Constitutional and early Congressional debates, he demonstrates that contemporary statesmen viewed slavery "as an evil, not to be extended, but to be tolerated and protected only because of and so far as its actual presence among us makes that toleration and protection a necessity."

Lincoln's argument, fusing the interests of all anti-slavery men, whether abolitionists or not, ranks among his greatest contributions to American political thought. It received wide press coverage, catapulting him into presidential contention, for it transported the new

Republican Party into the center of American constitutional and legal thinking rather than to an unacceptable extreme. He thus made it easy for moderate Northern Democrats, Whigs, and Know-Nothings to vote Republican in 1860.
Monaghan 55. LCP 5944. $950.00


CODE OF PROCEDURE,

FOR

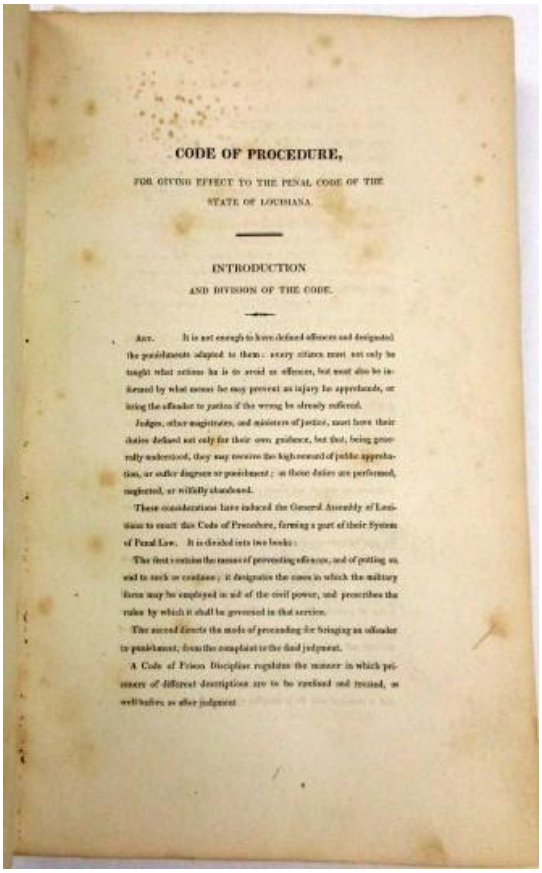
GIVING EFFECT

TO

THE PENAL CODE

OF

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.


CODE OF PROCEDURE,

FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE PENAL CODE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

INTRODUCTION

AND DIVISION OF THE CODE.

Art. It is not enough to have defined offences and designated the punishments adapted to them: every citizen must not only be taught what actions he is to avoid as offences, but must also be informed by what means he may prevent an injury he apprehends, or bring the offender to justice if the wrong be already suffered.

Judges, other magistrates, and ministers of justice, must have their duties defined not only for their own guidance, but that, being generally understood, they may receive the high reward of public approbation, or suffer disgrace or punishment; as those duties are performed, neglected, or wilfully abandoned.

These considerations have induced the General Assembly of Louisiana to enact this Code of Procedure, forming a part of their System of Penal Law. It is divided into two books:

The first contains the means of preventing offences, and of putting an end to such as continue; it designates the cases in which the military force may be employed in aid of the civil power, and prescribes the rules by which it shall be governed in that service.

The second directs the mode of proceeding for bringing an offender to punishment, from the complaint to the final judgment.

A Code of Prison Discipline regulates the manner in which prisoners of different descriptions are to be confined and treated, as well before as after judgment.

Item No. 85

"A Lasting Monument of His Industry, Wisdom, and Learning"

85. **Livingston, Edward:** CODE OF PROCEDURE FOR GIVING EFFECT TO THE PENAL CODE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. PREPARED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A LAW OF THE SAID STATE. New Orleans: Printed by Benjamin Levy, 1825. Folio. 263, 27, [1 blank] pp.

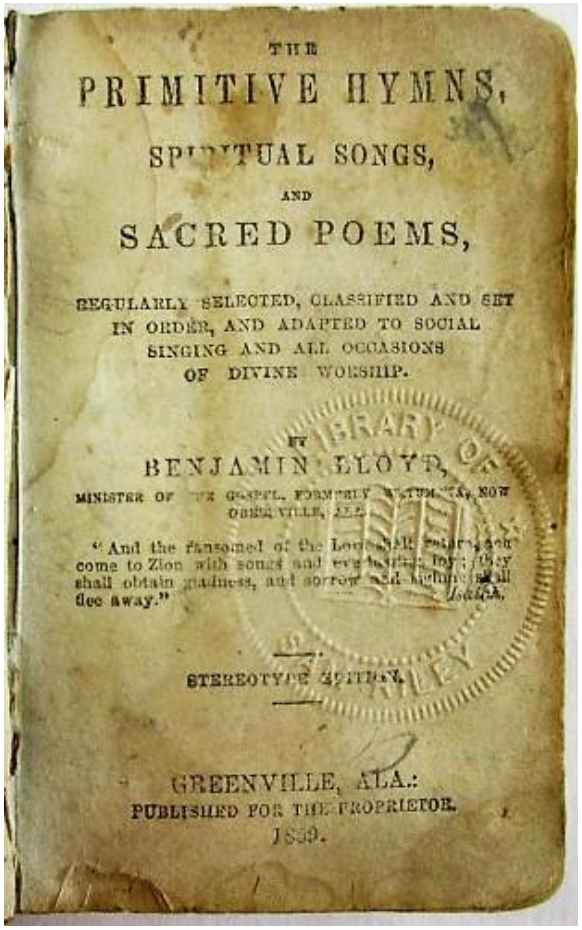
[bound with] [Livingston, Edward:] DEFINITIONS OF ALL THE TECHNICAL WORDS USED IN THE SYSTEM OF PENAL LAW PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. [New Orleans: Benjamin Levy. 1826]. 27, [1 blank] pp.
Bound together in contemporary marbled boards [rubbed], rebacked in calf with title stamped in gilt on morocco spine label. Inner hinges reinforced. Each title with scattered light foxing, Very Good, with the signature on title page of Genl. R.L. Schieffelin; and the clipped signature, "Edw. Livingsto-". General Richard Lawrence Schieffelin [1801-1889], a graduate of Columbia University, was a wealthy Manhattan attorney specializing in chancery and real estate law, and a Brigadier General in command of several regiments of the New York State Infantry.

Livingston, a disciple of Bentham, presents the philosophical underpinnings of his penal system. "No single writer, except Jeremy Bentham, has written so much upon Codification, or as learnedly, as Livingston. His Codes are much admired for their philosophy, apparent

practicability, and the characteristic wisdom of their provisions, which place their author among the best writers upon legislation...His writings deserve the attention of legislators, and will remain a lasting monument of his industry, wisdom, and learning" [Marvin 471]. Sir Henry Maine called him "the first legal genius of modern times" [DAB]. A leader of the Codification movement, Livingston thus favored laws made democratically by legislatures rather than by Judges exercising common-law prerogatives. Opposing conceptions of the law as an arcane discipline, fit only for experts, he insisted that laws be written clearly and in plain language, so that citizens may understand them in order to guide their own behavior and to hold judges accountable for their actions.

The 'Definitions' has "No imprint. Attributed to Benjamin Levy & Co., Printers, because this firm printed other portions of Livingston's codes and because typography and format are consistent with Levy's other work" [Jumonville].

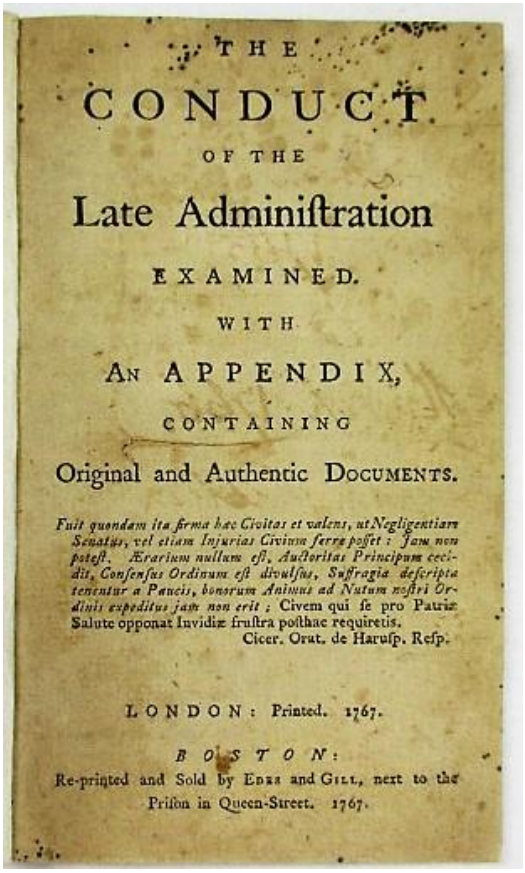
A contemporary owner of this book explains on the rear free endpaper Livingston's contributions to the law: Louisiana "observed a set of civil rules strangely compounded of English case-law, French code law, and Spanish usages. The consolidation of this mass of incongruous jurisprudence was determined upon, and after more than one unsuccessful experiment, it was confided to the first legal genius of modern times—Mr. Livingston." FIRST EDITION. Jumonville 453, 486. Cohen 10332, 10346. OCLC listings for the Code are indecipherable, with a preponderance of Kirtas Technologies reprints. **Definitions:** OCLC 24522344 [4], 35408881 [2], 906584525 [1] as of September 2018. $4,000.00


THE
PRIMITIVE HYMNS,
SPIRITUAL SONGS,
AND
SACRED POEMS,
REGULARLY SELECTED, CLASSIFIED AND SET IN ORDER, AND ADAPTED TO SOCIAL SINGING AND ALL OCCASIONS OF DIVINE WORSHIP.
BY
BENJAMIN LLOYD,
MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL, FORMERLY OF TENN., NOW OF GREENVILLE, ALA.
"And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy; they shall obtain gladness, and sorrow and mourning shall flee away." Isaiah.
STEREOTYPE EDITION.
GREENVILLE, ALA.:
PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR.
1839.
Item No. 86

Rare Alabama Hymnal

86. **Lloyd, Benjamin:** THE PRIMITIVE HYMNS, SPIRITUAL SONGS, AND SACRED POEMS, REGULARLY SELECTED, CLASSIFIED AND SET IN ORDER, AND ADAPTED TO SOCIAL SINGING AND ALL OCCASIONS OF DIVINE WORSHIP. STEREOTYPE EDITION. Greenville, Ala.: Published for the Proprietor, 1859. xxii, 558 pp [as issued]. 2-7/8" x 4-5/8". Lacks the free endpapers, text block separating from the binding. Scattered and generally light foxing, with occasional light pencil marks, blindstamp on title page, some corners turned. Bound crudely in contemporary sheep with contemporary sheep repairs, rubbed edges, gilt-lettered morocco spine title. Good+.

Seven hundred poems, songs, and homilies [including 'The Romish Lady'] packed into this rare little book, which first issued from Wetumpka in 1843 and was reprinted there in 1845. OCLC records an 1858 Greenville printing; but this 1859 edition is evidently unrecorded. Not located on OCLC, Owen, or Ellison [see Ellison 430 for a reprint edition]. OCLC records a single holding of the 1843 Wetumpka [AAS], three of the 1845 Wetumpka, and three of the Greenville 1858 as of September 2018. $1000.00



THE

CONDUCT

OF THE

Late Adminiſtration

EXAMINED.

WITH

AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Original and Authentic DOCUMENTS.

Fuit quondam ita firma hæc Civitas et valens, ut Negligentiam Senatus, vel etiam Injurias Civium ferre poſſet: Jam non poteſt. Ærarium nullum eſt, Auctoritas Principum cecidit, Conſenſus Ordinum eſt divulſus, Suffragia deſcripta tenentur a Paucis, bonorum Animus ad Nutum noſtri Ordinis expeditus jam non erit; Civem qui ſe pro Patriæ Salute opponat Invidiæ fruſtra poſthac requiretis.

Cicer. Orat. de Haruſp. Reſp.

LONDON: Printed. 1767.

BOSTON:

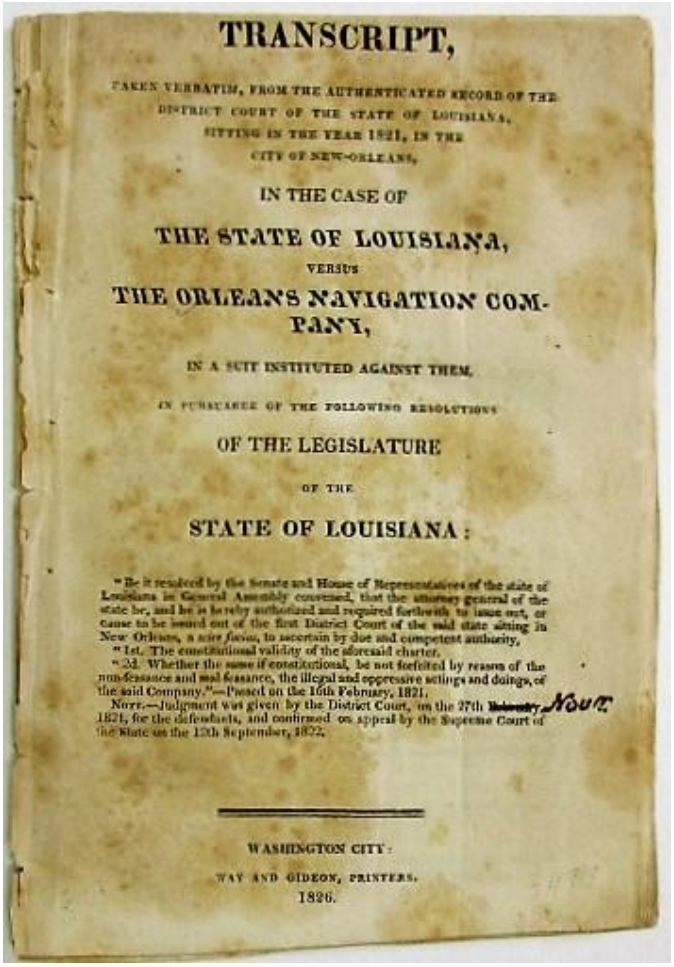
Re-printed and Sold by EDES and GILL, next to the Priſon in Queen-Street. 1767.

Item No. 87

"Famous Defense of the Stamp Act"

87. **[Lloyd, Charles]:** THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE ADMINISTRATION EXAMINED. WITH AN APPENDIX, CONTAINING ORIGINAL AND AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS. Boston: Edes and Gill. 1767. 107, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, uniformly tanned, short closed tear [no loss] to title leaf. Good+.

This is the first American edition, printed in the same year as the London first. Authorship is generally attributed to Charles Lloyd, George Grenville's Secretary. "Famous defense of the Stamp Act" [Howes]. "It is a strong defence of the principles of the Stamp Act which had been repealed by the Ministry which came into Office in July 1765. A Second Edition was issued in the same year" [Stevens 55]. Lloyd insists that the Administration acted with exquisite regard for colonial sensibilities: it chose local persons and local courts to execute the Act. Political and other acts of resistance and riot in the colonies are described, as well as actions of parliament and the British government.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Howes L405. Evans 10663. Adams Controversy 66-36b. Adams Independence 52c. Stevens Rare Americana 56. $1,500.00



TRANSCRIPT,

TAKEN VERBATIM, FROM THE AUTHENTICATED RECORD OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, SITTING IN THE YEAR 1821, IN THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS,

IN THE CASE OF

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,

VERSUS

THE ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY,

IN A SUIT INSTITUTED AGAINST THEM,

IN PURSUANCE OF THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS

OF THE LEGISLATURE

OF THE

STATE OF LOUISIANA:

"Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, that the attorney general of the state be, and he is hereby authorized and required forthwith to issue out, or cause to be issued out of the first District Court of the said state sitting in New Orleans, a writ *facias*, to ascertain by due and competent authority,

"1st. The constitutional validity of the aforesaid charter.

"2d. Whether the same if constitutional, be not forfeited by reason of the non-feasance and mal-feasance, the illegal and oppressive actings and doings, of the said Company."—Passed on the 16th February, 1821.

NOTE.—Judgment was given by the District Court, on the 27th ~~February~~ NOVT. 1821, for the defendants, and confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of the State on the 12th September, 1822.

WASHINGTON CITY:

WAY AND GIDEON, PRINTERS.

1826.

Item No. 88

Trouble on the Carondelet Canal

88. **Louisiana:** TRANSCRIPT, TAKEN VERBATIM, FROM THE AUTHENTICATED RECORD OF THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, SITTING IN THE YEAR 1821, IN THE CITY OF NEW-ORLEANS, IN THE CASE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA, VERSUS THE ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY, IN A SUIT INSTITUTED AGAINST THEM, IN PURSUANCE OF THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA... Washington: Way and Gideon, Printers, 1826. 24pp, printed document, disbound and lightly foxed. Trimmed a bit unevenly but no text affected. Contemporary pencil notations at page 22. Good+ or so.

The Canal in the Territory of Orleans, connecting Bayou St. John with the Old Basin, was called the Carondelet Canal. It was dug by order of Baron de Carondelet while Louisiana was under Spanish control. Sand bars and low water levels had rendered the mouth of the Bayou frequently impassable. Carondelet hoped a canal would solve the problem. After the United States purchased Louisiana, control of the Carondelet Canal passed to the Orleans Navigation Company. The Territorial Legislature chartered it in 1805 to improve the Bayou St. John for navigation, and authorized it to collect tolls.

The issue in this case was whether the Company had breached its duty to render the Canal navigable. This pamphlet prints testimony of witnesses; summarizes direct and cross examinations; prints a deposition transcript; discloses funds received by the Navigation Company [including toll receipts] and Company expenditures; and includes printed testimony for the State by "Alexis Rochon, free man of colour." The title page states: 'Note.- Judgment was given by the District Court, on the 27th February [crossed out, and written 'Novr.' in ink] 1821, for the defendants, and confirmed on appeal by the Supreme Court of the State on the 12th September, 1822].'

AI 26232 [1- PPL]. OCLC 13505352 [1- LSU] [as of August 2018]. Not in Cohen or Sabin. $1,500.00

“On the American Approach to Government”

89. **Mably, L'Abbe de:** OBSERVATIONS SUR LE GOUVERNEMENT ET LES LOIX DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE. Amsterdam: J.F. Rosart & Comp., 1784. [2], 213, [1 blank] pp, as issued. Contemporary plain wrappers [worn, some chipping]. Untrimmed and uncut. Early leaves dusted. Else Very Good. In an attractive modern folding case, with the bookplate of James Copley, gilt-lettered spine title.

Howes calls this the first edition, but his conclusion has been questioned. Ours is one of two issues of this edition: Page 159 is numbered correctly and leaf G7 is signed C7.

"In four letters dated between 24 July and 20 August 1783, the Abbe Mably comments on the American approach to government as reflected in the constitutions of the thirteen states, and, more specifically, in those of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. Replying to John Adams 'in accordance with your desire,' he offers advice on a national constitution, urging a loose federation rather than a strong central government and warning against excessive democracy. The work is dedicated to Adams, who was then minister plenipotentiary at the Hague" [Cohen].

FIRST EDITION. Howes M5aa. Cohen 2761. Sabin 42923. $600.00

Slavery at Maryland’s Constitutional Conventions

90. **[Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1864]:** AGAINST THE CONSTITUTION. [Baltimore? 1864]. Broadside ticket, 2-3/8" x 4-1/4". Lady Liberty holds the scales of justice in one hand, and a sword in the other. Very Good.

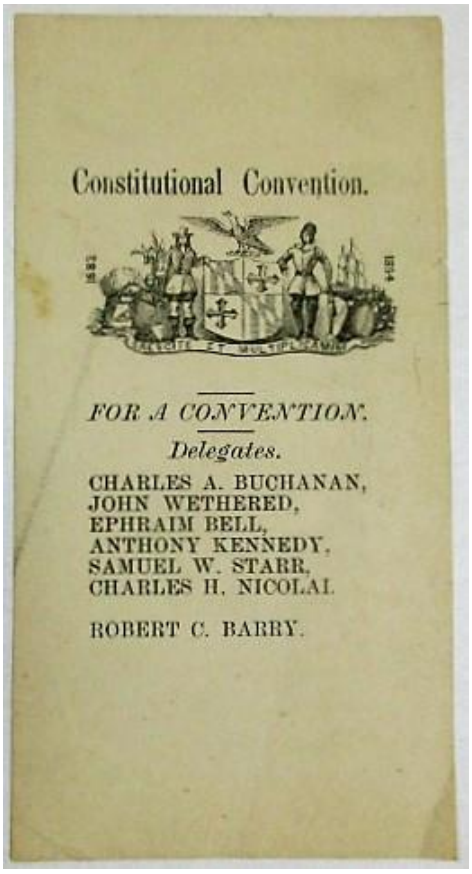
The Constitution of 1864, adopted in an extremely close vote, abolished Slavery and thus responded to President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, which had no effect in the Loyal State of Maryland. Maryland's Constitution of 1855 had barred the Legislature from passing any law "abolishing the relation of master or slave, as it now exists in this State."

Although Maryland had many Confederate sympathizers, in 1864 anti-slavery Unionists controlled the State. Under their watchful eye, the 1864 Constitution abolished slavery, disenfranchised citizens who had supported the Confederacy, required electors to take an oath

of loyalty to the Union, and reapportioned the legislature to diminish the power of slaveholding districts. However, only white males were eligible for the suffrage. $125.00

91. **[Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1864]:** OUR COUNTRY FOREVER! A FREE UNION--- A FREE CONSTITUTION AND FREE LABOR! "FOR THE CONSTITUTION." [Baltimore? 1864]. Broadside ticket, 2-3/4" x 3-1/4". Illustration of Screaming Eagle at center, with American flags, stars and 'E Pluribus Unum' above the illustration. Some spotting, Good+. $125.00

Item No. 91



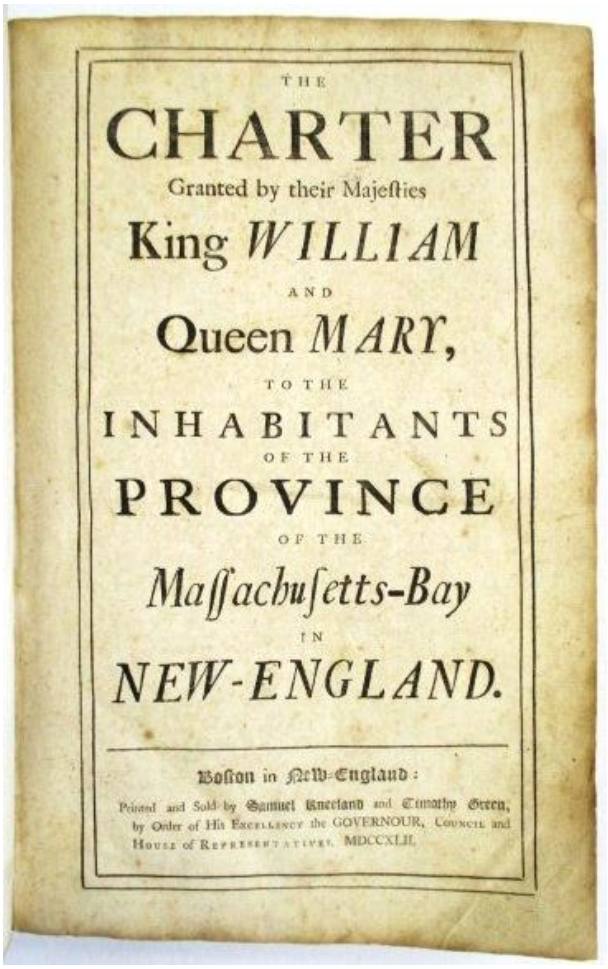
Item No. 92

92. **[Maryland Constitutional Convention of 1867]:** CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. FOR A CONVENTION. DELEGATES. CHARLES A. BUCHANAN, JOHN WETHERED, EPHRAIM BELL, ANTHONY KENNEDY, SAMUEL W. STARR, CHARLES H. NICOLAI. ROBERT C. BARRY. [Baltimore? 1867]. Broadside illustrated political ticket, 3" x 5-7/8". With the Crest of the State of Maryland, a farmer and a fisherman flanking the Crest and the Latin words 'Crescite et Multiplicamini,' which means 'Increase and Multiply.' '1682' and '1854' are on either side of the illustration. Light wear. else Very Good.

The named men were Baltimore's delegates to the 1867 Maryland Constitutional Convention. Charles Buchanan had been a delegate to the Peace Convention of 1861. The Constitution, ratified by the voters, stated that slavery, "having been abolished, under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States."

In an apparent dig at President Lincoln's high-handed arrest of Maryland leaders at the beginning of the War, it asserted that "the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, apply, as well in time of war, as in time of peace; and any departure therefrom,

or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good Government, and tends to anarchy and despotism."
Scharf, HISTORY OF BALTIMORE CITY AND COUNTY 137, 195. Philadelphia: 1881.
$125.00


THE
CHARTER
Granted by their Majeſties
King WILLIAM
AND
Queen MARY,
TO THE
INHABITANTS
OF THE
PROVINCE
OF THE
Maſſachuſetts-Bay
IN
NEW-ENGLAND.
Boſton in New-England:
Printed and Sold by Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green,
by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOUR, Council and
House of Representatives. MDCCXLII.

Item No. 93

93. **[Massachusetts]:** THE CHARTER GRANTED BY THEIR MAJESTIES KING WILLIAM AND QUEEN MARY, TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE PROVINCE OF MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND. Boston, in New-England: S. Kneeland., 1742.

[bound with] ACTS AND LAWS, OF HIS MAJESTY'S PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW ENGLAND. Boston in New England. Printed and Sold by Samuel Kneeland and Timothy Green... 1742. [2], 14, 28, [2], 333, [1 blank] pp [as issued]. Bound with five succeeding Acts, each a separate imprint, pages 335-352. The titles bound together in contemporary calf, rebacked. Very Good. With a contemporary inscription by Joseph Parker, a representative from Falmouth in 1742-1743: 'This law boock was given me by the province of Massachusetts Bay in New England when I represented the town of Falmouth at the Great and General Court in the Province.'

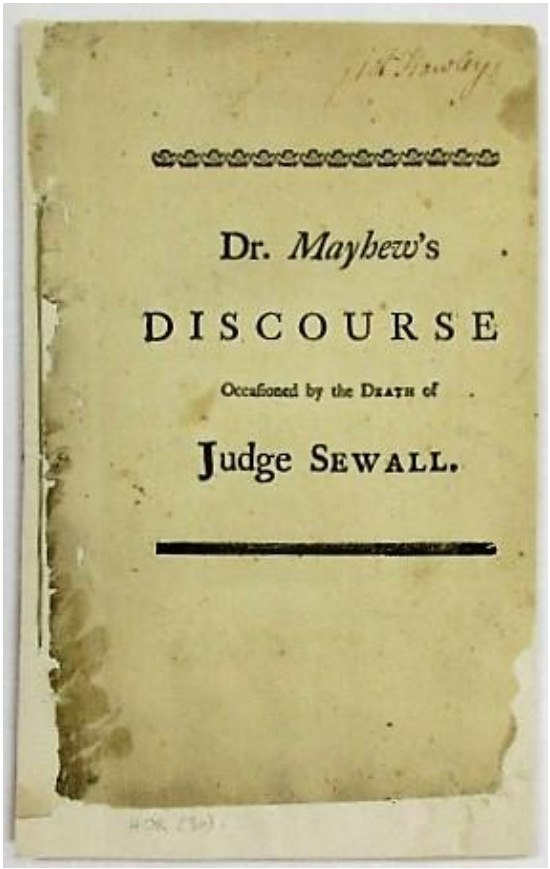
The Laws, dating from 1692, treat the varied issues arising in this early American community, including inheritance and property; judicial procedure and courts; drunkenness, profanity, fornication, adultery [the letter 'A' required to be worn by those convicted of that crime], other crimes, tavern-keeping; public support of the Christian ministry; the Oath of

Allegiance and Supremacy to King and Queen; apportionment of representatives; prohibiting any "of the French Nation" from residing in the Province without a license; usury, highways, the militia, Indians, slaves, and a host of other matters.
FIRST EDITIONS. Evans 5002, 5003, 5236, 5237, 5238, 5239, 5427. $2,500.00

94. **Massachusetts Election Sermons:** A COLLECTION OF TWENTY-FOUR MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION SERMONS, 1800-1835. Boston [one Northampton]: various printers, 1800-1835. Conditions vary from Good+ to Very Good. Scattered foxing, some disbound, some in original printed wrappers, occasional rubberstamp.

The years represented are 1800, 1801, 1803, 1804, 1804, 1805, 1809, 1811, 1812, 1813, 1814, 1815, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1826, 1828, 1829, 1832, 1833, 1834, 1835. Authors include Joseph McKeen, Aaron Bancroft, Joseph Lyman, John Allyn, David Osgood, Jesse Appleton, Zephaniah Swift Moore, Nathaniel Thayer, William Peabody, and others.

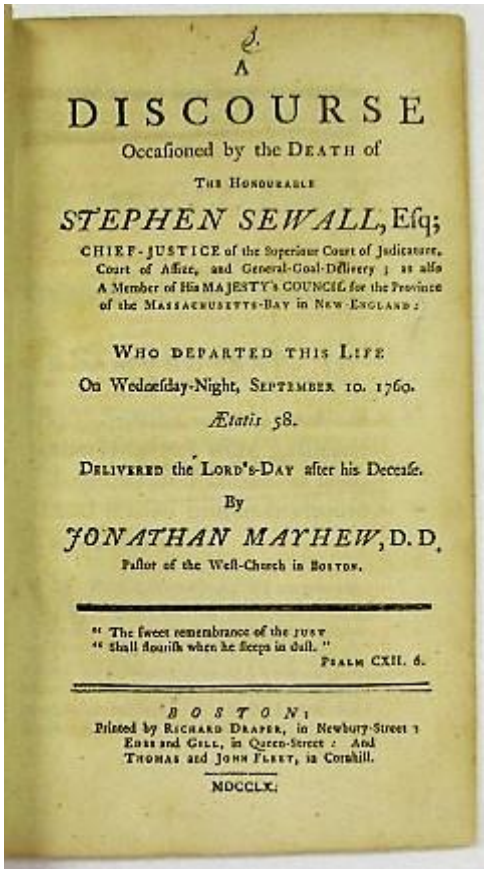
Election sermons articulate the qualities of a just, republican society, inhabited by self-governing citizens with strong religious sentiments.
Details on request. $500.00


Dr. *Mayhew's*

DISCOURSE

Occasioned by the DEATH of

Judge SEWALL.


A

DISCOURSE

Occasioned by the DEATH of

THE HONOURABLE

STEPHEN SEWALL, Esq;

CHIEF-JUSTICE of the Superiour Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, and General-Goal-Delivery; as also A Member of His MAJESTY's COUNCIL for the Province of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY in NEW-ENGLAND:

WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

On Wednesday-Night, SEPTEMBER 10. 1760.

Ætatis 58.

DELIVERED the LORD's-DAY after his Decease.

By

JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D.

Pastor of the West-Church in BOSTON.

"The sweet remembrance of the JUST
"shall flourish when he sleeps in dust."

PSALM CXII. 6.

BOSTON:
Printed by RICHARD DRAPER, in Newbury-Street;
EDES and GILL, in Queen-Street: And
THOMAS and JOHN FLEET, in Cornhill.

MDCCLX.

Item No. 95

"His Genius Was So Piercing That No Science Could Long Make Opposition Thereto"

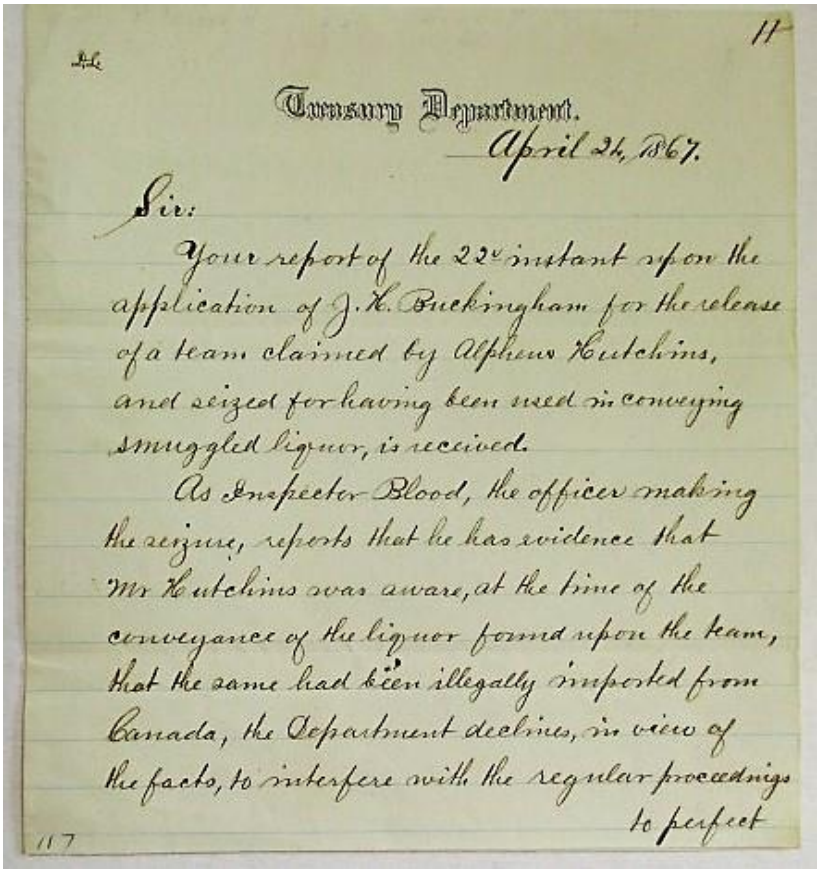
95. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** A DISCOURSE OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF THE HONOURABLE STEPHEN SEWALL, ESQ; CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE SUPERIOUR COURT OF JUDICATURE, COURT OF ASSIZE, AND GENERAL-GOAL-DELIVERY; AS ALSO A MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL FOR THE PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS-BAY IN NEW-ENGLAND. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON

WEDNESDAY-NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 10. 1760. AETATIS 58. DELIVERED THE LORD'S DAY AFTER HIS DECEASE. Boston: Printed by Richard Draper..., 1760. 66, [2 blanks] pp, with the half title and final blank leaf, as issued. Newly stitched with the half title neatly extended in blank bottom and lower right edge, and inner margin. Else Very Good. An interesting association copy, with the contemporary signature on half title of "Gid. Hawley." Gideon Hawley, like Mayhew's father Experience, was a missionary to the Cape Cod Indians for many years.

Mayhew, the eloquent voice for American religious and political freedom, likens Sewall to the biblical Samuel, "many years the chief judge and magistrate of Israel; one of the most excellent characters which we meet with amongst those of the ancient worthies." Justice Sewall, like Samuel, was "an excellent patriot... ever properly jealous for its laws and liberties," and acutely aware of "the evils, the oppressions, and the grievous slavery" of a monarchy. Unlike many contemporary funeral orations, this one is a detailed biography of Sewall, from his younger days as a student at Harvard, which he entered at the age of fourteen. Mayhew emphasizes his aptitude for the law: "His genius was so piercing, and his natural penetration at once so deep and quick, that no science, however crabbed, intricate or involv'd, could long make opposition thereto." His only faults were "an excess of these two virtues, liberality and self-diffidence!"

Sewall's father was Stephen Sewall of Salem, the clerk of court at the Salem Witch Trials. Justice Sewall's uncle, Samuel Sewall, presided at those trials.

Evans 8666. Cohen 2097. ESTC W20184. $1,000.00



Treasury Department.
April 24, 1867.

Sir:

Your report of the 22d instant upon the application of J. K. Buckingham for the release of a team claimed by Alpheus Hutchins, and seized for having been used in conveying smuggled liquor, is received.

As Inspector Blood, the officer making the seizure, reports that he has evidence that Mr Hutchins was aware, at the time of the conveyance of the liquor formd upon the team, that the same had been illegally imported from Canada, the Department declines, in view of the facts, to interfere with the regular proceedings to perfect

Item No. 96

Tribulations of a Whisky Smuggler

96. **McCulloch, Hugh:** LETTER SIGNED AS SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY TO UNKNOWN PARTY, 24 APRIL 1867, ON TREASURY DEPARTMENT LETTERHEAD:

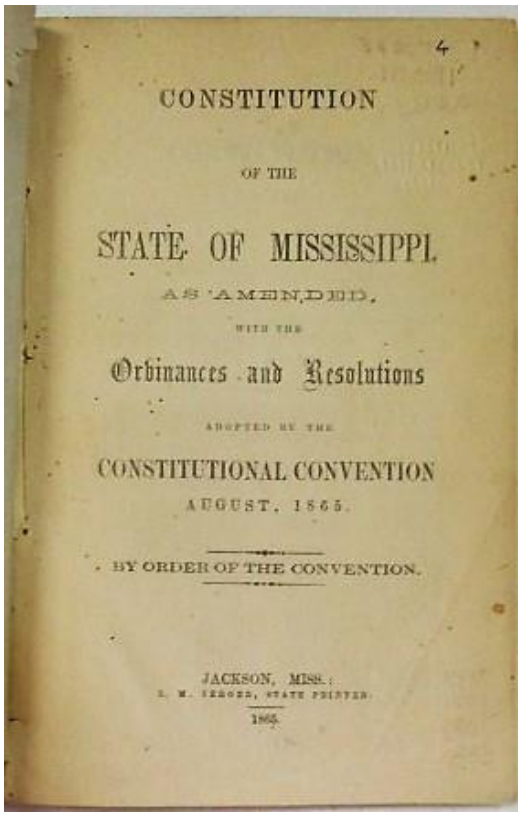
"SIR, YOUR REPORT OF THE 22D INSTANT UPON THE APPLICATION OF J.H. BUCKINGHAM FOR THE RELEASE OF A TEAM CLAIMED BY ALPHEUS HUTCHINS, AND SEIZED FOR HAVING BEEN USED IN CONVEYING SMUGGLED LIQUOR IS RECEIVED.

"AS INSPECTOR BLOOD, THE OFFICER MAKING THE SEIZURE, REPORTS THAT HE HAS EVIDENCE THAT MR. HUTCHINS WAS AWARE, AT THE TIME OF THE CONVEYANCE OF THE LIQUOR FOUND UPON THE TEAM, THAT THE SAME HAD BEEN ILLEGALLY IMPORTED FROM CANADA, THE DEPARTMENT DECLINES, IN VIEW OF THE FACTS, TO INTERFERE WITH THE REGULAR PROCEEDINGS TO PERFECT THE FORFEITURE.

"YOU WILL PLEASE NOTIFY THE PARTIES OF THIS DECISION. / VERY RESPECTFULLY, HUGH MCCULLOCH, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY"

Docketed on final page: "SECY OF THE TREASY, APRIL 24, 1867/ DECISION IN THE CASE OF ALPHEUS HUTCHINGS - DECLINES TO INTERFERE." [[4] pp. Lined paper, letterhead of Treasury Department, completely in ink manuscript. Consists of two loose leaves, letter written on rectos, docketed on verso of second leaf. Initialed "D.L." at top left corner of first page. Fine.

Hugh McCulloch [1808-1895] was First Comptroller of the Currency [1863-1865] and Secretary of the Treasury [1865-1869, 1884-1885]. The petitioner was probably Attorney Joseph H. Buckingham of Lebanon, New Hampshire. The party named in this case may have been Alpheus Hutchings [1842-1890], of Ontario, Canada. $175.00


CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

AS AMENDED,

WITH THE

Ordinances and Resolutions

ADOPTED BY THE

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

AUGUST, 1865.

BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, MISS.:

1865.

Item No. 97

**A Reluctant Mississippi Accepts the Doom of Slavery,
But Contemplates Enactment of "Black Codes"**

97. **Mississippi:** CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, AS AMENDED, WITH THE ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION AUGUST, 1865. BY ORDER OF THE CONVENTION Jackson, Miss.: E.M. Yerger, State Printer, 1865. Original printed wrappers, stitched. 56pp, as issued. Front wrapper with spine and light extremity wear, and remnant of label removal with wear at blank upper corner. Several light blindstamps; numerical rubberstamp at bottom margin of first text page. Else a clean text and Very Good.

This Constitution expresses Mississippi's grudging acceptance of the results of the War. Article VIII abolishes slavery, it "having been destroyed in the State of Mississippi." The Legislature is authorized to take action "against any evils that may arise from their sudden emancipation." The path was thus paved for Mississippi to adopt "Black Codes" which restricted the activities of the freedmen, and severely limited their participation in public life. Mississippi repeals the Ordinance of Secession, which is "hereby declared to be null and void." But Article III limits the suffrage to every adult "free white male person."

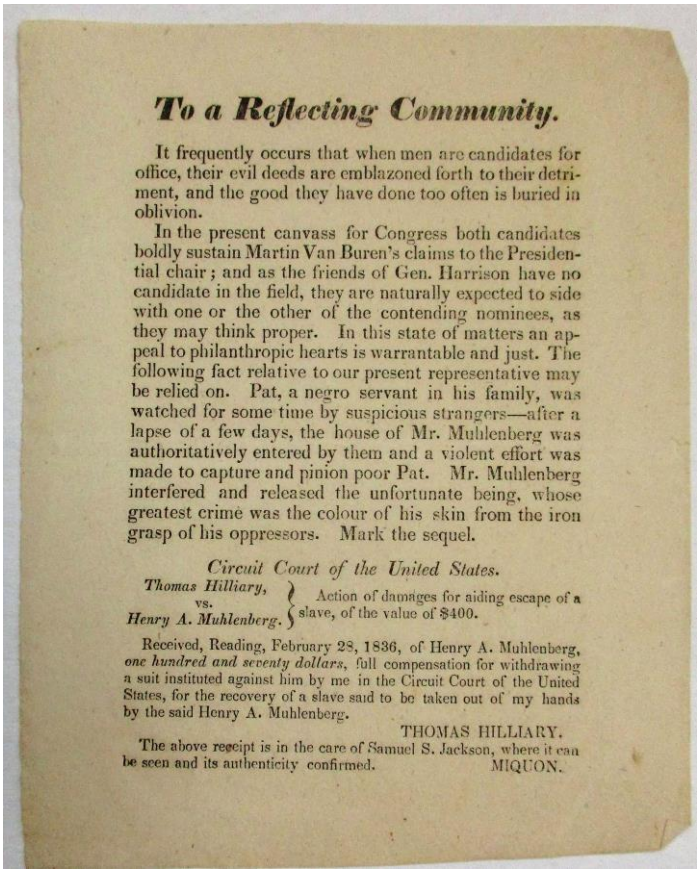
Article VII [5] bars from office-holding any "person who denies the being of a God, or a future state of rewards and punishments."

Owen 679. Sabin 49496. Not in LCP. $600.00

98. **[Mississippi Estate with Negro Slave]:** AN ACCOUNTING OF A SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THE ESTATE OF WM. B. MOWER PURSUANT TO ORDER OF PROBATE COURT OF HINDS COUNTY MADE DURING THE APRIL TERM 1860, LISTING ARTICLES SOLD, NAMES OF PURCHASERS, AND PRICES REALIZED, INCLUDING "1 OLD NEGRO WOMAN ELIZA", SOLD TO MRS. SARAH G. CLARK FOR $50.00. SIGNED AT HINDS COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, JULY 14, 1860. Folio, three sheets attached end to end, 7 1/4" x 31". First two sheets white and unlined, third sheet blue and lined. Completely in ink manuscript. The top section is an "Account of Sale of the Balance of Estate of Wm. B. Mower." the second is "Copy of Notice of Executors Sale," with certification at bottom by Justice of the Peace J.W. Welborn that the notice was posted by Robert P. Paris in two public places. The third attests to the posting of the notice. Other names mentioned within this document are G.H. Jones, R.P. & C. Parish Clerk. Signed at end by S.J. Thigpen as Clerk of the Probate Court.

William B. Mower [1810-1860] was born in New York. He worked as a saddler in Hinds County and owned at least eight slaves by 1850, as noted in the U.S. Federal Census Slave Schedule. Justice of the Peace Johnson W. Welborn[e] [1824-1872] was a merchant and planter in Clinton, Hinds County. At one time he owned about 2000 acres of land and 90 slaves. He was a Trustee of the Central Female Institute of Clinton as of 1871, and the Mississippi College in Clinton. During the Civil War he was Captain of the Mississippi College Rifles, Company E, 18th Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, C.S.A.. He received a wound to his neck on October 21, 1861, during the Battle of Ball's Bluff.

Clerk S.J. Thigpen was likely Samuel James Thigpen [1833-1884]. A Samuel Thigpen was elected as judge of the probate court of Rowland, Hinds County, Mississippi, during the 1859 elections. [Olsen: POLITICAL CULTURE AND SECESSION IN MISSISSIPPI... 2002, page 107, accessed at Google books on 6/11/2018.] $350.00



To a Reflecting Community.

It frequently occurs that when men are candidates for office, their evil deeds are emblazoned forth to their detriment, and the good they have done too often is buried in oblivion.

In the present canvass for Congress both candidates boldly sustain Martin Van Buren's claims to the Presidential chair; and as the friends of Gen. Harrison have no candidate in the field, they are naturally expected to side with one or the other of the contending nominees, as they may think proper. In this state of matters an appeal to philanthropic hearts is warrantable and just. The following fact relative to our present representative may be relied on. Pat, a negro servant in his family, was watched for some time by suspicious strangers—after a lapse of a few days, the house of Mr. Muhlenberg was authoritatively entered by them and a violent effort was made to capture and pinion poor Pat. Mr. Muhlenberg interfered and released the unfortunate being, whose greatest crime was the colour of his skin from the iron grasp of his oppressors. Mark the sequel.

Circuit Court of the United States.

Thomas Hilliary, vs. *Henry A. Muhlenberg.* } Action of damages for aiding escape of a slave, of the value of $400.

Received, Reading, February 28, 1836, of Henry A. Muhlenberg, *one hundred and seventy dollars*, full compensation for withdrawing a suit instituted against him by me in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the recovery of a slave said to be taken out of my hands by the said Henry A. Muhlenberg.

THOMAS HILLIARY.

The above receipt is in the care of Samuel S. Jackson, where it can be seen and its authenticity confirmed. MIQUON.

Item No. 99

Sued "For Aiding Escape of a Fugitive Slave"

99. **[Muhlenberg, Henry A.]:** TO A REFLECTING COMMUNITY. [Pennsylvania: 1836]. Broadside, 5-3/8" x 6-7/8". Trimmed a little unevenly. Fine.

This small broadside congratulates Congressman Muhlenberg for a good deed. It was printed during his 1836 bid for re-election. "It frequently occurs that when men are candidates for office, their evil deeds are emblazoned forth to their detriment, and the good they have done too often is buried in oblivion." The unknown author, calling himself 'Miquon,' explains that Muhlenberg harbored a fugitive slave, that he was sued "for aiding escape of a fugitive slave," and that he paid $170 to settle the case.

Several "suspicious strangers" had sought to capture "a negro servant" in Muhlenberg's family; Muhlenberg "interfered and released the unfortunate being, whose greatest crime was the colour of his skin from the iron grasp of his oppressors." The author reproduces the docket entry concluding the case upon Muhlenberg's payment of damages. The broadside can also be read as criticizing Muhlenberg for settling the case.

Miquon is a town in Pennsylvania near the Main Line, about fifty miles from Reading, Muhlenberg's home town.

OCLC 866585735 [1- LCP] as of August 2018. Not in Sabin, American Imprints, or at AAS's online site. $500.00

Was it Piracy, or an Act of War?

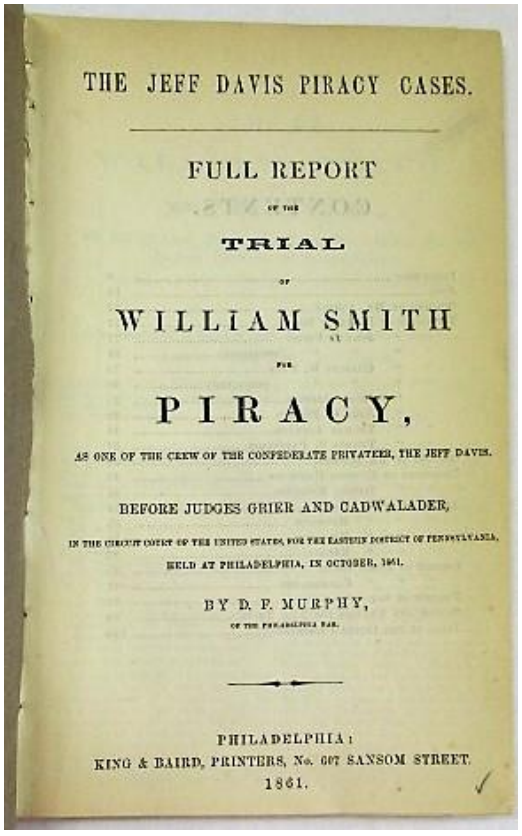
100. **Murphy, D.F.:** THE JEFF DAVIS PIRACY CASES. FULL REPORT OF THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM SMITH FOR PIRACY, AS ONE OF THE CREW OF THE

CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER, THE JEFF DAVIS. BEFORE JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER, IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, IN OCTOBER, 1861. BY...OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR. Philadelphia: King & Baird, 1861. 100pp. Printed in two columns per page. Disbound, with original printed front wrapper [chipped at upper corner, just touching part of a letter]. Good+.

Smith, purportedly sailing as a crew member under the flag of France, had hijacked the American schooner Enchantress and seized one of its crew, a Negro, to sell into slavery in Charleston. Smith's ship was in fact the Confederate vessel 'Jeff. Davis.' His defense was that the alleged crime occurred as an act of War, not piracy, under the authority of the Confederate government. The prosecution argued that Smith was a pirate, the Confederate government lacking legitimacy.

This work presents the indictment, the government's opening argument and the testimony of its witnesses, the defense's opening argument with its witnesses' testimony; and, finally, the detailed and impressive charge to the jury. "The United States got its verdict of guilty, of course, and, of course, it was rendered barren when the Confederacy threatened reprisals" [Howes]. Grier, a Supreme Court Justice sitting here as a circuit judge, had been appointed to the Court in 1846 by President Polk. A Democrat, he had concurred in the Dred Scott decision and caused a true firestorm when, just before Buchanan took office in early 1857, he allegedly alerted the incoming president of the nature of that soon-to-be-released decision. But during the War he performed his duties, as here, as a staunch Unionist.

FIRST EDITION. Howes M903. Sabin 51456. II Harv. Law Cat. 1192. LCP 5502. Not in Marke, Nevins, Eberstadt, Decker. $350.00


THE JEFF DAVIS PIRACY CASES.

FULL REPORT

OF THE

TRIAL

OF

WILLIAM SMITH

ON

PIRACY,

AS ONE OF THE CREW OF THE CONFEDERATE PRIVATEER, THE JEFF DAVIS.

BEFORE JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER,

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA,

HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, IN OCTOBER, 1861.

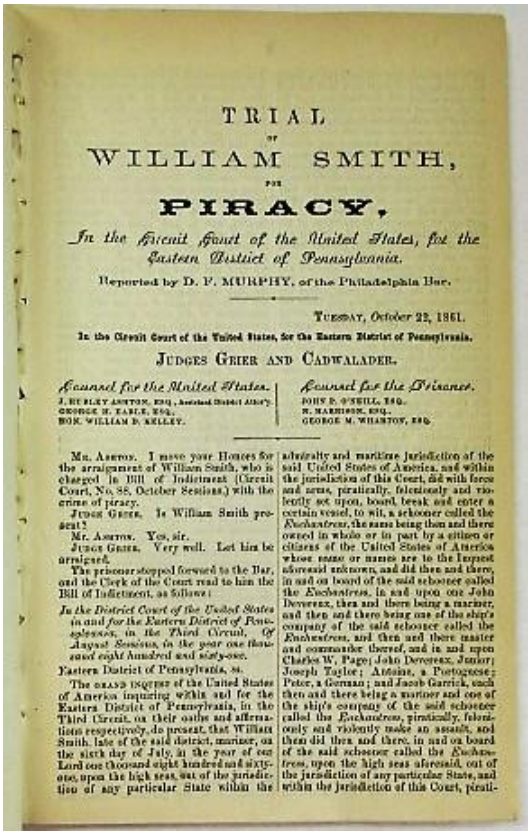
BY D. P. MURPHY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

PHILADELPHIA:

KING & BAIRD, PRINTERS, No. 607 SANSOM STREET.

1861.


TRIAL

OF

WILLIAM SMITH,

FOR

PIRACY,

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Reported by D. P. MURPHY, of the Philadelphia Bar.

TUESDAY, October 22, 1861.

In the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

JUDGES GRIER AND CADWALADER.

Counsel for the United States.
J. HUBLEY ASHTON, ESQ., Assistant District Attorney.
GEORGE M. EARLE, ESQ.,
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY.

Counsel for the Prisoner.
JOHN D. O'NEILL, ESQ.
H. MARRISON, ESQ.,
GEORGE M. WHARTON, ESQ.

MR. ASHTON. I move your Honors for the arraignment of William Smith, who is charged in Bill of Indictment [Circuit Court, No. 88, October Sessions,] with the crime of piracy.

JUDGE GRIER. Is William Smith present?

MR. ASHTON. Yes, sir.

JUDGE GRIER. Very well. Let him be arraigned.

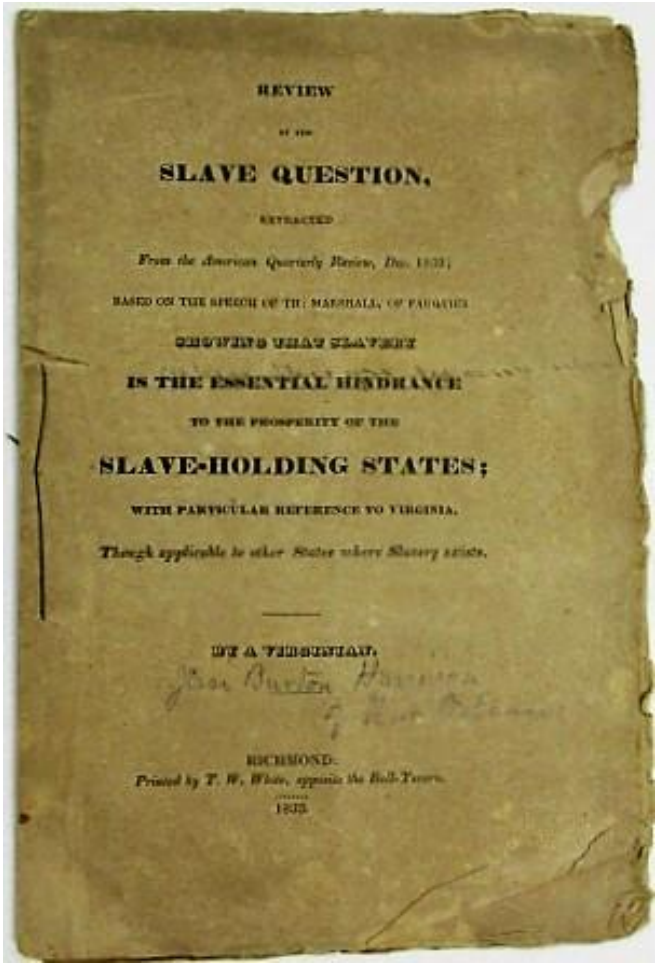
The prisoner stepped forward to the Bar, and the Clerk of the Court read to him the Bill of Indictment, as follows:

In the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the Third Circuit, of August Session, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, ss.

The GRAND INQUEST of the United States of America inquiring within and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in the Third Circuit, on their oaths and affirmations respectively, do present, that William Smith, late of the said district, mariner, on the sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, upon the high seas, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the said United States of America, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, did with force and arms, piratically, feloniously and violently set upon, board, break and enter a certain vessel, to wit, a schooner called the *Enchantress*, the same being then and there owned in whole or in part by a citizen or citizens of the United States of America whose name or names are to the Inquest aforesaid unknown, and did then and there, in and on board of the said schooner called the *Enchantress*, in said upon one John Devereux, then and there being a mariner, and then and there being one of the ship's company of the said schooner called the *Enchantress*, and then and there master and commander thereof, and in and upon Charles W. Page; John Devereux, Junior; Joseph Taylor; Antonio, a Portugese; Peter, a German; and Jacob Garrick, each then and there being a mariner and one of the ship's company of the said schooner called the *Enchantress*, piratically, feloniously and violently make an assault, and them did then and there, in and on board of the said schooner called the *Enchantress*, upon the high seas aforesaid, out of the jurisdiction of any particular State, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, piratically

Item No. 100



REVIEW

OF THE

SLAVE QUESTION,

EXTRACTED

From the American Quarterly Review, Dec. 1832;

BASED ON THE SPEECH OF TH. MARSHALL, OF FAUQUIER

SHOWING THAT SLAVERY

IS THE ESSENTIAL HINDRANCE

TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE

SLAVE-HOLDING STATES;

WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO VIRGINIA.

Though applicable to other States where Slavery exists.

BY A VIRGINIAN.

RICHMOND:

Printed by T. W. White, opposite the Bell-Tavern.

1833.

Item No. 101

Nat Turner's Insurrection Stimulates a Call for Abolition in Virginia

101. **[Nat Turner Insurrection] [Harrison, Jesse Burton]:** REVIEW OF THE SLAVE QUESTION, EXTRACTED FROM THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, DEC. 1832; BASED ON THE SPEECH OF TH. MARSHALL, OF FAUQUIER: SHOWING THAT SLAVERY IS THE ESSENTIAL HINDRANCE TO THE PROSPERITY OF THE SLAVE-HOLDING STATES; WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO VIRGINIA. THOUGH APPLICABLE TO OTHER STATES WHERE SLAVERY EXISTS. Richmond: Printed by T.W. White, 1833. 48pp, stitched. Title leaf browned. Portion of outer blank margin [ca. 1-1/2" x 3/4"] chewed. Good+.

Nat Turner's slave insurrection in Southampton County, Virginia, brought to reality the South's worst nightmare. The incident sparked the only concerted effort by a Slave State to abolish slavery within its borders. Charles Faulkner [from western Virginia] and Thomas Jefferson's grandson, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, led the struggle. Their bill would free all children born of slave parents after July 4, 1840. They and their supporters argued that slavery diminished the value of free labor, impaired the work ethic, and thus fatally damaged the body politic for the sake of the enrichment of a few wealthy plantation owners. They failed, in good part because the malapportioned Virginia legislature was tilted in favor of the Tidewater aristocracy. The seriousness of the debate is reflected in the large number of speeches and pamphlets issuing from the Richmond press of T.W. White.

Harrison, born and raised in Lynchburg [he later moved to New Orleans, where he died of Yellow Fever in his mid-30s], believed, like Thomas Marshall, that slavery was a social evil: "inanimation of public spirit- destruction of the spirit of industry in the free population- the degradation of labour itself- ruin of agriculture, by a wasteful mode of cultivation- interposing obstacles to the improvement of the soil- and the encouragement of habits and opinions, destructive of economy and enterprize."
Haynes 7936. LCP 4631. Dumond 64. Sabin 70270. $1,500.00

The Gubernatorial Question.

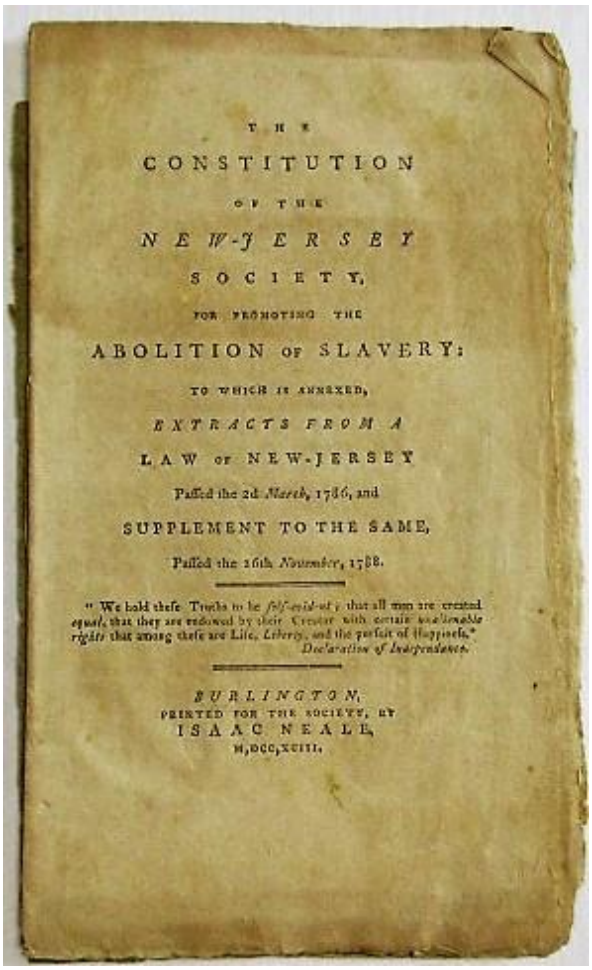
Item No. 102

They Done Him Wrong

102. **[New Hampshire]:** THE GUBERNATORIAL QUESTION. THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WAS WRITTEN AS A COMMUNICATION TO A NEWSPAPER, BUT OWING TO UNAVOIDABLE ACCIDENT, ITS PUBLICATION WAS PREVENTED... [Concord? 1867]. Folio broadside, 9" x 16-1/2". Caption title, printed in three columns. Old folds [two short splits at center fold edges]. Dated and signed in type, "January 4, 1867. Justice." Very Good.

Onslow Stearns, president of the Northern Railroad, sought the Republican nomination for Governor of New Hampshire in 1865, but withdrew in favor of Frederick Smyth, another railroad executive, with the understanding that his turn would come at the next election. When

the 1867 election came around, Republicans had second thoughts. The Manchester Mirror attacked Stearns on the ground that he headed a railroad monopoly; he had not served in the War [he was 50 years old when the War began]; and it was thought that a soldier candidate was needed. Walter Harriman, the Secretary of State and a Colonel during the Civil War, received the nomination. Stearns and his allies were furious. "The gross and repeated attacks upon Mr. Stearns and his friends is entirely unprecedented, and the attempt to make people believe that he is put forward for governor as the head of a 'great railroad monopoly', is utterly false." Stearns rejected calls for him to run as an independent; his consolation price was that he would receive the nomination in 1869, a promise that the Republicans kept. He was elected. [Renda: RUNNING ON THE RECORD: CIVIL WAR ERA POLITICS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE 43-44 UVA Press: 1997].
Not located on OCLC or online sites of AAS, NYPL, Rauner Library, NHHS as of September 2018. $350.00



THE
CONSTITUTION
OF THE
NEW-JERSEY
SOCIETY,
FOR PROMOTING THE
ABOLITION OF SLAVERY:
TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,
EXTRACTS FROM A
LAW OF NEW-JERSEY
Passed the 2d *March*, 1786, and
SUPPLEMENT TO THE SAME,
Passed the 26th *November*, 1788.

"We hold these Truths to be *self-evident*, that all men are created *equal*, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable rights* that among these are Life, *Liberty*, and the pursuit of Happiness."
Declaration of Independence.

BURLINGTON,
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY, BY
ISAAC NEALE,
M,DCC,XCIII.

Item No. 103

Abolition: a Hard Sell in New Jersey

103. **New Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery:** THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW-JERSEY SOCIETY, FOR PROMOTING THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY: TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, EXTRACTS FROM A LAW OF NEW-JERSEY PASSED THE 2D MARCH, 1786, AND SUPPLEMENT TO THE SAME, PASSED THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1788. Burlington [NJ]: Printed for the Society, by Isaac Neale, 1793. 16pp,

stitched. Contemporary plain wrappers present but detached. Untrimmed, lightly toned. Very Good.

"New Jersey was one of the last northern states to actively promote abolition and the last northern state to abolish slavery. The New Jersey Society for Promoting the Abolition of Slavery, founded in 1793, was made up chiefly of residents of West Jersey, most of them Quakers. Joseph Bloomfield was the Society's first president. There are two printings of the constitution: this one, with 16 pages, and another with 14 pages. They are printed from different settings of type, and the text varies" [Felcone Collection].

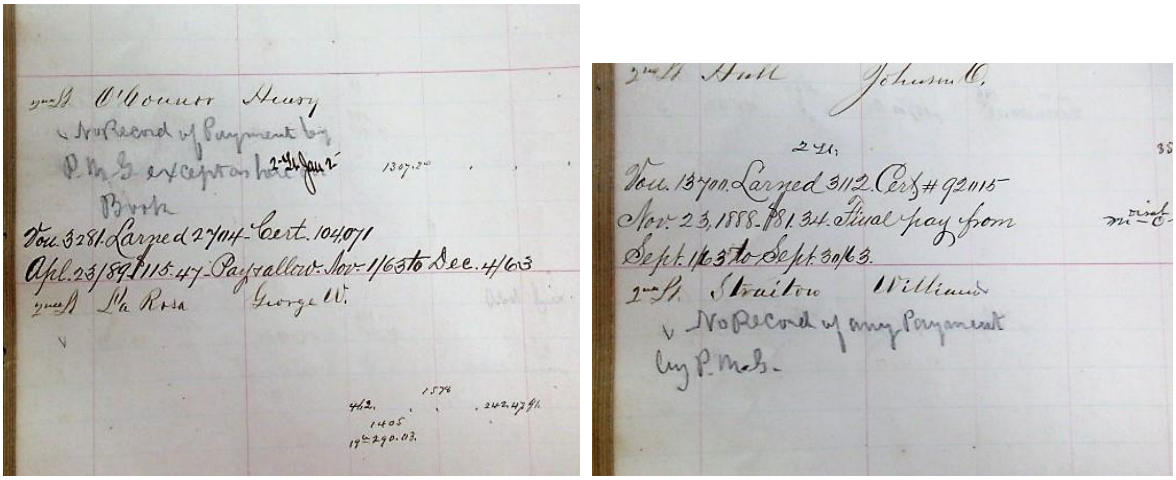
The Society draws its principles from the Natural Rights enumerated in the Declaration of Independence. "We abhor that inconsistent, illiberal, and interested policy, which withholds those rights from an unfortunate and degraded class of our fellow creatures." This pamphlet also prints New Jersey statutes ameliorating the condition of slaves, including a requirement that certain slaves "BE TAUGHT AND INSTRUCTED TO READ."

Evans 25891. LCP 7071. Felcone Collection 201. Felcone Bibliography 661. ESTC W37564. $2,500.00

104. **New York:** LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, PASSED AT THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF ALBANY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1800. Albany: Loring Andrews & Co., 1800. Modern buckram, with institutional stamps on covers, spine, and fore-edge. 294, [8] pp. Tanned, scattered foxing, Good+. With Table of Contents and Errata at the end. Acts dealing with elections, crimes, courts, corporations, municipalities, and other matters.

Evans 38087.

[bound with] LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK... JANUARY 1801. Albany: Loring Andrews. 1801. 226, [4] pp. Toned, scattered foxing, Good+. $175.00



Item No. 105

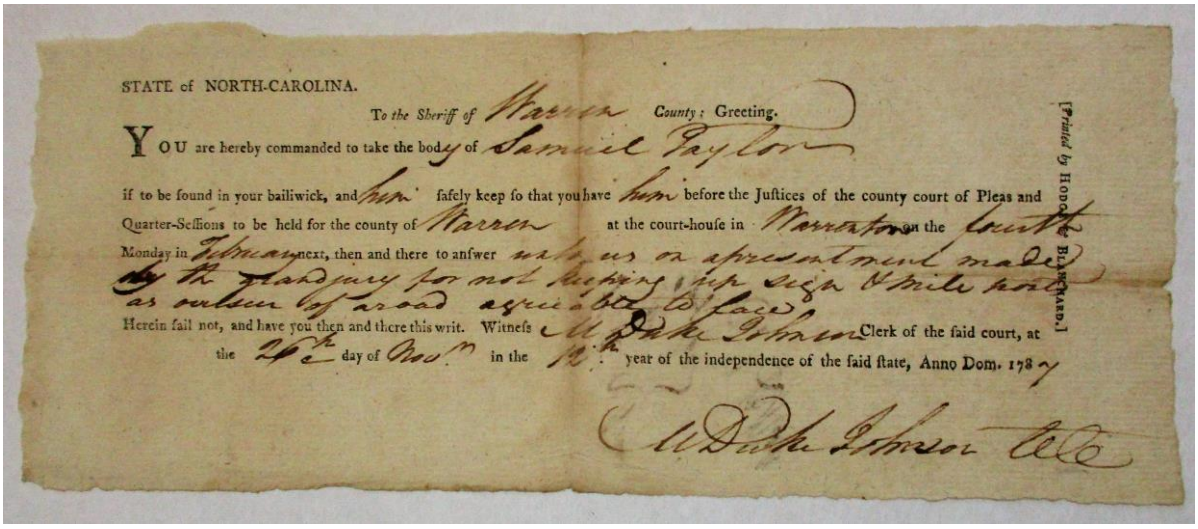
105. **New York in the Civil War:** NEW YORK VOLUNTEER OFFICERS' PAYMASTER RECORD BOOK. Folio, 18" x 20". Cream-colored cloth boards [light soil]. 450 pp, most in manuscript with names of, and payroll information for, hundreds of officers in over fifty New York infantry regiments 1861-1865: the 127th-154th, 156th-165th, 168th-170th, 173d-179th, 182d, 184th-188th. Each page divided into columns: first column for soldier's name followed by twelve monthly columns; six lines beneath each soldier's name, labeled with the years 1861-1866; on these six lines are various notations of payments to each

soldier. Several large repairs with cloth tape [primarily to a few outer leaves in front and back], covering some manuscript notations, some of which are obscured and some visible through the cloth; some bottom blank corners repaired. Occasional cloth tape repair of inner leaves, most pages in excellent condition. Very Good.

Many of these regiments fought at Gettysburg and the other major battles of the Civil War. $1,000.00

106. **[Newport, N.H.]:** THE NEWPORT BUSINESS DIRECTORY AND ADVERTISER. Newport [NH]: Published by the Business Men, 1870. 82, [1], [1 blank] pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Fine.

A handsome copy of this Directory. In addition to a detailed listing of merchants and businesses, it sketches the early history of Newport, the various churches, points and items of interest and, from pages 27-61, a long series of attractive, frequently illustrated advertisements for local merchants.
Sabin 55043. $150.00


STATE of NORTH-CAROLINA.

To the Sheriff of Warren County: Greeting.

YOU are hereby commanded to take the body of Samuel Taylor if to be found in your bailiwick, and him safely keep so that you have him before the Juſtices of the county court of Pleas and Quarter-Seſſions to be held for the county of Warren at the court-houſe in Warrenton on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to anſwer unto us on a preſentment made by the Grand jury for not keeping up Sign & Mile posts as overseer of a road agreeable to Law. Herein fail not, and have you then and there this writ. Witneſs M. Duke Johnson Clerk of the ſaid court, at the 26th day of Novr in the 12th year of the independence of the ſaid ſtate, Anno Dom. 1787.

M. Duke Johnson Clk

[Printed by HODGE & BLANCHARD.]

Item No. 107

Early North Carolina Imprint

107. **[North Carolina Summons]:** STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. TO THE SHERIFF OF [WARREN] COUNTY: GREETING. YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO TAKE THE BOD[Y OF SAMUEL TAYLOR] IF TO BE FOUND IN YOUR BAILIWICK, AND [HIM] SAFELY KEEP SO THAT YOU HAVE [HIM] BEFORE THE JUSTICES OF THE COUNTY COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER-SESSIONS TO BE HELD FOR THE COUNTY OF [WARREN] AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN [WARRENTON] ON THE [FOURTH] MONDAY IN [FEBRUARY] NEXT, THEN AND THERE TO ANSWER [UNTO US ON A PRESENTMENT MADE BY THE GRAND JURY FOR NOT KEEPING UP SIGN & MILE POSTS AS OVERSEER OF A ROAD AGREEABLE TO FACE]. HEREIN FAIL NOT AND HAVE YOU THEN AND THERE THIS WRIT. WITNESS [M. DUKE JOHNSON] CLERK OF THE SAID COURT, AT THE [26TH] DAY OF [NOVR.] IN THE [12TH] YEAR OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SAID STATE, ANNO DOM. 1787. [M. DUKE JOHNSON]. [New Bern or Fayetteville]: Printed by Hodge & Blanchard, [1786 or

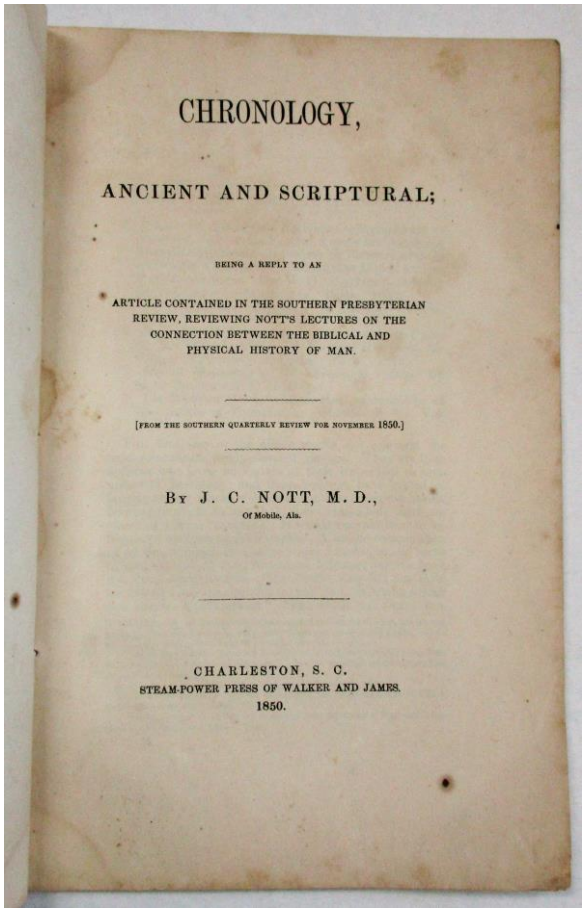
1787]. A printed form, completed in manuscript [signified here by brackets], single page, 4" x 10-1/4", docketed in manuscript on verso. Old fold lines and light wear, Very Good.

An early, ephemeral North Carolina imprint. The Hodge & Blanchard firm printed in both New Bern and Fayetteville during this period. We do not locate a record of this imprint.

M. Duke Johnson, i.e., Marmaduke Johnson, according to Wikitree, was Warren County Clerk in 1787. Warren County 'Minutes to the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions' [online at ncgenweb.us] record the following for 31 July 1786: "Ordered that Samuel Coleman be appointed Overseer of the road instead of Samuel Taylor, and that he keep the same in repair with the usual hands" [page 156].

Not located on OCLC or ESTC, or the online sites of AAS, Duke, UNC as of September 2018.

$450.00



CHRONOLOGY,

ANCIENT AND SCRIPTURAL;

BEING A REPLY TO AN

ARTICLE CONTAINED IN THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, REVIEWING NOTT'S LECTURES ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BIBLICAL AND PHYSICAL HISTORY OF MAN.

[FROM THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER 1850.]

By J. C. NOTT, M. D.,
Of Mobile, Ala.

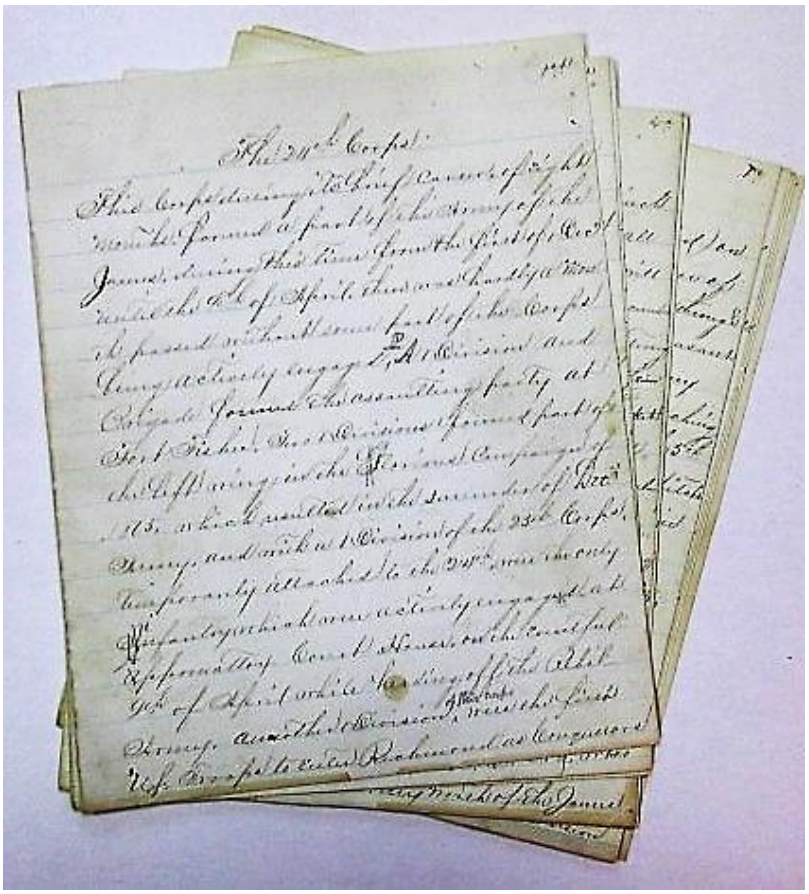
CHARLESTON, S. C.
STEAM-POWER PRESS OF WALKER AND JAMES.
1850.

Item No. 108

“Separate Creations for Different Races”

108. **Nott, J[osiah] C[lark]:** CHRONOLOGY, ANCIENT AND SCRIPTURAL; BEING A REPLY TO AN ARTICLE CONTAINED IN THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIAN REVIEW, REVIEWING NOTT'S LECTURES ON THE CONNECTION BETWEEN THE BIBLICAL AND PHYSICAL HISTORY OF MAN. [FROM THE SOUTHERN QUARTERLY REVIEW FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.] BY J.C. NOTT, M.D., OF MOBILE, ALA. Charleston, S.C.: Walker and James, 1850. 44pp, stitched in original printed green wrappers [small blank corner chip]. Light occasional foxing, minor dusting, Very Good.

Dr. Nott made significant contributions to the conquest of Yellow Fever. But he went off the rails when, fancying himself an expert on the subject of Race, he argued that the different races did not descend from a common ancestor, and that the Negro had an entirely different—i.e., inferior-- origin from Caucasians. Nott purports to confirm his conclusion with a close examination of the Bible. Moreover, he says, scientific studies of Negroes' brains demonstrates their inferiority to the white race. "He argued that there had been separate creations for different races, and his views were used to promote the idea that African Americans were inherently inferior to whites and that slavery was justified" [Encyclopedia of Alabama].
Rosenbach [Judaica] 676. LCP 7726. Not in Turnbull, Singerman, or Sabin. OCLC records nine locations under several accession numbers as of August 2018. $500.00



Item No. 109

Manuscript Account of Exciting Civil War Events

109. **Ord, Edward Otho Cresap:** "THE 24TH CORPS": CONTEMPORARY MANUSCRIPT ACCOUNT OF GENERAL E.O.C. ORD'S MILITARY OPERATIONS WITH THE 24TH U.S. ARMY CORPS IN THE LAST MONTHS OF THE CIVIL WAR, AROUND RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, AND APPOMATTOX. 1865. 23pp, lined paper. Each leaf loose. Completely in ink manuscript, primarily on rectos. Probably in the hand of Ord's assistant, Lieut. Col. Thomas O. Welles, the son of Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles; with several corrections, probably in Ord's hand. Very Good.

An 1839 West Point graduate, General Ord fought in the Seminole Wars; was Brigade Commander of the Pennsylvania Reserves at the start of the Civil War; earned the rank of

Major General, and led the 2d Division of the Army of Tennessee in the Siege of Vicksburg. In January 1865 he took command of the Army of the James during the Appomattox Campaign. During their eight month stint, his men participated in operations that resulted in the Confederacy's evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of General Robert E. Lee. At the time of Lee's surrender, General Ord was commanding the 24th, 5th, and 25th Colored Corps.

This manuscript provides Ord's account of specific details of Corps movements and activities from December 1864, to April 9, 1865. His command included white and colored troops, and armies of the East Regiments of South and North Carolina. He describes the separation of white and black troops; an attack by Longstreet in late December 1864, before he took over the unit; subsequent battles in 1865; important actions after Richmond's fall in April; and events leading to Appomattox. He records the addition of two brigades of colored troops after leaving Farmville, loss of supplies by the Army of Northern Virginia during their flight, officers breaking from a Confederate line bearing a white flag and relaying messages from Generals Gordon and Longstreet requesting a truce until General Lee could speak with General Grant regarding surrender. He ends with the dissolution of the corps and praise for all involved. Within the pages are mentioned many notable officers such as Major General John Gibbon, Brevet Major General Alfred H. Terry, Brigadier General Adelbert Ames, Brigadier General Charles Devens, Brigadier General Robert S. Foster, Brevet Major General John W. Turner, Brigadier General T.M. Harris, and others.

A few excerpts:

--"The material from which this Corps was selected, was from organizations, which had (prior to 1864) never been associated together, and who represented all the armies of the East Regiments from South Carolina/North Carolina. The Army of the Potomac and the Army of Western Virginia, all were assembled in the 24th Corps. The 10th and 18th Corps from which it was formed were each composed of three divisions, two white, and one colored. By hard fighting and disease these organizations had been so much reduced that in December 1864, it was determined to consolidate into one corps, the white divisions; perhaps this was also brought about by the desire to separate the white troops from the colored in order to try the experiment of a colored corps, accordingly the four [4] white divisions were reduced to three and styled the 24th Army Corps."

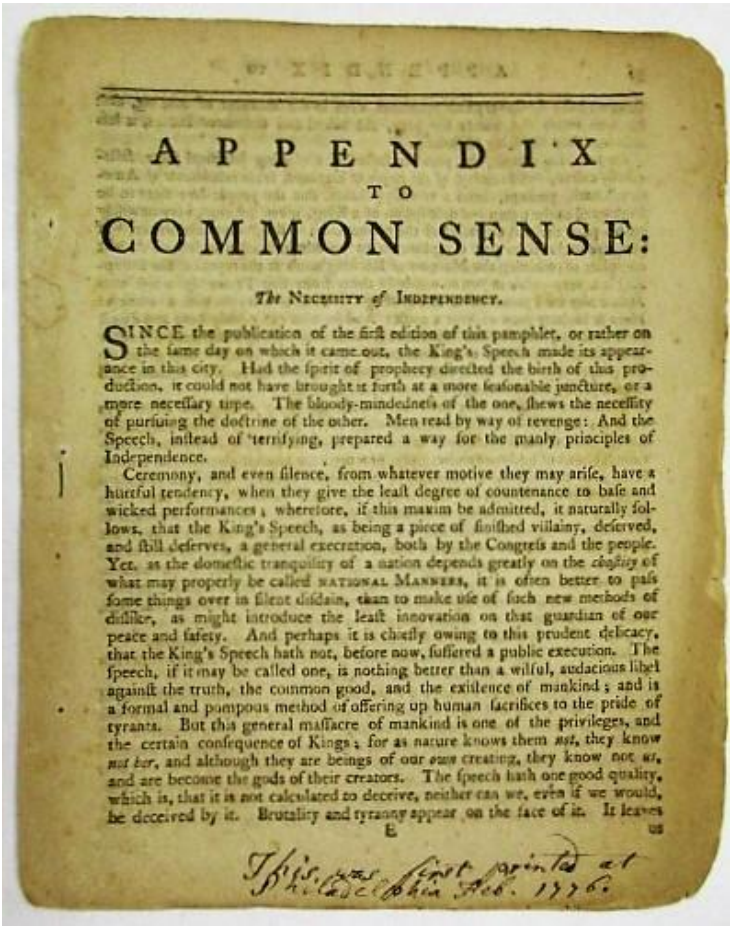
--Following the fight between Gen. Read's and Col. Washburne's troops against Gen. Lee's forces: "As was learned afterwards this little fight delayed the movements of Lee's Army and forced him to entrench so that Sheridan and the sixth Corps were enabled to strike the enemy on the flank and capture over 6000 prisoners and about two miles of wagon trains artillery & c. The command 24th and 25th corps moved out from Burkesville as soon as it could be found which direction the rebels were taking and on the evening of the 6th struck the enemy near the head of his column at Rice's Station finding him heavily entrenched, preparations were immediately made for assaulting when night came on, in the morning he had flown but was pushed so hard by his pursuers that he had not time to stop at Farmville and receive his supplies from several trains which had come down by rail from Lynchburg and awaited him there. During the halt in Farmville, Fosters' Division was increased by the addition of our and Turners by the addition of two Brigades of colored Troops, after leaving Farmville the colored followed close on the heels of Sheridan's Calvary, being joined about noon by the 5th Corps temporarily assigned to Ord's Army and marched from daylight until 12 o'clock a.m., a distance of between 35 & 40 miles, the infantry by this march being able to overtake the cavalry."

--"The existence of the 24th corps, was short but eventful, the 1st and 2d Fort Fisher Expeditions, Richmond, Petersburg, Appomattox C.H. Their long wearisome marches, their pluck, endurance, and valor displayed, under all hardships, have earned for them a name deserving of records, and worthily have they sustained their corps badge the 'Lone Heart' and I

think that anyone who has been associated with the 24th corps, may well say with me that 'hearts are trumps'."

--"During the short campaigns of the 24th corps, here briefly sketched - many gallant officers and men fought their last fight - and now lie moldering in the clay hills or the swamps between the old lines of Fort Harrison, and the pretty little valley of the Appomattox - and when those now living, who served through these campaigns, remember the long course of discipline through which they went in their camps during the winter of '64 & '5 - the frequent target practice - the daily drills... and unknown gullies pits and torpedoes all had to be passed, and were passed, under a deadly fire, during dark and rainy nights and after long hours of watching and digging, until nature as almost exhausted - when they think of the gallant fellows who stuck to their work so nobly and fell apparently so unheeded - but not forgotten - the tear of sorrow for the dead - of pride in themselves and their leaders rise up, to make them bless these days of peace, which they have helped to win, and teach them how terrible a thing is war."

$3,500.00



APPENDIX
TO
COMMON SENSE:

The NECESSITY *of* INDEPENDENCY.

SINCE the publication of the firſt edition of this pamphlet, or rather on the ſame day on which it came out, the King's Speech made its appearance in this city. Had the ſpirit of prophecy directed the birth of this production, it could not have brought it forth at a more ſeaſonable juncture, or a more neceſſary time. The bloody-mindedneſs of the one, ſhews the neceſſity of purſuing the doctrine of the other. Men read by way of revenge: And the Speech, inſtead of terrifying, prepared a way for the manly principles of Independence.

Ceremony, and even ſilence, from whatever motive they may ariſe, have a hurtful tendency, when they give the leaſt degree of countenance to baſe and wicked performances; wherefore, if this maxim be admitted, it naturally follows, that the King's Speech, as being a piece of finiſhed villainy, deſerved, and ſtill deſerves, a general execration, both by the Congreſs and the people. Yet, as the domeſtic tranquility of a nation depends greatly on the *chaſtity* of what may properly be called NATIONAL MANNERS, it is often better to paſs ſome things over in ſilent diſdain, than to make uſe of ſuch new methods of diſlike, as might introduce the leaſt innovation on that guardian of our peace and ſafety. And perhaps it is chiefly owing to this prudent delicacy, that the King's Speech hath not, before now, ſuffered a public execution. The ſpeech, if it may be called one, is nothing better than a wilful, audacious libel againſt the truth, the common good, and the exiſtence of mankind; and is a formal and pompous method of offering up human ſacrifices to the pride of tyrants. But this general maſſacre of mankind is one of the privileges, and the certain conſequence of Kings; for as nature knows them *not*, they know *not her*, and although they are beings of our *own* creating, they know not *us*, and are become the gods of their creators. The ſpeech hath one good quality, which is, that it is not calculated to deceive, neither can we, even if we would, be deceived by it. Brutality and tyranny appear on the face of it. It leaves

E us

This was first printed at Philadelphia Feb. 1776.

Item No. 110

Rare, Separately-Issued Appendix to Common Sense

110. **Paine, Thomas:** APPENDIX TO COMMON SENSE. THE NECESSITY OF INDEPENDENCY. [Providence: John Carter, 1776]. 4to. [35]-45, [1] pp. Pinned. Imprint at the colophon on page [46]. Signatures E, F, and G. Untrimmed, lightly toned. Very Good.

Gimbel records this rare Appendix as a separate imprint. AAS explains: "Advertised for sale separately in the Providence gazette for Mar. 9, 1776. Also issued with some copies of the

edition of Common sense printed by John Carter (cf. Evans 14958, Alden 636-637)." See, Adams 222t and ESTC W30445 [noting the Providence Gazette's advertisement for the Appendix as a separate on March 2, 1776]. This conclusion is buttressed by the fact that the Appendix has its own imprint at the colophon; the pamphlet to which the Appendix was appended has the imprint, also, on the title page.

The Appendix begins with Paine's response to "the King's Speech," printed "since the publication of the first edition of this pamphlet, or rather on the same day on which it came out." That Speech is "nothing better than a wilful, audacious libel against the truth...; and is a formal and pompous method of offering up human sacrifices to the pride of tyrants."

Beginning at page 41, Paine replies "To the Representatives of the Religious Society of the People called Quakers, or to so many of them as were concerned in publishing a late Piece, intituled, 'The Ancient Testimony and Principles of the People called Quakers renewed, with Respect to the King and Government, and touching the Commotions now prevailing in these and other Parts of America, addressed to the People in General'." Paine tells the authors that their publication, "however well adapted it might appear to you, is, nevertheless, a jumble of good and bad put unwisely together, and the conclusion drawn therefrom both unnatural and unjust." Paine defends the Revolution as a just war-- "neither for revenge nor conquest, neither from pride nor passion... Beneath the shade of our own vines are we attacked... The example which ye have unwisely set, of mingling religion with politics, *may be disavowed and reprobated by every inhabitant of America."*

Gimbel CS-52. For the printing of Common Sense to which this imprint was sometimes appended, see ESTC W30445, Adams 222t [see also Adams 222s], Evans 14958. $10,000.00

The Frightening Influence of Thomas Paine

111. **[Paine, Thomas] Dent, William:** SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY, OR, THE RIGHTS OF MAN MAINTAINED. [London]: William Dent, January 23, 1792. Oblong lithograph folio, 10-1/2" x 16-1/4". Printed in black ink. Outer two inches of the print are archivally reinforced on the blank verso, repairing several closed tears [no loss]. Good+.

"William Dent's 1792 'Spirit of Democracy' portrayed Fox using a whip to drive monarchs before him, the cap of liberty appearing in the background" [Baer, The Rise and Fall of Radical Westminster, page 237]. Fox also has an axe in his belt, the name "Cromwell'" on the blade. Waving his whip, he shouts, "There! there. take that and that! I'll make good Men of you. I'll tickle your Bottoms and make your Tops light - and Oh! that I dare whip up a Crown for my Pains... Most glorious Fabric of Human Wisdom." The kings run past a sign pointing in the direction of their escape; it reads "To Equality. Or, Annihilation." One king has stumbled; his crown falls from his head; the others run over him. The smiling sun, shining down from the top right corner, says, "I shine on all alike." A plant grows from a pot labeled "National Assembly" with flowers sprouting from the center; the word "AMERICAN" appears near the base of the flowers; "For the People" appears above each sprout. A female figure stands in the background wearing a short robe; she holds a pole topped with a bright beacon over her head. The British Museum says this print is the pair to "Spirit of Aristocracy..." [British Museum, Call No. 1987, 0516.11.]

The British Museum describes William Dent as a printmaker and caricaturist, active from about 1783-1793. He designed and colored his plates himself. Although Dent was frequently in the pay of the British government, "Loyalist caricaturists such as Isaac Cruikshank and William Dent provided visual evidence that reformers were undercover dis-loyalists" [Baer 86-87]. "Interestingly, Paine's person seldom appears in the early cartoons of 1791, though

many depict Rights of Man. Paine made such an abrupt entrance onto the British political scene that he was not yet a recognizable figure to caricature. More often, however, Paine is present in cartoons through the placement of his text, which is a central weapon in the arsenal of the English Jacobins." [Grogan, Claire: RIGHTS OF MAN, THOMAS PAINE. Broadview Press: 2011, pp. 37-38.]
Gimbel 237 [Gimbel's THOMAS PAINE FIGHTS FOR FREEDOM IN THREE WORLDS. THE NEW, THE OLD, THE NEXT. CATALOGUE OF AN EXHIBITION YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, OCTOBER 1959. p. 466]. See also the copy at the American Philosophical Society. $1,500.00

Item No. 111

112. **Pemberton, Ebenezer:** A SERMON PREACHED AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND MR. ISAAC STORY, TO THE PASTORAL CARE OF THE SECOND CHURCH IN MARBLEHEAD, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE REVEREND MR. SIMON BRADSTREET, MAY 1, 1771. Salem: Printed by Samuel Hall, 1771. 27, [1 blank] pp, but lacking the half title. Last leaf spotted, with a small hole affecting about four letters on page 27. Good+.

Story, who died at the age of 28, was cousin to the jurist Joseph Story. Pemberton urges Story to live an exemplary life. "I know the truth is not corrupted, though it flows through a polluted channel."
Evans 12174. ESTC W3200. $175.00

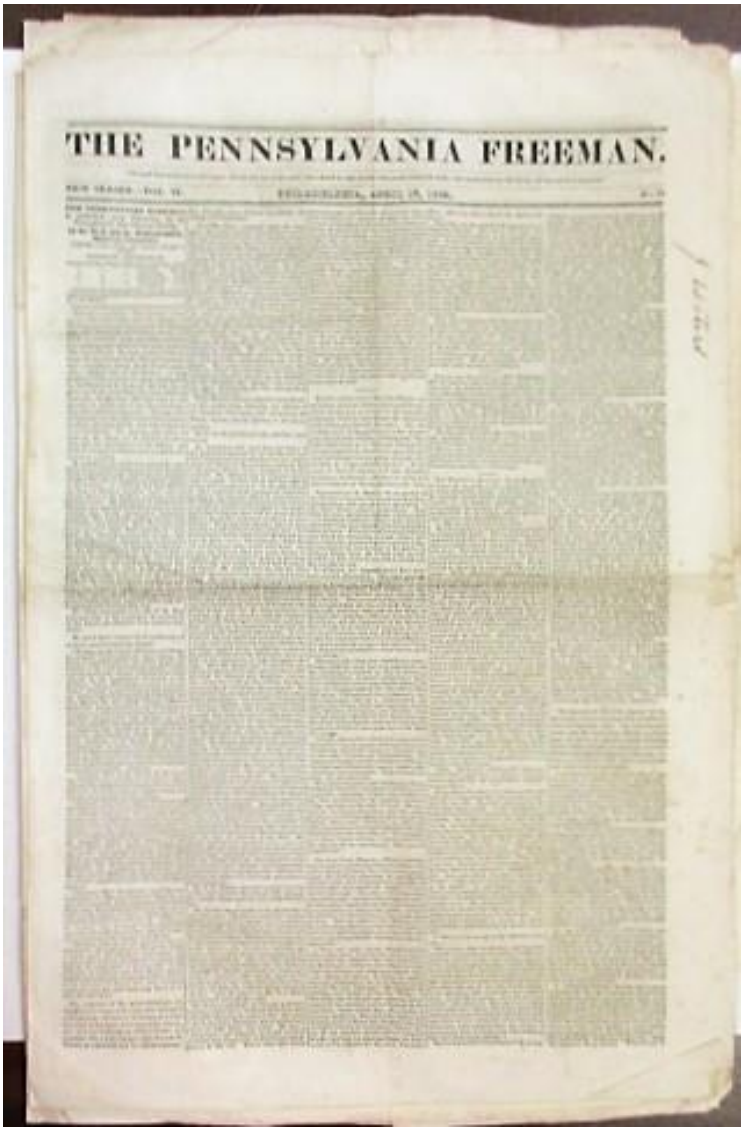
"One of the Most Successful Antislavery Newspapers in America"

113. **Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society:** THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. Philadelphia: Merrihew & Thompson, Printers, No. 7 Carter's Alley, 1849. Seven 1849 issues of this abolitionist newspaper. Each issue of 4pp is an elephant folio, 21" x 13-3/4", printed in five columns per page: April 12, April 26, July 12, August 23, October 4, October 18, October 25. Occasional foxing, a few crimps and short tears with slight effect on text, occasional

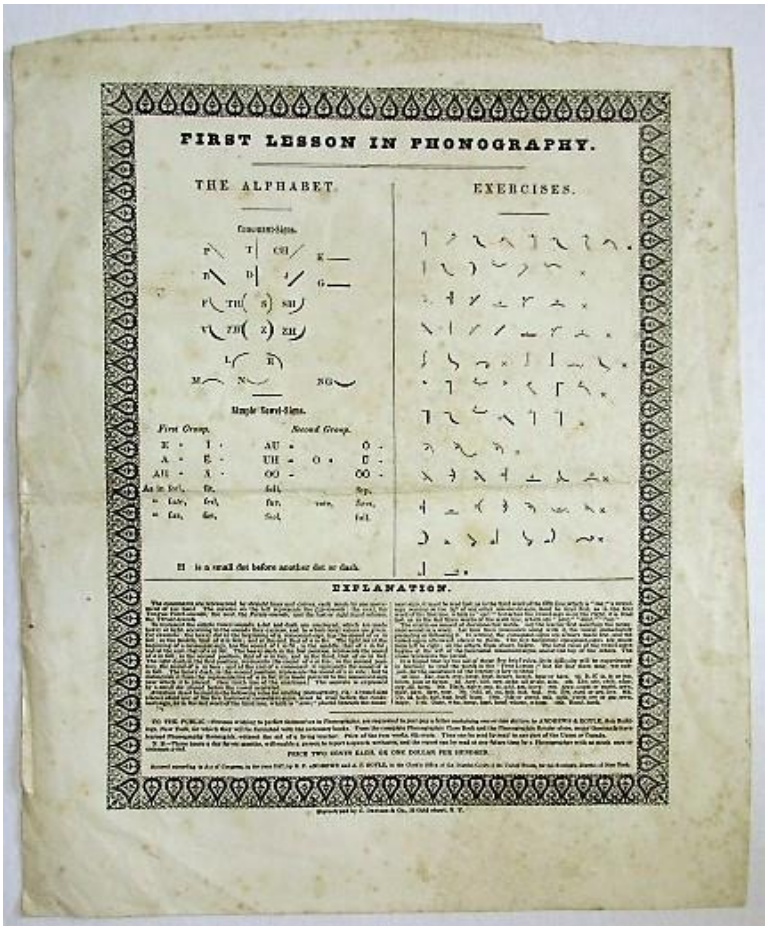
browning, one piece of paper adheres to an issue, obscuring only a couple of words. Light wear. Good+.

"The Pennsylvania Freeman was one of the most successful antislavery newspapers in America during the early nineteenth century. Published in Philadelphia as the official organ of the Pennsylvania Antislavery Society, the weekly publication appeared for nearly eighteen years, from August 1836 to June 1854... The newspaper provided a vital service as a kind of antislavery conscience regarding national political events" [Rodriguez, Encyclopedia of Emancipation and Abolition in the Transatlantic World 422 (2015)].

These issues of the Freeman treat antislavery debates and political developments in Border States Missouri and Kentucky; present legal arguments that slavery may constitutionally be abolished without impairing the obligation of contracts; report various antislavery meetings; print speeches and arguments opposing the spread of slavery into the territories ceded by Mexico; demonstrate the harsh treatment of Free Negroes in the States of the Old Northwest; expose the Slave Power's assault on free speech by arresting and attacking antislavery orators and publishers; assail the major political parties for their alliance with the Slave Power; describe the day-to-day traffic in slaves within the United States; oppose the Colonization Movement; and print poems and a variety of advertisements. $1,250.00


THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN.

Item No. 113


FIRST LESSON IN PHONOGRAPHY.

THE ALPHABET.

EXERCISES.

EXPLANATION.

Item No. 114

Illustrated Alphabet and Shorthand Signs

114. **[Phonography]:** FIRST LESSON IN PHONOGRAPHY. THE ALPHABET | EXERCISES. New York: Stereotyped by C. Davison & Co., 33 Gold St. Copyright 1847 by Andrews & Boyle, [1847]. 4to broadside, 9-1/2" x 12", text and illustrations surrounded by decorative border. Lightly foxed, Very Good.

The first portion of this rare broadside is divided by a rule into two columns. The left column contains "The Alphabet," depicting "Consonant-Signs" and "Simple Vowel-Signs." The right column contains "Exercises," with illustrated shorthand signs.

Beneath these columns, is an "Explanation" with instructions written in small type. "Persons wishing to perfect themselves in Phonography are requested to post-pay a letter containing one or two dollars" to the firm of Andrews & Boyle, with New York City address. The firm was a prominent developer of Phonography.

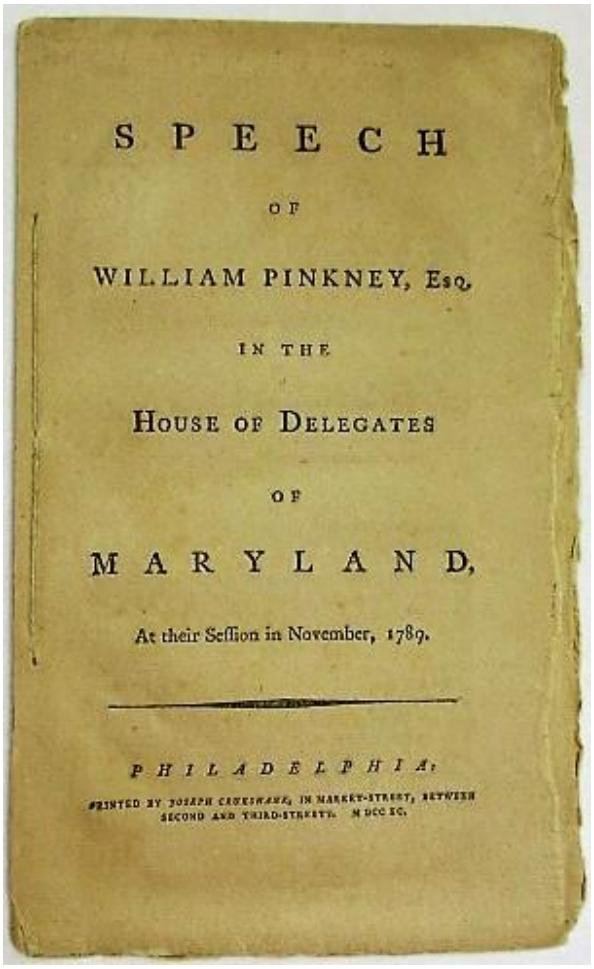
Not in Sabin. OCLC 82202775 [2- AAS, Hamilton], 54149250 [1- Yale], as of August 2018.

$500.00

Slavery "Founded in a System of Disgraceful Traffick… To Poison the Fair Eden of Liberty with the Rank Weed of Individual Bondage"

115. **Pinkney, William:** SPEECH OF WILLIAM PINKNEY, ESQ. IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF MARYLAND, AT THEIR SESSION IN NOVEMBER, 1789.

Philadelphia: Joseph Crukshank, 1790. 22, [2 blanks] pp. Stitched, top edge uncut, light uniform toning. Very Good plus.



SPEECH

OF

WILLIAM PINKNEY, Esq.

IN THE

HOUSE OF DELEGATES

OF

MARYLAND,

At their Session in November, 1789.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, IN MARKET-STREET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD-STREETS. M DCC XC.

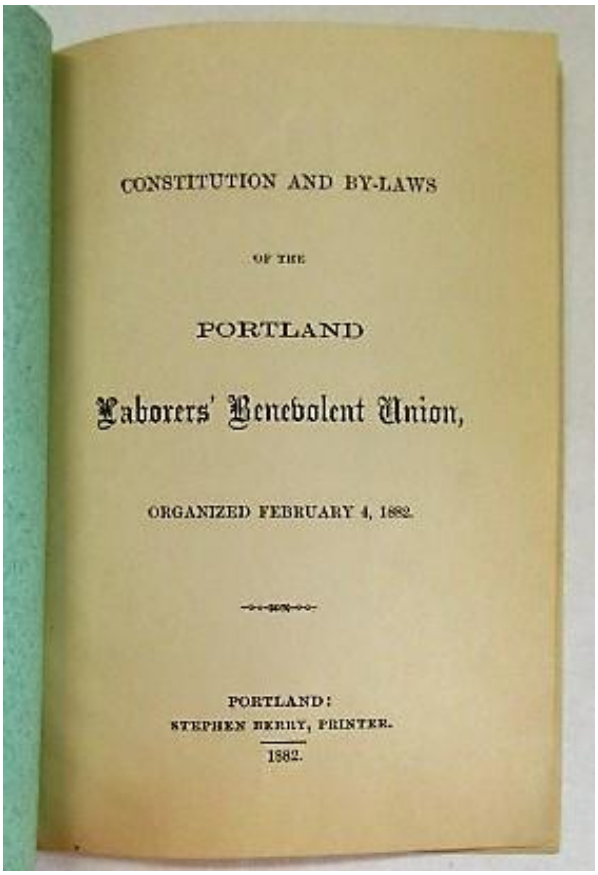
Item No. 115

This eloquent speech is young Pinkney's earliest published utterance, delivered when he was 25 years old. Evans records only two published items by Pinkney, here a newly minted member of the Maryland House of Delegates at the beginning of an extraordinary career in law and government.

DAB says, "At the session in 1789 he delivered a florid speech advocating the abolition of slavery, which, twenty years later, was published and distributed in Congress by the Quakers to challenge the consistency of his position on the Missouri question." But the goal of Pinkney's Speech-- remarkable as it is for its content, time, and place-- was not emancipation. Instead, he sought to revoke an old law prohibiting the manumission of slaves by will; in doing so, he enunciated an eloquent defence of freedom, asserting the innate humanity and equality of the Negro. Pinkney's opponents must regard "it as an act of the most atrocious criminality to raise an humble bondsman from the dust, and place him on the stage of life, on a level with their citizens." In fact, slavery was "founded in a system of disgraceful traffick...to poison the fair Eden of liberty with the rank weed of individual bondage!" But Americans must now blame themselves, not England, for slavery: "THEY strewed around the seeds of slavery; WE cherish and sustain the growth. THEY introduced the system; WE enlarge, invigorate, and confirm it."

Chief Justices Marshall and Taney, and Justice Story, considered Pinkney, who appeared more than seventy times before the Supreme Court, the greatest advocate of his time. "He became the leading member of the Supreme Court bar: superb oratory, thorough preparation,

supreme confidence, even his dandified appearance enhanced his reputation. His most noteworthy Supreme Court argument was in McCulloch v. Maryland, defining a strong union created by the American people and upholding the constitutionality of the Bank of the United States" [Oxford Companion to the Supreme Court 635].
FIRST EDITION. Evans 22800. Lapidus Collection 149. Dumond 94. LCP Supp. 1724. Not in Cohen, Harv. Law Cat., Marke, Eberstadt. $3,500.00


CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
OF THE
PORTLAND
Laborers' Benevolent Union,
ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 4, 1882.
PORTLAND:
STEPHEN BERRY, PRINTER.
1882.

Item No. 116

“Fair Day’s Pay for a Fair Day’s Work”

116. **Portland Laborers' Benevolent Union:** CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE PORTLAND LABORERS' BENEVOLENT UNION, ORGANIZED FEBRUARY 4, 1882. Portland [ME]: Stephen Berry, Printer, 1882. 3-7/8" x 5-7/8". 16pp. Stitched in original printed wrappers. Near Fine.

An early organization seeking improved working conditions for laborers. "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."
Not located on OCLC as of September 2018. $275.00

“A Model, Not as Some Flippant Scribbler Asserts,
For what is Called 'Colored Men,' But For All Men."

117. **Purvis, Robert:** REMARKS ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF JAMES FORTEN, DELIVERED AT BETHEL CHURCH, MARCH 30, 1842. Philadelphia: Merrihew and Thompson, Printers, 1842. 18pp, stitched in original printed green wrappers. Light

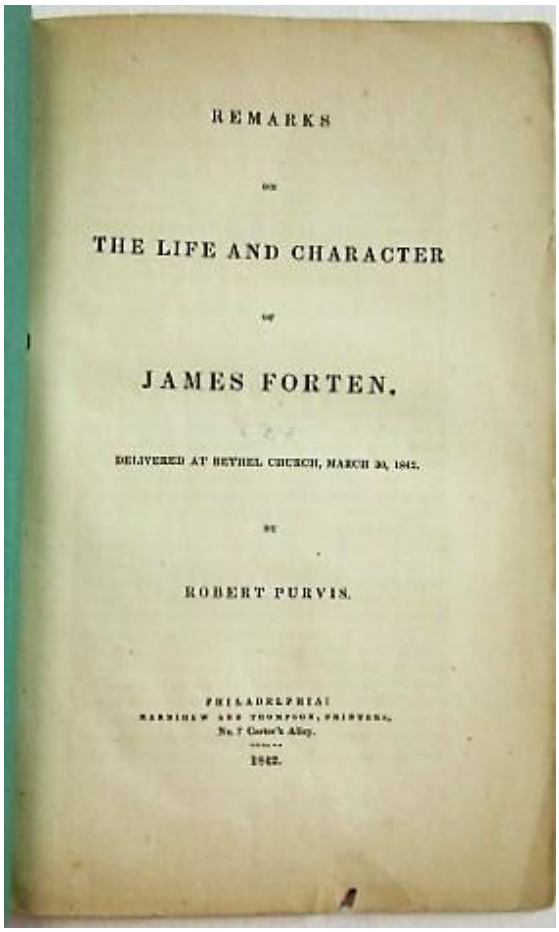
chipping to wrapper extremities. A small wormhole through the blank lower edge of each of the pages. A clean text. Except as noted, better than Very Good.

Purvis was born in Charleston in 1810 to a free woman of color and a white cotton broker. The family soon moved to Philadelphia, where young Purvis grew up. He graduated from Amherst College, returned to Philadelphia, became a leader of that city's black community and a tireless abolitionist. He married Harriet Forten, the daughter of wealthy African-American businessman and abolitionist James Forten, whom Purvis eulogizes at his funeral in this scarce pamphlet.

Forten's funeral was attended by several thousand persons, "one-half of whom were white," according to a footnote. Forten, says Purvis, was educated by Anthony Benezet. Chronicling this eventful life, Purvis describes Forten's tour of duty in 1780 as a "powder-boy in his fourteenth year" aboard Stephen Decatur's ship. Taken prisoner and held on the Prison Ship 'Old Jersey,' he remained a loyal American patriot, refusing British blandishments to shower him with wealth and status if he immigrated to England. Forten's efforts to stop "the accursed slave trade," and to fight slavery and second-class status are dramatically told. Purvis describes Forten's lifelong battle for abolition, his alliances with William Lloyd Garrison and the American Anti-Slavery Society, and other details of his life.

"He was a model, not as some flippant scribbler asserts, for what is called 'Colored men,' but for all men."

LCP 8558. AI 42-4198 [4]. Not in Blockson, Work Dumond, Sabin. OCLC 8559061 [6] as of September 2018, but not at AAS's online site. $3,000.00



REMARKS

ON

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER

OF

JAMES FORTEN,

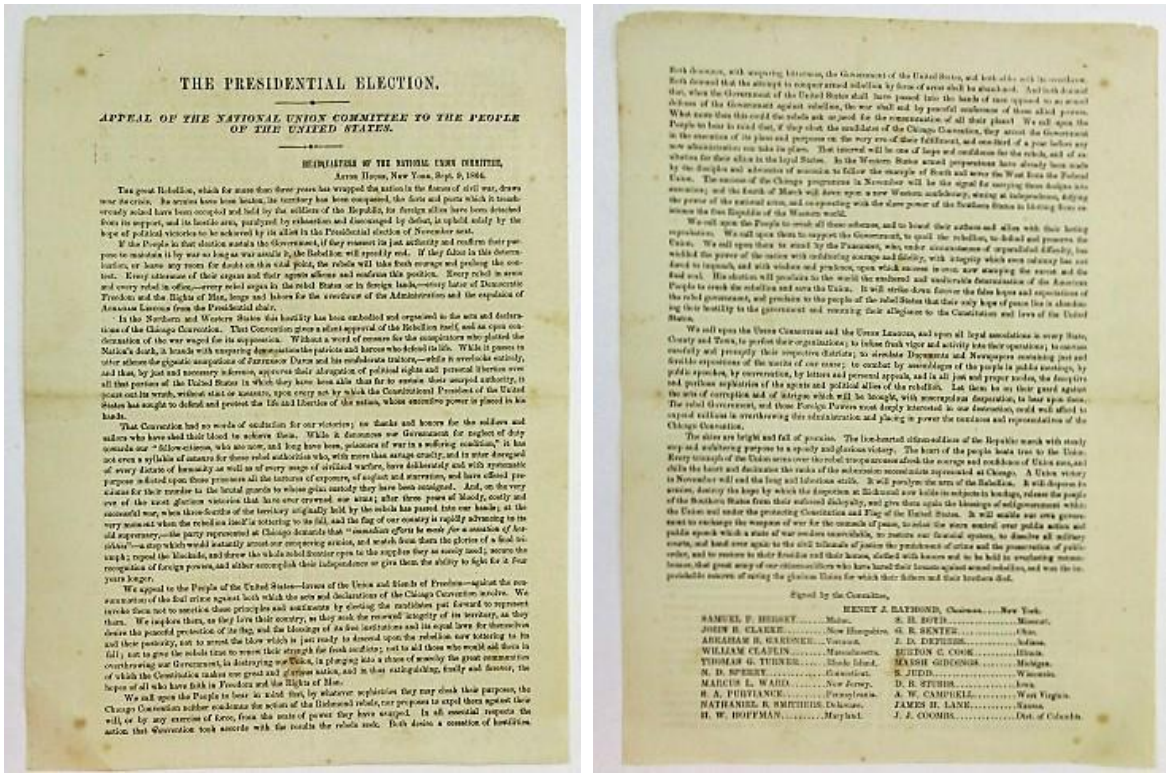
DELIVERED AT BETHEL CHURCH, MARCH 30, 1842.

BY

ROBERT PURVIS.

PHILADELPHIA:
MARSHALL AND THOMPSON, PRINTERS,
No. 7 Carter's Alley.
1842.

Item No. 117



THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE,
Astor House, New York, Sept. 9, 1864.

Item No. 118

Democrats' Platform "Gives a Silent Approval of the Rebellion Itself"

118. **[Raymond, Henry J.]:** THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION. APPEAL OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW YORK, SEPT. 9, 1864. New York: 1864. Broadsheet, signed at the end in type by Raymond [as Chairman] and twenty other men from the Loyal States; dated September 9, 1864. One horizontal fold, a couple of light spots, Very Good.

"Every rebel in arms and every rebel in office,- every rebel organ in the rebel States or in foreign lands,- every hater of Democratic Freedom and the Rights of Man, longs and labors for the overthrow of the Administration and the expulsion of ABRAHAM LINCOLN from the Presidential chair." This broadsheet attacks the Democrats' 1864 Chicago Convention, which "gives a silent approval of the Rebellion itself, and an open condemnation of the war waged for its suppression. Without a word of censure for the conspirators who plotted the Nation's death, it brands with unsparing denunciation the patriots and heroes who defend its life."

A no-holds-barred attack on the Democratic Party as a bunch of traitors, and a defense of "the lion-hearted citizen-soldiers of the Republic" and their commander-in-chief, Abraham Lincoln.

Not in Sabin, Bartlett, Monaghan. OCLC records ten locations under several accession numbers as of August 2018. $850.00

Rare Rhode Island Imprint

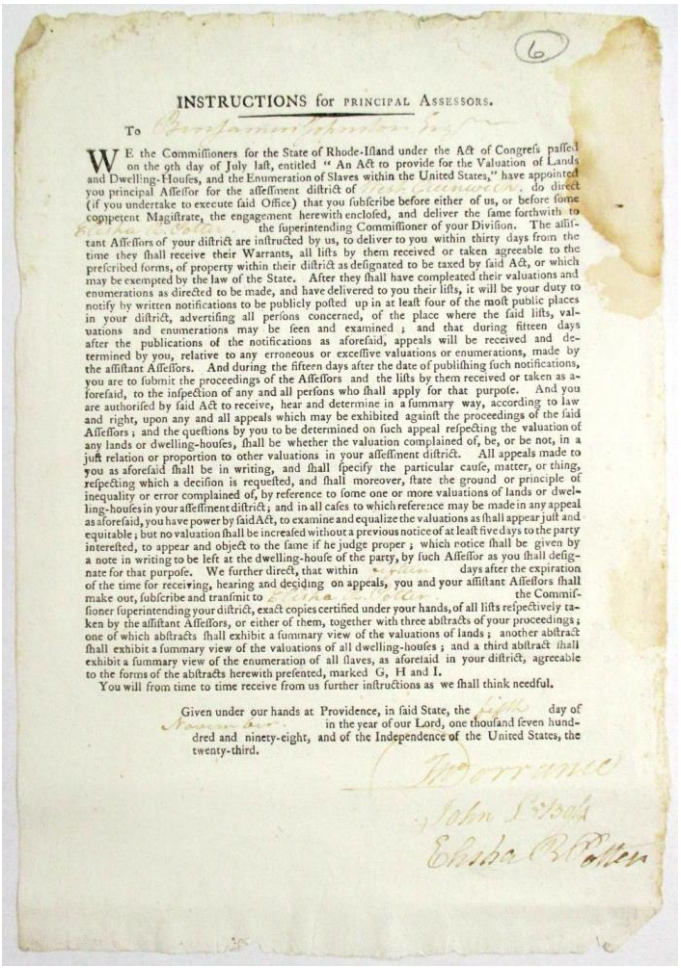
119. **Rhode Island:** INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS. TO [Benjamin Johnson, Esq.] WE THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS PASSED ON THE 9TH DAY OF JULY LAST,

ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE VALUATION OF LANDS AND DWELLING-HOUSES, AND THE ENUMERATION OF SLAVES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES,' HAVE APPOINTED YOU PRINCIPAL ASSESSOR FOR THE ASSESSMENT DISTRICT OF [West Greenwich]... [Providence: 1798]. Small folio broadside, 8 1/2" x 12". Manuscript words in brackets. Untrimmed, a couple of spots and light wear, Very Good.

This rare broadside, completed in manuscript, appoints Benjamin Johnson Esq. the principal assessor for the district of West Greenwich, and sets forth his duties. Dated November 5, 1798, it is signed in manuscript by three Commissioners: Elisha R. Potter, John Dorrance, and John L. Boss. The broadside is evidently unrecorded; Evans 34452, ESTC W15246, and Alden 1584 record a similar one entitled, 'Instructions for Assistant Assessors.'

John Dorrance [c.1747-1813] was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas and a director of the Exchange Bank. Governor Fenner once accused Dorrance of having sold the body of a stranger who had committed suicide in exchange for a beaver skin hat. Fenner used the charge to squash Dorrance's run for a seat in the General Assembly in 1801; Dorrance later sued for slander. Elisha Reynolds Potter [1764-1835], admitted to the bar in 1789, was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, and a Congressman. John Linscom Boss [Sr.] [1757-1824] served in the Revolutionary War. He enlisted as an ensign in the Second Company, South Kingston, Rhode Island, in 1777, and took part in Sullivan's expedition. Not in Evans, Bristol, Shipton, AAS Catalogue, ESTC, Alden, or on OCLC as of August 2018.

$1,250.00



INSTRUCTIONS for PRINCIPAL ASSESSORS.

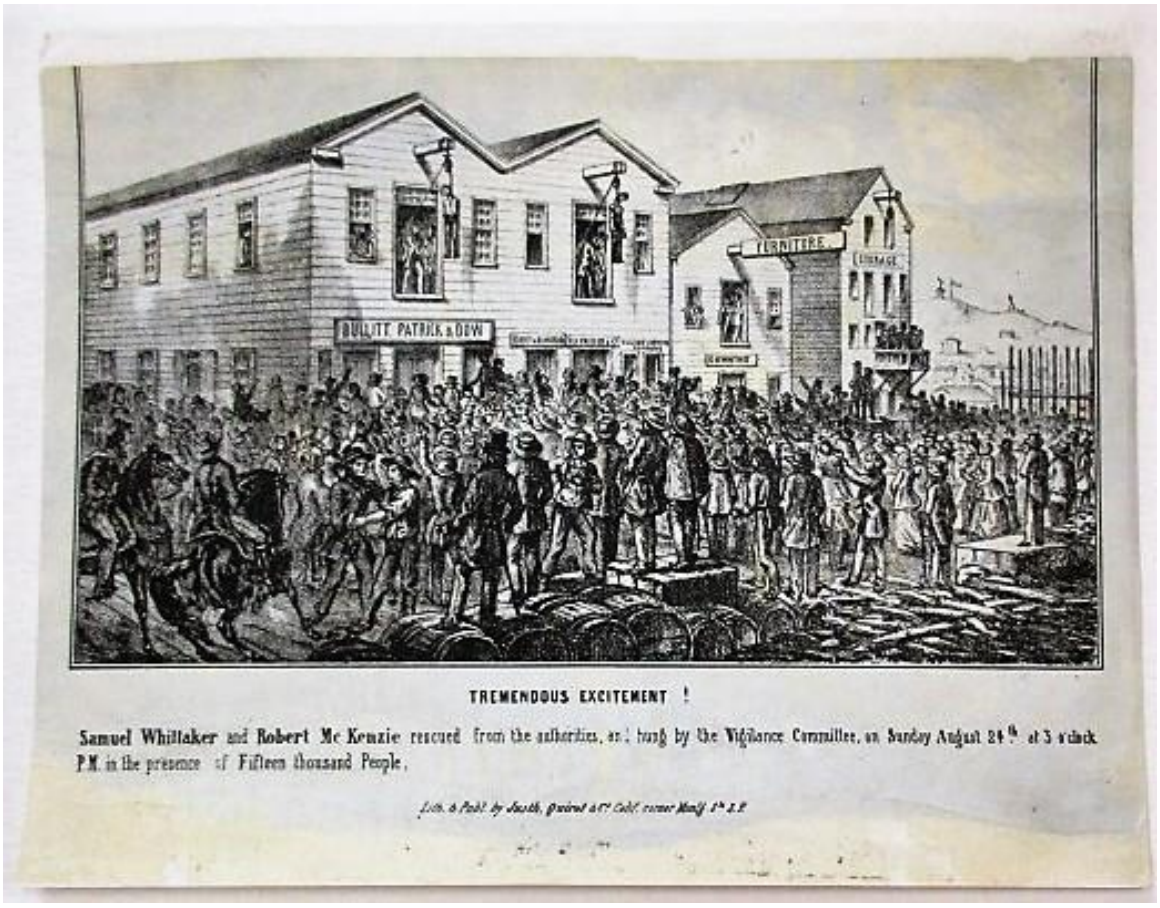
To

WE the Commiſſioners for the State of Rhode-Iſland under the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 9th day of July laſt, entitled "An Act to provide for the Valuation of Lands and Dwelling-Houſes, and the Enumeration of Slaves within the United States," have appointed you principal Aſſeſſor for the aſſeſſment diſtrict of , do direct (if you undertake to execute ſaid Office) that you ſubſcribe before either of us, or before ſome competent Magiſtrate, the engagement herewith enclofed, and deliver the ſame forthwith to the ſuperintending Commiſſioner of your Diviſion. The aſſiſtant Aſſeſſors of your diſtrict are inſtructed by us, to deliver to you within thirty days from the time they ſhall receive their Warrants, all liſts by them received or taken agreeable to the preſcribed forms, of property within their diſtrict as deſignated to be taxed by ſaid Act, or which may be exempted by the law of the State. After they ſhall have compleated their valuations and enumerations as directed to be made, and have delivered to you their liſts, it will be your duty to notify by written notifications to be publicly poſted up in at leaſt four of the moſt public places in your diſtrict, adverti ſing all perſons concerned, of the place where the ſaid liſts, valuations and enumerations may be ſeen and examined; and that during fifteen days after the publications of the notifications as aforeſaid, appeals will be received and determined by you, relative to any erroneous or exceſſive valuations or enumerations, made by the aſſiſtant Aſſeſſors. And during the fifteen days after the date of publiſhing ſuch notifications, you are to ſubmit the proceedings of the Aſſeſſors and the liſts by them received or taken as aforeſaid, to the inſpection of any and all perſons who ſhall apply for that purpoſe. And you are authoriſed by ſaid Act to receive, hear and determine in a ſummary way, according to law and right, upon any and all appeals which may be exhibited againſt the proceedings of the ſaid Aſſeſſors; and the queſtions by you to be determined on ſuch appeal reſpecting the valuation of any lands or dwelling-houſes, ſhall be whether the valuation complained of, be, or be not, in a juſt relation or proportion to other valuations in your aſſeſſment diſtrict. All appeals made to you as aforeſaid ſhall be in writing, and ſhall ſpecify the particular cauſe, matter, or thing, reſpecting which a deciſion is requeſted, and ſhall moreover, ſtate the ground or principle of inequality or error complained of, by reference to ſome one or more valuations of lands or dwelling-houſes in your aſſeſſment diſtrict; and in all caſes to which reference may be made in any appeal as aforeſaid, you have power by ſaid Act, to examine and equalize the valuations as ſhall appear juſt and equitable; but no valuation ſhall be increaſed without a previous notice of at leaſt five days to the party intereſted, to appear and object to the ſame if he judge proper; which notice ſhall be given by a note in writing to be left at the dwelling-houſe of the party, by ſuch Aſſeſſor as you ſhall deſignate for that purpoſe. We further direct, that within days after the expiration of the time for receiving, hearing and deciding on appeals, you and your aſſiſtant Aſſeſſors ſhall make out, ſubſcribe and tranſmit to the Commiſſioner ſuperintending your diſtrict, exact copies certified under your hands, of all liſts reſpectively taken by the aſſiſtant Aſſeſſors, or either of them, together with three abſtracts of your proceedings; one of which abſtracts ſhall exhibit a ſummary view of the valuations of lands; another abſtract ſhall exhibit a ſummary view of the valuations of all dwelling-houſes; and a third abſtract ſhall exhibit a ſummary view of the enumeration of all ſlaves, as aforeſaid in your diſtrict, agreeable to the forms of the abſtracts herewith preſented, marked G, H and I.

You will from time to time receive from us further inſtructions as we ſhall think needful.

Given under our hands at Providence, in ſaid State, the day of in the year of our Lord, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States, the twenty-third.

Item No. 119



Item No. 120

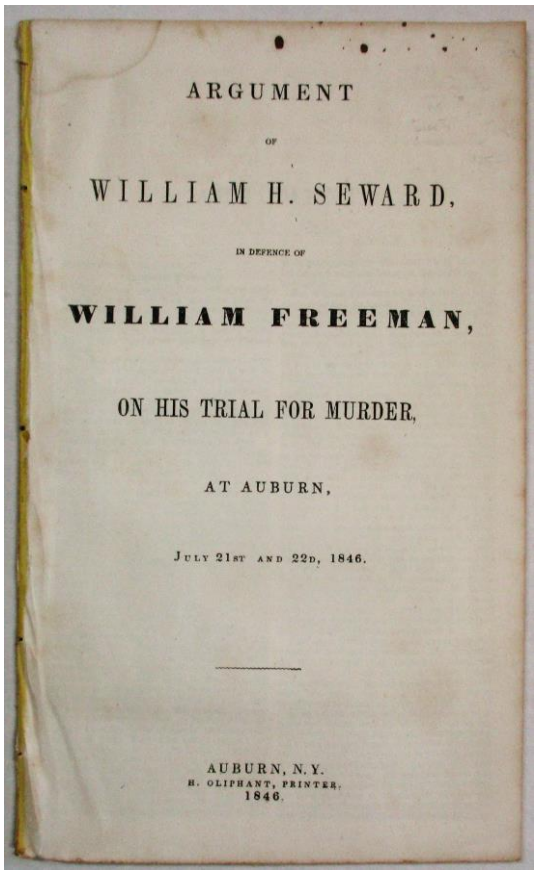
Necktie Party for the Sydney Ducks!

120. **[San Francisco Committee of Vigilance] [Sydney Ducks]:** TREMENDOUS EXCITEMENT! SAMUEL WHITTAKER AND ROBERT McKENZIE RESCUED FROM THE AUTHORITIES, AND HUNG BY THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, ON SUNDAY AUGUST 24TH AT 3 O'CLOCK P.M. IN THE PRESENCE OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE. San Francisco: Lith. & Publ. by Justh. Quirot & Co. , [1851]. Broadside pictorial pale blue letter sheet laid on backing paper. Oblong 10-5/8" x 8". Torn at bottom blank margin, light wear, else Very Good. In the background hang the bodies of Whittaker and McKenzie from the rafters of buildings, above signs for 'Bullitt, Patrick & Dow', 'Torrey & Blanchard,' 'H.A. Cheever & Co.,' and other establishments. A dense, approving crowd is in the foreground, with several men on horseback and several kegs.

"Among the immigrants to San Francisco were the most ruthless criminals in the world. A substantial number came from Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales where the British had sent their criminals in the mid-1800s. Once those criminals served their time, they sailed for California. The numbers grew and the 'Sydney Coves' (Sydney Ducks) were almost impossible to control as witnesses and prosecutors were few. The offenders operated unchecked from late 1849 through early 1851 with robberies, midnight assaults ending in murder, gambling, and starting fires, during which they would plunder shops and homes. At one point, more than 100 murders had been committed within the space of a few months and not one criminal had been executed." [www.maritimeheritage.org/vips/vigilance.html]

The San Francisco Committee of Vigilance formed in 1851 to combat the chaos. Whittaker and McKenzie were two Sydney Ducks transported from England to Australia, and

who made their way to San Francisco. Tried before the Committee, they were convicted of robbery, arson, and burglary and sentenced to death. In August 1851 California's governor ordered the police to seize the men for a legal trial before a civilian court. After having taken the men to jail, Vigilance Committee members stormed the jail, grabbed the Ducks, and hanged them before a noisy, approving crowd.
Baird, California's Pictorial Lettersheets 274. OCLC 79432874 [2- UC Berkeley, Clements], 41411051 [1- Denver Pub. Lib.], 967711370 [1- Princeton] as of August 2018. Clifford 283.
$2,000.00


ARGUMENT

OF

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

IN DEFENCE OF

WILLIAM FREEMAN,

ON HIS TRIAL FOR MURDER,

AT AUBURN,

JULY 21ST AND 22D, 1846.

AUBURN, N.Y.
H. OLIPHANT, PRINTER.
1846.

Item No. 121

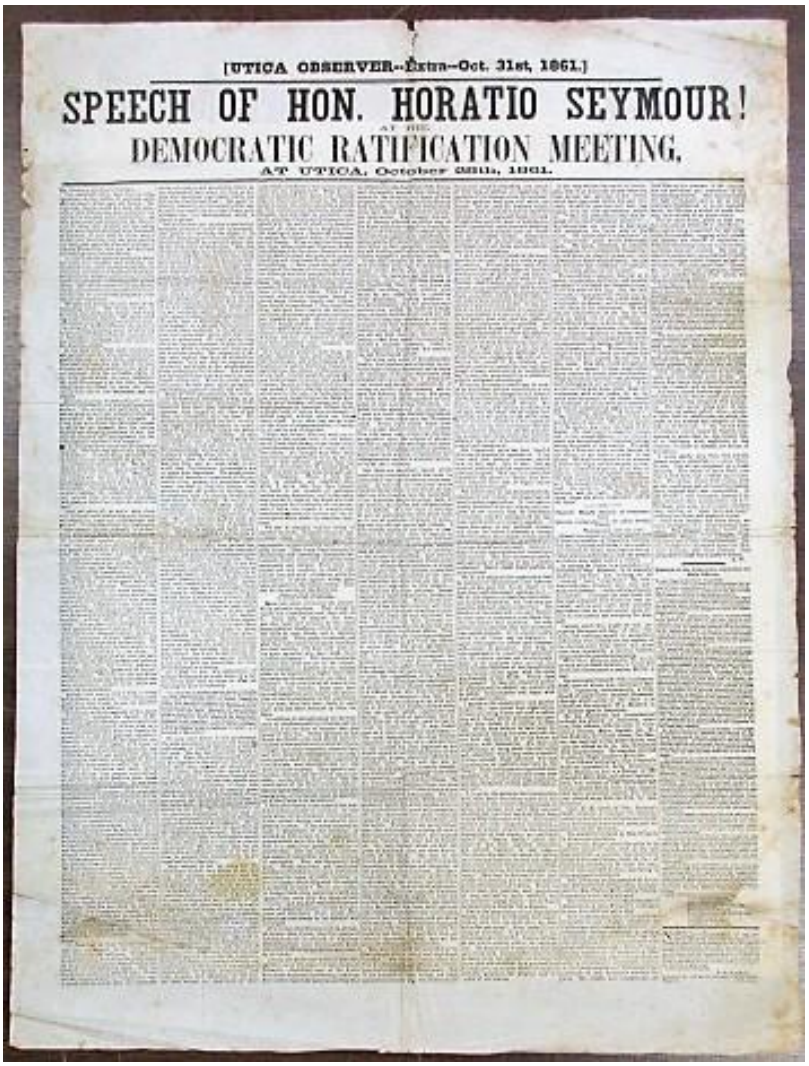
Seward's Defense of a "Demented Negro"

121. **Seward, William:** ARGUMENT...IN DEFENCE OF WILLIAM FREEMAN, ON HIS TRIAL FOR MURDER, AT AUBURN, JULY 21ST AND 22ND, 1846. REPORTED BY S. BLATCHFORD. FOURTH EDITION. Auburn, N.Y.: Derby & Co, 1846. 63, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, scattered light foxing. Good+.

One of Seward's most "striking" criminal trials, his defense of a "demented negro" [McDade] on a charge of murder. The case "involved the death sentence on a poor imbecile Negro, Freeman, in whose defense Seward made in 1846 one of the most eloquent of his speeches; this he afterwards declared he would have repeated without the alteration of a word" [DAB]. This is the stated fourth edition, all printed in 1846.

The "trial, and particularly his defense by former Governor William H. Seward, aroused great excitement because of the plea of insanity" [McDade]. Demonstrating his formidable talents as a trial lawyer in this closing argument, he defends Freeman, a black man accused of murdering a whole family-- John Van Nest, his wife [who was pregnant], their child, and her

mother. Seward says the slayings, "if a crime at all," are among the worst imaginable. His defense: Freeman is insane. Insanity, he says in this early definition of the term, is a "derangement of the mind, character and conduct, resulting from bodily disease." Seward urges the jury to set aside racial prejudices. "You, gentlemen, have, or ought to have, lifted up your souls above the bondage of prejudices so narrow and so mean as these. The color of the prisoner's skin, and the form of his features, are not impressed upon the spiritual, immortal mind which works beneath. Hold him then to be a MAN." "The case did much to insure a better hearing for the insane who, until then, received small consideration in the courts." McDade. McDade 325 [noting four 1846 editions]. II Harv. Law Cat. 565. Sabin 79503. AI 46-6372 [5]. Not in Work, LCP, Blockson, Eberstadt. $500.00


[UTICA OBSERVER--Extra--Oct. 31st, 1861.]

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR!

AT THE

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING,

AT UTICA, October 28th, 1861.

Item No. 122

"If Slavery Must be Abolished to Save This Union, Then the People of the South should be Allowed to Withdraw"

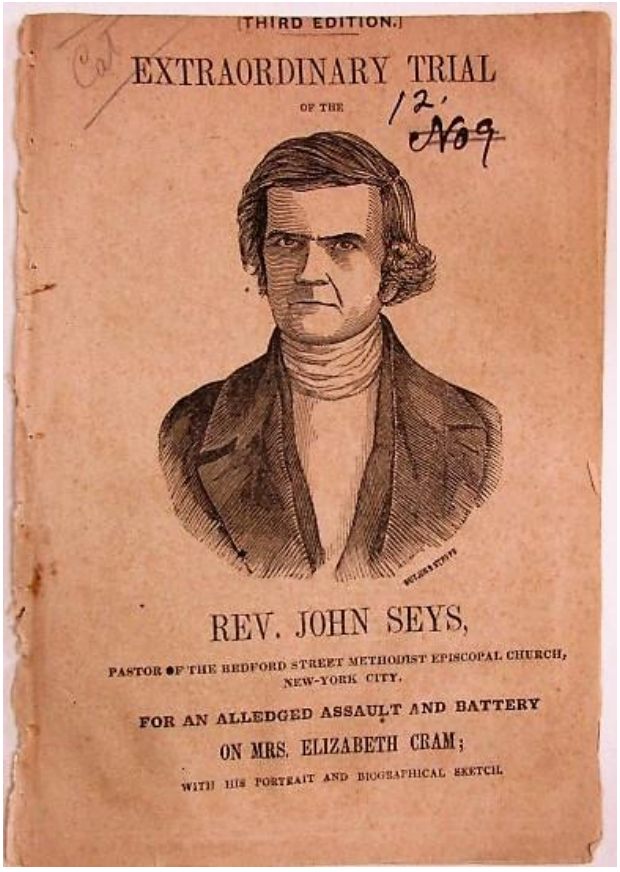
122. **Seymour, Horatio:** SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR! AT THE DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING, AT UTICA, OCTOBER 28TH, 1861. Utica: Utica Observer- Extra, Oct. 31st, 1861. Elephant folio broadside, printed in seven columns. 18" x 27". Some old folds and crimps, several fox marks. Good+.

Seymour's speech is rare in this broadside form. Seymour was a prominent Democrat in the 1850's and 1860's. He belonged to the accommodationist wing of the northern Democrats, willing-- actually, eager-- to compromise with his southern brethren on the issue of slavery but, when push came to shove, supporting the preservation of the Union. He had been New York's governor during the early 1850's, would become so again in 1862, and was the Democrats' candidate for President in 1868.

Seymour was a vocal foe of President Lincoln's policies during the Civil War. He supported "the Union as it was," i.e., with slavery. "I deny that slavery is the cause of this war... If it is true that Slavery must be abolished to save this Union, then the people of the South should be allowed to withdraw from that Government, which cannot give them the protection guaranteed by its terms." Though he denounced "ambitious men at the South who desire a separate confederacy," he blamed equally the "ultra and violent men" who fanatically seek the immediate abolition of slavery.

OCLC 64445550 [1- Williams College] as of August 2018. Not in Bartlett, LCP, Sabin.

$450.00



Item No. 123

No One Believed Her!

123. **[Seys, Rev. John]:** EXTRAORDINARY TRIAL OF THE REV. JOHN SEYS, PASTOR OF THE BEDFORD STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW-YORK CITY, FOR AN ALLEDGED ASSAULT AND BATTERY ON MRS. ELIZABETH CRAM; WITH HIS PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. [New York: 1847]. 15, [1] pp. Disbound with some loosening. Portrait of the Reverend on title page. "[Third edition.]" printed at head of title. Trimmed closely at upper margin, affecting some page numbers but not the text. Good+. The verso of the title page prints: "[Reported Expressly

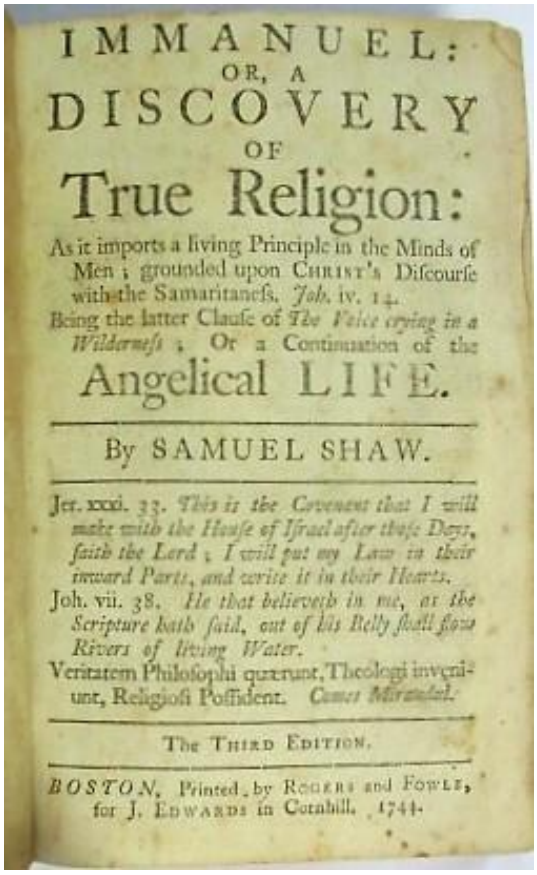
for the National Police Gazette, New-York City.]" Certification that this printing "is a fair report of the trial" is attested by counsel, two aldermen, and a judge.

Mrs. Cram claimed that Rev. Seys raped her. Three editions were evidently published in 1847. This one is evidently the scarcest. Most bibliographies list only the first two. Seys became Pastor of the Bedford Street Church in 1845. He had earlier been a missionary to the Oneidas. In 1834 he established a Mission in Africa, where he remained for the next eleven years, enduring "much toil, suffering and sickness," including the loss of four of his children. "Up to the period of the present charge his character stands without blemish."

An earlier trial by a Committee of five ministers resulted, not only in Seys' acquittal, but Cram's expulsion from the church for "immoral character and practices." She then filed a complaint for assault and battery, which was dismissed after investigation. For the case described in this pamphlet, Mrs. Cram appeared ex parte before a grand jury, which indicted Rev. Seys; but the jury at this trial also acquitted him.

OCLC 70200292 [2- USSC, DLC] as of September 2018. For other 1847 editions see Harv. Law Cat. 1186, Marke 1003, Sabin 79673, Cohen 13862. OCLC 70200292 [2- USSC, DLC].

$600.00



IMMANUEL:
OR, A
DISCOVERY
OF
True Religion:
As it imports a living Principle in the Minds of Men; grounded upon CHRIST's Discourse with the Samaritaness. *Joh.* iv. 14.
Being the latter Clause of *The Voice crying in a Wilderness*; Or a Continuation of the
Angelical LIFE.

By SAMUEL SHAW.

Jer. xxxi. 33. *This is the Covenant that I will make with the House of Israel after those Days, saith the Lord; I will put my Law in their inward Parts, and write it in their Hearts.*
Joh. vii. 38. *He that believeth in me, as the Scripture hath said, out of his Belly shall flow Rivers of living Water.*
Veritatem Philosophi quærunt, Theologi invenerunt, Religiosi Possident. *Comes Mirandol.*

The THIRD EDITION.

BOSTON, Printed by ROGERS and FOWLE, for J. EDWARDS in Cornhill. 1744.

Item No. 124

124. **Shaw, Samuel:** IMMANUEL: OR, A DISCOVERY OF TRUE RELIGION: AS IT IMPORTS A LIVING PRINCIPLE IN THE MINDS OF MEN...THE THIRD EDITION. Boston: Rogers and Fowle, for J. Edwards, in Cornhill, 1744. xxxvi, [37]-246, [2 blanks] pp. Pages 207, 226 misnumbered 107, 227, as issued. Light fox and wear, Very Good.

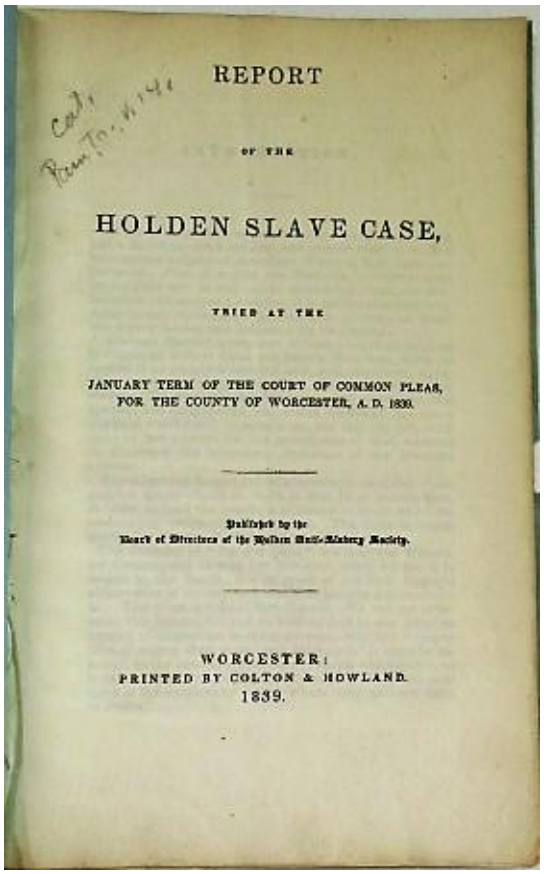
[bound with] Shaw, Samuel: THE VOICE OF ONE CRYING IN A WILDERNESS. OR, THE BUSINESS OF A CHRISTIAN, BOTH ANTECEDANOUS TO, CONCOMITANT OF, AND CONSEQUENT UPON, A SORE AND HEAVY VISITATION, REPRESENTED IN

SEVERAL SERMONS. Boston: Rogers and Fowle. 1746. xviii, [19]-176 pp. Lightly foxed, Very Good. The two bound together in contemporary calf with raised spine bands [rebacked, original spine laid down]. Original endpapers retained.

First American printing of the second title, and the second American printing of the first title. For a biography of Shaw, a 17th century British educator and nonconformist minister, see DNB.
Evans 5489, 5862. $850.00

125. **Shepard, Samuel:** THE PRINCIPLE OF UNIVERSAL SALVATION EXAMINED AND TRIED BY THE LAW AND TESTIMONY, AND FOUND TO BE A DIRECT CONTRADICTION TO THE DOCTRINE OF CHRIST AND HIS INSPIRED WITNESSES. IN AN EPISTLE TO A FRIEND. BY SAMUEL SHEPARD, PREACHER OF THE GOSPEL. Exeter: Henry Ranlet, for the Author, 1798. 36pp, broken stitching. Light rubberstamp on title page, mild foxing. Good+. Inscribed on page [3]: "Benj. W. Willards-- a gift the author Dr. Shepard."

Reverend Shepard weighs in on a hotly disputed religious issue.
Evans 34538. ESTC W36170 [7 as of June 2018]. $150.00


REPORT

OF THE

HOLDEN SLAVE CASE,

TRIED AT THE

JANUARY TERM OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, A. D. 1839.

Published by the
Board of Directors of the Worcester Anti-Slavery Society.

WORCESTER:
PRINTED BY COLTON & HOWLAND.
1839.

Item No. 126

Was She a Servant? Or Was She a Slave?

126. **[Slavery in Massachusetts]:** REPORT OF THE HOLDEN SLAVE CASE, TRIED AT THE JANUARY TERM OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, FOR THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER, A.D. 1839. PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE

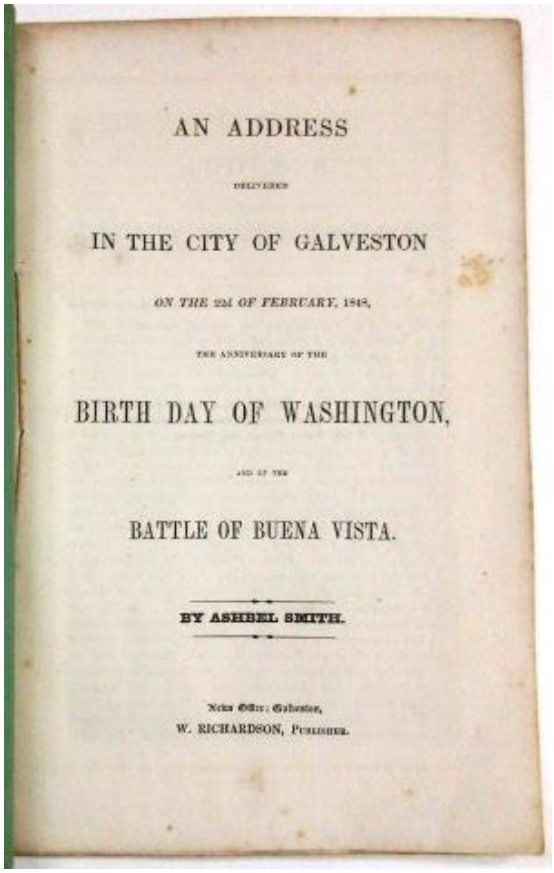
HOLDEN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. Worcester: Printed by Colton & Howland, 1839. Original printed wrappers. 32pp. Disbound, else Very Good.

This is the rare report, and apparently the only published record, of an unusual Massachusetts trial, occurring more than fifty years after its Supreme Court had declared Slavery a violation of the Commonwealth's Constitution. Olivia Eames, a native of Massachusetts, had resided in New Orleans for a number of years. In 1839 she returned to Holden, Massachusetts, with her thirteen-year-old black servant Anne. Several months later, Samuel Stratton and other Holden citizens sued Ms. Eames, asserting that Anne was held illegally as a slave. They argued that Anne was free the moment she entered Massachusetts.

Eames, however, took the offensive: she charged that Stratton and his colleagues had unlawfully deprived her of the services of Anne-- not a slave, but a servant. The Commonwealth thus charged them with "conspiracy to defraud Eames of the voluntary services of her servant girl, named Anne." This pamphlet describes that trial. Stratton cited "the entire neglect of the literary and religious education of Anne"; she was "overtasked", beaten, and otherwise treated as a slave. After the defense had called only two witnesses, the district attorney was persuaded that Stratton and friends had been correct: Anne was indeed a slave. Stratton et al were therefore acquitted.

"The pamphlet ends with a copy of the indictment of Stratton, a copy of the statute allowing for a writ of personal replevin to test a person's status, and a transcript of the discussion between counsel and bench during Stratton's trial over the meaning of this statute" [Finkelman].

Finkelman, Slavery in the Courtroom 32-33. Cohen 12221. LCP Supp. 2235. Sabin 96937. OCLC 191248292 [4- AAS, NYHS, Columbia Law, MO State Hist. Soc.], 561155362 [1- British Lib.] as of September 2018. $2,500.00



AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED

IN THE CITY OF GALVESTON

ON THE 22d OF FEBRUARY, 1848,

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE

BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON,

AND OF THE

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

BY ASHBEL SMITH.

News Office, Galveston,
W. RICHARDSON, Publisher.

Item No. 127

“The Destiny Allotted to the Anglo Saxon Race”

127. **Smith, Ashbel:** AN ADDRESS DELIVERED IN THE CITY OF GALVESTON ON THE 22D OF FEBRUARY, 1848, THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON, AND OF THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA. Galveston: News Office. W. Richardson, Publisher, 1848. 17, [3 blanks] pp. Stitched in original printed green wrappers. Light foxing, Very Good. In an attractive, modern quarter morocco slipcase, with gilt-lettered spine.

The Handbook of Texas gives Smith some serious respect, calling this Surgeon General of the Texan Army and Yale graduate "the father of Texas medicine" and "the father of the University of Texas." The Address commemorates the success of American soldiers and "their veteran commander, General Zachary Taylor, whose generalship had been proved on many a triumphant battle field." The Americans were outnumbered at the Battle of Buena Vista. "The squadrons of Santa Anna, so full of confidence in the morning, had been broken and repulsed; under cover of the night they fled for safety... At Buena Vista was annihilated the military power of Mexico in the north-eastern provinces of that country."

Smith lauds President Polk, the righteousness of American arms, and American war aims. He denounces "betrayers of the country" who deny the American claim to Texas and who assert that Polk commenced the war unconstitutionally. His enthusiastic affirmation of Manifest Destiny rejoices in the freedom guaranteed by American institutions. "The Mexican war is a part of the mission, of the destiny allotted to the Anglo Saxon race on this continent. It is our destiny, our mission to civilize, to Americanize this continent." Smith emphasizes the immense importance of California to the United States, the need to thwart British efforts to "hem in our Pacific territory, and control the two great thoroughfares of the overland trade." Winkler 57. Tutorow 4086. Raines 189. Not in Rader. $2,500.00

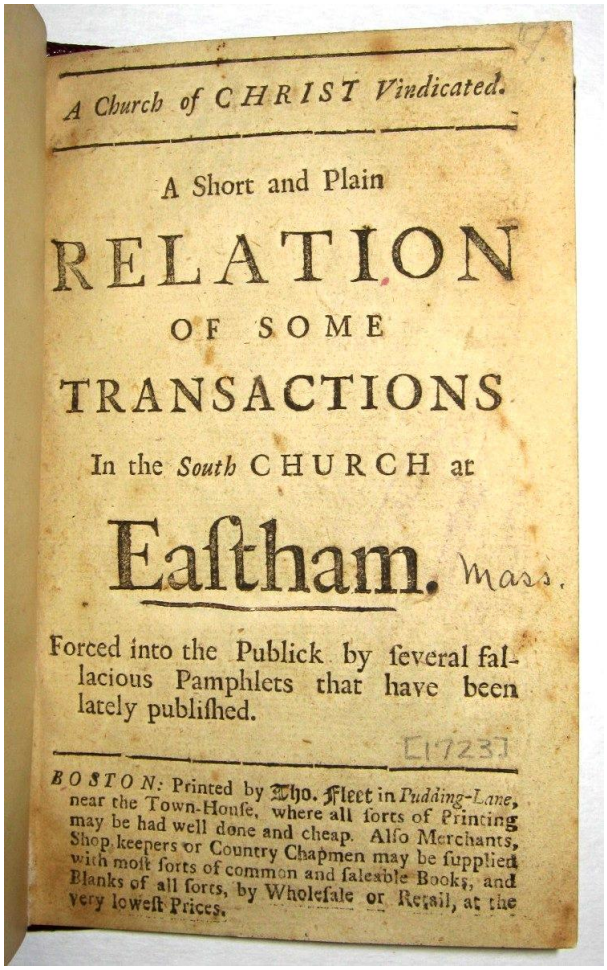
Trouble & Strife in Eastham’s South Church

128. **South Church at Eastham:** A CHURCH OF CHRIST VINDICATED. A SHORT AND PLAIN RELATION OF SOME TRANSACTIONS IN THE SOUTH CHURCH AT EASTHAM. FORCED INTO THE PUBLICK BY SEVERAL FALLACIOUS PAMPHLETS THAT HAVE BEEN LATELY PUBLISHED. Boston: Printed by Tho. Fleet in Pudding-Lane, near the Town-House, where all sorts of Printing may be had well done and cheap... [1723 or 1724]. 56pp. Bound in 19th century marbled boards and quarter calf [rebacked]. Trimmed a bit closely from time to time, but without affecting any text. Very Good.

This rare pamphlet is a demonstration of grass-roots democracy in early New England churches. The South Church explains "how untruly and unfairly we have been represented to the World." In 1718 the South Church hired Reverend Osborn. Justice John Doane of Billingsgate, along with "three Male and fourteen Female Members," filed a written Protest. The Protest, says the South Church, "was somewhat surprising to all, that a Company of Women should rise up at this juncture of Time...It's not usual for Candidates for the Ministry, to go to Women either for Approbation or Recommendation to that great Work."

Most of the Protest's signers recanted "and made their Peace with the Church." In fact, the Protest was a stealthy attempt, "in an occult private manner," to establish a rival Church at Billingsgate. By such deceit "these poor Members were stumbled." Of the Protest's signers, only four women failed to recant. The Church asked them to explain their "disorderly walking." The Meeting occurred "with all Moderation and Gentleness." Mrs. Hannah Doane failed to appear. Instead, she spread lies [reflecting her "unchristian Behaviour"] and called for

the convening of an Ecclesiastical Council. The South Church opposed a Council, calling it an infringement on self-government. The Church charges that the biased Council membership "exceedingly wrong'd us." This pamphlet was "published after the meeting of the Ecclesiastical Council at Eastham in 1723" [NAIP].
Evans 2528. ESTC W5843 and NAIP w005843 [5]. Sabin 21668. $2,000.00


A Church of CHRIST Vindicated.

A Short and Plain

RELATION

OF SOME

TRANSACTIONS

In the South CHURCH at

Eaſtham. Mass.

Forced into the Publick by ſeveral fallacious Pamphlets that have been lately publiſhed.

[1723]

BOSTON: Printed by Tho. Fleet in Pudding-Lane, near the Town-Houſe, where all ſorts of Printing may be had well done and cheap. Alſo Merchants, Shop-keepers or Country Chapmen may be ſupplied with moſt ſorts of common and ſalexble Books, and Blanks of all ſorts, by Wholeſale or Retail, at the very loweſt Prices.

Item No. 128

A Savvy Congressman Tries to Figure out the Messy 1824 Election

129. **Strong, James:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, DATED WASHINGTON, 29 MARCH 1824, FROM NEW YORK CONGRESSMAN JAMES STRONG TO FUTURE CONGRESSMAN AND JUDGE AARON VANDERPOEL, ESQ. OF KINDERHOOK, NEW YORK, COMMENTING ON THE UPCOMING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION:

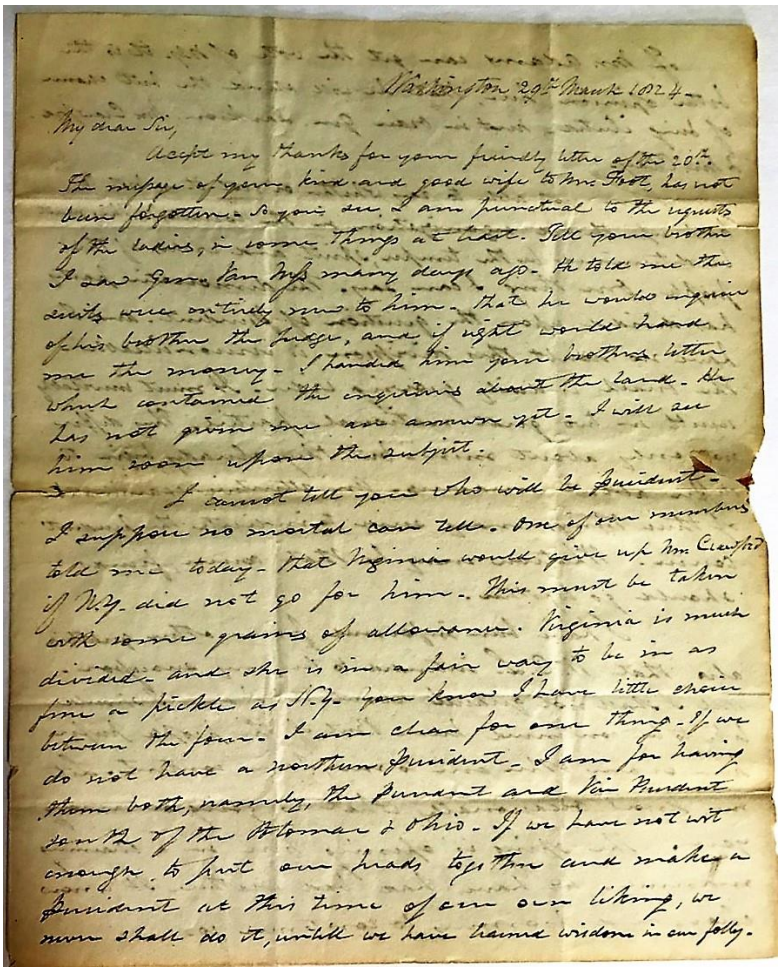
"... I CANNOT TELL YOU WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT. I SUPPOSE NO MORTAL CAN TELL. ONE OF OUR MEMBERS TOLD ME TODAY THAT VIRGINIA WOULD GIVE UP MR. CRAWFORD IF N.Y. DID NOT GO FOR HIM. THIS MUST BE TAKEN WITH SOME GRAINS OF ALLOWANCE. VIRGINIA IS MUCH DIVIDED - AND SHE IS IN A FAIR WAY TO BE IN AS FINE A PICKLE AS N.Y. YOU KNOW I HAVE LITTLE CHOICE BETWEEN THE FOUR. I AM CLEAR FOR ONE THING - IF WE DO NOT HAVE A NORTHERN PRESIDENT - I AM FOR HAVING THEM BOTH, NAMELY, THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC & OHIO. IF WE HAVE NOT WIT ENOUGH TO PUT OUR HEADS TOGETHER AND MAKE A

PRESIDENT AT THIS TIME OF OUR OWN LIKING, WE NEVER SHALL DO IT, UNTIL WE HAVE LEARNED WISDOM IN OUR FOLLY.

"IF MR. ADAMS CAN GET THE VOTE OF N.Y., IT IS THE BETTER OPINION HERE, THAT HE WILL STAND THE BEST CHANCE OF BEING ELECTED. NEXT IN ORDER GEN. JACKSON, MR. CRAWFORD, & MR. CLAY.

"I AM NOT ABLE TO SAY WHETHER OR NOT IT IS BEST TO KEEP UP THE OLD ORGANIZATION IN THE COUNTRY? THIS MUST BE DETERMINED BY THE TEMPER, SPIRIT AND WISHES OF THE PEOPLE. ONE THING I CAN SAY. THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY HAS DIVIDED UPON THE QUESTION OF PRESIDENT, AND I HAVE NO DOUBT THIS DIVISION IS IRRECONCILABLE. THE BREACH IS DAILY GROWING WIDER. IT MUST INEVITABLY RESULT IN TWO GREAT NATIONAL PARTIES. THEY DIFFER NOT ONLY ABOUT MEN- BUT THEY ALREADY BEGIN TO DIFFER ABOUT MEASURES. AN ATTENTIVE EXAMINATION OF THESE THINGS MAY SERVE TO INDICATE THE PRESENT CAUSE. WHATEVER MAY BE THAT COURSE, FRIENDS SHOULD GO TOGETHER

"I HAVE BEEN INFORMED FROM OTHER QUARTERS ALSO THAT W.C.L. INTENDED TO BE MY SUCCESSOR. WELL, I SHALL NOT QUARREL ABOUT IT. I OWN I SHOULD LIKE TO BE CONTINUED HERE- BUT IF THE PEOPLE PREFER HIM OR ANY OTHER ONE TO ME, I AM CONTENT..." 9-3/4" x7-3/4". [3], [1-- free-frank address, seal remnant] pp, on two loose leaves of unlined paper, completely in ink manuscript. Old light folds, a few short closed edge tears, some small all chips at edges from when wax seal was opened [no text loss]. Good+.

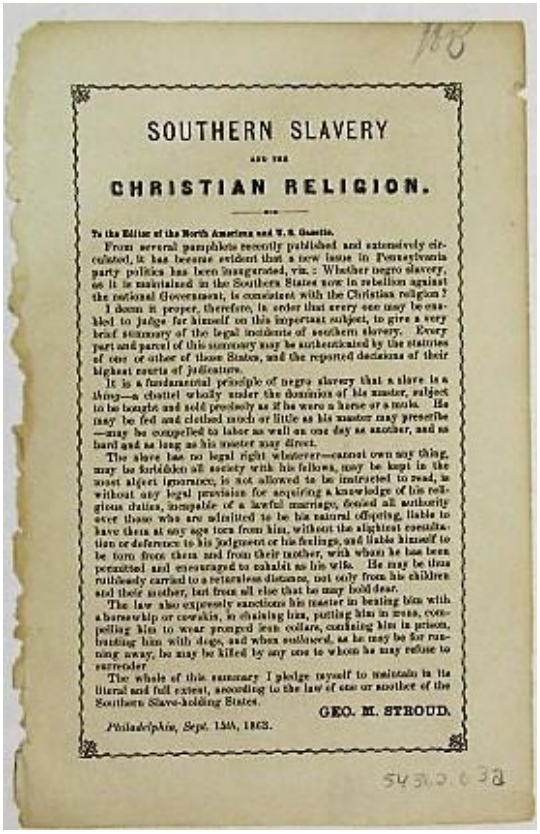


Item No. 129

James Strong [1783-1847] was a New York Congressman, from 1819-20 and 1823-1830. Originally a Federalist, he migrated to the Adams-Clay wing, and finally to the Anti-Jackson opposition, the precursor of the Whig Party. Here he writes of the upcoming and hotly contested four-way presidential election, certainly one of the most chaotic and complex in American history. Aaron Vanderpoel [1799-1870] was a judge, lawyer, and leading member of the New York Bar. Admitted to the Bar in 1820, he became a judge of the New York Superior Court and later of the New York Supreme Court. He was a Jacksonian New York Congressman 1833-1837 and 1839-1841.

The 1824 presidential contest was one of our most chaotic, with four credible candidates, ultimately decided by the House of Representatives. Andrew Jackson won the plurality of popular votes but lost the election to John Quincy Adams. Strong's Letter presciently notes the growing division between north and south which, of course, would ultimately result in the disintegration of the Democratic Party, the election of Abraham Lincoln, and Civil War.

$750.00



SOUTHERN SLAVERY

AND THE

CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

To the Editor of the North American and U. S. Gazette.

From several pamphlets recently published and extensively circulated, it has become evident that a new issue in Pennsylvania party politics has been inaugurated, viz.: Whether negro slavery, as it is maintained in the Southern States now in rebellion against the national Government, is consistent with the Christian religion?

I deem it proper, therefore, in order that every one may be enabled to judge for himself on this important subject, to give a very brief summary of the legal incidents of southern slavery. Every part and parcel of this summary may be authenticated by the statutes of one or other of those States, and the reported decisions of their highest courts of judicature.

It is a fundamental principle of negro slavery that a slave is a *thing*—a chattel wholly under the dominion of his master, subject to be bought and sold precisely as if he were a horse or a mule. He may be fed and clothed much or little as his master may prescribe—may be compelled to labor as well on one day as another, and as hard and as long as his master may direct.

The slave has no legal right whatever—cannot own any thing, may be forbidden all society with his fellows, may be kept in the most abject ignorance, is not allowed to be instructed to read, is without any legal provision for acquiring a knowledge of his religious duties, incapable of a lawful marriage, denied all authority over those who are admitted to be his natural offspring, liable to have them at any age torn from him, without the slightest consultation or deference to his judgment or his feelings, and liable himself to be torn from them and from their mother, with whom he has been permitted and encouraged to cohabit as his wife. He may be thus ruthlessly carried to a returnless distance, not only from his children and their mother, but from all else that he may hold dear.

The law also expressly sanctions his master in beating him with a horsewhip or cowskin, in chaining him, putting him in irons, compelling him to wear pronged iron collars, confining him in prison, hunting him with dogs, and when outlawed, as he may be for running away, he may be killed by any one to whom he may refuse to surrender.

The whole of this summary I pledge myself to maintain in its literal and full extent, according to the law of one or another of the Southern Slave-holding States.

GEO. M. STROUD.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15th, 1863.

Item No. 130

"As if He Were a Horse or a Mule"

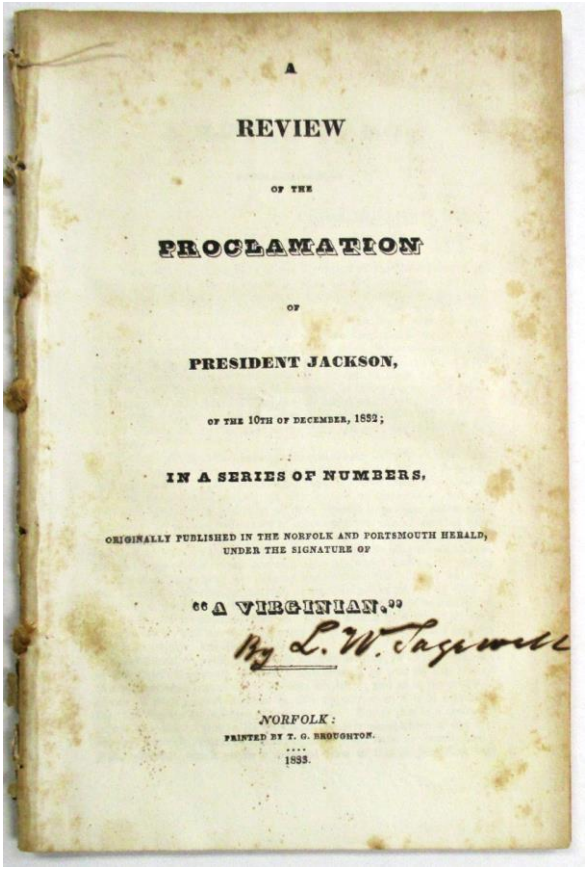
130. **Stroud, George M.:** SOUTHERN SLAVERY AND THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION. Philadelphia: September 15, 1863. Broadside, 5-5/8" x 8-3/4". Inner margin a bit rough, else Very Good.

Stroud was an authority on the law of slavery in each of the States where slavery existed. "The legal literature of antislavery is of several sorts. One category...is that of descriptions of slave codes and their administration. The purpose of these works was to use slave law as data, credible data, as to the realities of slavery. The first, and in many ways the best of these works"

was Stroud's book, first issued in 1827 and then updated in 1856, entitled, 'A Sketch of the Laws Relating to Slavery in the Several States.' [Cover, Justice Accused 149].

This broadside, addressed 'To the Editor of the North American and U.S. Gazette,' answers in the negative the question "whether negro slavery, as it is maintained in the Southern States now in rebellion against the national government, is consistent with the Christian religion." Stroud explains, "It is a fundamental principle of negro slavery that a slave is a thing [emphasis omitted] -- a chattel wholly under the dominion of his master... as if he were a horse or a mule."

LCP 9950. Cornell University, Samuel J. May Anti-Slavery Collection. $250.00


A

REVIEW

OF THE

PROCLAMATION

OF

PRESIDENT JACKSON,

OF THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1832;

IN A SERIES OF NUMBERS,

ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH HERALD, UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF

"A VIRGINIAN."

By L. W. Tazewell

NORFOLK:
PRINTED BY T. G. BROUGHTON.
1833.

Item No. 131

States Have Never "Surrendered Any Part of Their Sovereignty"

131. **[Tazewell, Littleton Waller]:** A REVIEW OF THE PROCLAMATION OF PRESIDENT JACKSON, OF THE 10TH OF DECEMBER, 1832; IN A SERIES OF NUMBERS, ORIGINALLY PUBLISHED IN THE NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH HERALD, UNDER THE SIGNATURE OF "A VIRGINIAN." Norfolk: Printed by T.G. Broughton, 1833. 74pp. Disbound and lightly foxed, Good+.

Tazewell wrote these Letters at the height of the Nullification Crisis. This is their first separate publication; the pamphlet was reprinted in 1888. Tazewell argues that President Jackson's denial of South Carolina's power to nullify the Tariffs of 1828 and 1832 repudiates "certain propositions that have ever been held (in Virginia, at least) as fundamental truths of constitutional law." Jackson's tactics are "political heresies." Tazewell appeals to the great Western tradition: Power is always to be exercised in the service of Right. He denounces "the

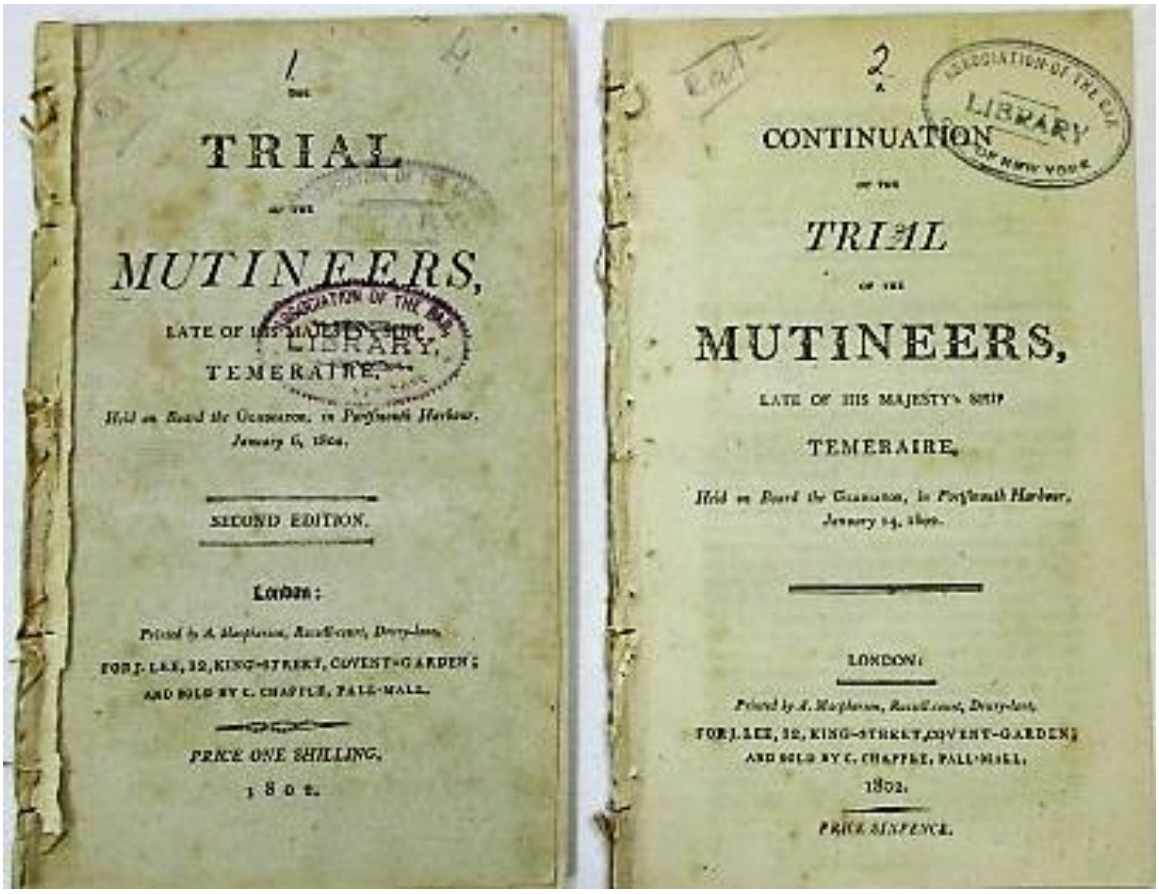
doctrines of the new ultra Federal School, that these States never were sovereign" and that, by joining the Union, they "surrendered any part of their sovereignty."

Tazewell accompanies his arguments with detailed legal and constitutional history. FIRST EDITION. Cohen 6335. AI 21450 [1]. OCLC 9452031 [6] [as of August 2018]. Haynes 18166 and Swem 5473 cite only the 1888 edition. $1,000.00

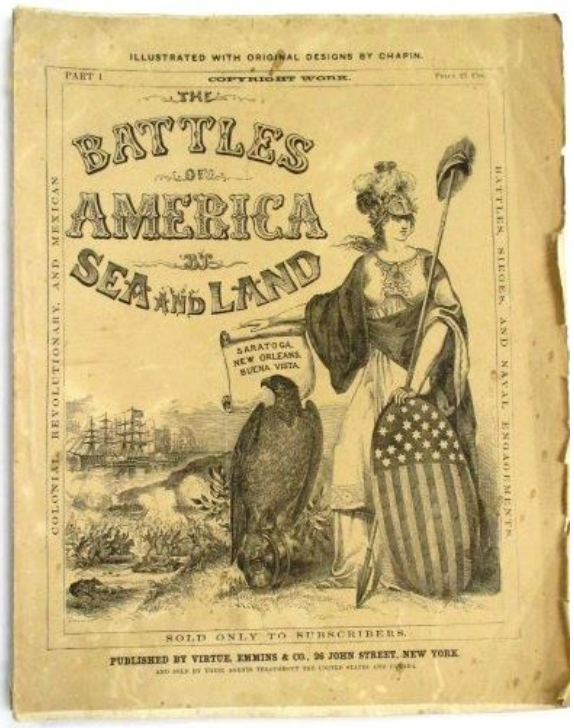
132. **[Temeraire, The]:** THE TRIAL OF THE MUTINEERS, LATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP TEMERAIRE, HELD ON BOARD THE GLADIATOR, IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR, JANUARY 6, 1802. SECOND EDITION. London: Printed by A. Macpherson..., 1802. [2], 64 pp. Disbound. Rubberstamped title page. Portraits of the mutineers following the title leaf. Second edition, printed in the same year as the first edition. Good+.
OCLC does not record this second edition as of August 2018, and notes only a few of the first.

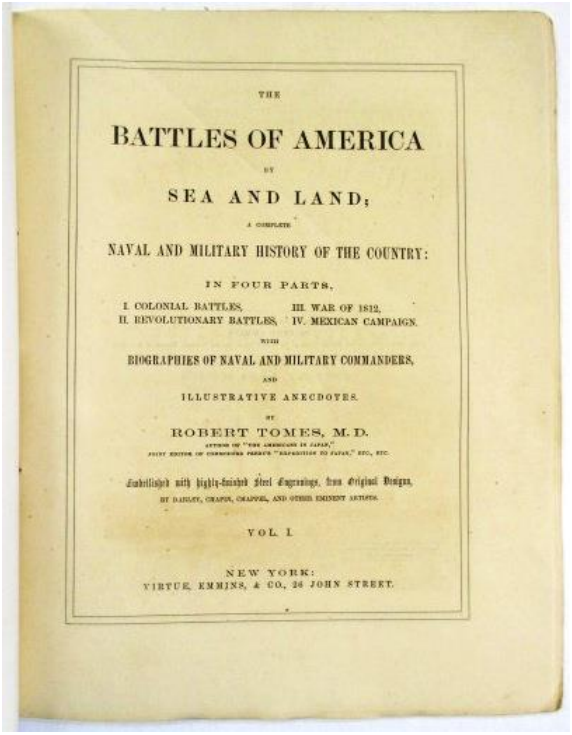
[offered with] A CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF THE MUTINEERS, LATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP TEMERAIRE, HELD ON BOARD THE GLADIATOR, IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR, JANUARY 6, 1802. London: Printed by A. Macpherson... 1802. 22pp. Disbound, rubberstamp on title page. Good+.
OCLC 44117331 [1- NYPL],

The pamphlets summarize the evidence and verdicts at the trial of fourteen seamen charged with mutiny on the Temeraire, which lay at anchor off the coast of Ireland. The mutineers insisted that, peace having been declared, their ship ought to return to England. The first item closes with the execution of six of the Seamen; the second item dispatches five to the executioner, and one to receive 200 lashes. $350.00



Item No. 132




THE

BATTLES OF AMERICA

BY

SEA AND LAND;

A COMPLETE

NAVAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY:

IN FOUR PARTS,

I. COLONIAL BATTLES,
II. REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES,
III. WAR OF 1812,
IV. MEXICAN CAMPAIGN.

WITH

BIOGRAPHIES OF NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS,

AND

ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES.

BY

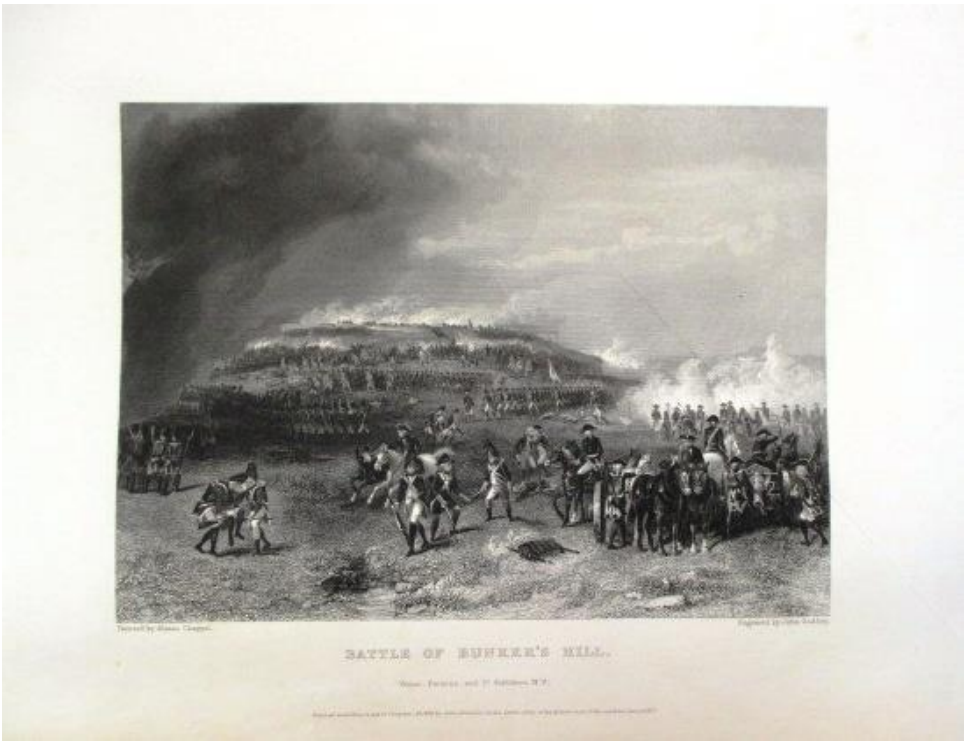
ROBERT TOMES, M.D.

Embellished with highly-finished Steel Engravings, from Original Designs,

BY DARLEY, CHAPIN, CHAPPEL, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS.

VOL. I.

NEW YORK:
VIRTUE, EMMINS, & CO., 26 JOHN STREET.


BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL.

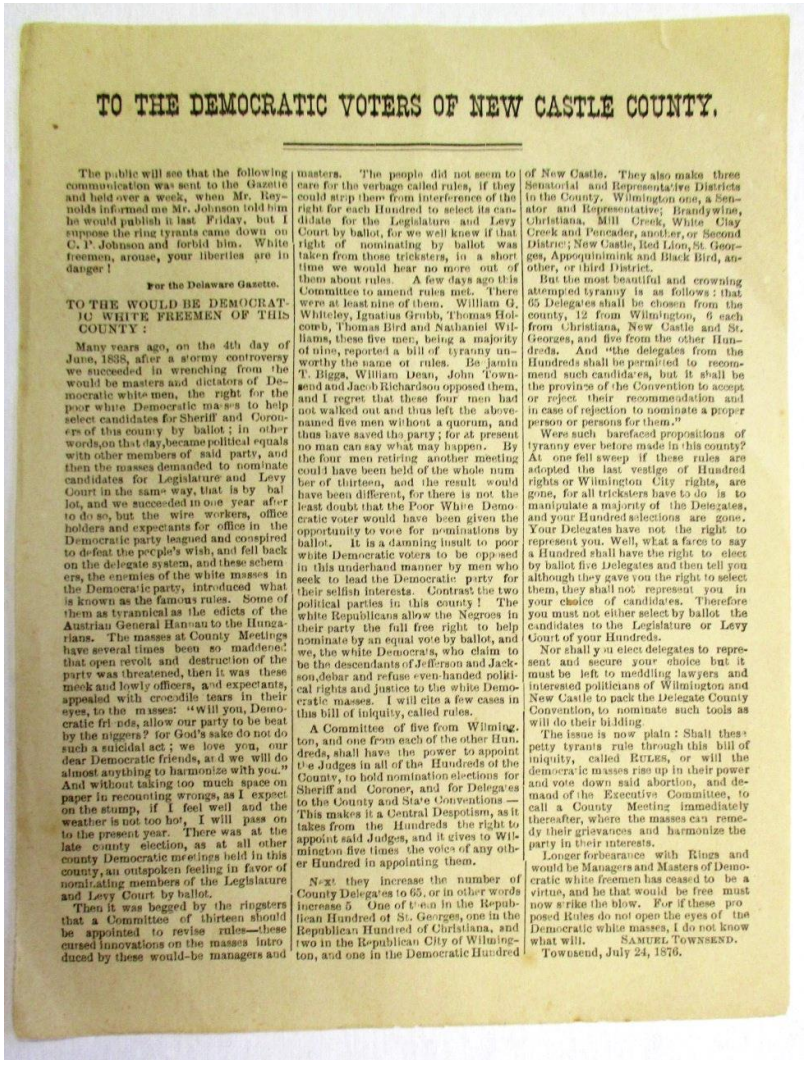
Item No. 133

With the Original Pictorial Wrappers

133. **Tomes, Robert, M.D.:** THE BATTLES OF AMERICA BY SEA AND LAND; A COMPLETE NAVAL AND MILITARY HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY: IN FOUR PARTS, | I. COLONIAL BATTLES, | II. REVOLUTIONARY BATTLES, | III. WAR OF 1812, | IV. MEXICAN CAMPAIGN. WITH BIOGRAPHIES OF NAVAL AND MILITARY COMMANDERS, AND ILLUSTRATIVE ANECDOTES. EMBELLISHED WITH HIGHLY

FINISHED STEEL ENGRAVINGS, FROM ORIGINAL DESIGNS, BY DARLEY, CHAPIN, CHAPPEL, AND OTHER EMINENT ARTISTS. New York: Published by Virtue, Emmins & Co. [Savage & McCrae, Stereotypers], [1859]. Three volumes: each with original, separately published issues of 32pp. Each issue is stitched in original printed, pictorial wrappers. Profusely illustrated. Fifty consecutively numbered Parts, LACKING Parts 16, 21, 29, 32, and 48. Pagination: 516 [Colonial and Revolutionary Battles, ending in Part 17]; 512 [Revolutionary Battles and the War of 1812, ending in Part 33]; 560, [12] pages [War of 1812 and the Mexican War, ending in Part 50], Bound in at the end of Part 50 are title and contents pages for the three separate volumes. The section on Revolutionary Battles begins on page [137] of Part 5. The section on the War of 1812 begins in Part 30, page 413. The section on the Mexican War begins in Part 41, page 267. Occasional wrapper wear [the first Part has a good-sized tear in the rear wrapper]. Very Good.

Rare in its separately-issued parts, this is a comprehensive military history of America from Colonial and Revolutionary times through the Mexican War. The original Parts offered here were "Sold Only to Subscribers." With biographies of the important naval and military commanders. The steel engravings are after original designs by F.O.C. Darley, Alonzo Chappel, and others.
Not in Sabin, Nicholson, Eberstadt, Decker. $1,000.00



TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

The public will see that the following communication was sent to the Gazette and held over a week, when Mr. Reynolds informed me Mr. Johnson told him he would publish it last Friday, but I suppose the ring tyrants came down on C. P. Johnson and forbid him. White freemen, arouse, your liberties are in danger!

For the Delaware Gazette.

TO THE WOULD BE DEMOCRATIC WHITE FREEMEN OF THIS COUNTY:

Many years ago, on the 4th day of June, 1838, after a stormy controversy we succeeded in wrenching from the would be masters and dictators of Democratic white men, the right for the poor white Democratic masses to help select candidates for Sheriff and Coroners of this county by ballot; in other words, on that day, became political equals with other members of said party, and then the masses demanded to nominate candidates for Legislature and Levy Court in the same way, that is by ballot, and we succeeded in one year after to do so, but the wire workers, office holders and expectants for office in the Democratic party leagued and conspired to defeat the people's wish, and fell back on the delegate system, and these schemers, the enemies of the white masses in the Democratic party, introduced what is known as the famous rules. Some of them as tyrannical as the edicts of the Austrian General Haynau to the Hungarians. The masses at County Meetings have several times been so maddened that open revolt and destruction of the party was threatened, then it was these meek and lowly officers, and expectants, appealed with crocodile tears in their eyes, to the masses: "Will you, Democratic friends, allow our party to be beat by the niggers? for God's sake do not do such a suicidal act; we love you, our dear Democratic friends, and we will do almost anything to harmonize with you." And without taking too much space on paper in recounting wrongs, as I expect on the stump, if I feel well and the weather is not too hot, I will pass on to the present year. There was at the late county election, as at all other county Democratic meetings held in this county, an outspoken feeling in favor of nominating members of the Legislature and Levy Court by ballot.

Then it was begged by the ringsters that a Committee of thirteen should be appointed to revise rules—these cursed innovations on the masses introduced by these would-be managers and masters. The people did not seem to care for the verbage called rules, if they could strip them from interference of the right for each Hundred to select its candidate for the Legislature and Levy Court by ballot, for we well knew if that right of nominating by ballot was taken from those tricksters, in a short time we would hear no more out of them about rules. A few days ago this Committee to amend rules met. There were at least nine of them. William G. Whiteley, Ignatius Grubb, Thomas Holcomb, Thomas Bird and Nathaniel Williams, these five men, being a majority of nine, reported a bill of tyranny unworthy the name of rules. Benjamin T. Biggs, William Dean, John Townsend and Jacob Richardson opposed them, and I regret that these four men had not walked out and thus left the above-named five men without a quorum, and thus have saved the party; for at present no man can say what may happen. By the four men retiring another meeting could have been held of the whole number of thirteen, and the result would have been different, for there is not the least doubt that the Poor White Democratic voter would have been given the opportunity to vote for nominations by ballot. It is a damning insult to poor white Democratic voters to be opposed in this underhand manner by men who seek to lead the Democratic party for their selfish interests. Contrast the two political parties in this county! The white Republicans allow the Negroes in their party the full free right to help nominate by an equal vote by ballot, and we, the white Democrats, who claim to be the descendants of Jefferson and Jackson, debar and refuse even-handed political rights and justice to the white Democratic masses. I will cite a few cases in this bill of iniquity, called rules.

A Committee of five from Wilmington, and one from each of the other Hundreds, shall have the power to appoint the Judges in all of the Hundreds of the County, to hold nomination elections for Sheriff and Coroner, and for Delegates to the County and State Conventions — This makes it a Central Despotism, as it takes from the Hundreds the right to appoint said Judges, and it gives to Wilmington five times the voice of any other Hundred in appointing them.

Next they increase the number of County Delegates to 65, or in other words increase 5 One of them in the Republican Hundred of St. Georges, one in the Republican Hundred of Christiana, and two in the Republican City of Wilmington, and one in the Democratic Hundred of New Castle. They also make three Senatorial and Representative Districts in the County. Wilmington one, a Senator and Representative; Brandywine, Christiana, Mill Creek, White Clay Creek and Pencader, another, or Second District; New Castle, Red Lion, St. Georges, Appoquinimink and Black Bird, another, or third District.

But the most beautiful and crowning attempted tyranny is as follows: that 65 Delegates shall be chosen from the county, 12 from Wilmington, 6 each from Christiana, New Castle and St. Georges, and five from the other Hundreds. And "the delegates from the Hundreds shall be permitted to recommend such candidates, but it shall be the province of the Convention to accept or reject their recommendation and in case of rejection to nominate a proper person or persons for them."

Were such barefaced propositions of tyranny ever before made in this county? At one fell sweep if these rules are adopted the last vestige of Hundred rights or Wilmington City rights, are gone, for all tricksters have to do is to manipulate a majority of the Delegates, and your Hundred selections are gone. Your Delegates have not the right to represent you. Well, what a farce to say a Hundred shall have the right to elect by ballot five Delegates and then tell you although they gave you the right to select them, they shall not represent you in your choice of candidates. Therefore you must not either select by ballot the candidates to the Legislature or Levy Court of your Hundreds.

Nor shall you elect delegates to represent and secure your choice but it must be left to meddling lawyers and interested politicians of Wilmington and New Castle to pack the Delegate County Convention, to nominate such tools as will do their bidding.

The issue is now plain: Shall these petty tyrants rule through this bill of iniquity, called RULES, or will the democratic masses rise up in their power and vote down said abortion, and demand of the Executive Committee, to call a County Meeting immediately thereafter, where the masses can remedy their grievances and harmonize the party in their interests.

Longer forbearance with Rings and would be Managers and Masters of Democratic white freemen has ceased to be a virtue, and he that would be free must now strike the blow. For if these proposed Rules do not open the eyes of the Democratic white masses, I do not know what will. SAMUEL TOWNSEND.

Townsend, July 24, 1876.

Item No. 134

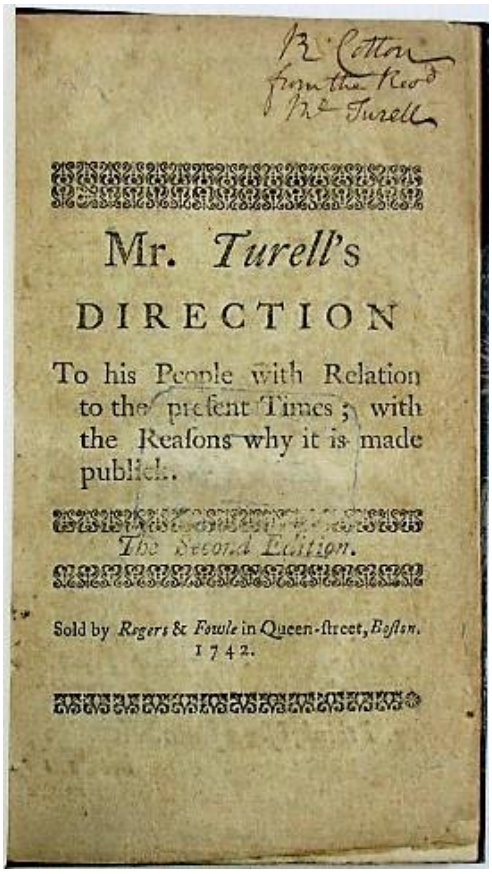
A Voice for "The Poor White Democratic Voter"

134. **[Townsend, Samuel]:** TO THE DEMOCRATIC VOTERS OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY...TO THE WOULD BE DEMOCRATIC WHITE FREEMEN OF THIS COUNTY. [Townsend, Delaware: July 24, 1876]. Broadside, 7" x 9", printed in three columns and signed and dated in type by Townsend at the end. Light uniform tanning, Very Good.

Townsend, whose papers reside at the University of Delaware, was a prominent Delaware Democrat and a staunch Unionist during the War. However, he opposed Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. During Reconstruction he helped to found the Delaware White Man's Party, which opposed the Fourteenth Amendment-- rendering Negroes citizens of the United States-- and the Fifteenth Amendment-- assuring their right to vote.

Townsend denounces the "barefaced propositions of tyranny" by which the state Democratic Party would strip "the Poor White Democratic voter" of the power to nominate candidates. "The white Republicans allow the Negroes in their party the full free right to help nominate by an equal vote by ballot, and we, the white Democrats, who claim to be the descendants of Jefferson and Jackson, debar and refuse even-handed political rights and justice to the white Democratic masses."

OCLC 316965116 [2- AAS, U DE] [as of August 2018]. $750.00


R. Cotton from the Revd Mr. Turell

Mr. *Turell's*

DIRECTION

To his People with Relation to the present Times; with the Reasons why it is made publick.

The Second Edition.

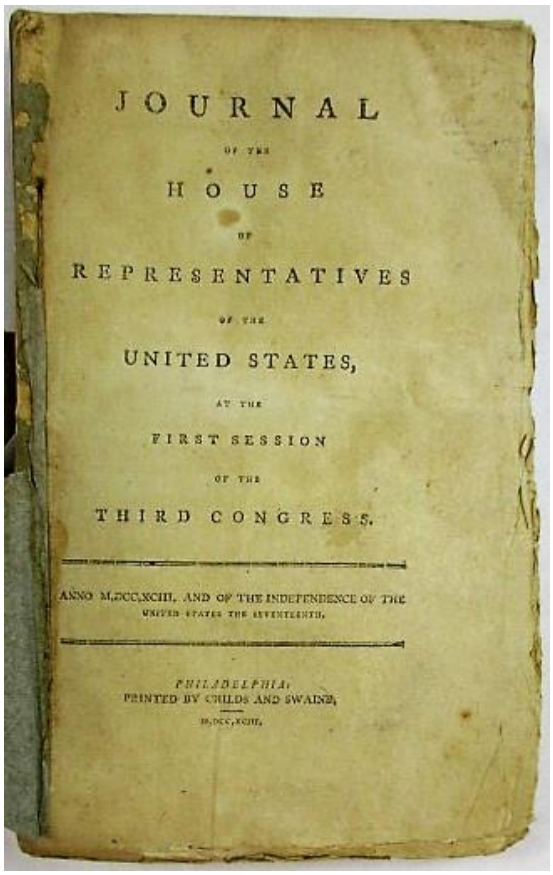
Sold by *Rogers* & *Fowle* in Queen-ſtreet, *Boſton*. 1742.

Item No. 135

135. **Turell, [Ebenezer]:** MR. TURELL'S DIRECTION TO HIS PEOPLE WITH RELATION TO THE PRESENT TIMES; WITH THE REASONS WHY IT IS MADE PUBLICK. THE SECOND EDITION. Boston: Sold by Rogers & Fowle in Queen-Street. 1742. vi, [1], 8-15, [1 blank] pp. Light rubberstamp, else Very Good in modern half morocco,

marbled boards, and gilt-lettered spine title. A presentation copy, inscribed to "R. Cotton from the Rev. Mr. Turell."

A scarce, early American imprint. Reverend Turell wrote this pamphlet in order to warn his congregation against the excesses and enthusiasms of the Great Awakening, and to rebut those who have "injur'd my Character" by reporting that he was an uncompromising opponent of religious revivals. "I think, I see a plain difference between the Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones; and the Wood, Hay and Stubble clumsily tost on the Foundation." Turell advises, "Be not transported no not by a Zeal for God, into any intemperate Heats and Passions..." Evans 5079, 5080. ESTC 26308 [AAS, Boston Public, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, John Carter Brown]. $750.00


JOURNAL

OF THE

HOUSE

OF

REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AT THE

FIRST SESSION

OF THE

THIRD CONGRESS.

ANNO M,DCC,XCIII, AND OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES THE SEVENTEENTH.

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY CHILDS AND SWAINE,

Item No. 136

An Eventful Congressional Session

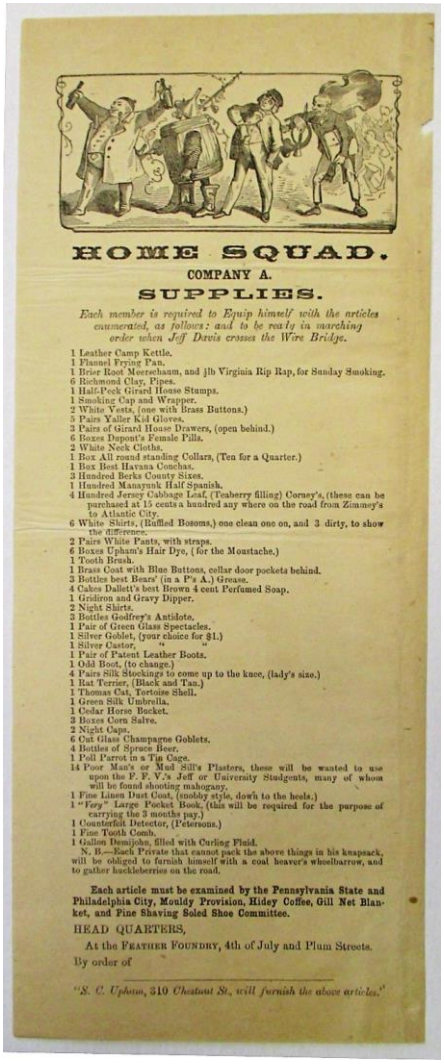
136. **United States:** JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, AT THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS. Philadelphia: Childs and Swaine, 1793 [i.e., 1794]. 438, [29], [1 blank] pp. Stitched, untrimmed, top edge uncut as issued. Remnant of original plain front wrapper, rear wrapper present. Very Good or better.

This document includes several Messages of President Washington, including his December 1793 Address opening the Session, his first Message to Congress since his re-election. He warns, "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will, for ever, keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms,

with which the history of every other nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness."

Washington urges fairness in commerce with the Indians: "It ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies." Also printed is Washington's Message of December 5, expressing annoyance at Citizen Genet, whose utterances have tended "to involve us in war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home." Subsequent presidential messages include additional material on the Genet Affair and difficulties with the Creeks and Cherokees, "owing to the murder of several friendly Indians, by some lawless white men." Also included is material on the Embargo; passage of the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, barring federal court jurisdiction of suits against a State by citizens of another State; a bit of discussion of the Bon Homme Richard; and a host of other matters. The Session closed in May 1794.

FIRST EDITION. Evans 27910. $750.00



HOME SQUAD.

COMPANY A.

SUPPLIES.

Each member is required to Equip himself with the articles enumerated, as follows: and to be ready in marching order when Jeff Davis crosses the Wire Bridge.

1 Leather Camp Kettle.
1 Flannel Frying Pan.
1 Brier Root Meerschaum, and ℔ Virginia Rip Rap, for Sunday Smoking.
6 Richmond Clay, Pipes.
1 Half-Peck Girard House Stumps.
1 Smoking Cap and Wrapper.
2 White Vests, (one with Brass Buttons.)
3 Pairs Yaller Kid Gloves.
3 Pairs of Girard House Drawers, (open behind.)
6 Boxes Dupont's Female Pills.
2 White Neck Cloths.
1 Box All round standing Collars, (Ten for a Quarter.)
1 Box Best Havana Conchas.
3 Hundred Berks County Sixes.
1 Hundred Manayunk Half Spanish.
4 Hundred Jersey Cabbage Leaf, (Teaberry filling) Corney's, (these can be purchased at 15 cents a hundred any where on the road from Zimmey's to Atlantic City.
6 White Shirts, (Ruffled Bosoms,) one clean one on, and 3 dirty, to show the difference.
2 Pairs White Pants, with straps.
6 Boxes Upham's Hair Dye, (for the Moustache.)
1 Tooth Brush.
1 Brass Coat with Blue Buttons, cellar door pockets behind.
3 Bottles best Bears' (in a P's A.) Grease.
4 Cakes Dallett's best Brown 4 cent Perfumed Soap.
1 Gridiron and Gravy Dipper.
2 Night Shirts.
2 Bottles Godfrey's Antidote.
1 Pair of Green Glass Spectacles.
1 Silver Goblet, (your choice for $1.)
1 Silver Castor, " "
1 Pair of Patent Leather Boots.
1 Odd Boot, (to change.)
4 Pairs Silk Stockings to come up to the knee, (lady's size.)
1 Rat Terrier, (Black and Tan.)
1 Thomas Cat, Tortoise Shell.
1 Green Silk Umbrella.
1 Cedar Horse Bucket.
2 Boxes Corn Salve.
2 Night Caps.
6 Cut Glass Champagne Goblets.
4 Bottles of Spruce Beer.
1 Poll Parrot in a Tin Cage.
14 Poor Man's or Mad Jill's Plasters, these will be wanted to use upon the P. F. V.'s Jeff or University Studgents, many of whom will be found shooting mahogany.
1 Fine Linen Dust Coat, (muddy style, down to the heels.)
1 "*Very*" Large Pocket Book, (this will be required for the purpose of carrying the 3 months pay.)
1 Counterfeit Detector, (Peterson's.)
1 Fine Tooth Comb.
1 Gallon Demijohn, filled with Curling Fluid.
N. B.—Each Private that cannot pack the above things in his knapsack, will be obliged to furnish himself with a coal heaver's wheelbarrow, and to gather huckleberries on the road.

Each article must be examined by the Pennsylvania State and Philadelphia City, Mouldy Provision, Hidey Coffee, Gill Net Blanket, and Fine Shaving Soled Shoe Committee.

HEAD QUARTERS,

At the FEATHER FOUNDRY, 4th of July and Plum Streets.

By order of

"S. C. Upham, 310 Chestnut St., will furnish the above articles."

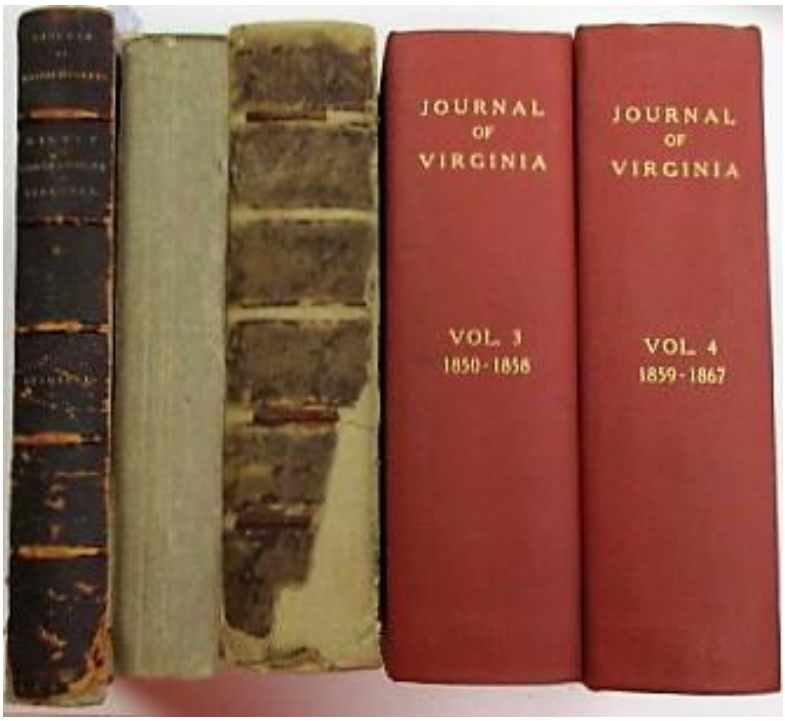
Item No. 137

What Every Soldier Needs

137. **[Upham, S.C.]:** HOME SQUAD. COMPANY A. SUPPLIES. EACH MEMBER IS REQUIRED TO EQUIP HIMSELF WITH THE ARTICLES ENUMERATED, AS

FOLLOWS: AND TO BE READY IN MARCHING ORDER WHEN JEFF DAVIS CROSSES THE WIRE BRIDGE. [Philadelphia: 1861?]. Broadside, 5" x 12-3/4", with cartoon above caption title. One small blank margin chip, lightly toned, about Very Good.

A rare comic broadside, with four caricatured soldiers portrayed at its top. "Facetious list of equipment and supplies required by Pennsylvania recruits" [OCLC]. These include "1 Leather Camp Kettle," "6 Cut Glass Champagne Goblets," "1 Poll Parrot in a Tin Cage," etc. The Head Quarters is "at the Feather Foundry, 4th of July and Plum Streets," and "S.C. Upham, 310 Chestnut St., will furnish the above articles."
OCLC 145522511 [1- Lib. Co. Phila.], 60951231 [2- NYHS, Harvard] [as of August 2018].
$750.00



Item No. 138

Early Life in Old Virginny

138. **Virginia:** JOURNALS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA, 1836-1867. First Editions. 1836-1867, inclusive, a total of 31 Journals [1865 and 1866 Conventions printed together in 1866]. A continuous run of Virginia Imprints: Richmond [1836-1840, 1844-1846, 1854-1864, 1866-1867]; Alexandria [1841-1843]; Lynchburg [1847-1849]. Journal for 1850 printed at Baltimore, for 1851-1852 at Washington, and for 1853 at Philadelphia. The Journals are generally in original printed wrappers and in Good+ to Very Good condition, with scattered wear [Journal for 1846 lacks wrappers and title page]. Bound in three volumes [the first volume without covers, the second and third in library buckram]. The Journals for 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 are Confederate Imprints.

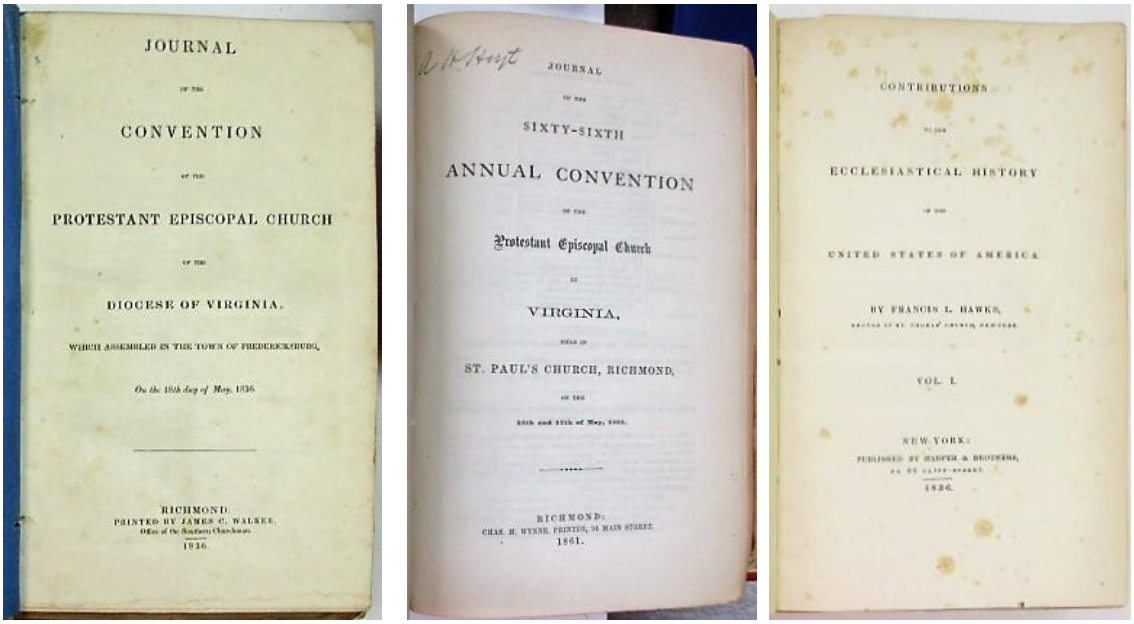
In addition to their significance as the primary source for the development of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Virginia the Journals provide a wealth of material on religious instruction of the slaves; travel and transportation conditions; cultural and religious life and education in Virginia; the Virginia Church's growing role as supporter of the southern slave

system and advocate of African colonization of free Negroes; and the schism of the Church--both nationally and within Virginia itself-- coinciding with the secession of the State and Civil War.

Bishop Meade's 1861 Address mirrors the anguish of his fellow Virginians in leaving the Union but concludes, "Who can desire to retain a Union which has now become so hateful?" The Journals detail the participation of the Church in behalf of the Confederate Army, describe the siege of Richmond and other areas of conflict resulting from the "invasion of Virginia," and graphically portray the effects of the War.

Also included in this offering: Hawks, Francis L.: CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. VOL. I. New York: 1836. 286, 332pp. Lightly foxed, lacking the covers. As Sabin writes, "The Journals of the conventions of the diocese from 1785-1835, inclusive, were reprinted as an appendix to" this volume; and Dashiell, T. Grayson: A DIGEST OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTIONS AND COUNCILS IN THE DIOCESE OF VIRGINIA. Richmond: 1883. 431pp, untrimmed, lacking the covers.

Sabin 100513. Parrish & Willingham 9212-9215. Haynes S14590. AI 39784, 46468, 52538, 58116, 40-5613, 41-4359, 43-4222, 44-5150. Cappon 4840. $2,500.00



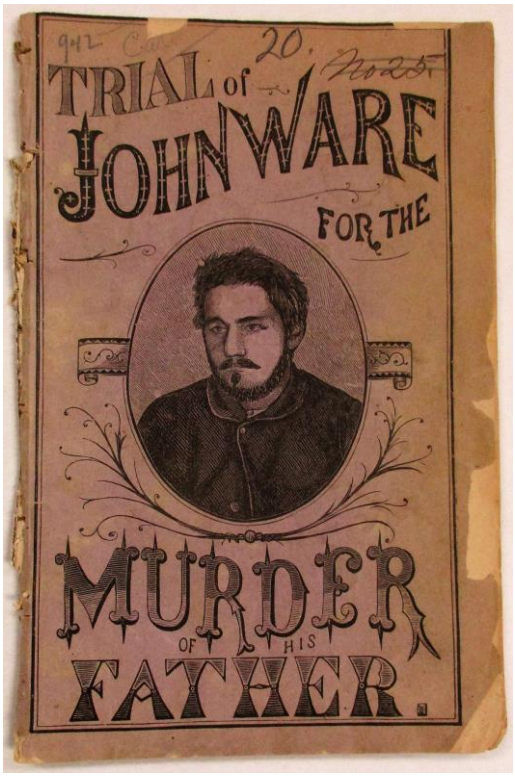
Item No. 138 [a few example title pages]

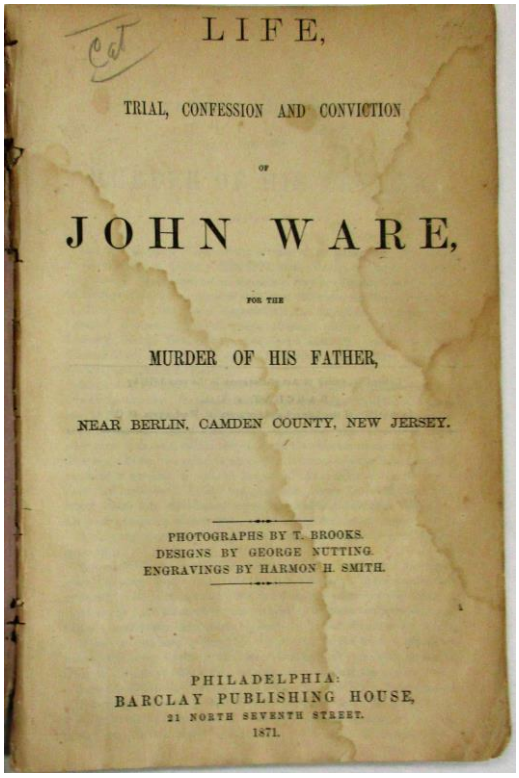
He Killed His Daddy

139. **[Ware, John]:** LIFE, TRIAL, CONFESSION AND CONVICTION OF JOHN WARE, FOR THE MURDER OF HIS FATHER, NEAR BERLIN, CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY. Philadelphia: Barclay Publishing House, 1871. [2], 19-55, [1- publ. advt] pp. Original printed and illustrated purple wrappers [front cover with a portrait of the murderer, rear cover illustration of 'John Ware Shooting His Father', caption also in German]. Full-page illustrations. Disbound. Spotted, blank extremity wear. Good.

"Ware had a fight with members of his family. He demanded money of his father, and then shot him dead to get it" [McDade].

McDade 1046. $350.00




LIFE,

TRIAL, CONFESSION AND CONVICTION

OF

JOHN WARE,

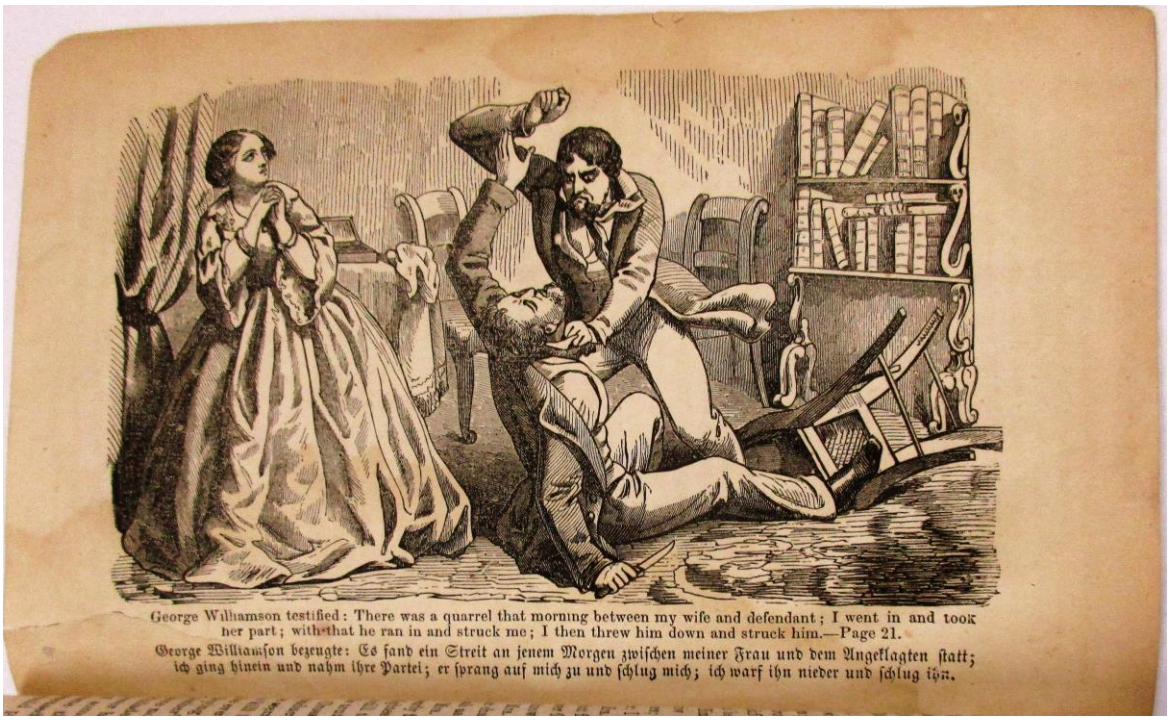
FOR THE

MURDER OF HIS FATHER,

NEAR BERLIN, CAMDEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY T. BROOKS.
DESIGNS BY GEORGE NUTTING.
ENGRAVINGS BY HARMON H. SMITH.

PHILADELPHIA:
BARCLAY PUBLISHING HOUSE,
21 NORTH SEVENTH STREET.
1871.


George Wilhamson testified: There was a quarrel that morning between my wife and defendant; I went in and took her part; with that he ran in and struck me; I then threw him down and struck him.—Page 21.
George Williamſon bezeugte: Es fand ein Streit an jenem Morgen zwiſchen meiner Frau und dem Angeklagten ſtatt; ich ging hinein und nahm ihre Partei; er ſprang auf mich zu und ſchlug mich; ich warf ihn nieder und ſchlug ihn.

Item No. 139

A Shameful Absence of Public Support

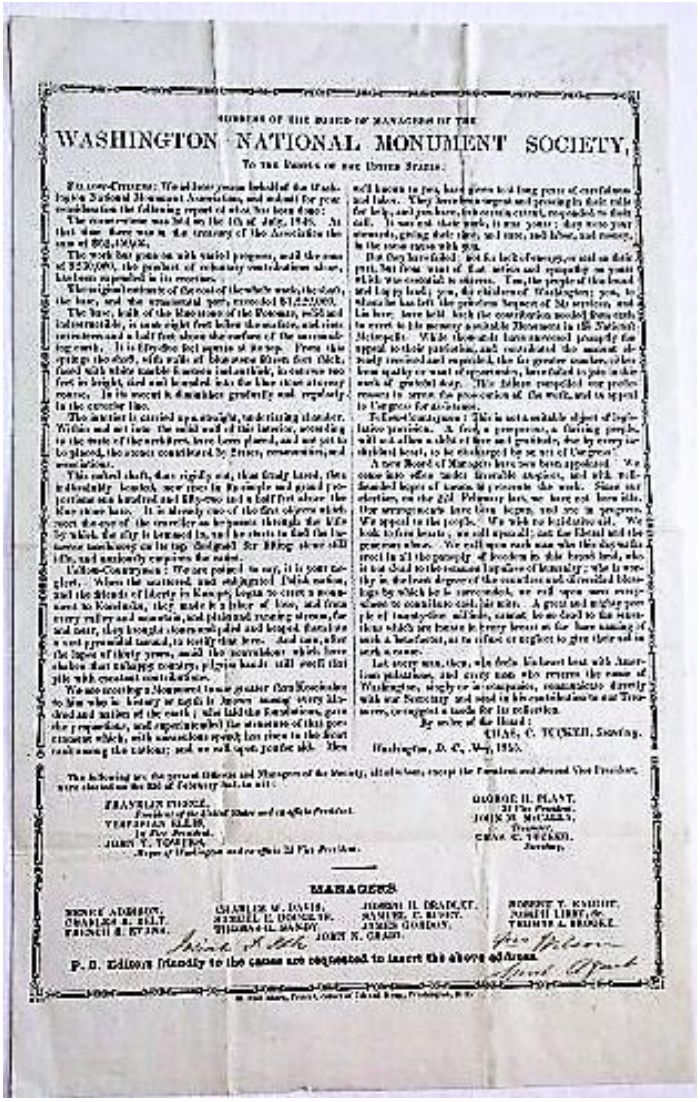
140. **[Washington Monument]:** ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Washington: H. Polkinhorn. [1855]. Broadside, 12-1/4" x 7-1/2". Printed in two columns within an ornamental border. Light old folds. Near Fine.

The Washington National Monument Society was founded in 1833 by James Madison, John Marshall, and others. The Monument's construction was not an easy enterprise. Although the cornerstone was laid in 1848, it was not completed until nearly forty years later. Construction was interrupted from 1854 to 1877: lack of funds, the Civil War, and bureaucratic squabbling caused substantial delays.

Secretary Charles C. Tucker writes this rare appeal for funds. Describing the work already accomplished, at a cost to date of $230,000, "the product of voluntary contributions alone," the Society laments the lack of funds-- about one million dollars more are needed to reach "the original estimate of the cost of the whole work." Though many have contributed, "the far greater number, either from apathy or want of opportunity, have failed to join in this work of grateful duty. This failure compelled our predecessors to arrest the prosecution of the work." It is shameful to ask Congress for the funds: "A free, a prosperous, a thriving people, will not allow a debt of love and gratitude, due by every individual heart, to be discharged by an act of Congress!"

Officers and Managers of the Society are listed, including President Franklin Pierce, and Washington Mayor John T. Towers. The name of Thomas D. Sandy is crossed out, and those of Josiah Polk and Jno. Wilson are added in ink.

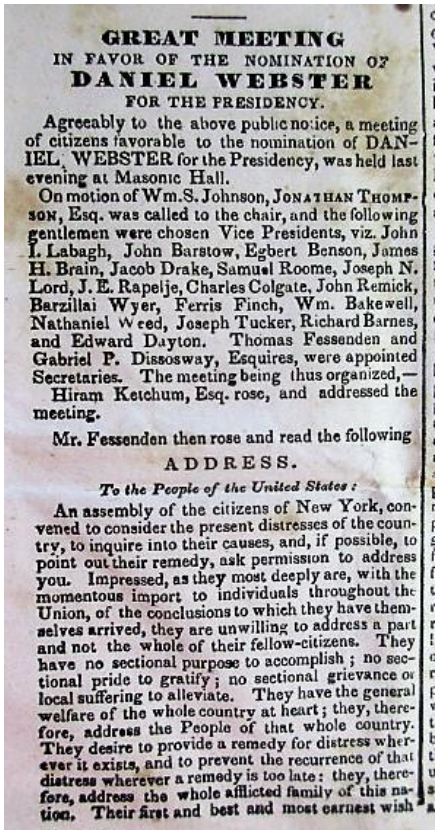
Not in Bryan or Sabin. Not located on OCLC as of September 2018. $750.00



WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT SOCIETY,

MANAGERS

Item No. 140



GREAT MEETING
IN FAVOR OF THE NOMINATION OF
DANIEL WEBSTER
FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Agreeably to the above public notice, a meeting of citizens favorable to the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER for the Presidency, was held last evening at Masonic Hall.

On motion of Wm. S. Johnson, JONATHAN THOMPSON, Esq. was called to the chair, and the following gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents, viz. John I. Labagh, John Barstow, Egbert Benson, James H. Brain, Jacob Drake, Samuel Roome, Joseph N. Lord, J. E. Rapelje, Charles Colgate, John Remick, Barzillai Wyer, Ferris Finch, Wm. Bakewell, Nathaniel Weed, Joseph Tucker, Richard Barnes, and Edward Dayton. Thomas Fessenden and Gabriel P. Dissosway, Esquires, were appointed Secretaries. The meeting being thus organized,—

Hiram Ketchum, Esq. rose, and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Fessenden then rose and read the following

ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States:

An assembly of the citizens of New York, convened to consider the present distresses of the country, to inquire into their causes, and, if possible, to point out their remedy, ask permission to address you. Impressed, as they most deeply are, with the momentous import to individuals throughout the Union, of the conclusions to which they have themselves arrived, they are unwilling to address a part and not the whole of their fellow-citizens. They have no sectional purpose to accomplish; no sectional pride to gratify; no sectional grievance or local suffering to alleviate. They have the general welfare of the whole country at heart; they, therefore, address the People of that whole country. They desire to provide a remedy for distress wherever it exists, and to prevent the recurrence of that distress wherever a remedy is too late: they, therefore, address the whole afflicted family of this nation. Their first and best and most earnest wish

Item No. 141

Webster for President

141. **[Webster, Daniel]:** THE WEBSTER MEETING LAST NIGHT WAS ALL THAT COULD BE DESIRED-- NUMEROUS, ENTHUSIASTIC, AND RESOLVED. New York: New York American- Extra, June 29, 1837. Folio broadside, 19" x 23-1/2". Printed in six columns, generous margins. Light to moderate foxing, old folds, several small holes costing three or four letters. Two points at upper margin verso adhere to a mat. Good+

This is an Extra from the New York American. It records the enthusiasm of more than eighty New York Whigs for Daniel Webster as the next Whig candidate for President. For the current President, New Yorker Martin Van Buren, this Meeting has nothing bur scorn: "He has endorsed all General Jackson's despotic doctrines, and has pledged himself, in terms, to 'follow generally in his footsteps'." An admiring biography of Webster is printed, along with Resolutions expressing their opposition to the banking and fiscal policies of the Jackson-Van Buren Administration, and preferences for Webster, but also their "determination to abide the result of a National Convention." $375.00

"The Fatal Rock, On Which Many a Lovely Youth Has Been Wrecked and Lost Forever"

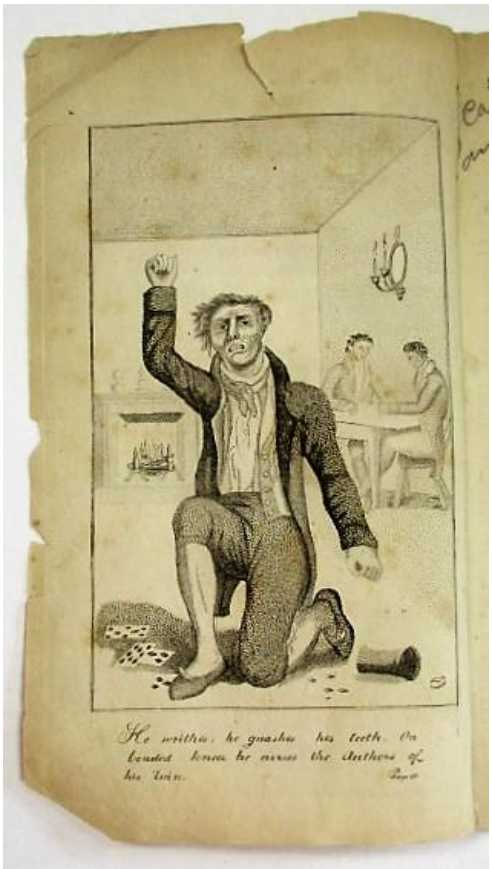
142. **Weems, M.L.:** GOD'S REVENGE AGAINST GAMBLING, EXEMPLIFIED IN THE MISERABLE LIVES AND UNTIMELY DEATHS OF A NUMBER OF BOTH SEXES, WHO HAD SACRIFICED THEIR HEALTH, WEALTH, AND HONOUR, AT GAMING TABLES. WITH CURIOUS ANECDOTES OF THE FOLLOWING UNFORTUNATE GAMBLERS... [SECOND EDITION.]. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author [Printed by Lydia R. Bailey], 1812. [2], iv, [5]-51, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, a couple of light rubberstamps.

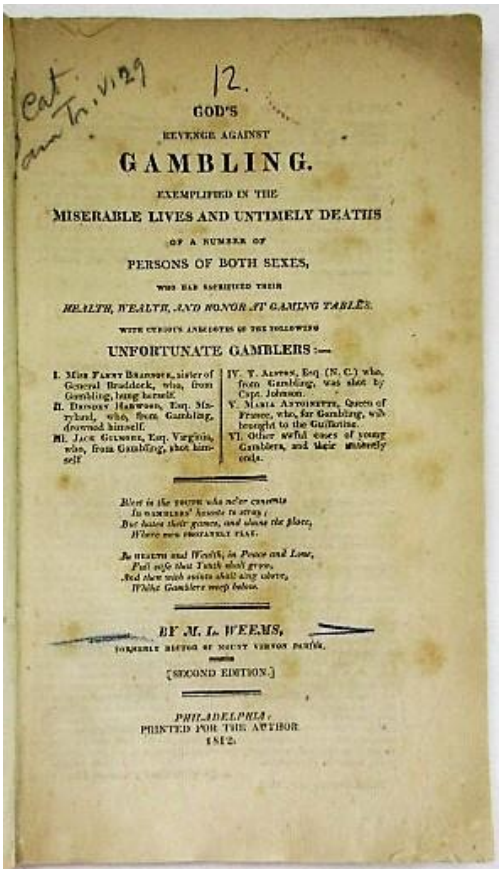
Engraved frontispiece of a compulsive gambler, with typescript caption: "He writhes, he gnashes his teeth. On bended knees he curses the Authors of his ruin." Some light blank extremity chipping. Good+.

The first edition of this popular cautionary tale issued from Augusta, Georgia, in 1810 [American Imprints 21998]. This edition has an 1812 copyright date; and Weems's dedication to his son, "Master Jesse Ewell Weems", dated from "Augusta, in Georgia, January 29, 1811." It was printed by the early woman printer Lydia Bailey.

Weems explains that "this little book... points to the fatal rock, on which many a lovely Youth has been wrecked and lost forever." Judge Jacob Rush of Philadelphia provides his 'Recommendation' to readers, asserting that Gambling, "with its train of pernicious consequences, is daily producing the most destructive effects on the souls and bodies of its votaries." Weems tells the sad tales of General Braddock's sister "who, from Gambling, hung herself"; Drisden Harwood of Maryland, who drowned himself because of gambling; and several others, including "Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, who, for Gambling, was brought to the Guillotine."

Cohen 9707. Hudak 24-40 [Early American Woman Printers]. AI 27507 [2]. OCLC 10344523 [8] as of September 2018. Sabin 102473. $650.00

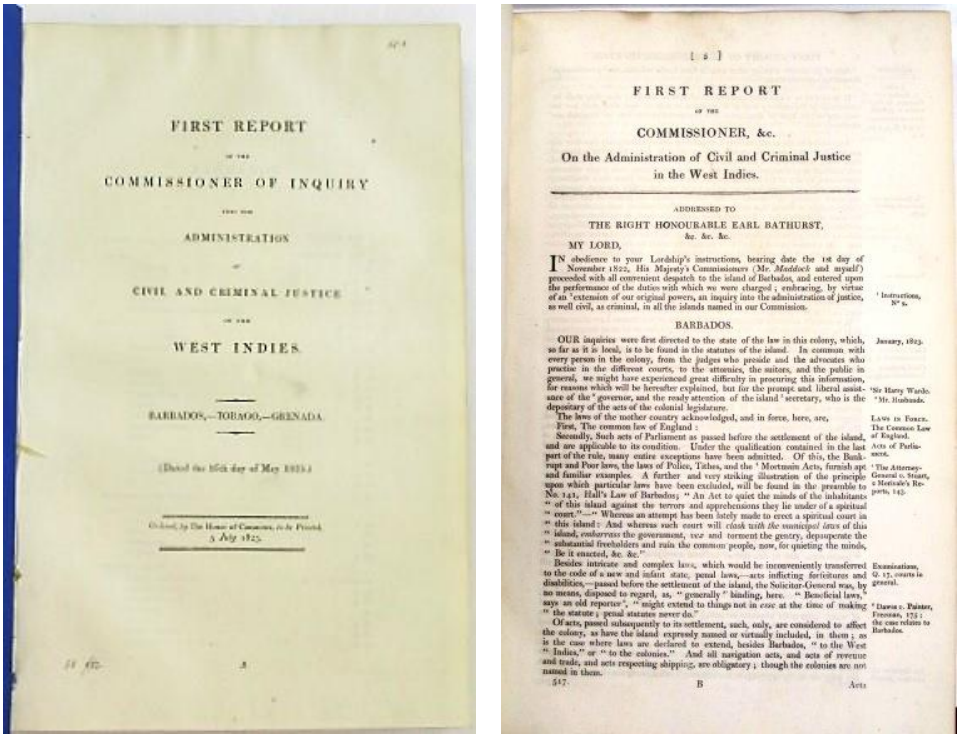



GOD'S
REVENGE AGAINST
GAMBLING.
EXEMPLIFIED IN THE
MISERABLE LIVES AND UNTIMELY DEATHS
OF A NUMBER OF
PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES,
WHO HAD SACRIFICED THEIR
HEALTH, WEALTH, AND HONOR AT GAMING TABLES.
WITH CURIOUS ANECDOTES OF THE FOLLOWING
UNFORTUNATE GAMBLERS:—
I. Miss Patty Braddock, sister of General Braddock, who, from Gambling, hung herself.
II. Drisdey Harwood, Esq. Maryland, who, from Gambling, drowned himself.
III. Jack Gilmore, Esq. Virginia, who, from Gambling, shot himself.
IV. T. Alston, Esq (N. C.) who, from Gambling, was shot by Capt. Johnson.
V. Maria Antoinette, Queen of France, who, for Gambling, was brought to the Guillotine.
VI. Other awful cases of young Gamblers, and their miserable ends.
BY M. L. WEEMS,
FORMERLY RECTOR OF MOUNT VERNON PARISH.
[SECOND EDITION.]
PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR.
1812.

Item No. 142

143. **Wells, Daniel:** ARGUMENT OF DANIEL WELLS, ESQ. ON THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM WYMAN, AT LOWELL, NOV. 1843, ON AN INDICTMENT AGAINST HIMSELF AND OTHERS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT OF THE FUNDS OF THE PHOENIX BANK, CHARLESTOWN, MASS... Greenfield, Mass.: Printed by A. Phelps, 1844. 75, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, title page dusted and a closed margin tear [no loss]. Old rubberstamp on blank verso of title page. Text otherwise clean. Good+.

Wyman was the Bank president. Daniel Webster represented him. Wells was the prosecutor.
AI 44-6526 [4]. Not in Cohen. $125.00



FIRST REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF INQUIRY
INTO THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF
CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
IN THE
WEST INDIES.

BARBADOS,—TOBAGO,—GRENADA.

(Dated the 16th day of May 1825.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
5 July 1825.

[1]

FIRST REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER, &c.
On the Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice
in the West Indies.

ADDRESSED TO
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EARL BATHURST,
&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

IN obedience to your Lordship's instructions, bearing date the 1st day of November 1823, His Majesty's Commissioners (Mr. *Maddock* and myself) proceeded with all convenient despatch to the island of Barbados, and entered upon the performance of the duties with which we were charged; embracing, by virtue of an 'extension of our original powers, an inquiry into the administration of justice, as well civil, as criminal, in all the islands named in our Commission.

[1] Instructions, N° 6.

BARBADOS.

OUR inquiries were first directed to the state of the law in this colony, which, so far as it is local, is to be found in the statutes of the island. In common with every person in the colony, from the judges who preside and the advocates who practise in the different courts, to the attornies, the suitors, and the public in general, we might have experienced great difficulty in procuring this information, for reasons which will be hereafter explained, but for the prompt and liberal assist- [2] Sir Harry Wardo. [3] Mr. Husbands.
ance of the [2] governor, and the ready attention of the island [3] secretary, who is the depositary of the acts of the colonial legislature.

January, 1823.

The laws of the mother country acknowledged, and in force, here, are,

LAWS IN FORCE.

First, The common law of England:

The Common Law of England.

Secondly, Such acts of Parliament as passed before the settlement of the island, and are applicable to its condition. Under the qualification contained in the last part of the rule, many entire exceptions have been admitted. Of this, the Bankrupt and Poor laws, the laws of Police, Tithes, and the 'Mortmain Acts, furnish apt and familiar examples. A further and very striking illustration of the principle upon which particular laws have been excluded, will be found in the preamble to No. 131, Hall's Law of Barbados; "An Act to quiet the minds of the inhabitants "of this island against the terrors and apprehensions they lie under of a spiritual "court."—"Whereas an attempt has been lately made to erect a spiritual court in "this island: And whereas such court will *cloak with the municipal laws* of this "island, *enhorrows* the government, vex and torment the gentry, depauperate the "substantial freeholders and ruin the common people, now, for quieting the minds, "Be it enacted, &c. &c."

Acts of Parliament.

[4] The Attorney-General v. Stuart, 2 Mcrivale's Reports, 143.

Besides intricate and complex laws, which would be inconveniently transferred to the code of a new and infant state, penal laws,—acts inflicting forfeitures and disabilities,—passed before the settlement of the island, the Solicitor-General was, by no means, disposed to regard, as, "generally" binding, here. "Beneficial laws," says an old reporter', "might extend to things not in *esse* at the time of making "the statute; penal statutes never do."

Examinations, Q. 17, courts in general.

[5] Dawes v. Painter, Freeman, 174: the case relates to Barbados.

Of acts, passed subsequently to its settlement, such, only, are considered to affect the colony, as have the island expressly named or virtually included, in them; as is the case where laws are declared to extend, besides Barbados, "to the West "Indies," or "to the colonies." And all navigation acts, and acts of revenue and trade, and acts respecting shipping, are obligatory; though the colonies are not named in them.

547. B Acts

Item No. 144

144. **West Indies:** FIRST REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INQUIRY INTO THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL AND CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE WEST INDIES. BARBADOS,- TOBAGO,- GRENADA. (DATED THE 16TH DAY OF MAY 1825.) ORDERED, BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, TO BE PRINTED, 5 JULY 1825. [London: 1825]. Folio. 310pp. Bound in modern blue wrappers with copy of title on front wrapper. Light foxing. Very Good.

A wonderfully detailed report on the structure of the legal system in these colonies, with explanations of the courts, forms of action and remedies, crimes, punishments, police forces, slave codes, manumission, reform measures, fees, tables of cases, tables with names and races of parties to legal proceedings.
OCLC records eight locations under several accession numbers as of September 2018.
$350.00

Those Dashing, Daring White Caps!

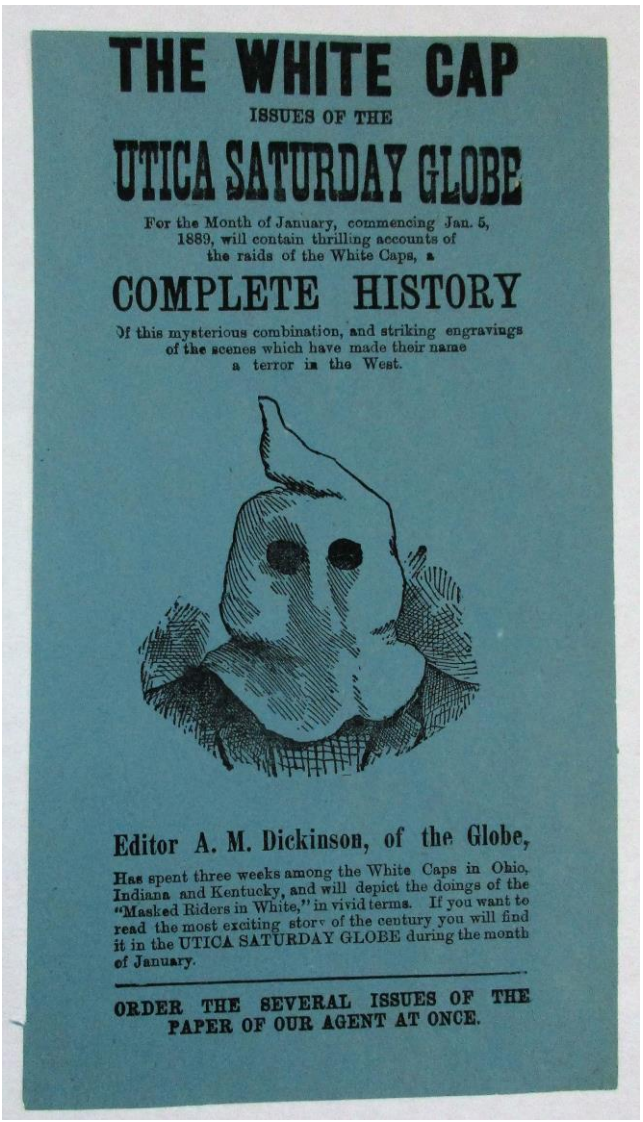
145. **[White Caps]:** THE WHITE CAP ISSUES OF THE UTICA SATURDAY GLOBE FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, COMMENCING JAN. 5, 1889, WILL CONTAIN THRILLING ACCOUNTS OF THE RAIDS OF THE WHITE CAPS, A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THIS MYSTERIOUS COMBINATION, AND STRIKING ENGRAVINGS OF THE SCENES WHICH HAVE MADE THEIR NAME A TERROR IN THE WEST. EDITOR A.M. DICKINSON, OF THE GLOBE, HAS SPENT THREE WEEKS AMONG THE WHITE CAPS IN OHIO, INDIANA AND KENTUCKY, AND WILL DEPICT THE

DOINGS OF THE 'MASKED RIDERS IN WHITE,' IN VIVID TERMS. [Utica: Utica Saturday Globe, 1889]. Illustrated broadside, 4-3/4" x 8-5/8", printed on blue paper. Illustration of a hooded gentleman in middle of the broadside. Fine.

"Following the dissolution of the original Ku Klux Klan, a group known as the White Caps was formed in Indiana. Unlike the Klan, there was no central leadership. This was more of an organic movement, each town and county mimicking the dress and actions of the preceding... Through the 1890s and early 1900s, the White Caps filled the roles that the rebirth of the Ku Klux Klan would fill a decade or so later." [online www.thiscruelwar.com].

The admiring tone of the broadside suggests the enhanced appeal to northerners of revisionist interpretations of the Civil War, and growing impatience with the demands of civil rights advocates.

OCLC 919447138 [1- Duke] as of September 2018. $500.00


THE WHITE CAP

ISSUES OF THE

UTICA SATURDAY GLOBE

For the Month of January, commencing Jan. 5, 1889, will contain thrilling accounts of the raids of the White Caps, a

COMPLETE HISTORY

Of this mysterious combination, and striking engravings of the scenes which have made their name a terror in the West.

Editor A. M. Dickinson, of the Globe,

Has spent three weeks among the White Caps in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and will depict the doings of the "Masked Riders in White," in vivid terms. If you want to read the most exciting story of the century you will find it in the UTICA SATURDAY GLOBE during the month of January.

ORDER THE SEVERAL ISSUES OF THE PAPER OF OUR AGENT AT ONCE.

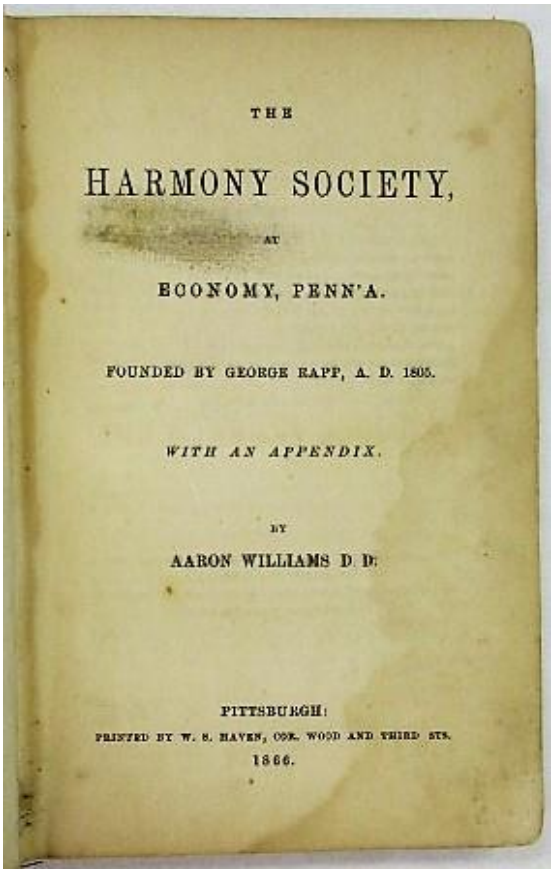
Item No. 145

146. **[Whitelocke, John]:** TRIAL OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL JOHN WHITELOCKE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE EXPEDITION AGAINST BUENOS AYRES. BY COURT-MARTIAL, HELD IN CHELSEA COLLEGE, ON THURSDAY, THE 28TH JANUARY, 1808, AND SUCCEEDING DAYS. London: Printed for Samuel Tipper... T.

Gillet, Printer, Crown-Court, 1808. [6], [1]-214, [2 blanks], 215*, 216*, [1-12] pp. Rubberstamp on title page. Rebound in buckram, spine title and Bar Assn call numbers in gilt. With the half title and frontis map. Several leaves sprung. Printed in two columns per page. Good+.

Whitelocke was sent to take Buenos Aires from the Spaniards in 1807. He failed spectacularly, half of his force being killed or wounded. Forced to surrender, he returned to England in November 1807, and was court-martialed. He was found guilty and cashiered.

$175.00


THE

HARMONY SOCIETY,

AT

ECONOMY, PENN'A.

FOUNDED BY GEORGE RAPP, A. D. 1805.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

BY

AARON WILLIAMS D D.

PITTSBURGH:

PRINTED BY W. S. HAVEN, COR. WOOD AND THIRD STS.

1866.

Item No. 147

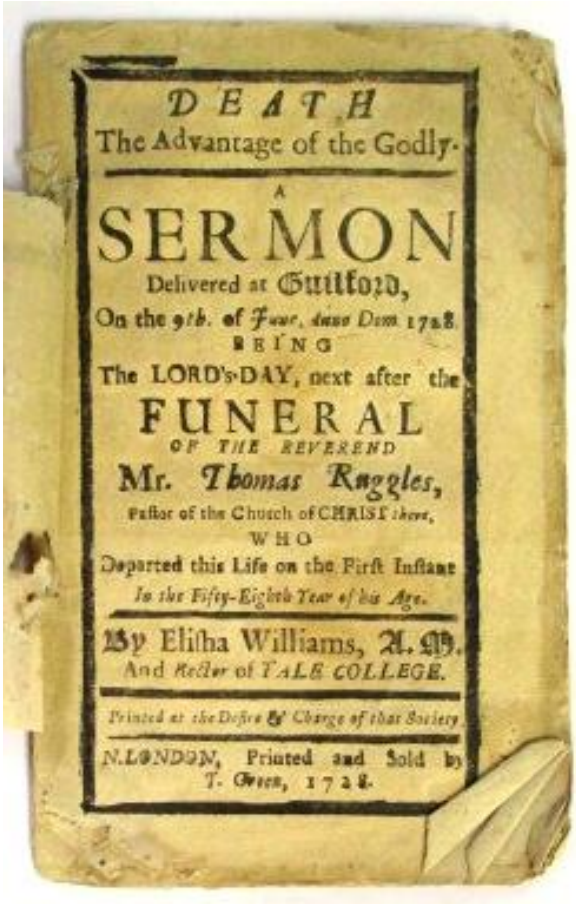
The Story of a Utopian Experiment

147. **Williams, Aaron:** THE HARMONY SOCIETY, AT ECONOMY, PENN'A. FOUNDED BY GEORGE RAPP, A.D. 1805. WITH AN APPENDIX. Pittsburgh: Printed by W.S. Haven, 1866. viii, [9]-182pp. Bound in publisher's black blindstamped cloth with gilt title on front board [some extremity wear, rear inner hinge cracked, lacks rear endpapers]. Scattered foxing, first few pages damped. Narrow tears at blank outer margins of pages 141-144. Good+.

Johann Rapp founded the Harmony Society, a Christian theosophy and pietist society, in Germany in 1785. Persecuted by the Lutheran Church and the government, he moved the group to the United States in 1803. Rapp's followers were called Harmonists or Rappites. They settled in Pennsylvania for a time, relocated to Indiana for several years, and eventually resettled in Pennsylvania in a town they named Economy after the idea of Divine Economy.

Rapp led the commune, with all property held in common and celibacy required. Eventually, as seems inevitable for Utopian societies, arguments erupted, schisms followed,

and the Society splintered. This book gives a detailed history of the Society, its religious principles and customs. It "includes a chapter on this Society's earlier establishment in Indiana" [Howes]. The Streeter Sale copy brought $325.
FIRST EDITION. Howes W445. Streeter Sale 4278. $650.00

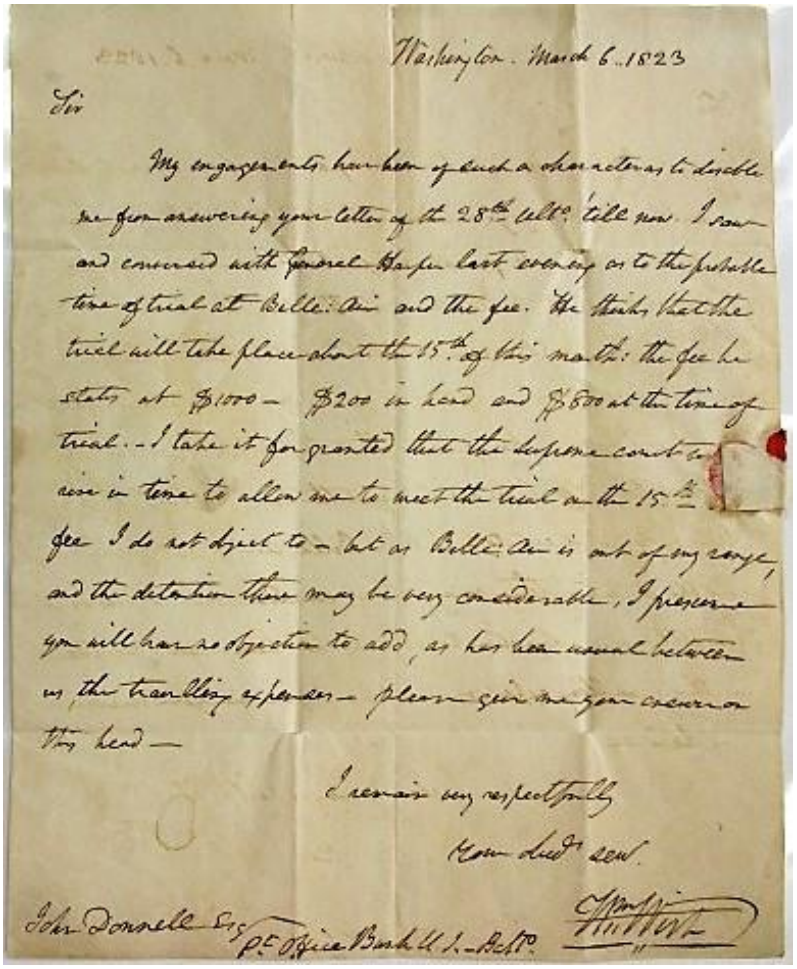

DEATH
The Advantage of the Godly.
A
SERMON
Delivered at Guilford,
On the 9th. of June, Anno Dom 1728.
BEING
The LORD's-DAY, next after the
FUNERAL
OF THE REVEREND
Mr. Thomas Ruggles,
Paſtor of the Church of CHRIST there,
WHO
Departed this Life on the Firſt Inſtant
In the Fifty-Eighth Year of his Age.
By Eliſha Williams, A. M.
And Rector of YALE COLLEGE.
Printed at the Deſire & Charge of that Society.
N. LONDON, Printed and Sold by
T. Green, 1728.

Item No. 148

“Death is Gain to Believers”

148. **Williams, Elisha:** DEATH. THE ADVANTAGE OF THE GODLY. A SERMON DELIVERED AT GUILFORD, ON THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, ANNO DOM. 1728. BEING THE LORD'S-DAY, NEXT AFTER THE FUNERAL OF THE REVEREND MR. THOMAS RUGGLES, PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF CHRIST THERE, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE FIRST INSTANT IN THE FIFTY-EIGHTH YEAR OF HIS AGE. BY ELISHA WILLIAMS, A.D. AND RECTOR OF YALE COLLEGE. PRINTED AT THE DESIRE AND CHARGE OF THAT SOCIETY. N. London: Printed and Sold by T. Green, 1728. Half title, 42, [2 blank] pp. Stitched, untrimmed. Half title trimmed @1-1/2" on upper and lower blank portions. Some corners turned, final blank's top edge rather ragged. Very Good.

Williams, fourth Rector of Yale College for 13 years, was also a Congregational minister, legislator, and Superior Court judge. The work of his middle period reflects his belief in natural rights and equality of all under God and the law, suggested in this early work. He assures that "Death is Gain to Believers, in that they then enter upon the Enjoyment of all Good."
Evans 3122. ESTC W37872 [9 locations]. Johnson 250. $650.00



Washington. March 6. 1823

Sir

My engagements have been of such a character as to disable me from answering your letter of the 28th ult.o till now. I saw and conversed with General Harper last evening as to the probable time of trial at Belle: Air and the fee. He thinks that the trial will take place about the 15th of this month: the fee he states at $1000 — $200 in hand and $800 at the time of trial. — I take it for granted that the Supreme court [illegible] rise in time to allow me to meet the trial on the 15th [illegible] fee I do not object to — but as Belle: Air is out of my range, and the detention there may be very considerable, I presume you will have no objection to add, as has been usual between us, the travelling expenses — please give me your answer on this head —

I remain very respectfully

Your obed.t serv.

John Donnell Esq. Pt. Office Bank U.S. Bal.o

Wm. Wirt

Item No. 149

The Attorney General's Busy Private Law Practice

149. **Wirt, William:** MANUSCRIPT LETTER IN A CLERK'S HAND, SIGNED AND DOCKETED BY WIRT IN WASHINGTON DC, TO JOHN DONNELL, ESQ., DIRECTOR OF THE BALTIMORE BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, MARCH 6, 1823, CONCERNING AN UPCOMING TRIAL. Folio leaf, folded to [4] pp. The Letter on the first page, followed by two blank pages. Addressed to Donnell on the final page, and docketed with Wirt's signature, "Wm. Wirt Atto. Genl. U.S." Folded for mailing. Broken wax seal obscures two words [which are easily identified]. Very Good.

Wirt was U.S. Attorney General at the time of this Letter, having been appointed such in 1818. The job was important-- the representation of the United States before the U.S. Supreme Court. This was not deemed a full-time responsibility. "Because the duties of the office were much narrower than those of other cabinet officials, the attorney general received lower pay. Congress expected attorneys general to supplement their incomes by maintaining private law practices" [Klepper, 'The Elite Federal Bar in Baltimore 1818-1834,' in 'The Federal Lawyer' July 2011, page 32].

Wirt writes in his capacity as a private practitioner, representing the Bank of the United States. Maryland's hostility to the BUS had manifested itself a few years earlier, when it attempted to tax the Bank out of existence. Chief Justice Marshall and the Supreme Court thwarted its efforts in the landmark case of McCulloch vs. Maryland [1819]. Despite the defeat, Marylanders were not deterred: Wirt's case involved the Bank's efforts to recoup loans made to

speculators, whose losses rendered them unable to repay. The trial was moved from Baltimore, where hostility to the Bank was most intense, to the hamlet of Bel Air, about thirty miles northeast. See, Hammond, BANKS AND POLITICS IN AMERICA FROM THE REVOLUTION TO THE CIVIL WAR 268-272 [Princeton U. Press: 1991].

Having established his practice in Baltimore, Wirt felt inconvenienced by the trial's removal. He therefore seeks additional compensation for travel expenses. In its entirety, this Letter explains, "My engagements have been of such a character as to disable me from answering your letter of the 28th ulto. till now. I saw and conversed with General Harper last evening as to the probable time of trial at Belle Air and the fee. He thinks that the trial will take place about the 15th of this month: the fee he states at $1000-- $200 in hand and $800 at the time of trial. I take it for granted that the Supreme court will rise in time to allow me to meet the trial on the 15th. The fee I do not object to- but as Belle Air is out of my range, and the detention there may be very considerable, I presume you will have no objection to add, as has been usual between us, the travelling expenses-- please give me your answer on this head-- I remain very respectfully | your obedt serv. | Wm Wirt."

$650.00