

Item No. 1

"The Dagger Uplifted Against the Breast of America, is Meant for the Heart of Old England."

1. **Abington, Willoughby Bertie, 4th Earl of:** THOUGHTS ON THE LETTER OF EDMUND BURKE, ESQ; TO THE SHERIFFS OF BRISTOL, ON THE AFFAIRS OF AMERICA. BY THE EARL OF ABINGTON. Oxford: Printed for W. Jackson... [1777]. 64pp, last leaf clipped at lower corner with loss of 2-3 words. Else clean and Very Good, in modern cloth.

"The leading British supporter of colonial rights attacks Burke for temporizing." Howes.

Abington discusses the suspension of habeas corpus, the supremacy of Parliament, the establishment of religion, and the American Revolution. He argues that, "if the liberties of our fellow-subjects in America are to be taken from them, it is for the idiot only to suppose that we can preserve our own. The dagger uplifted against the breast of America, is meant for the heart of Old England."

Adams notes seven London editions and a Dublin one, along with a Lancaster [Pa.] 1778 printing.

FIRST EDITION. Howes A14. Adams Controversy 77-1a.

\$275.00

Abolitionists' Autographs

2. **[Abolitionists]: FIVE AUTOGRAPHS OF MEN AND WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN THE MOVEMENT TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.** [vp: vd]. The autographs are on slips of paper of varying sizes. Very Good.

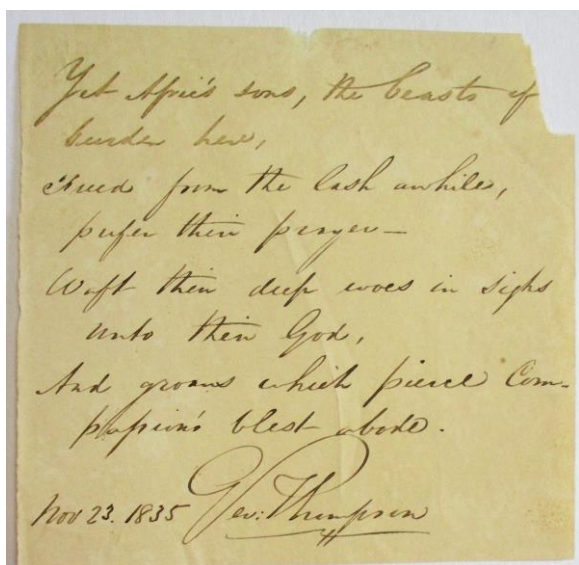
"Sarah M. Grimke";

"Very truly your brother | Theodore D. Weld";

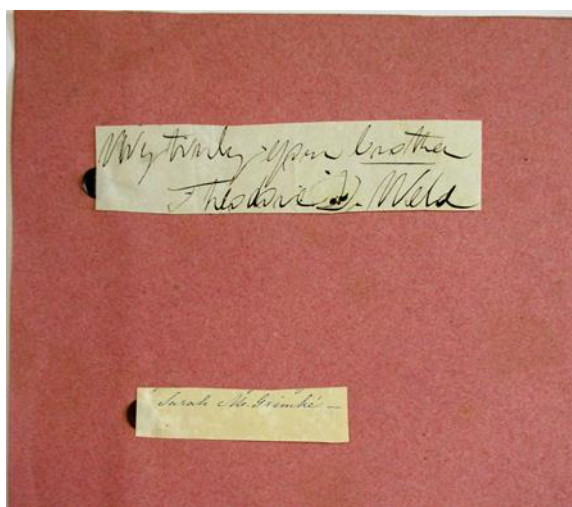
"John G. Whittier for Penn. State A.S. Society";

"Gerrit Smith"; and

"Geo. Thompson," with eight lines of poetry, dated Nov. 23, 1835: "Yet Africa's sons, the beasts of burden here, | Freed from the task awhile, prefer their prayers..." \$650.00

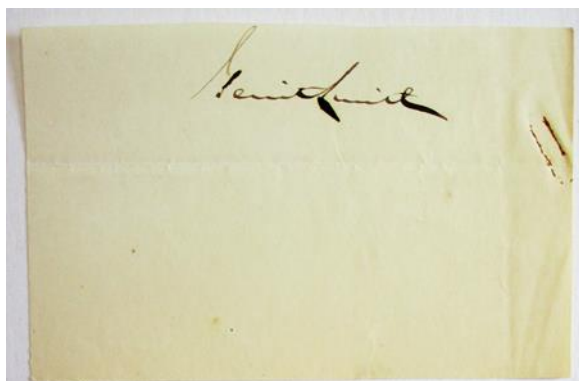


Yet Africa's sons, the beasts of
burden here,
freed from the task awhile,
prefer their prayers—
Woft their deep woes in sighs
unto their God,
And groans which pierce Com-
paign's blest abode.
Nov 23. 1835 Geo. Thompson

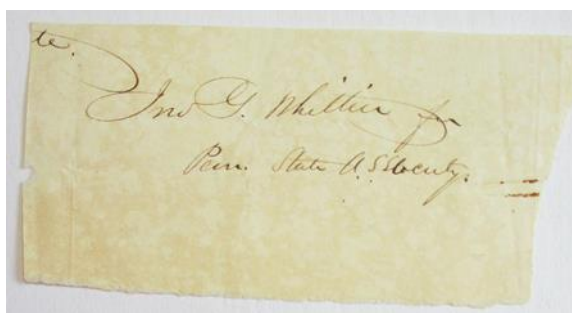


Very truly your brother
Theodore D. Weld

Sarah M. Grimke



Gerrit Smith



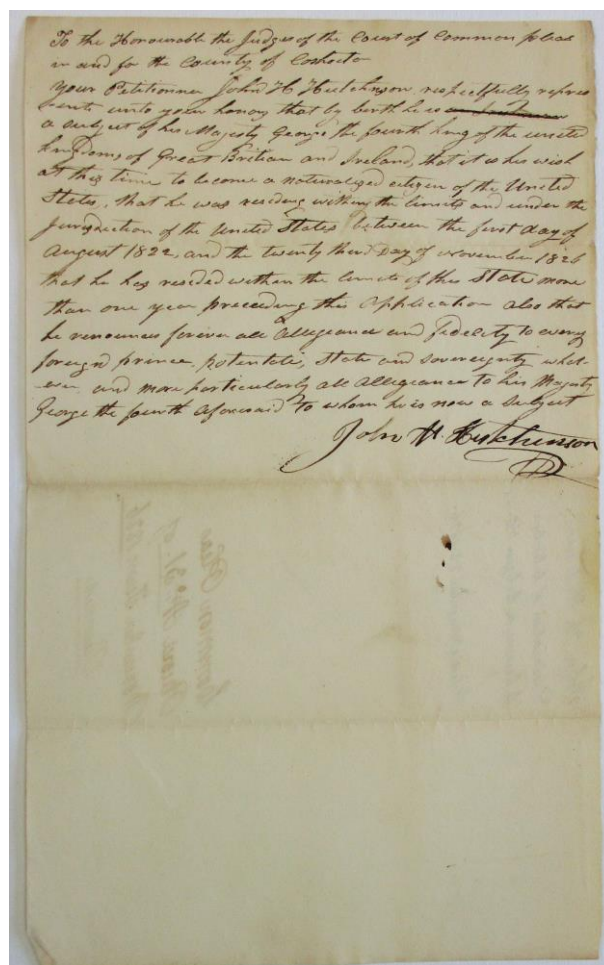
to.
John G. Whittier
Penn. State A.S. Society.

Item No. 2

**“It is His Wish at This Time to Become a Naturalized Citizen
Of the United States”**

3. **[American Citizenship] Hutchinson, John H.:** "TO THE HONOURABLE THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF COSHOCTON. YOUR PETITIONER JOHN H. HUTCHINSON RESPECTFULLY REPRESENTS UNTO YOUR HONORS THAT BY BIRTH HE IS A SUBJECT OF HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH KING OF THE UNITED KINGDOMS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, THAT IT IS HIS WISH AT THIS TIME TO BECOME A

NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES, THAT HE WAS RESIDING WITHIN THE LIMITS AND UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES BETWEEN THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST 1822, AND THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER 1826, THAT HE HAS RESIDED WITH THE LIMITS OF THIS STATE MORE THAN ONE YEAR PRECEDING THIS APPLICATION. ALSO THAT HE RENOUNCES FOREVER ALL ALLEGIANCE AND FIDELITY TO EVERY FOREIGN PRINCE, POTENTATE, STATE AND SOVEREIGNTY WHATEVER, AND MORE PARTICULARLY ALL ALLEGIANCE TO HIS MAJESTY GEORGE THE FOURTH AFORESAID TO WHOM HE IS NOW A SUBJECT. JOHN H. HUTCHINSON" Coshocton, Ohio: 1826. Single leaf, 7-1/4" x 12-1/4." Entirely in manuscript. Folded for docketing: "John H. Hutchinson | Declaration of Intention | to become a Citizen &c. | Filed November 23 1826. Common Please Record No. 31 of November Term 1826 Recorded." Light wear, a few fold splits [repaired with archival tape]. Very Good.

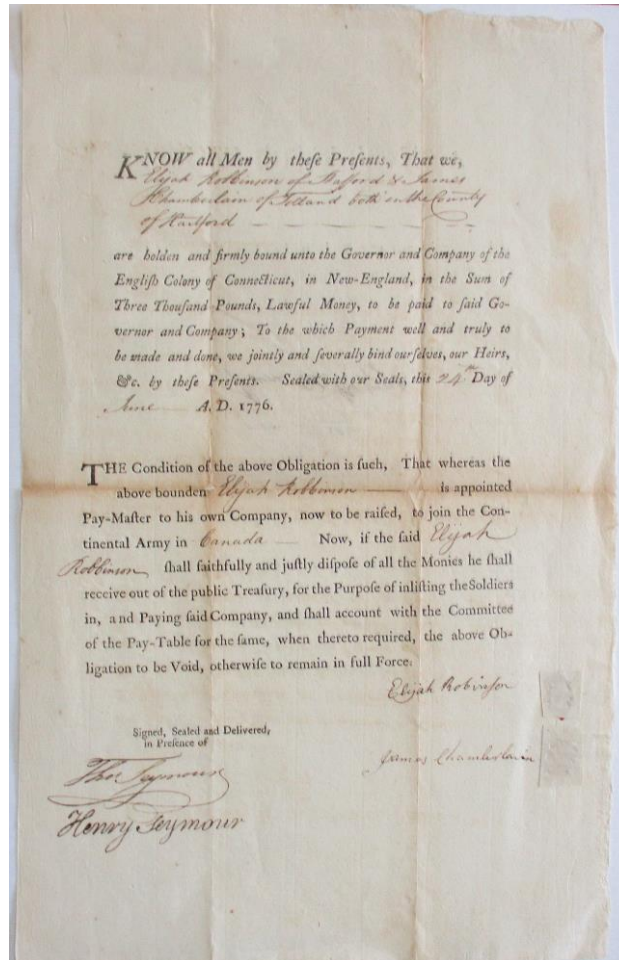


Item No. 3

The Constitution grants Congress the power to enact uniform laws of naturalization. Hutchinson's application was governed by the Naturalization Act of 1802, which required the applicant to be of the Caucasian persuasion; of good moral character; a resident in the United States for five years; and to declare, at least three years in advance, his intent to become a U.S. citizen. This manuscript document was Hutchinson's declaration of intention, to be followed by the later prescribed applications.

Before the 1802 Act, Nativists had succeeded in requiring a 14-year residency in the U.S. as a precondition to citizenship.

John H. Hutchinson [1800-1870], born in Ireland, immigrated to the United States as a young man, worked as a tailor, and then took up farming. He became Sheriff of Coshocton County 1833-1837. He married Abigail Phillips [1804-1889] who was related to the New Jersey Harts, including John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Only in America! \$375.00



Item No. 4

Connecticut Joins the Ambitious Canada Expedition

4. **[American Revolution]:** KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, THAT WE, ELIJAH ROBINSON OF STAFFORD & JAMES CHAMBERLAIN OF TOLLAND BOTH IN THE COUNTY OF HARTFORD ARE HOLDEN AND FIRMLY BOUND UNTO THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE ENGLISH COLONY OF CONNECTICUT, IN NEW-ENGLAND, IN THE SUM OF THREE THOUSAND POUNDS, LAWFUL MONEY, TO BE PAID TO SAID GOVERNOR AND COMPANY; TO THE WHICH PAYMENT WELL AND TRULY TO BE MADE AND DONE, WE JOINTLY AND SEVERALLY BIND OURSELVES, OUR HEIRS, &C. BY THESE PRESENTS. SEALED WITH OUR SEALS, THIS 24TH DAY OF JUNE A.D. 1776.

THE CONDITION OF THE ABOVE OBLIGATION IS SUCH, THAT WHEREAS THE ABOVE BOUNDEN ELIJAH ROBINSON IS APPOINTED PAY-MASTER TO HIS OWN COMPANY, NOW TO BE RAISED, TO JOIN THE CONTINENTAL ARMY IN CANADA [.] NOW IF THE SAID ELIJAH ROBINSON SHALL FAITHFULLY AND JUSTLY DISPOSE OF ALL THE MONEYS HE SHALL RECEIVE OUT OF THE PUBLIC

TREASURY, FOR THE PURPOSE OF INLISTING THE SOLDIERS IN, AND PAYING SAID COMPANY, AND SHALL ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMITTEE OF THE PAY-TABLE FOR THE SAME, WHEN THERETO REQUIRED, THE ABOVE OBLIGATION TO BE VOID, OTHERWISE TO REMAIN IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT. [Connecticut]: June 24, 1776. Folio printed broadside, completed in manuscript, 8-7/8" x 14-1/4." Docketed on verso in ink script. Signed in ink by Elijah Robinson and James Chamberlain; signatures as witnesses of Thos. Seymour and Henry Seymour. Their bond secured their proper disposition of funds for raising a Company of the Continental Army to join the Canada Expedition. Old horizontal fold with light browning, untrimmed. Light wear. Very Good.

In 1775, the Continental Army participated in the Invasion of Quebec, an attempt with Benedict Arnold's help to take over Quebec and convince its French Canadians to aid the thirteen colonies in the Revolution. The attempt was unsuccessful, and in December, 1775, the Americans and French were defeated. A remnant of soldiers continued fighting until British reinforcements arrived in May, 1776, and drove them out. A couple weeks later, in early June, the Continental Army re-entered Quebec to drive out the British troops, and they were again forced to retreat.

Capt. Elijah Robinson [1735-1809] served in Gen. Spencer's 2nd Regiment from its formation in the spring of 1775 through its disbandment December 19, 1775, participating in the invasion of Quebec; was with the State Regiment in the Northern Department, connected to Capt. Mott's Battalion; with Col. Ely's State Regiment in June, 1777; and with Col. Enos' Regiment, his company arriving June 29., 1778, and being engaged for three months. He later moved to Vermont and served as a State Representative, Wethersfield Town Selectman, and Judge of Windsor County. [Robinson Genealogical Society: ROBINSON GENEALOGY, DESCENDANTS OF THE REV. JOHN ROBINSON. . . VOLUME I, p. 82.]

Capt James Chamberlain [1734-1812] was the son of Joseph and Mary [Johnson] Chamberlain, and married to Abigail Boynton. He represented Tolland in the Connecticut General Assembly in 1775, commanded a company of cavalry for two tours during the American Revolutionary War, and was a selectman of Tolland in 1777. [Waldo, L.: THE EARLY HISTORY OF TOLLAND. AN ADDRESS. . . 1861, pp. 57, 77, 144.]

Col. Thomas Seymour [1735-1829] was a Yale graduate, King's Attorney in 1767, Connecticut's State Attorney after the Revolutionary War, and grandfather of Connecticut Governor Thomas Henry Seymour. Seymour also served as Head of the Committee of Pay Table, represented Hartford at the General Assembly at 18 sessions between 1774 and 1793, served with the Connecticut Senate [House of Assistants] from 1793 to 1803, and was Hartford's first mayor from 1774 to 1812.

We are not sure which Henry Seymour signed. There were several; the Seymour bloodline extended throughout Connecticut and New York, with several individuals moving between the two States at different times. \$2,000.00

“Recent Disorders” in Boston

5. **[American Revolution]:** THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. CONTAINING THE FRESHEST ADVICES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC. MARCH 16, 1769. NUMB. 2099. Philadelphia: 1769. [4] pp. Folded elephant folio sheet, each page printed in three columns. Three small pinholes in inner blank margins. Very Good.

In addition to information on foreign affairs this issue contains two columns of text which print an exchange of letters between the Selectmen of Boston (including John Hancock) and

Massachusetts Royal Governor Francis Bernard. The Letters are the Selectmen's Protest against the quartering of British troops in Boston; and Bernard's hostile response, condemning the "recent disorders" in Boston resulting from British imposition of various taxes.

Governor Bernard's uncompromising policies and harsh tactics in Massachusetts angered the colonists and were instrumental in the building of broad-based opposition within the province to the rule of Parliament in the events leading to the American Revolution. He was recalled to England in 1769, and Lieutenant Governor Hutchinson became acting governor. When Bernard left Boston on August 1, 1769 the town held an impromptu celebration, decorated the Liberty Tree, and rang church bells. A very rare issue.

[offered with] SUPPLEMENT TO THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE. NO. 2099. Folio broadsheet, 9-3/4" x 16." Each page printed in three columns. Very Good plus. The Supplement is devoted to paid advertising. Listed for sale is "A likely Negroe Wench, with 2 children... She is very fit and handy for Country Business." Also "To Be Sold" is "A likely Negroe Girl, who has about three years to serve." And "A Dutch Servant Girl"

\$1,350.00



Item No. 5

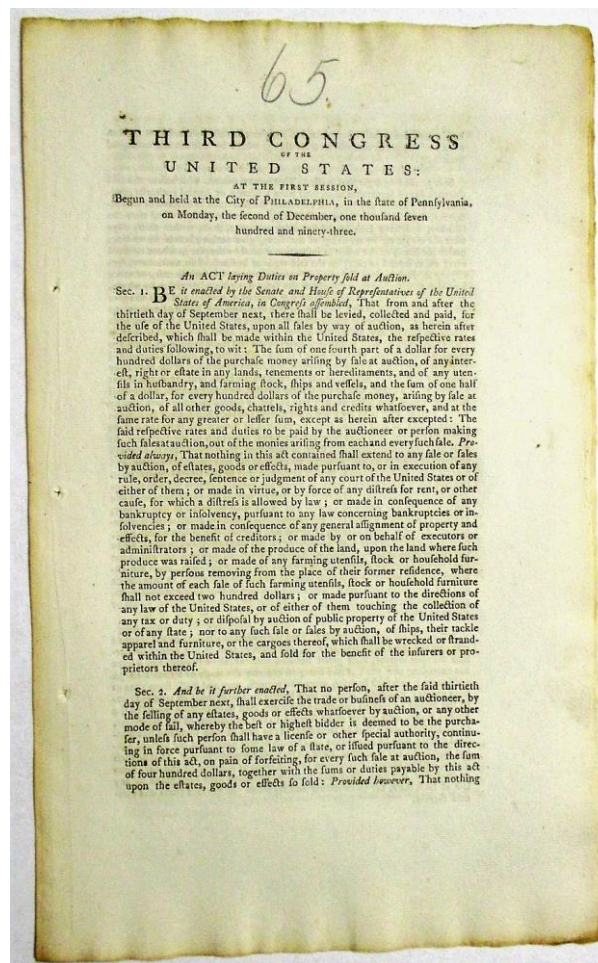
Auctioneers vs. Merchants

6. **Auctions:** THIRD CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, ON MONDAY, THE SECOND OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE. AN ACT LAYING DUTIES ON PROPERTY

SOLD AT AUCTION. [Philadelphia: 1794]. Folio, [4] pp. Folded. Three pinholes in blank left margin, else Fine.

Enactment of the tax was an early victory for merchants in their ongoing battle against auctioneers who, merchants argued, placed them at an unfair competitive disadvantage and distorted the market. The Act required anyone who "shall exercise the trade or business of an auctioneer" to obtain a license "pursuant to some law of a state, or issued pursuant to the directions of this act." Additional requirements were imposed.

The Act was approved by President Washington on June 9, 1794, and signed in type by him, Ralph Izard as President pro tempore of the Senate, and Speaker Muhlenberg.
FIRST EDITION. Evans 27878. NAIP w028075 [5]. \$750.00



Item No. 6

“Likely Young Negro” Runaway Slaves

7. [Baltimore]: FEDERAL GAZETTE & BALTIMORE DAILY ADVERTISER. SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1796. [Baltimore: Yundt & Brown, No. 3, Calvert-street, near the Court-House, 1796]. Folio, 4pp, each page printed in five columns. Light uniform toning, Very Good.

The first and last pages print a variety of articles for sale, as well as five notices of absconding slaves: "Seize the Runaway! Twenty Dollars Reward" for "a Negro Lad, named

SAUL, by trade a tanner." Other runaways were "Negro SOLOMON"; "a likely young negro fellow, named Thomas"; "a NEGRO MAN, named FRANK," who "has a good set of teeth"; "a Negro Boy named JOE, about 13 years of age, he has lost the toes off one of his feet, and I think two or three off the other foot, has remarkably large ears"; and "MULATTO JOE, well known in Baltimore by the name of Mr. Hudson's Joe." "A healthy young NEGRO WOMAN, who understands washing, ironing and cooking or any other kind of house work" is for sale.

Page 2 prints the text of the Carriage Tax, signed in type by President Washington, Speaker of the House Jonathan Dayton, and President of the Senate Samuel Livermore. Its author, Treasury Secretary Hamilton, was also its defender when the Act was challenged in the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court upheld the constitutionality of the Act in *Hylton vs. United States*, 3 U.S. 171 [1796], its first assertion of its power to review the validity of Acts of Congress.

Also printed is correspondence between George Washington and the Mayor of Fredericksburg at the close of the Revolution; a list of "passengers pressed from on board the *Susannah*, by the British frigate *Raison*;" and "ship news" at the Port of Baltimore. Page 4 prints two Patents, signed in type by President Washington, Secretary of State Pickering, and Attorney General Charles Lee. \$450.00



Item No. 7

Sixteen Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, state of Maryland, about two miles below the court house and six from Huntingdon, in December, 1795, Negro SOLOMON, 26 years of age, 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, a stout, square made, black fellow; has a long head, down, sullen look, and when closely questioned, cannot give a good account of himself; has a remarkably crooked scar on the upper part of his nose. I have reason to believe that he must have a pass, and passes as a freeman. Whoever secures said fellow in any gaol, and gives me information, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
 JOSEPH WILSON,
 N. B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said negro fellow, as I am determined to prosecute all such persons to the utmost rigor of the law.
 July 13. e03w†

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away on the morning of the 5th of July, from the subscriber's place, about three and an half miles from town, a likely young negro fellow, named THOMAS, about five feet six or seven inches high, straight built, has a pleasant countenance and a fine set of teeth—he formerly belonged to a Mr. James Garretson of Harford county, who permitted him for a length of time past to hire himself out, and has been almost ever since employed on Pell's Point, cleaning and doing laundry kinds of work about vessels; it is supposed that he is either lurking about the Point, or gone up to the neighborhood of his former master, where I am informed he has a wife. He took with him a variety of clothing, such as a blue superfine cloth coat with gilt buttons, a pair of raised colored cloth breeches, two pair of new fustian trousers, a white dainty waistcoat and pantaloons edged with scarlet, a couple of coarse shirts and trousers, one fine black hat with a small hole burnt in the edge of the crown, and a deep crowned straw ditto, with sundry other articles. Whoever secures the said fellow so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges. WILLIAM CLEMM,
 No. 128, Market-street.
 N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid harboring him at their peril.
 July 13. 314W3W

JULY 10. d41†

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY, on the 17th inst. from the subscriber, living at Roxbury mills, in the upper part of Ann Arundel county, a Negro MAN, named FRANK, about 21 years of age, he is black and well set, has a good set of teeth, and is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; a description of his cloathing is, I apprehend, unnecessary, as in all probability he has changed them. I am induced to think he has gone to the Sulquehannah, the place from which I brought him, he having many connexions now living a few miles above Havre-de-Grace. Whoever secures said Negro, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and, if brought home, all reasonable expences paid by SAMUEL THOMAS.
 N. B. I hereby forewarn all masters of vessels and others, from carrying him off or harboring him, at their peril. May 26. d

Runaways.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber's manufactory, a Negro Boy named JOE, about 13 years of age, he has lost the toes off one of his feet, and I think two or three off the other foot, has remarkably large ears: He has been taken up two or three times in Gunpowder and Patapoco Neck, and I imagine he has made for that neighborhood; he is artful, and if apprehended will make his his escape if possible. I will give EIGHT DOLLARS, including what the law allows, to any person who will deliver him to me at Oakly, or secure him in gaol.
 MULATTO JOE,
 Well known in Baltimore by the name of Mr. Hudson's Joe, left me about three weeks ago, he is about 45 or 50 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a little bald on the top of his head, well made—he is somewhere about the town or Point. I will give SIX DOLLARS, including what the law allows, to any person who will lodge him in gaol, or deliver him to me at Oakly.
 JOHN DORSEY,
 June 23. d

Seize the Runaway!
Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 17th instant, a Negro Lad, named SAUL, by trade a Tanner. He is about 16 years of age, 5 feet six inches high, a very dark negro, talkative, and his voice thick and indistinct. He formerly belonged to Dr. Tripp, of Easton, and has since failed in the ship President, captain Smith. It is presumed that he has gone either to sea, or to the residence of his former master. Ten Dollars will be paid for him, if taken in Baltimore town or county, and the above reward, with all reasonable charges, if out of the county.
 JOHN KERNS,
 Living at Mr. Dugan's Rope-walk.
 N. B. All captains and masters of vessels are forewarned against harboring or carrying away the said runaway at their peril.
 July 19. d41†

street, will be valuable hints for buinets. On one of these Lots is a Brick Warehouse. A good title in fee will be given. The property will be shewn, and terms of sale made known, by applying to
 MARGARET HUDSON.
 May 18. eo

For Sale,
A HEALTHY young NEGRO WOMAN, who understands washing, ironing and cooking, or any other kind of house work. She would be equally valuable on a farm, being remarkably strong and active. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

To be Rented,
A two story FRAME HOUSE, with a convenient kitchen, in Albermarle-street, containing four rooms and a good cellar. Enquire as above.
 July 14. eo4c

Item No. 7

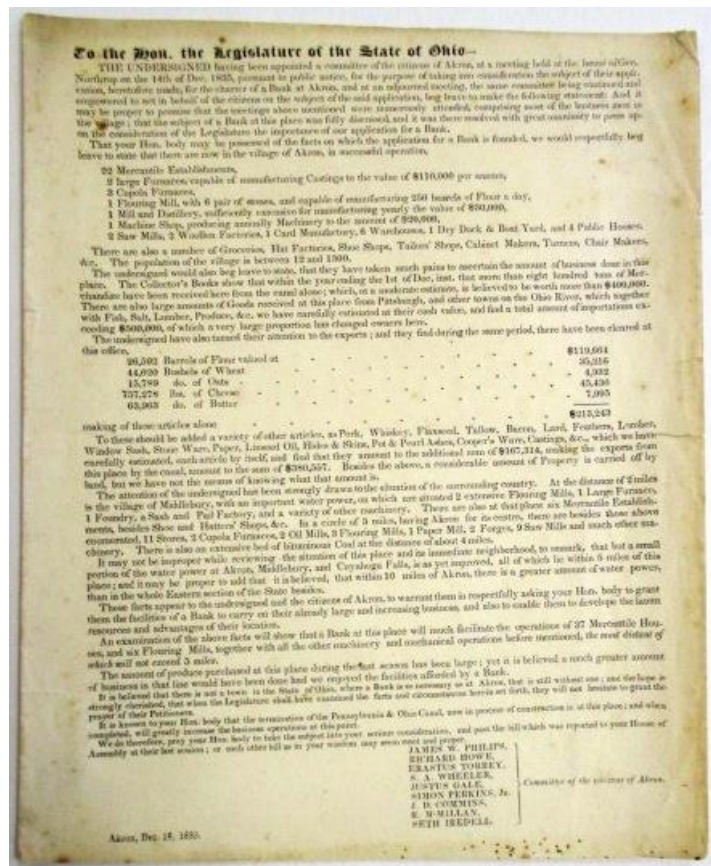
Akron as Ohio's Future Commercial Center

8. [Bank of Akron]: TO THE HON. THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO--THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED A COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS OF AKRON, AT A MEETING HELD AT THE HOUSE OF GEN. NORTHROP ON THE 14TH OF DEC. 1835...FOR THE PURPOSE OF TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE

SUBJECT OF THEIR APPLICATION, HERETOFORE MADE, FOR THE CHARTER OF A BANK AT AKRON... [Akron, Ohio?]: 1835. Folio sheet, folded to 8" x 10". [1], [3 blanks] pp. Printed on the recto of the first leaf. Light wear, short closed tear at outer margin [no loss]. Very Good.

This rare plea for the establishment of a Bank at Akron is signed in type by James W. Philips, Richard Howe, and seven other members of the Committee at Akron, December 18, 1835. It emphasizes the accelerating development of commerce across the Alleghenies. Explaining "the facts on which our application for a Bank is based," they note that the Pennsylvania & Ohio Canal will have its terminus at Akron; and provide a detailed mercantile and financial profile of Akron and the neighboring town of Middlebury, two miles distant, listing exports from flour, wheat, oats, cheese and butter, plus other exports by canal. Current "population of the village is between 12 and 1300."

"The Bank of Akron was not established until 1845" [Morgan].
 Morgan 8175 [2- AAS, Kent State]. OCLC 1053971112 [1- AAS], 34006223 [1- Kent State] as of April 2021. Not in American Imprints or Thomson. \$875.00



Item No. 8

Every Church Has "Entire Power Within It Self... Without Any Dependence Upon any Superiour Power Upon Earth"

9. **Barnard, John:** THE LORD JESUS CHRIST THE ONLY, AND SUPREAM HEAD OF THE CHURCH. A SERMON, DELIVERED, IN PUBLICK, TO THE ASSEMBLY OF MINISTERS, AT THEIR ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION, IN BOSTON; WHICH WAS FOLLOWED WITH A COLLECTION FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

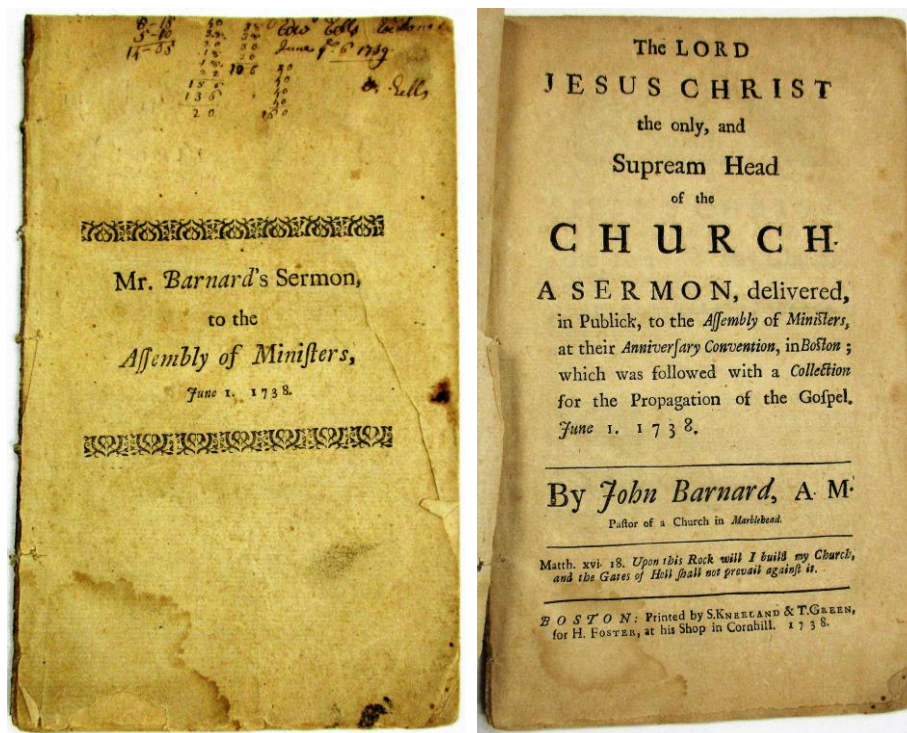
JUNE 1. 1738. Boston: S. Kneeland and T. Green, 1738. [4], 34, [2 blanks] pp, with the half title [chipped at blank lower margin]. Disbound, scattered foxing and light wear, Good+.

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].

Here Barnard makes a powerful argument for the self-government of New England congregations, with obvious implications for self-government of American political institutions. Religious self-government profoundly differed from Anglican practices across the Atlantic. New England congregations reflect the early practice of "the Primitive Church." For "the first three hundred Years after Christ, the Churches consisted of particular Congregations, each having their own Pastor, to minister unto them in the holy Things of God; and every such Assembly of professed Christians... had entire Power within it self, to manage the Affairs of the Kingdom of Christ, and the holy Discipline belonging to it, without any Dependance upon any superiour Power upon Earth." This "was the Principle of our Fathers, who laid the Foundation of these Churches, in this Wilderness."

Evans 4219. ESTC W20701.

\$650.00



Item No. 9

Democratic Party "Stands Boldly in Defence of the Constitutional Rights of All Sections and of All Men"

10. **Bocock, Thomas W.:** WASHINGTON, APRIL 30, 1856. DEAR SIR: IN VIEW OF THE IMPORTANT ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, AND IN VIEW OF THE GREAT NECESSITY THAT EVERY VOTER SHOULD BE SUPPLIED WITH A GOOD NEWSPAPER ADVOCATING SOUND NATIONAL

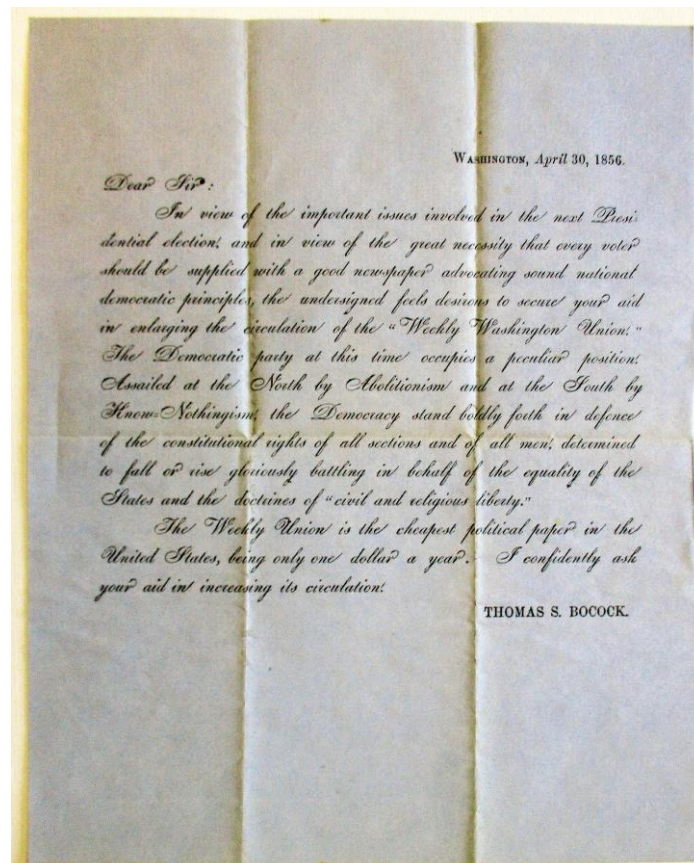
DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, THE UNDERSIGNED FEELS DESIROUS TO SECURE YOUR AID IN ENLARGING THE CIRCULATION OF THE 'WEEKLY WASHINGTON UNION.' Washington: 1856. Broadside, printed in elegant typescript on blue paper. Old folds, Very Good. Signed at the end in type by Bocock.

Thomas S. Bocock [1815-1891] was a United States Congressman from Virginia from 1847 until Virginia's secession. He then served as the Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives from 1862 until the fall of the Confederate government.

His message is that the Democrats are imperiled, and require increased circulation of a paper expressing sound political opinions. "The Democratic party at this time occupies a peculiar position. Assailed at the North by Abolitionism and at the South by Know-Nothingism, the Democracy stand boldly forth in defence of the constitutional rights of all sections and of all men, determined to fall or rise gloriously battling in behalf of the equality of the States and doctrines of 'civil and religious liberty'."

Not in Haynes or Sabin. Not located on OCLC as of March 2021.

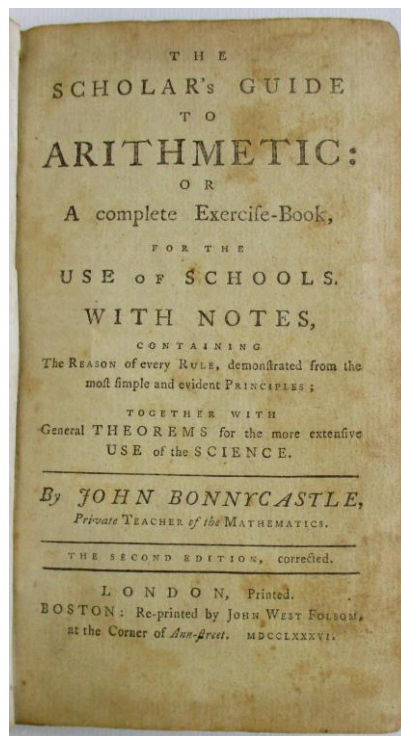
\$350.00



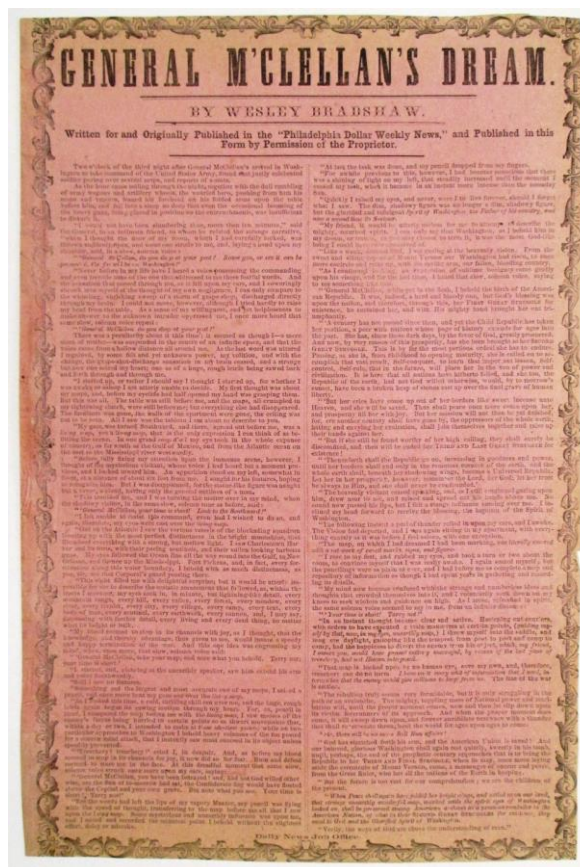
Item No. 10

11. **Bonnycastle, John:** THE SCHOLAR'S GUIDE TO ARITHMETIC: OR A COMPLETE EXERCISE-BOOK, FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS. WITH NOTES, CONTAINING THE REASON OF EVERY RULE, DEMONSTRATED FROM THE MOST SIMPLE AND EVIDENT PRINCIPLES: TOGETHER WITH GENERAL THEOREMS FOR THE MORE EXTENSIVE USE OF THE SCIENCE. Boston: Re-printed by John West Folsom, 1786. vi, [7]-200, [3], [1 blank] pp. Light to moderate foxing. Bound in contemporary sheep [some rubbing], with spine rules and gilt-lettered black morocco spine label. Good+.

This popular instruction book went through several London editions, starting in 1780. Ours is the first American printing.
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Evans 19513. ESTC W22082. \$250.00



Item No. 11

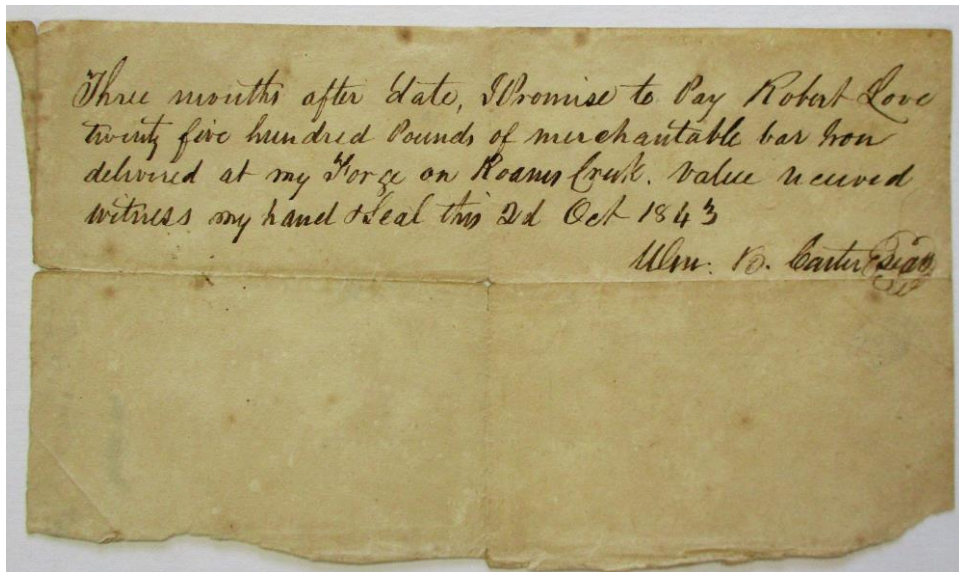


Item No. 12

"No More Bull Run Affairs"

12. **Bradshaw, Wesley:** GENERAL M'CLELLAN'S DREAM. [Washington?] Daily News Job Office, (1861). Broadside, printed in two columns with ornamental border, on pink paper. 8 3/4" x 13." Light wear, trimmed to border, Very Good.

A bizarre broadside, evidently printed in several locales, all of them rare. George Washington appears to General McClellan in a vivid dream. The apparition admonishes, "There will be no more Bull Run affairs." A great future is predicted for the United States. Not in Bartlett, Nevins, Eberstadt, Decker, Sabin, NUC. OCLC 36823792 [3- LCP, Buffalo Pub. Lib., Huntington] as of April 2021. \$750.00



Item No. 13

13. **Carter, William Blount:** PROMISSORY NOTE EXECUTED AND SIGNED BY CARTER [1792-1848], TENNESSEE PLANTER, PRESIDENT OF TENNESSEE'S 1834 CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, AND WHIG CONGRESSMAN 1835-1841. [np]: 1843. Four manuscript lines plus signature "Wm. B. Carter," and his facsimile seal. Old folds, Very Good.

"Three months after date, I Promise to Pay Robert Love twenty five hundred Pounds of merchantable bar Iron delivered at my Forge on Roanes Creek. Value received. Witness my hand & seal the 2d Oct. 1843." Carter [1792-1848] was born and died in Elizabethton, Carter County, Tennessee. He was an anti-Jackson Whig during his Congressional sojourn.

\$125.00

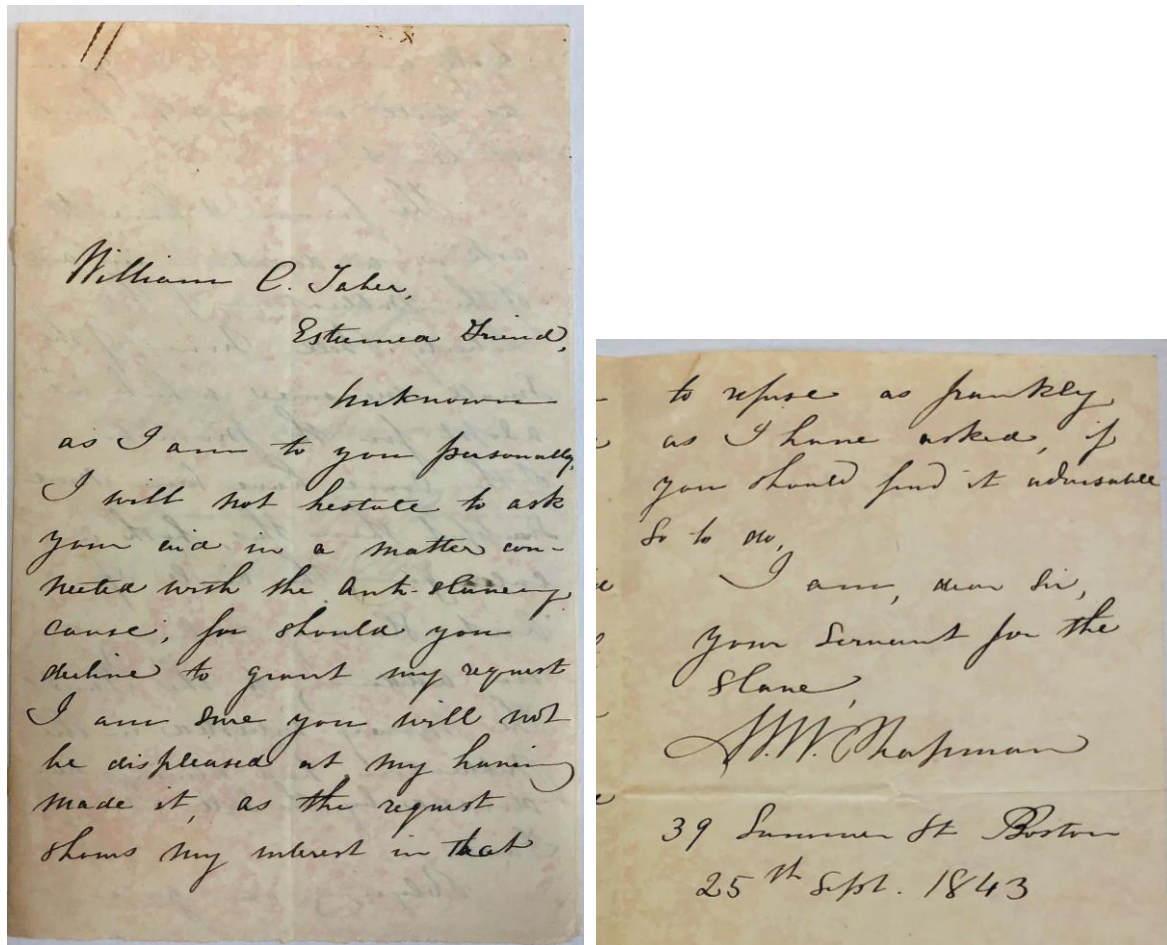
The "Holy Cause" of Emancipation

14. **Chapman, Maria Weston:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 25 SEPTEMBER 1843, FROM MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, TO "ESTEEMED FRIEND" WILLIAM CONGDON TABER, CHART-MAKER TO THE NEW BEDFORD WHALING FLEET, SEEKING "A DONATION IN AID OF THE PUBLICATION OF THE LIBERTY BELL." SIGNED BOLDLY, "M.W. CHAPMAN," "YOUR SERVANT FOR THE SLAVE." Boston: 39 Summer Street, 1843. Folded leaf of stationery, [3] pages of writing + final blank. Rust mark from old paper clip at top blank margin. Very Good.

The antislavery activist writes, "Unknown as I am to you personally, I will not hesitate to ask your aid in a matter connected with the Anti-slavery cause, for should you desire to grant my request I am sure you will not be displeased at my having made it, as the request shews my interest in that Holy cause, which you as well as myself have at heart.

"The favour I have to ask is a donation in aid of the publication of the Liberty Bell. None of the small measures which we adopt for the promotion of the cause have been more successful than this, both in enlarging the circle of Anti-Slavery feeling, & in adding to the Funds. The money interested in the publication has always been doubled by the Sale at the Fair.

"Relying on you to refuse as frankly as I have asked, if you should find it advisable so to do, I am, dear Sir, your Servant for the Slave, M.W. Chapman." \$1,250.00



Item No. 14

**Checkley in the Dock at Boston for Advocating Establishment
Of the Church of England in America**

15. **Checkley, John:** THE SPEECH OF MR. JOHN CHECKLEY, UPON HIS TRYAL, AT BOSTON IN NEW-ENGLAND, FOR PUBLISHING THE SHORT AND EASY METHOD WITH THE DEISTS: TO WHICH WAS ADDED, A DISCOURSE CONCERNING EPISCOPACY; IN DEFENCE OF CHRISTIANITY, AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AGAINST THE DEISTS AND DISSENTERS. TO WHICH IS ADDED, THE JURY'S VERDICT; HIS PLEA IN ARREST OF JUDGMENT; AND THE SENTENCE OF COURT. THE SECOND EDITION. London: Printed by J. Applebee, in Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street,

[1738]. 40, [2] pp, as issued. Bound in attractive, modern half red morocco and marbled paper over boards. Attractive ornamentation. Lightly foxed, Very Good, with an 1882 inscription to Samuel Ames on the front free endpaper.

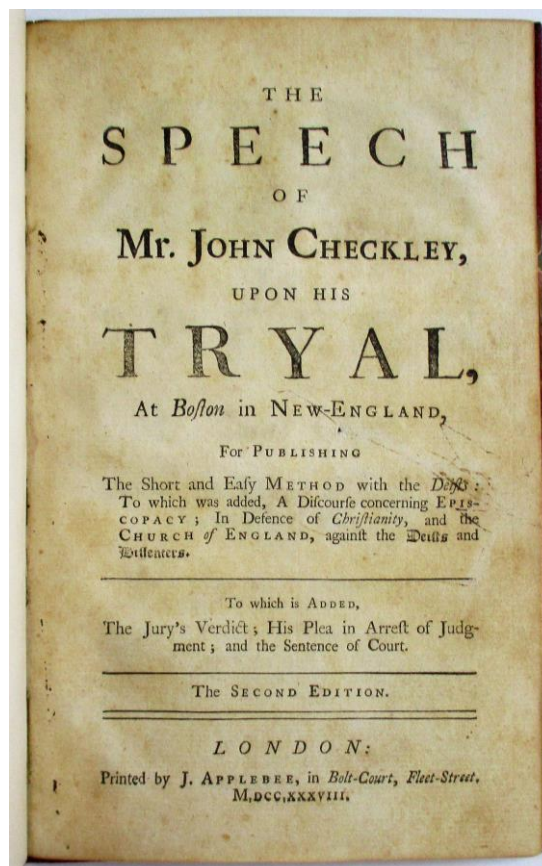
Although the trial occurred in Boston, there was no 18th century American printing. The first edition issued from London in 1730. Checkley, a Boston bookseller, sailed to England in 1722 or early 1723 in an unsuccessful quest for ordination as an Anglican minister. He returned to Boston in 1724 with a stock of his pamphlet, 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists,' "which he had been forbidden to print in Massachusetts five years before. The Council ordered the attorney general to prosecute the author. Checkley was brought to trial, convicted, and fined L50" [McCoy].

This was one of several Checkley pamphlets urging recognition of the Anglican Episcopacy as the established Church in the American colonies. [Bell: Anglicans, Dissenters and Radical Change in Early New England 1686-1786, page 65 (2017)]. His views, expressed especially in 'A Short and Easy Method with the Deists', were anathema to ministers and others who nurtured homegrown American religious institutions-- and, later, political institutions-- independent of English domination.

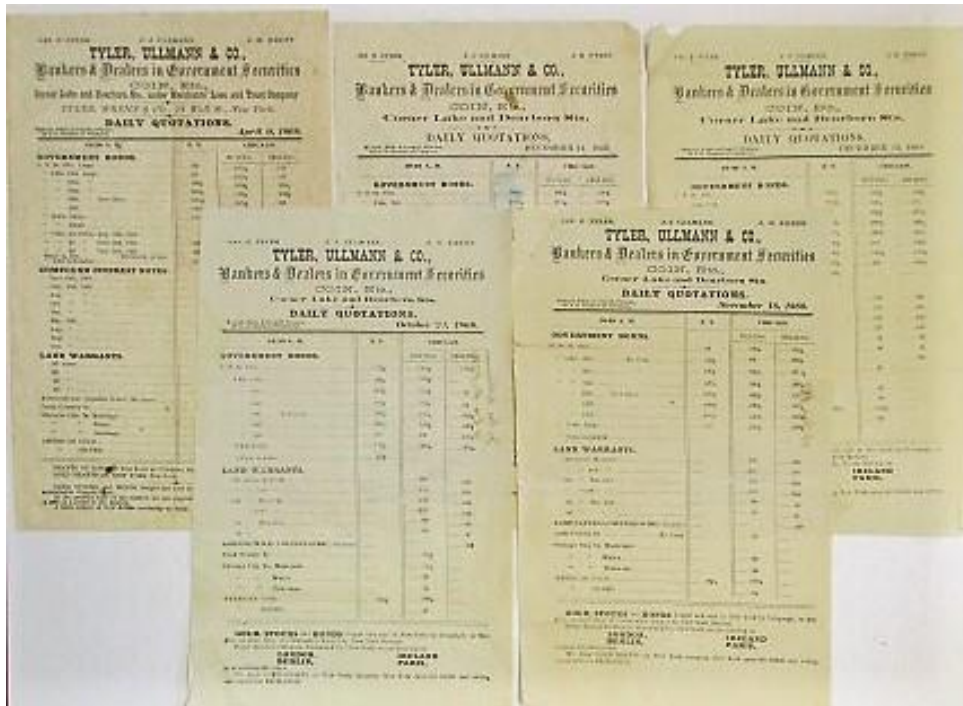
"A somewhat dangerous notoriety began to attach to him from his expressions of religious opinions" [DAB]. Disclaiming the intention to harm the government, Checkley argues that he has "a right to explain his own Intentions; and obscure Expressions must not [I hope] have Meanings put upon them, contrary to express Declarations." Checkley later became a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which sought to render Anglican Episcopacy the established church in the American colonies.

McCoy C293 [this edition]. ESTC N22547. Sabin 12365. Not in Marke or Marvin.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 15



Item No. 16

Chicago: the West's Commercial Hub

16. **Chicago Ante-Fire Imprints: A COLLECTION OF ELEVEN CHICAGO DAILY FINANCIAL SHEETS FROM BANKING HOUSES, 1868.** Chicago: 1868. Broadsides of various sizes, no printers listed. Some occasional minor wear, Very Good.

The financial sheets quote daily prices for stocks and bonds in Chicago. They suggest Chicago's emergence as a center of trade and finance before the Great Fire. The sheets include

Tyler, Ullman & Co., Daily Quotations; and Opening Quotations from the Banking House of Lunt, Preston & Kean.

These banking firms were established during the early 1860's and quickly became an important financial force in building and, after the Great Fire, rebuilding the City of Chicago. Scripps, Preston & Kean was involved in the first government loan issued for the prosecution of the Civil War. [Howe: CHICAGO COMMERCE, MANUFACTURES, BANKING AND TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Chicago: 1884.] \$750.00



The Star-Spangled Banner.
 O! say can you see, by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming;
 Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through the perilous fight,
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd, were so gallantly streaming,
 And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there,
 O! say, does the Star-spangled Banner still wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?
 On the shore, dimly seen through the mist of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,
 As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam—
 In full glory reflected, now shines on the stream:
 'Tis the Star-spangled Banner, O! long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
 And where is the band who so vauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion
 A home and a country would leave us no more?
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution.
 No refuge could save the hireling and slave
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave!
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.
 O! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand
 Between their lov'd homes and the foe's desolation;
 Bless'd with vict'ry and peace, may our Heaven-recounted land
 Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.
 When conquerors must, for our cause it is just—
 And this be our motto—"In God is our trust!"
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

Yankee Doodle.—No. 1.
 Father and I went down to camp,
 Along with Captain Gooding;
 There we see the men and boys
 As thick as hasty-pudding.
 CHORUS.
 Yankee doodle keep it up,
 Yankee doodle dandy;
 Mind the music and the step,
 And with the girls be handy.
 And there we see a thousand men,
 As rich as Squire David;
 And what they wasted every day
 I wish it could be saved.
 Yankee doodle, &c.
 The 'lasses they eat every day
 Would keep a house a winter;
 They have so much that I'll be bound
 They eat it when they've a mind to
 Yankee doodle, &c.
 And there we see a swamping gun,
 Large as a log of maple,
 Upon a deuced little cart—
 A load for father's cattle.
 Yankee doodle, &c.
 And every time they shoot it off
 It takes a horn of powder;
 It makes a noise like father's gun,
 Only a nation louder.
 Yankee doodle, &c.
 I went as high to one myself
 As 'Siah's under-pinning;
 And father went as high again,
 I thought the fence was in him.
 Yankee doodle, &c.
 Cousin Simon grew so bold
 I thought he would 'ave cock'd it;
 It scared me so, I streak'd it off.

LEVIED ON OTHER PROPERTY.
Hail, Columbia.
 Hail, Columbia, happy land! hail, ye heroes, heaven-born band
 Who fought and bled in Freedom's cause,
 And when the storm of war was gone, enjoyed the peace your valor won.
 Let independence be our boast, ever mindful what it cost;
 Ever grateful for the prize, let its altar reach the skies.
 CHORUS.
 Firm, united let us be, rallying round our liberty;
 As a band of brothers joined, peace and safety we shall find.
 Immortal patriots! rise once more—defend your rights,
 defend your shore!
 Let no rude foe, with impious hand,
 Let no ruffe foe, with impious hand,
 Invade the shrine whose sacred Host, of toil and blood,
 the well-earned prize.
 While offering peace, sincere and just, in heaven we place a manly trust,
 That truth and justice will prevail, and every scheme of bondage fail.
 CHORUS—Firm, united let us be, etc.
 Sound, sound the trump of fame! let Washington's great name
 Ring through the world with loud applause,
 Ring through the world with loud applause;
 Let every clime to Freedom dear, listen with a joyful ear:
 With equal skill and god-like power, he governs in the fearful hour
 Of horrid war! or guides, with ease, the happier times of honest peace.
 CHORUS—Firm, united let us be, etc.
 Behold the chief who now commands, again to serve his country, stands
 The rock on which the storm will beat;
 The rock on which the storm will beat;
 But, armed in virtue, firm and true, his hopes are fixed on heaven and you.
 When hope was sinking in dismay, and glooms obscured Columbia's day,
 His steady mind, from changes free, resolved on death or liberty.
 CHORUS—Firm, united let us be, etc.

Item No. 17

“Buying Gold Makes One a Rebel!” Buy the Bonds Instead!

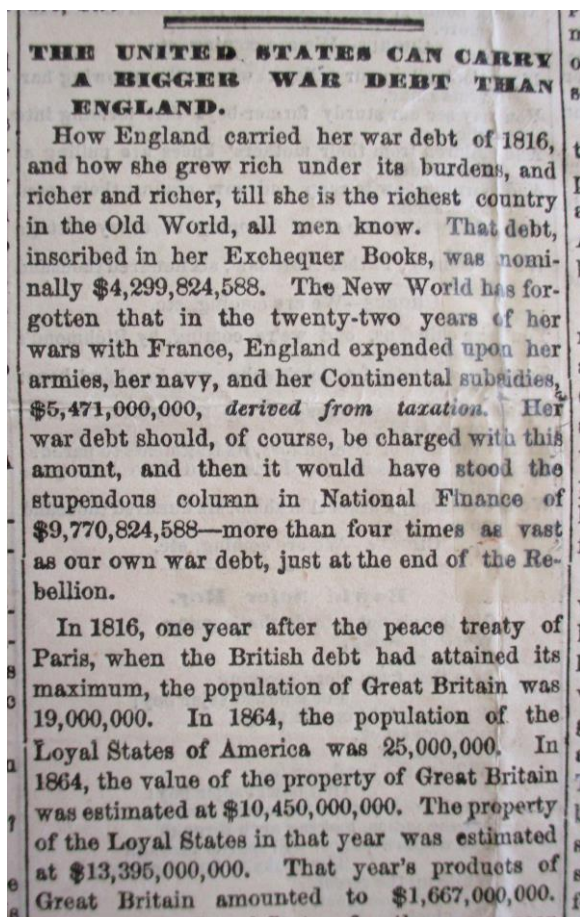
17. [Civil War]: PATRIOTIC SONGS. YOUR SONS AND YOUR MONEY ON YOUR COUNTRY'S ALTAR! [Philadelphia? 1864? 1865?] Elephant folio broadsheet, printed in six columns on recto and on verso. 15-3/4" x 21-1/4." Engraving of Screaming Eagle, with shield, bearing scroll inscribed, "Your Sons and your Money on your Country's Altar!" Blank lower margin chip. Very Good.

The words to twenty-one patriotic songs are printed on the recto, beginning with "Hail, Columbia," followed by "Yankee Doodle," "The Star Spangled Banner," "John Brown's Soul," "Johnny is Gone for a Soldier," and ending with "The Volunteer's Wife to her Husband." The Library Company's entry calls this item "Rare," although OCLC records other institutional holdings.

The verso is titled "SEVEN THIRTY Facts and Figures!" It discusses the Nation's ability to pay the war debt. "The United States Can Carry a Bigger War Debt Than England." It accuses "a formidable body of men, hostile to the Government and favorable to the Rebellion," of predicting "the ruin of the country by the weight of the debt." Patriots will purchase the Seven Thirty bonds, but "Buying Gold Makes One a Rebel."

Library Company of Philadelphia Record Number 000116607.

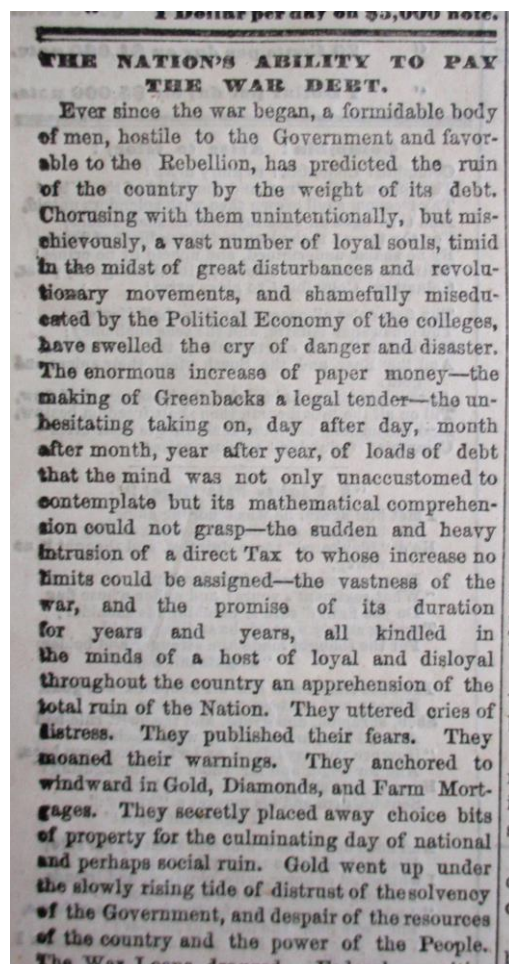
\$1,250.00



THE UNITED STATES CAN CARRY A BIGGER WAR DEBT THAN ENGLAND.

How England carried her war debt of 1816, and how she grew rich under its burdens, and richer and richer, till she is the richest country in the Old World, all men know. That debt, inscribed in her Exchequer Books, was nominally \$4,299,824,588. The New World has forgotten that in the twenty-two years of her wars with France, England expended upon her armies, her navy, and her Continental subsidies, \$5,471,000,000, derived from taxation. Her war debt should, of course, be charged with this amount, and then it would have stood the stupendous column in National Finance of \$9,770,824,588—more than four times as vast as our own war debt, just at the end of the Rebellion.

In 1816, one year after the peace treaty of Paris, when the British debt had attained its maximum, the population of Great Britain was 19,000,000. In 1864, the population of the Loyal States of America was 25,000,000. In 1864, the value of the property of Great Britain was estimated at \$10,450,000,000. The property of the Loyal States in that year was estimated at \$13,395,000,000. That year's products of Great Britain amounted to \$1,667,000,000.



THE NATION'S ABILITY TO PAY THE WAR DEBT.

Ever since the war began, a formidable body of men, hostile to the Government and favorable to the Rebellion, has predicted the ruin of the country by the weight of its debt. Chorusing with them unintentionally, but mischievously, a vast number of loyal souls, timid in the midst of great disturbances and revolutionary movements, and shamefully miseducated by the Political Economy of the colleges, have swelled the cry of danger and disaster. The enormous increase of paper money—the making of Greenbacks a legal tender—the unhesitating taking on, day after day, month after month, year after year, of loads of debt that the mind was not only unaccustomed to contemplate but its mathematical comprehension could not grasp—the sudden and heavy intrusion of a direct Tax to whose increase no limits could be assigned—the vastness of the war, and the promise of its duration for years and years, all kindled in the minds of a host of loyal and disloyal throughout the country an apprehension of the total ruin of the Nation. They uttered cries of distress. They published their fears. They moaned their warnings. They anchored to windward in Gold, Diamonds, and Farm Mortgages. They secretly placed away choice bits of property for the culminating day of national and perhaps social ruin. Gold went up under the slowly rising tide of distrust of the solvency of the Government, and despair of the resources of the country and the power of the People. The War Loans dragged. Federal securities

Henry Clay Protests "Unmerited Animadversions"

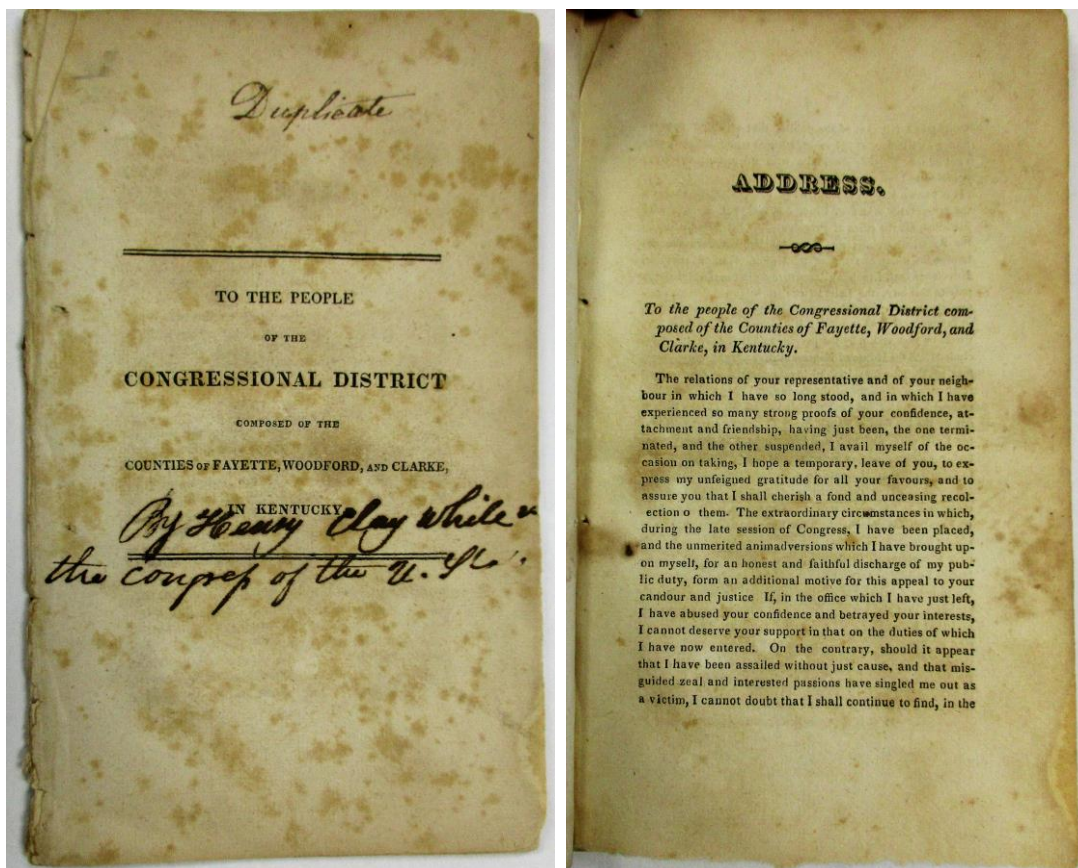
18. [Clay, Henry]: TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT COMPOSED OF THE COUNTIES OF FAYETTE, WOODFORD, AND CLARKE, IN KENTUCKY. [Washington? 1825]. 33, [1 blank] pp. Disbound. Light wear, Very Good, contemporary notation on title page.

Clay's printed Letter is dated March 26, 1825, from Washington, at the end. It is his first detailed justification of his conduct in the hotly contested 1824 election, which John Quincy Adams won when Clay threw his support to Adams in the House of Representatives. Clay was charged with engineering a "corrupt bargain" when Adams appointed him Secretary of State, a stepping-stone to the presidency. Adams's Inauguration had occurred only three weeks before the date of Clay's Letter.

Clay's long rebuttal of the "unmerited animadversions", when he was merely acting in the "honest and faithful discharge of my public duty," focuses first on his candidacy for the presidency and the events which would throw the four-way election into the House. It is a detailed discussion of the most complicated presidential election in our history. Clay notes with irony that, before he made his choice, "I seemed to be the favourite of every body...I knew that the sunbeams would quickly disappear, after my opinion should be ascertained, and that they would be succeeded by a storm; although I did not foresee exactly how it would burst upon my poor head." He explains his refusal to be bound by the Kentucky Legislature, which had instructed him to vote for Jackson; and evaluates the relative merits of Adams and Jackson, who had won the popular plurality.

FIRST EDITION. Coleman 2708. 168 Eberstadt 277.

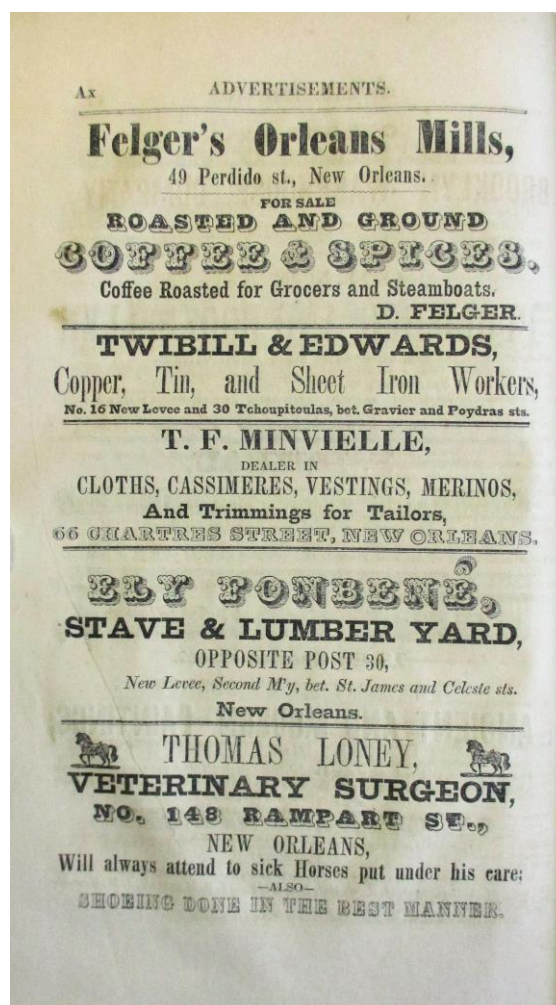
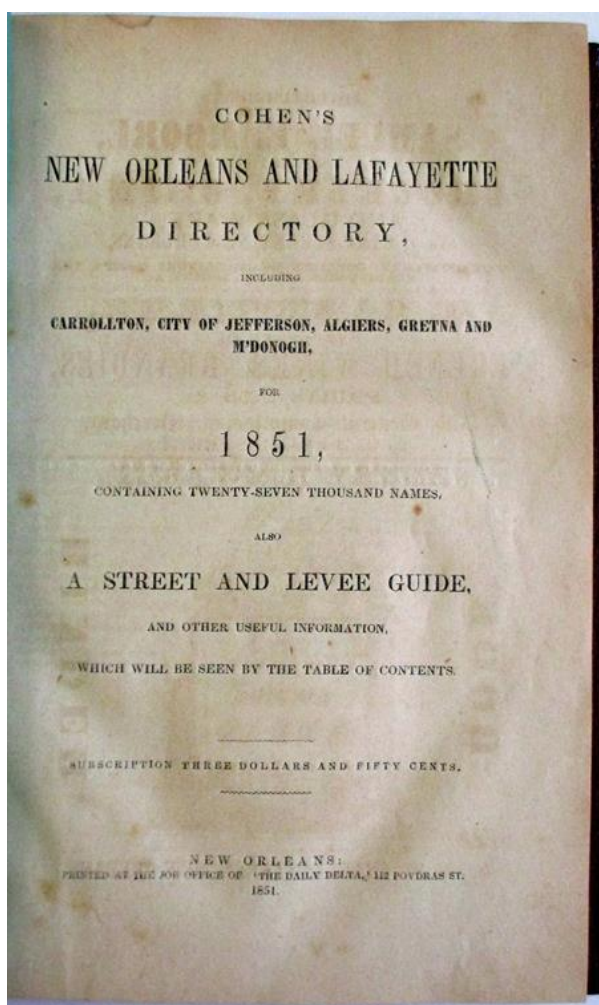
\$750.00



Item No. 18

Comprehensive, Early Directory of New Orleans

19. **Cohen, H. & A.:** COHEN'S NEW ORLEANS AND LAFAYETTE DIRECTORY, INCLUDING CARROLLTON, CITY OF JEFFERSON, ALGIERS, GRETNA AND M'DONOGH, FOR 1851, CONTAINING TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND NAMES. ALSO, A STREET AND LEVEE GUIDE, AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION, WHICH WILL BE SEEN BY THE TABLE OF CONTENTS. SUBSCRIPTION THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS. New Orleans: Printed at the Job Office of "The Daily Delta." 1851. [36-advertisements], [xvi], 232 pp + unpaginated advertisements. Contemporary gilt-ruled red boards [front cover stamped in gilt], rebacked. Leaf 225-226 spotted and worn. Many advertisements from local establishments. Except as noted, Very Good.



Item No. 19



The title page is preceded by many advertisements from area merchants in this thriving southern city. There follows information on ferry and steamboat landings, piers or posts; and an alphabetically-listed Street Guide. The Directory lists, alphabetically, residents, businesses, occupations, evidencing New Orleans' substantial Jewish population [including a listing for Judah P. Benjamin]. Information follows on notaries public, Government of the State of Louisiana, Militia Officers, City Government, hospitals and health facilities, the University of Louisiana at New Orleans, banking and insurance companies, tobacco inspectors, churches and two synagogues.

Jumonville 2448. Spear page 226.

\$2,500.00



ADVERTISEMENTS. A1

F. COULON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
GLASS, CHINA, EARTHENWARE,
WATER JARS AND COLORED GLASSWARE, TINWARE,
TEA SPOONS, KNIVES, FORKS, BROOMS, &c.
No. 87 St. Philip street, cor. St. Philip and Conde sts.
C- Tumblers 60, 70, 80 to 85 cents and \$1 per dozen.


 **WM. T. MAYO'S** 
MUSIC STORE,
5 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

SWAIN,
ANATOMICAL LAST & BOOT MAKER,
St. Charles Hotel, N. Orleans, and 179 Broadway, N. Y.

HAZARD & GREEN,
NO. 39 MAGAZINE ST., NEW ORLEANS.
KERSEYS, LINSEYS, NEGRO SHIRTINGS, BLANKETS, BROGANS,
WOOL HATS, &c.

 **C. S. DUGGAN,** 
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS,
AND FANCY GOODS,
21 CANAL STREET, NEW ORLEANS.


ADVERTISEMENTS. A2



ST. CHARELS HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS,
MUDGE & WILSON.

HEWLETT'S EXCHANGE,
Corner of Camp & Common sts., New Orleans.
BOARDING AND LODGING, BY THE DAY, THE WEEK & MONTH.

VERANDA HOTEL,



CORNER OF ST. CHARLES & COMMON STS.
E. R. MUDGE & CO.

WESTERN VERANDA HOTEL,
Z. BLOCK,
CORNER JULIA AND TCHOUPTOULAS STREET.

Item No. 19

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 LINKS OF TRAVEL.

Accompanied by a Map.

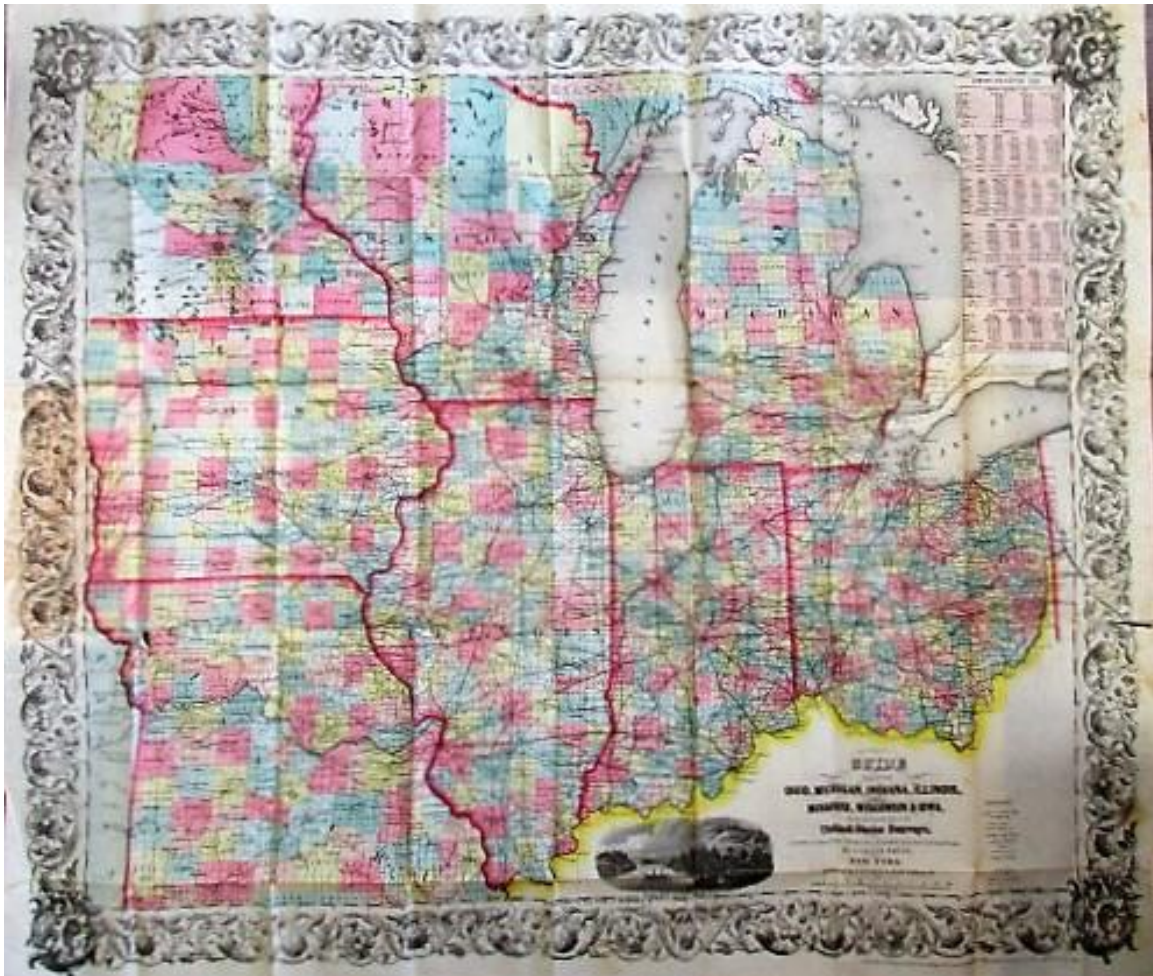
EXHIBITING THE TOWNSHIP LINES OF THE U. S. SURVEY,
THE BOUNDARIES OF COUNTIES, POSITION OF CITIES,
VILLAGES, SETTLEMENTS, &c.

NEW YORK:
J. H. COLTON AND COMPANY,
No. 175 WILLIAM STREET.
1856.

Item No. 20

20. **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



Item No. 20

Benjamin Franklin is a Hit with the Ladies of Paris

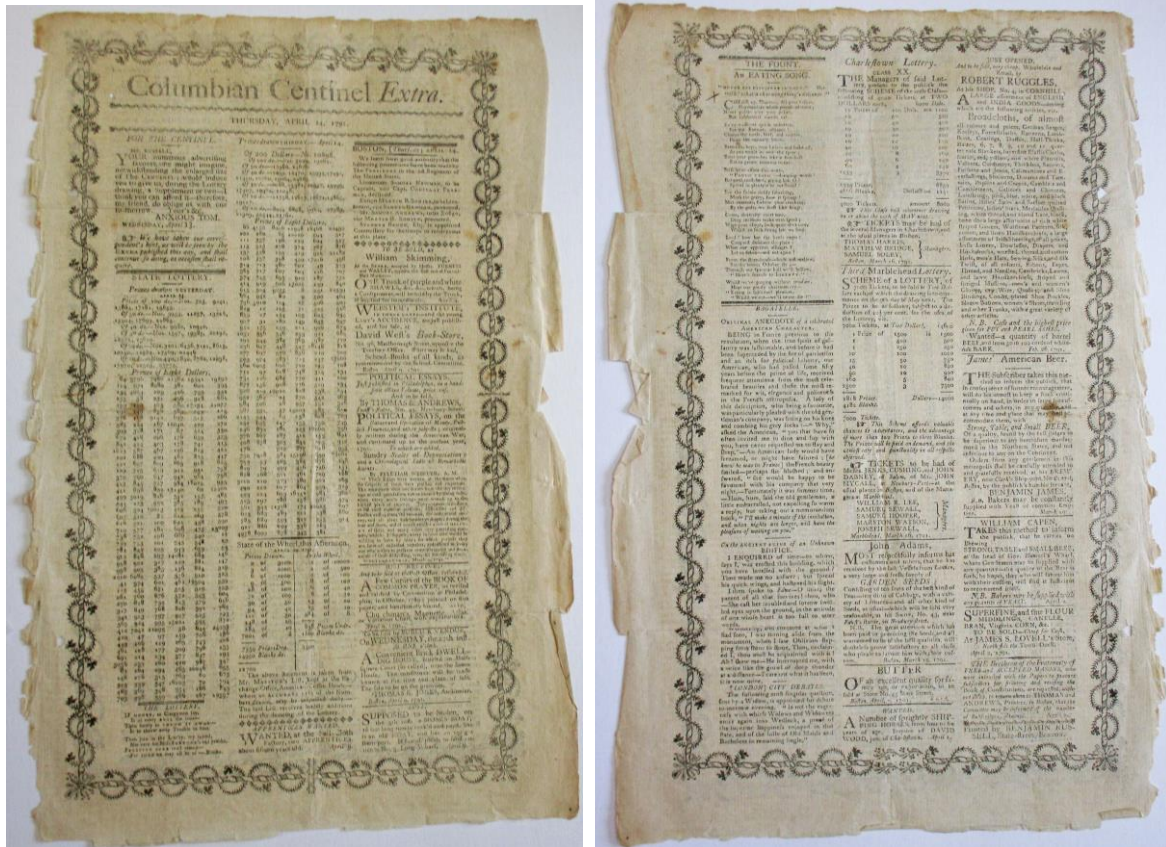
21. [**Columbian Centinel**]: COLUMBIAN CENTINEL EXTRA. THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1791. [Boston: 1791]. Folio Broadsheet, 10-3/4" x 16-1/2." Vertical edges untrimmed, light wear, printed in three columns on recto and verso. Very Good.

Lottery results are printed in two columns of the recto. Isaiah Thomas's firm announces publication of Peletiah Webster's *POLITICAL ESSAYS, ON THE NATURE AND OPERATION OF MONEY...* Advertisements are printed.

The most interesting story, an "original anecdote of a celebrated American character," is about Benjamin Franklin's flirtations in France, diplomatically turning down a French woman's invitation for him to spend the night with her.

Not located on ESTC.

\$175.00



Item No. 21

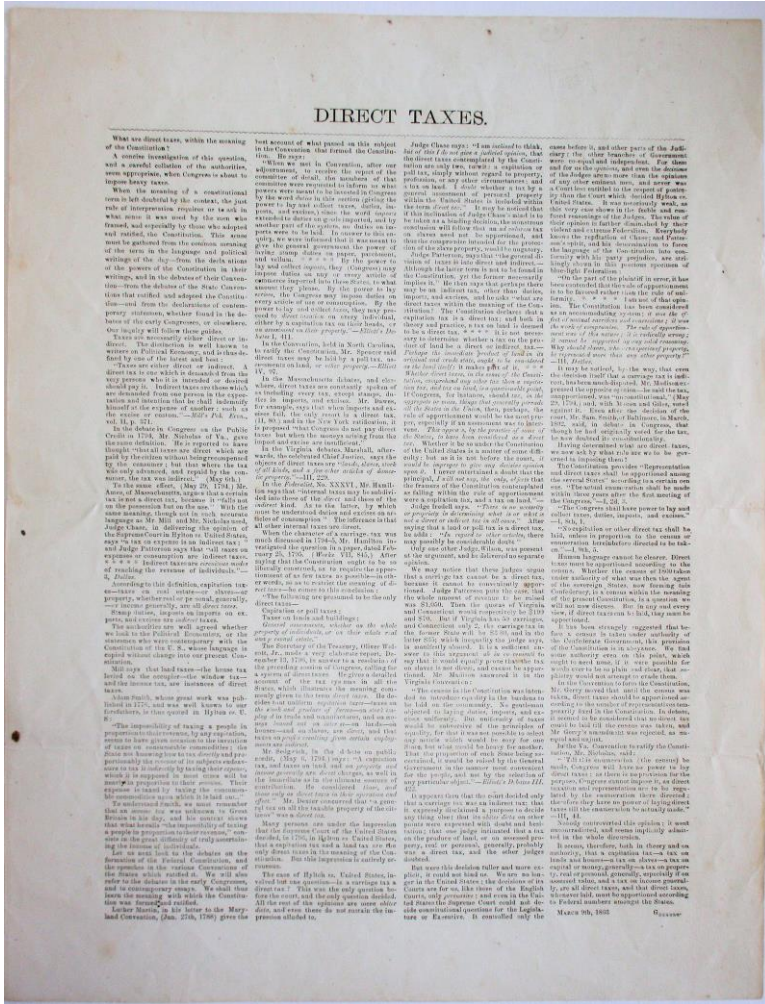
The Confederacy's Power to Levy Taxes

22. [Confederate Constitution]: DIRECT TAXES. WHAT ARE DIRECT TAXES, WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE CONSTITUTION? A CONCISE INVESTIGATION OF THIS QUESTION, AND A CAREFUL COLLATION OF THE AUTHORITIES, SEEM APPROPRIATE, WHEN CONGRESS IS ABOUT TO IMPOSE HEAVY TAXES ... MARCH 9TH, 1863. G*****. [np: 1863?]. Folio, 12" x 15.5". Printed in four columns beneath the caption title. Near Fine.

A rare Confederate broadside examining the extent of the Confederate government's authority to levy taxes. The Confederate Constitution, like that of the United States, prohibited direct taxes unless levied in proportion to a constitutionally-mandated census.

Citing classical economists, the Founding Fathers, and early American case law, the author argues that taxes on land, income, slaves, and other 'property' are "direct taxes"-- i.e., taxes paid directly by the taxpayer based on the value of the taxed item-- and hence prohibited "unless they are apportioned according to the census". No census having been taken by the

Confederacy, the government may not impose those taxes; the government is limited to the levy of "indirect taxes," such as excises.
Parrish & Willingham 2065 [1- WvU]. More Virginia Broadside Before 1877, 708 [1- WvU].
OCLC 26197925 [1-U VA] as of March 2021.. Not in Crandall. \$2,000.00



Item No. 22

Complete Run of a Rare Confederate Weekly. "Devoted to a Chronicle of the Time"

23. [Confederate Newspaper]: THE RECORD OF NEWS, HISTORY, AND LITERATURE VOLUME I., NUMBER 1, THROUGH VOLUME I., NUMBER 26, PLUS SUPPLEMENTS [COMPLETE]. Richmond, Va.: [West & Johnston, 145 Main St.], June 18, 1863 - December 10, 1863. 4to. 26 consecutive issues, usually eight pages, a few of them twelve pages; plus Supplements dated July 9, July 30, August 13, August 27, September 10, September 24, October 8, November 12, December 10. 248pp, paginated consecutively. Some numbers quite foxed [legibility unaffected], others clean. Each issue has a caption decorative title, with the seal of the Confederate States of America. Bound in contemporary half morocco and marbled paper over boards. Good+.

What are direct taxes, within the meaning of the Constitution?
A concise investigation of this question, and a careful collation of the authorities, seem appropriate, when Congress is about to impose heavy taxes.
When the meaning of a constitutional term is left doubtful by the context, the just rule of interpretation requires us to ask in what sense it was used by the men who framed, and especially by those who adopted and ratified, the Constitution. This sense must be gathered from the common meaning of the term in the language and political writings of the day—from the declarations of the powers of the Constitution in their writings, and in the debates of their Convention—from the debates of the State Conventions that ratified and adopted the Constitution—and from the declarations of contemporary statesmen, whether found in the debates of the early Congresses, or elsewhere. Our inquiry will follow these guides.
Taxes are necessarily either direct or indirect. The distinction is well known to writers on Political Economy, and is thus defined by one of the latest and best:
"Taxes are either direct or indirect. A direct tax is one which is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it. Indirect taxes are those which

This is a complete run of a rare Confederate weekly. Rarer still are complete runs of any Confederate magazine. The Prospectus explains that the paper is "devoted, as its name implies, to a brief and abstract chronicle of the time." Each issue begins with a poem [the first issue's poem is entitled 'Jackson,' by H.L. Flash]. Some literature and foreign news is included, but its focus is "the war, in the many aspects in which this presents itself; the leading features of the Confederate cause; the Acts of Congress, as these affect the immediate interests of the army and the people; the proceedings of the courts, &c. &c." This included troop movements, "save what might convey improper information to the enemy"; northern outrages, casualty lists, promotions, prisoner exchanges, general army orders. The Record also published a 'Black List' of U.S. officers, born in the South, who "adhered to the federal government and are making war upon their homes." After the final issue, The Record turned over its subscription list and financial obligations to a new Richmond monthly, 'The Age,' which lasted for only five issues.

Number 17 is perhaps the most significant: it contains "General Lee's Official Report" on "the Pennsylvania campaign," including, of course, the Battle of Gettysburg. Other numbers include proclamations by President Davis, a report on the New York Draft Riots, a long and interesting letter from William Henry Trescott of South Carolina, and a litany of Abraham Lincoln's outrages. "Surely a more presuming, groveling and uncompromising military despot never disgusted the world by a disregard for constitutional principles, individual rights, the sovereignty of well-established law, and the rules of honorable and civilized warfare." Crandall 5239. Lomazow A693. Swem 4522. Sabin 68398. \$7,500.00



Item No. 23

SUPPLEMENT TO THE RECORD.
RICHMOND, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1863.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRST CONGRESS.

*Containing the Names, Places of Nativity, Post Offices and Counties composing the Districts of the several Members—Compiled by De Louis Dallas, Assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives. [These marked * served in the Provisional Congress.]*

ALABAMA.

First District.—Thomas J. Foster, Courtland P. O., Lawrence county; born in Tennessee; occupation, planter; district composed of the counties of Madison, Morgan, Limestone, Lawrence, Lauderdale and Franklin.

Second District.—William R. Smith, Tuscaloosa P. O., Tuscaloosa county; born in Kentucky; occupation, lawyer; served in the U. S. congress from 1851 to 1857; district composed of the counties of Blount, Fayette, Jefferson, Marion, Tuscaloosa, Walker and Winston.

Third District.—John P. Ralls, Greensport P. O., St. Clair county (formerly Centre P. O., Cherokee county); born in Georgia; occupation, physician; district composed of the counties of Cherokee, St. Clair, De Kalb, Marshall and Jackson.

Fourth District.—Jabez L. M. Curry, Talladega P. O., Talladega county; born in Lincoln, Georgia; occupation, lawyer and planter; district composed of the counties of Talladega, Calhoun, Randolph and Shelby.

Fifth District.—Francis S. Lyon, Demopolis P. O., Marengo county; born in North Carolina; occupation, lawyer; served in the U. S. congress from 1853 to 1859; district composed of the counties of Marengo, Greene, Perry, Bibb, Pickens, Sumter and Choctaw.

Sixth District.—William P. Chilton, Montgomery P. O., Montgomery county; born in Kentucky; occupation, lawyer; district composed of the counties of Montgomery, Autauga, Dallas, Lowndes and Butler.

Seventh District.—David Clifton, Tuskegee P. O., Macon county; born in Georgia; occupation, lawyer; served in the U. S. congress from 1859 to 1861; district composed of the counties of Chambers, Macon, Russell and Tallapoosa.

Eighth District.—James L. Pugh, Eufaula P. O., Harbour county; born in Georgia; occupation, lawyer; served in U. S. congress from 1859 to 1861; district composed of the counties of Pike, Covington, Coffee, Dale, Henry and Harbour.

Ninth District.—Edwin S. Dargan, Mobile P. O., Mobile county; born in North Carolina; served in the U. S. congress from 1845 to 1847; district composed of the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, Monroe, Washington, Clarke, Coneuh and Wilcox.

ARKANSAS.

First District.—Felix I. Batson, Clarksville, P. O., Johnson county; born in Tennessee; occupation, lawyer; district composed of the counties of Washington, Madison, Benton, Carroll, Newton, Marion, Searcy, Van Buren, Conway, Pope, Johnson, Franklin and Crawford.

Second District.—Grandison D. Royston, Washington P. O., Hempstead county; born in Tennessee; occupation, lawyer; district composed of the counties of Ouachita, Columbia, Lafayette, Clark, Pike, Sevier, Montgomery, Perry, Yell, Sebastian, Scott, Polk, Hot Springs and Hempstead.

Third District.—Agnes A. Garland, Little Rock P. O., Pulaski county; born in Tennessee; occupation, lawyer; district composed of the counties of Calhoun, Prairie, Arkansas, Desha, Jefferson, Chicot, Ashley, Drew, Bradley, Pulaski, Dallas, Union and Saline.

Fourth District.—Thomas B. Hanly, Helena P. O., Phillips county; born in Kentucky; occupation, lawyer; district composed of the counties of

From the Saturday Review.

MRS. KEMBLE ON SLAVERY.*

The clever lady who prefers her maiden name, Kemble, to her husband's name, Butler, must be singularly deficient in a sense of the absurd, or she would never have given this journal to the world precisely as it now stands. She might have realized the ludicrous side of revelations such as those with which she has here favored us. She may think nothing of the grave looks of the straitlaced and precise; but when those who are neither straitlaced nor precise lift up their eyebrows and laugh, even ladies who are accustomed to court criticism must feel, we should imagine, that they have made, unwittingly, rather an awkward mistake. When friends quarrel, or husbands and wives disagree, they may rest assured that their wisest plan is to keep their dissensions to themselves. However grievous their wrongs, or however serious their feelings may appear to themselves, the heartless looker-on is, in almost all cases, terribly inclined to smile. Indeed, we are disposed to think that a lively sense of the ludicrous affords very material aid towards the performance of the great Christian duty of the forgiveness of injuries. There is a tinge of the comic in almost every quarrel; and if people in a towering state of indignation with one another could but realize the aspect under which their wrath presents itself to the dispassionate observer, many are the angry words and revenged deeds that would be left unspoken and unattempted. We do not impute any want of sincerity to Mrs. Kemble in the vehement denunciations of slavery which form the staple of the present so-called journal. We will take for granted that the book, written five-and-twenty years ago for the special edification of a friend residing in the Northern States, is now published with the sole view of exposing the iniquities of the slave states of North America. But there is something unquestionably amusing in the notion of a lady's deliberately attacking the system as she found it existing in her own husband's plantation—pouring the vials of her wrath into the ear of a certain sympathizing "dearest E"—and now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, enjoying the double gratification of selling her manuscript and denouncing the slaveholders, while she takes the English public into her confidence, and informs them that it was as a slaveholder that she first began to entertain a dislike to her husband. Mrs. Kemble insinuates, moreover, something very like an implication that, had she known that Mr. Butler was a possessor of slaves, she would never have married him. All this may be very true, but the mode and time of announcing it strike the unfeeling critic as decidedly original, not to say queer, and do not exactly tend to the awakening of those tremendously emotional and tragic sentiments of which Mrs. Kemble desires us to believe that she is constitutionally the victim.

Here is one of the suggestive passages in which the journalist introduces her correspondent and the British nation behind the scenes of the matrimonial ménage:

AUGUST 13, 1863.] **THE RECORD.**

SUPPLEMENT TO THE RECORD.
RICHMOND, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

THE INNER LIFE OF A MAN OF WAR.

My object in the present paper is to try and give the reader a definite notion of what a man of war is as an organized whole. Autumn tours and the Admiralty's improved way of sending our squadrons to places they never used to visit, have made line of battle ships and frigates comparatively familiar to people's eyes. But perhaps there is no scene of interest which so bewilders and puzzles the stranger who comes to see it from curiosity as a ship. In a hospital, or a prison, you are at all events in a house; there are general laws belonging to all architectures which guide you to an understanding of the place, and those who govern or administer it are ordinary denizens of terra firma, like yourself. But in a ship, and especially in a ship of war, all is new. The people are dressed in an unfamiliar style. The objects about are objects of which you neither know the use nor the mutual relation; and when once inside, and moving from deck to deck, you soon find it impossible to remember your way, and resign yourself helplessly to the guide who has been assigned to you. A few strong impressions lay hold of the mind. The first is probably a keen sense of the cleanliness and neatness attained in so populous and busy a place. The second—which firms itself as the eye recovers from the utter novelty of every thing around—is a distinct, though unintelligent perception of a prevailing law and order in all it sees. Every class of objects has a look of being in its own place. Nobody appears to be busy or idle without knowing why, and all the wheels of the new life before the stranger are dimly seen to be turning in harmony—as of course they are.

Let me draw on my memory for the means of helping the reader who has, or even who has not, visited a man of war, to know what that life is, and how the many elements forming it combine to produce the famous and formidable unity which is their result.

An English man of war is emphatically an English microcosm—a miniature England in a world of its own. The government is a limited monarchy; for though the captain exercises a degree of personal power such as now-days belongs to continental sovereigns only, he does not exercise it unchecked or uncontrolled. He has before his eyes the constant fear of the Admiralty, whose parliamentary responsibility keeps them quite en rapport with public opinion. Not only, however, is the government of England roughly copied in the government of a ship of war, but the most important elements of English social life are represented on board her. There is a chaplain to stand for the church. There are marines to stand for the army. The higher education is carried on by a naval instructor; the lower by a ship's schoolmaster. Medicine has its surgeons, and assistant surgeons—finance its paymaster, with his staff—science has the master, who takes charge of the observations and log. And so in the inferior ranks. There is a carpenter with his little crew of carpenters—a sailmaker with his little crew of sailmakers—a cook with his subordinate cook. The fine arts, I fear, cannot be said to be amply represented. But the large ship has its band, and every class of ship its fiddler—so music is not forgotten.

I have said that the captain is the king of this wandering little England. It is he assuming the command (which he does by reading his commission on the

SUPPLEMENT TO THE RECORD.
RICHMOND, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

CONVULSIONS IN AMERICA.

Every body who has talked, read or thought much about America of late must feel that English opinions on the subject, as rendered by the tone of our press, have been qualified by the medium that transmits them. Nobody in private life talks about "our Trans-Atlantic kinsmen." Nobody desires to claim peculiar ties with the performers in the absurd and barbarous dances which the American nation executes round its idols of the hour, any more than with the worshippers of Mumbo Jumbo. It is not a fact, as is sometimes asserted in print and in public speeches, that every Englishman worthy of the name, deprecates the separation between North and South. The view commonly taken by Englishmen, who do not on that account consider themselves unworthy of the name, is that every day tends to justify the judgment of the South in withdrawing from a system, the results of which are what we contemptuously witness. We do not desire that (above all things) the struggle should be at once concluded, no matter how, because a conclusion which would leave the South at the mercy of a vindictive, unfair and ungenerous enemy, would gratify nobody. It would be impossible for the national vanity of America, hungry as it is, to extract any nourishment from what is expressed on the subject in the conversation of intelligent Englishmen. When they read the speeches of American public men and the articles of American newspapers, they only feel scorn for the blind followers to whom such blind guides are possible. Nor do we see any thing in the circumstance that America was first colonized from our own shores, to induce us to treat with extraordinary indulgence the composite population, with whose manners, customs and character we have so little in common.

There is always in England a party remarkable for its excess of candor in self-abasement. Like Mawworm, it likes to be despised. Its sense of what is due to an adversary "o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side." Especially when the nation is committed to a course which demands united action, there is sure to come some set of noodles, with their preposterous array of arguments for the other side. We believe these men would regard the virtue of their mothers and the honesty of their fathers as open questions; that if the family honor were assailed, they would calmly prepare to argue the matter, with a bias towards the assailant; that if a villain were to spit in their face, their first impulse would be to afford him an opportunity of removing the stigma, by pre-



Item No. 24

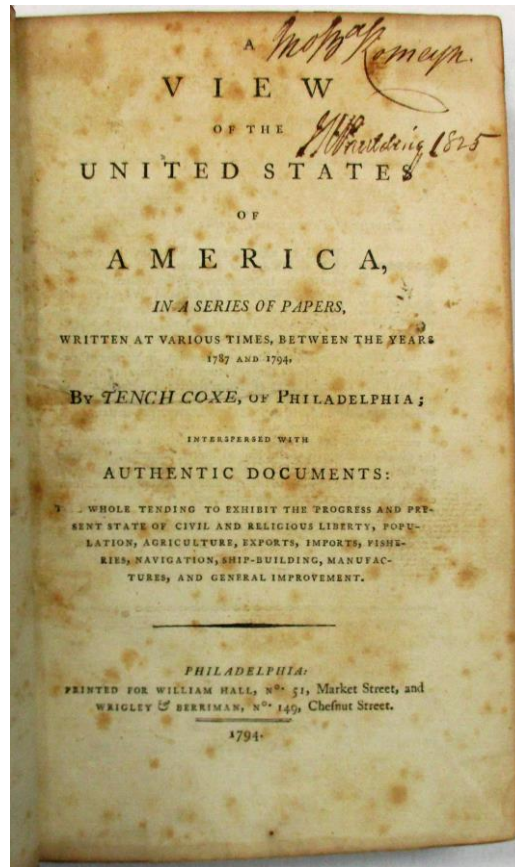
All the Confederate Honchos

24. **[Confederate States of America]: THE OFFICERS OF THE C.S. ARMY & NAVY. PHOTOGRAPHED AND PUBLISHED BY C.F. MAY, 519 8TH AVENUE, NEW YORK.** New York: [1862-1865]. Oblong 7" x 10," on a mount 11" x 13-7/8." Composite albumen photograph of 49 chest-up images. Each Officer is identified with printed key on the mount. Several images, including Robert Lee and Stonewall Jackson are probably from the Mexican War period; they certainly appear younger than in typical photographs from the Civil War. Light fading, the mount has a corner chip and light edge wear. Very Good.

The Library of Congress estimates the date at 1861 to 1867. Raphael Semmes, referred to here as "Capt. Semmes of the 290" ["The Alabama" was colloquially known as the '290.'], was promoted to Rear Admiral in February 1865, suggesting a pre-February 1865 publication date.

"Officers' names listed on mount: P.G.T. Beauregard, J.P. Benjamin, M.L. Bonham, Braxton Bragg, John C. Breckinridge, Gen. Buckner, Com. Buchanan, Capt. Chatard, Frank Cheatham, T.L. Clingman, Jefferson Davis, John B. Floyd, R.S. Garnett, W.J. Hardee, Gen. Hanson, Gen. Henningsen, A.P. Hill, Gen. Hindman, Com. Hollins, R.M.T. Hunter, Stonewall Jackson, Joe E. Johnston, Rob. E. Lee, Gov. John Letcher, Mansfield Lovel, John B. Magruder, Ben McCullough, W.M. Mason, Humphrey Marshall, Com. Maury, John Morgan, Gen. Parsons, Albert Pike, Gid. J. Pillow, Leon Polk, Sterling Price, Edward Price, Gen. Rams, Capt. Semmes of the "290," John Slidell, Kirby Smith, Alex H. Stephens, D.E. Twiggs, Gen.

Tilghman, Jeff Thompson, Robert Toombs, Gen. Van Dorn, James S. West, Wigfall of Texas." [Library of Congress Control No. 2012645002.] OCLC 54018697 [1- U So. Car.], 841567947 [1- Lib. Cong.] as of March 2021. Not located at online sites of AAS, Boston Athenaeum, NYPL, Newberry. \$1,500.00



Item No. 25

“Valuable and Accurate Statistical Account”

25. **Coxe, Tench:** A VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN A SERIES OF PAPERS, WRITTEN AT VARIOUS TIMES, BETWEEN THE YEARS 1787 AND 1794. BY TENCH COXE, OF PHILADELPHIA; INTERSPERSED WITH AUTHENTIC DOCUMENTS: THE WHOLE TENDING TO EXHIBIT THE PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, POPULATION, AGRICULTURE, EXPORTS, IMPORTS, FISHERIES, NAVIGATION, SHIP-BUILDING, MANUFACTURES, AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT. Philadelphia: Printed for William Hall... 1794. v, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], [7]-13, [1 blank], [1]-513, [1 blank] pp, including six folding tables. Bound in contemporary marbled boards and half calf [rubbed, hinges starting but firm]. A clean text. Very Good. With the bookplate of J.K. Paulding [1778-1860] on the front pastedown, and his signature with 1825 date on title page. Paulding would become Martin Van Buren's Secretary of the Navy, and wrote a number of books.

"Original edition of this valuable and accurate statistical account of trade, manufactures, etc., of the young country" [Decker]. Coxe reviews each branch of American industry and provides an unusually thorough view of the American economy in the late 18th century. FIRST EDITION. Howes C833. Evans 26829. Rink 270. 43 Decker 114. Larned 2844. Kress 2683. \$650.00



Item No. 26

“The Notorious Case of Captain John Kimber”

26. **Cruikshank, Isaac:** THE ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE, OR, THE INHUMANITY OF DEALERS IN HUMAN FLESH EXEMPLIFIED IN THE CRUEL TREATMENT OF A YOUNG NEGRO GIRL OF 15 FOR HER VIRJEN MODESTY. [London]: S.W. Fores, 1792. 14-1/8" x 18" in period frame [10" x 13-3/4" to sight]. Handcolored etching on laid paper. Very Good.

"Hand-coloured graphic print relating to the notorious case of Captain John Kimber of the merchant ship Recovery. In the House of Commons on 2 April 1792, William Wilberforce accused Kimber of brutally assaulting and murdering a teenage slave girl, who refused to dance on deck. The incident took place on 22 September 1791, when the ship was bound for Grenada. The girl died following convulsions on the 27 September. The Admiralty Court tried Kimber in June 1792. While Wilberforce persisted in his belief that Kimber was essentially guilty, the case was poorly handled and he was honourably acquitted. Once released, Kimber demanded compensation and a public apology.

"Cruikshank produced this print only eight days after Wilberforce's statement in Parliament. The original caption read, 'The abolition of the slave trade. Or the inhumanity of dealers in human flesh exemplified in Capt'n Kimber's treatment of a young Negro girl of 15 for her virginal modesty.' The two prints in the Museum collection have an amended sub-title with Kimber's name erased and substituted by hand to read 'exemplified in the cruel treatment'. This was presumably undertaken after the trial to prevent any legal action by Kimber--

particularly as Cruikshank's overtly sexualised version of events was at odds with the official evidence - and thus to allow the remaining stock of prints to be sold" [Online site of the Royal Museums, Greenwich, England].

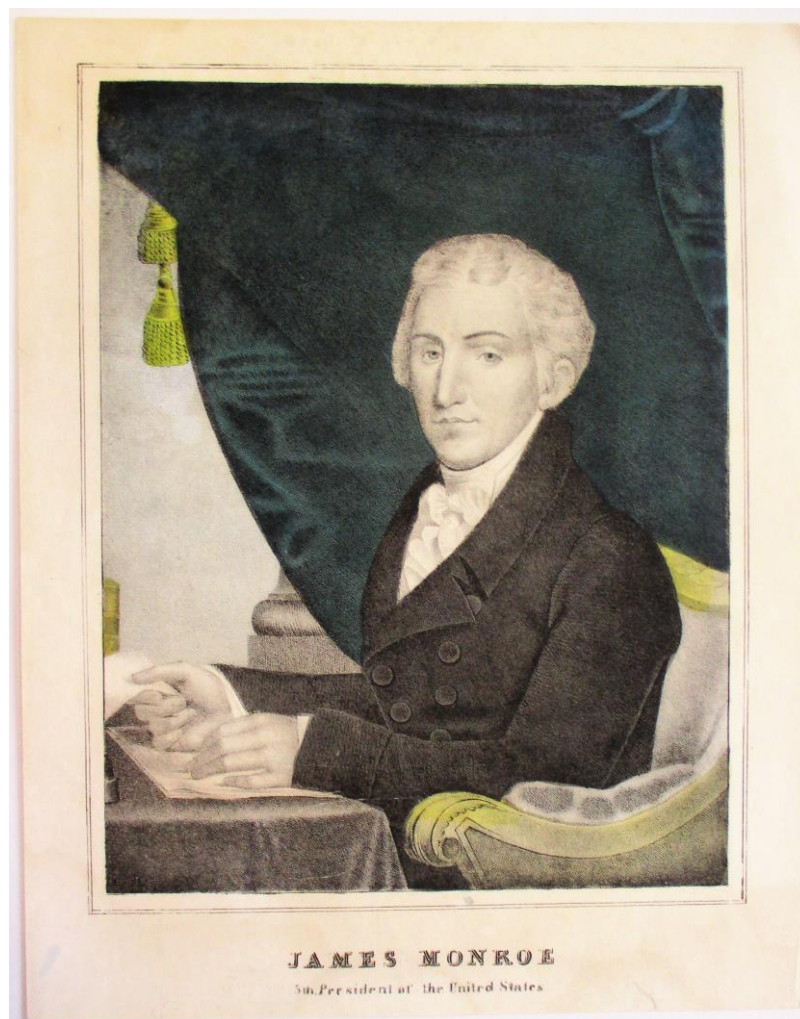
"Print shows, on the left, John Kimber, Captain of a slave ship, holding a whip against his chest, laughing; center, hanging by a rope attached to her ankle is a young African woman, on the deck between her and Kimber are broken or worn-out whips; on the right, a sailor holds the rope from which the woman hangs, behind him are two sailors who walk away in disgust, in the background, three naked female slaves sit on the deck." OCLC 742919555 [1- DLC].

6 Catalogue of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum. Division I, Political and Personal Satires No. 8079. \$4,500.00

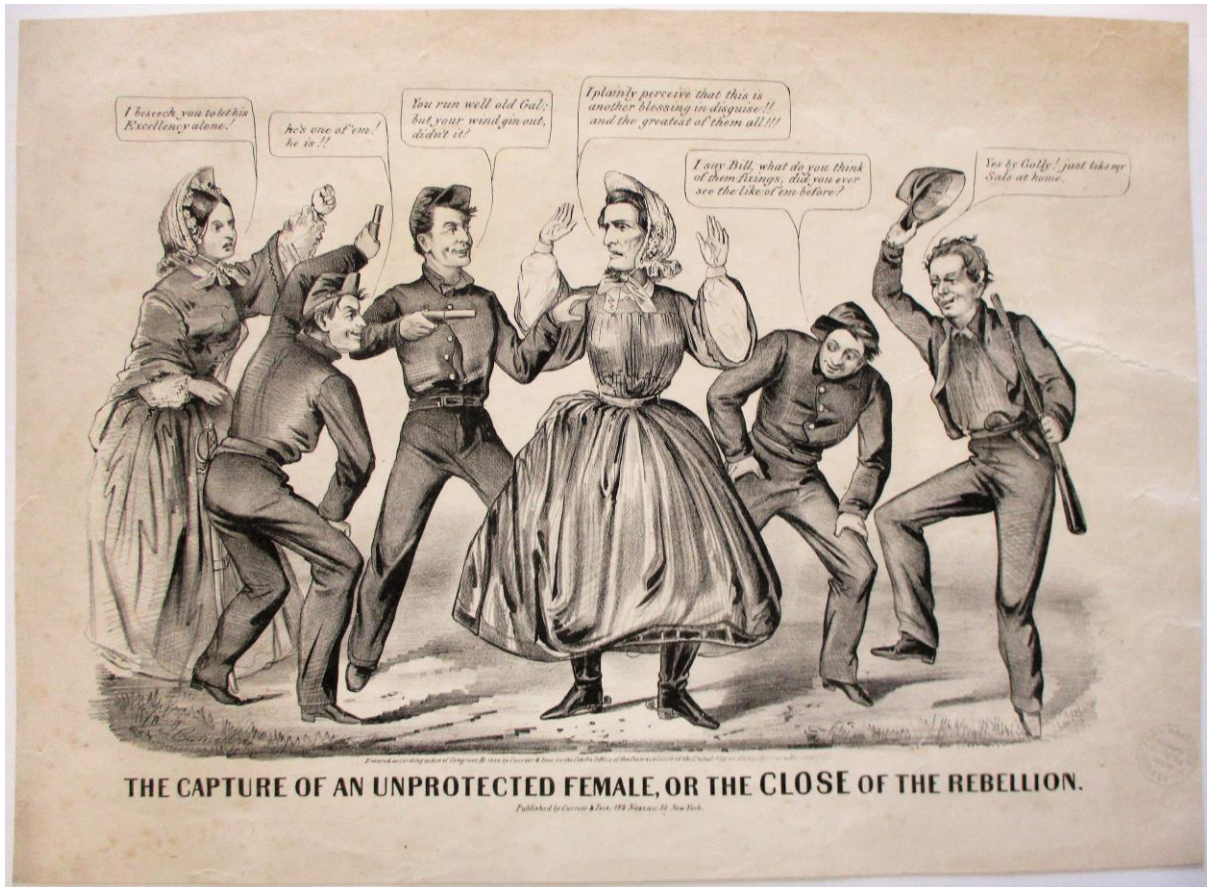
27. [Currier, Nathaniel?]: JAMES MONROE 5TH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. [np: nd]. An undated [but contemporary], unattributed lithograph half length portrait of a seated James Monroe, with his hands on documents resting on a table in front of him. Draperies and portion of a column in the background. Very Good.

The Currier firm produced a similar item but this one, like the copy at the National Museum of American History, was issued without an imprint.

National Museum of American History Catalog No. 60.3189. \$450.00



Item No. 27



Item No. 28

The "Feminine Fixings" of Jefferson Davis

28. [Davis, Jefferson]: THE CAPTURE OF AN UNPROTECTED FEMALE, OR THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION. New York: Currier & Ives, 1865. Oblong broadside, 17-1/2" x 12-1/2." Uncolored. Copyright information, in small lettering at base of the lithograph, shows fading of several words at the end. Small rubberstamp at blank lower right corner; 2-1/2" closed tear [repaired], not affecting image; mild toning. Else Very Good.

It was rumored that, when Jefferson Davis was captured at War's end, he had disguised himself in a woman's dress. That this was not so did not discourage anyone from telling the story.

"Davis captured by U.S. soldiers who comment on his 'feminine fixings.' Mrs. Davis at left says, 'I beseech you to let his Excellency alone.' Davis says, 'I plainly perceive that this is another blessing in disguise!! and the greatest of them all!!'"

Weitenkampf 150. Not in Reilly or the Currier & Ives Gallery.

\$1,500.00

A Tumultuous Convention That Destroyed the Democratic Party

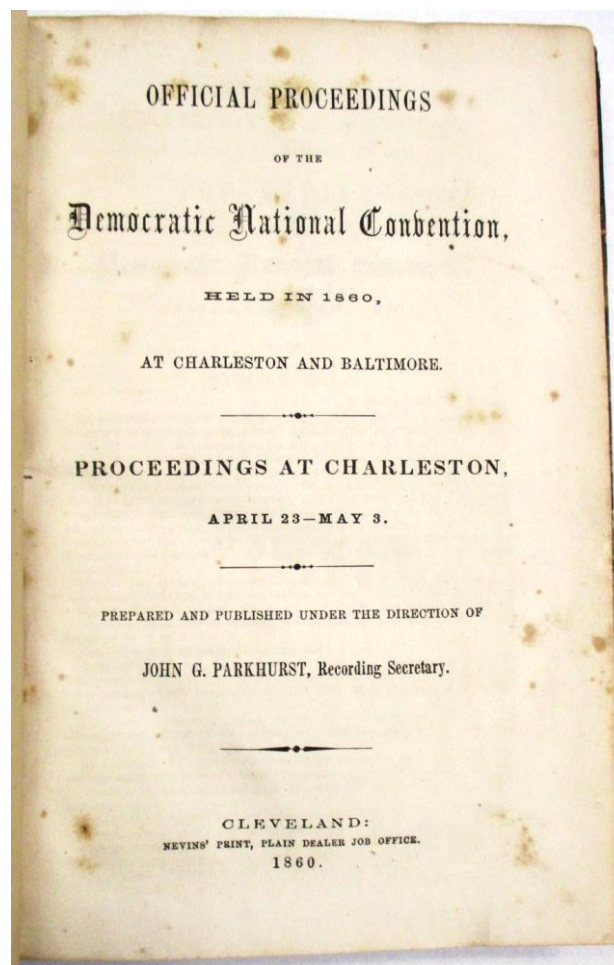
29. **Democratic Party in 1860:** OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION, HELD IN 1860, AT CHARLESTON AND BALTIMORE. PROCEEDINGS AT CHARLESTON, APRIL 23-MAY 3. PREPARED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JOHN G. PARKHURST, RECORDING SECRETARY. Cleveland: Nevins' Print, Plain Dealer Job Office, 1860. 188pp. Bound in contemporary marbled boards [rebacked in black morocco, with gilt-lettered spine title]. Text with scattered

light foxing, Very Good. Ownership inscriptions of A.P. Hughes, Nashua, NH, on front free endpaper.

This pamphlet reports the Democrats' tumultuous Convention of 1860-- protracted over two months, convening in Charleston, and [after a Southern walkout] recessing and then reconvening in Baltimore-- presaging the destruction of the Democratic Party, the only remaining national political institution. Pages [93]-181 print the Baltimore proceedings. Southern Democrats mounted an all-out attack on their erstwhile ally Stephen A. Douglas, the choice of the Northern Democrats. Douglas's Popular Sovereignty doctrine, refusing to support Slave Codes protecting the ownership of slaves in the National Territories, was the final breach between the Party's wings. The Party fielded northern and southern candidates [Douglas and Breckinridge]; its division resulted in the election of Lincoln and Civil War.

LCP 3043. Sabin 56777. Not in Eberstadt, Decker, Thomson.

\$750.00

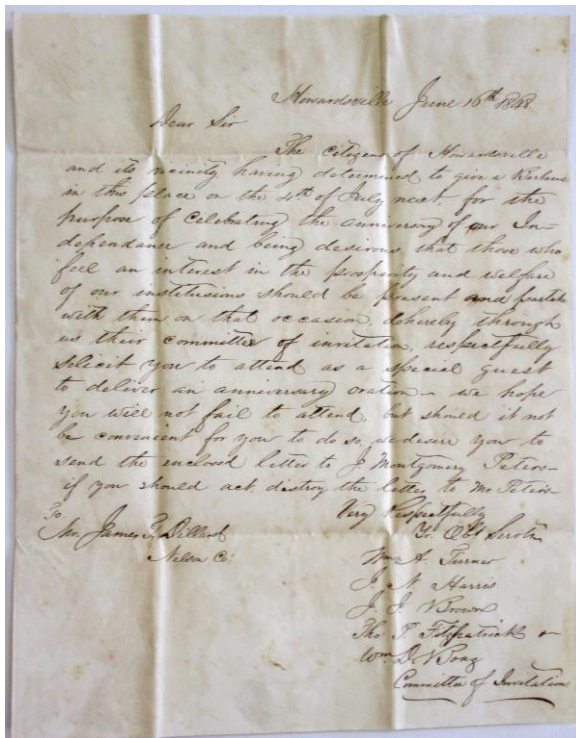


Item No. 29

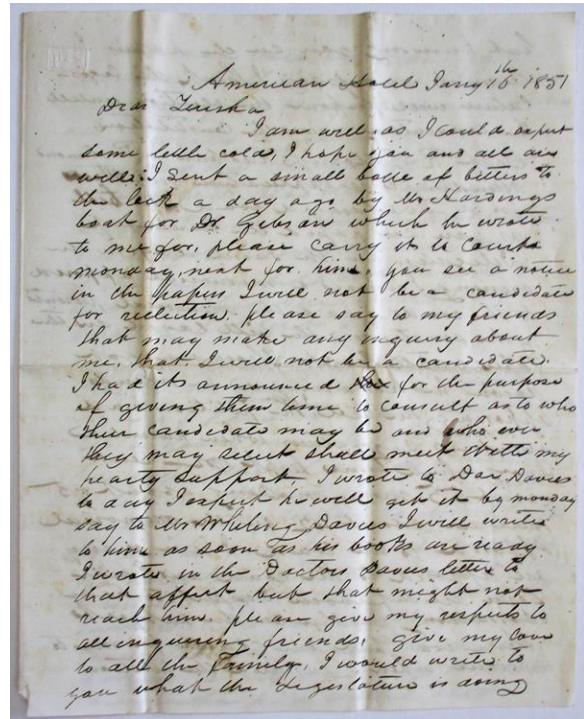
A Virginia July 4 Barbecue

30. **Dillard, James:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, 16 JUNE 1848, BY A "COMMITTEE OF INVITATION" FROM HOWARDSVILLE, VIRGINIA, TO JAMES DILLARD OF NELSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA, ASKING HIM "TO DELIVER AN ANNIVERSARY ORATION" AT A "BARBECUE IN THIS PLACE ON THE 4TH OF JULY NEXT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF CELEBRATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR

INDEPENDENCE." Bifolium, [4] pp. Written in neat ink manuscript on recto of first leaf only. Folded for mailing. Very Good. Signed, in the same hand, at the end by members of the "Committee of Invitation:" Wm. A. Turner, J.N. Harris, J.J. Brown, Tho. T. Fitzpatrick, and Wm. D. Bonz. \$150.00



Item No. 30



Item No. 31

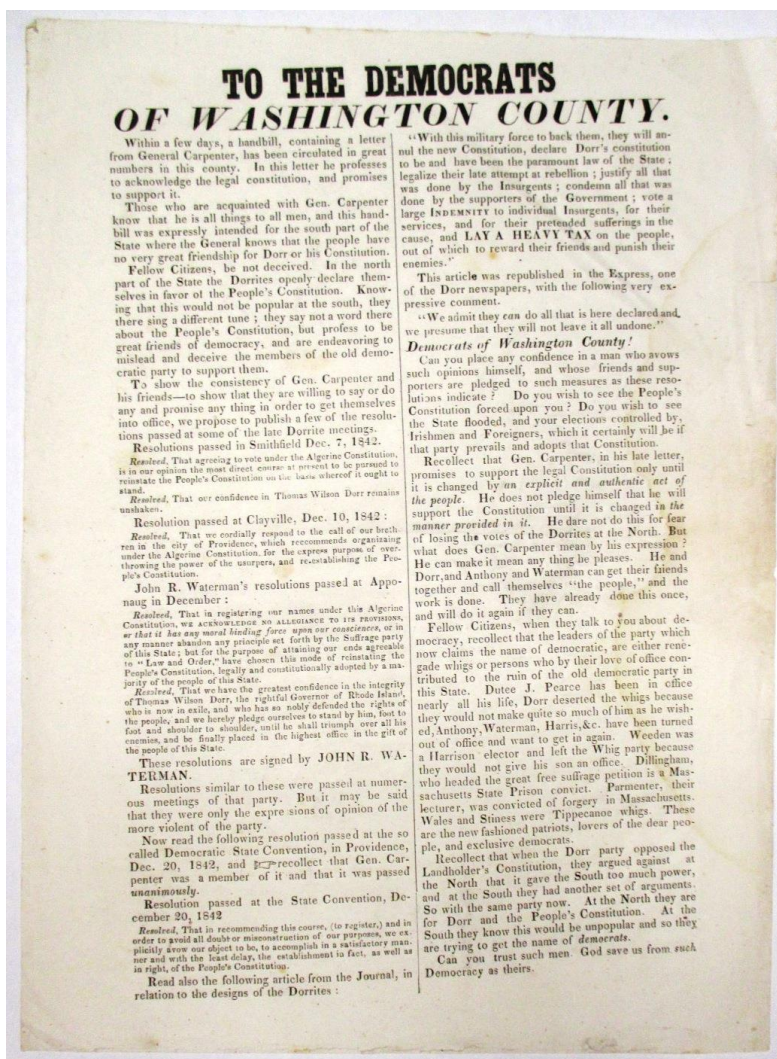
Virginia Politics at Richmond

31. **Dillard, William:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM THE AMERICAN HOTEL IN RICHMOND 16 JANUARY 1851, BY WILLIAM DILLARD TO HIS BROTHER TERISHA DILLARD, DISCUSSING PERSONAL, FAMILY, AND POLITICAL SENTIMENTS. Bifolium, [4] pp. Written in ink manuscript on hotel stationery, filling the first three pages and six lines of page [4]. Old folds, Very Good.

William advises Terisha that "I will not be a candidate for reelection" to the Virginia General Assembly. "I had it announced for the purpose of getting them time to consult as to who their candidate may be and who ever they may select shall meet with my hearty support." William reports on support for and opposition to the construction of a road, under discussion in the General Assembly. He writes with good feeling about a number of family members and friends.

General Terisha Washington Dillard [1817-1863], son of James Spotswood Dillard [c.1792-1866], received his law degree in 1838 from the University of Virginia and practiced in Amherst County. Terisha Dillard was Confederate Colonel of Companies F & S, 90th Regiment Virginia Militia. He met a horrible death in May 1863: he was brutally murdered by several of his slaves at his farm in Amherst. Initial reports said that two slaves committed the murder; later reports in the Lynchburg Republican and other papers claimed that nine slaves were involved, six directly and the rest indirectly.

Just before the murder, Dillard allegedly had gone to the slaves' dinner gathering in order to chastise one of the women for stealing. The slaves rushed him with axes and clubs. He was bludgeoned to death, his body mangled and mutilated. Some reports say that Dillard and his wife were quite cruel. After the attack, the slaves buried his body and other evidence of the murder. Some later confessed; five or six slaves were hanged just a few weeks later. ['Murder of a Citizen of Amherst County', Savannah Republican, Georgia, 22 May 1863, page 2, reprinting report of Lynchburg Republican; 'Horrible Murder in Amherst, Va.', Winchester Daily Bulletin, 15 May 1863, page 2; May 13, 1863: 'The Brutal Murder of Gen. Dillard', taken from the Daily Virginian, Lynchburg, Va., accessed at website of newsadvance.com; 'More terrible things discovered by accident', dated January 18, 2017, accessed at website of appetite4history on November 9, 2020.] \$375.00



Item No. 32

“Do You Wish to See the State Flooded by Irishmen and Foreigners?”

32. Dorr Rebellion: TO THE DEMOCRATS OF WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[Providence? 1843?]. Broadside, 8 1/2" x 11 3/4". Light spotting, trimmed a bit unevenly, Very Good.

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

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

OCLC 26599826 [2- Brown, NYHS] as of April 2021.

\$750.00



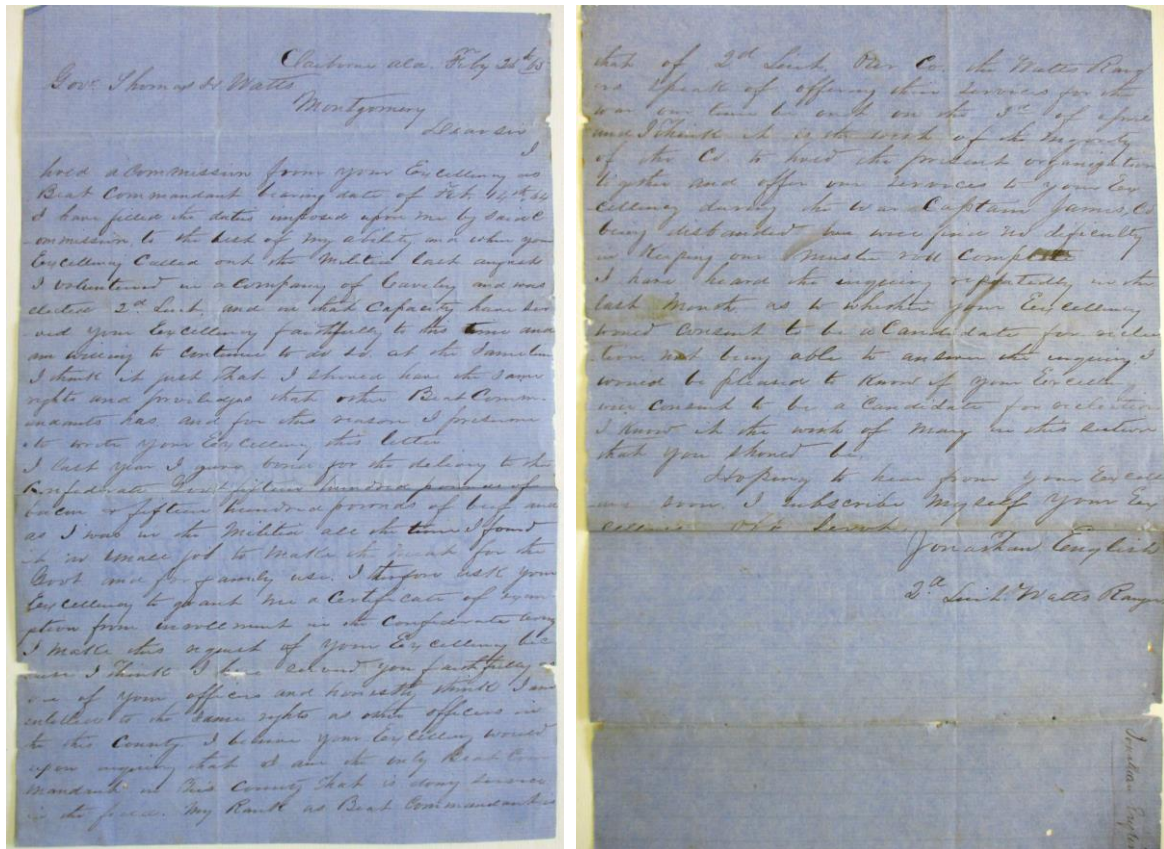
Item No. 33

Horace Greeley Tries to Topple President Grant

33. [Election of 1872]: THE END OF LONG BRANCH. New York: Currier & Ives, 152 Nassau St. [1872]. Broadside lithograph, oblong 15-1/2" x 11-1/2." Shallow chip at three of the four blank corners. Very Good.

The Lithograph is signed "J. Cameron" at the lower left of the image. Liberal Republican presidential candidate Greeley stands on the "Cincinnati Ladder," wielding a hatchet to cut a limb [the "Long Branch"] from the "Presidential Tree." Greeley says, "They make fun of me, for what I know about farming, but I guess some folks will soon find out what I know about chopping." At the very end of the "Long Branch" a serene President Grant sits and fishes, saying, "How nice, it is to sit here and enjoy the sea breeze, knowing that every thing is safe behind me..."

Grant vacationed at his cottage in Long Branch, New Jersey from 1867-1885. During his presidency it was known as the "Summer White House."
 Weitenkampf 164. Library of Congress Control No. 2001697227. OCLC 83588114 [1- NY State Lib.], 1145157699 [1- AAS] as of April 2021. \$2,000.00



Item No. 34

Alabama "Beat Commandant" Seeks a Promotion

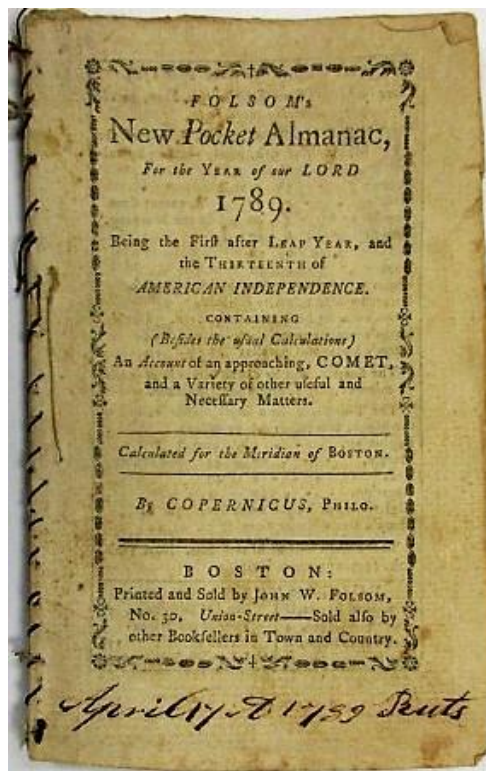
34. [English, Jonathan]: AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, FROM CLAIBORNE ALABAMA, 21 FEBRUARY 1865, TO GOVERNOR THOMAS WATTS, SEEKING ADVANCEMENT IN THE ARMY AS A BEAT COMMANDANT. Single leaf, 8" x 13," completely in ink manuscript on blue paper. Old folds, a few pinholes along folds affecting six to eight letters. Else Very Good.

"DEAR SIR, I HOLD A COMMISSION FROM YOUR EXCELLENCY AS BEAT COMMANDANT BEARING DATE OF FEB. 14TH 64. I HAVE FILLED THE DUTIES IMPOSED UPON ME BY SAID COMMISSION, TO THE BEST OF MY ABILITY AND WHEN YOUR EXCELLENCY CALLED OUT THE MILITIA LAST AUGUST I VOLUNTEERED IN A COMPANY OF CAVALRY AND WAS ELECT 2D LIEUT, AND IN THAT CAPACITY HAVE SERVED YOUR EXCELLENCY FAITHFULLY TO THIS TIME AND AM WILLING TO CONTINUE TO DO SO, AT THE SAME TIME I THINK IT JUST THAT I SHOULD HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES THAT OTHER BEAT COMMANDANTS HAS AND FOR THIS REASON I PRESUME TO WRITE YOUR EXCELLENCY THIS LETTER.

"LAST YEAR I GAVE BOND FOR THE DELIVERY TO THE CONFEDERATE GOVT OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS OF BACON & FIFTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS

OF BEEF... I THEREFORE ASK YOUR EXCELLENCY TO GRANT ME A CERTIFICATE OF EXEMPTION FROM ENROLLMENT IN THE CONFEDERATE ARMY. I MAKE THIS REQUEST OF YOUR EXCELLENCY BECAUSE I THINK I HAVE SERVED YOU FAITHFULLY AS ONE OF YOUR OFFICERS AND HONESTLY THINK I AM ENTITLED TO THE SAME RIGHTS AS OTHER OFFICERS IN THIS COUNTY. I BELIEVE YOUR EXCELLENCY WOULD UPON INQUIRY THAT I AM THE ONLY BEAT COMMANDANT IN THIS COUNTY THAT IS DOING SERVICE IN THE FIELD. MY RANK AS BEAT COMMANDANT IS THAT OF 2D LIEUT... HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOUR EXCELLENCY SOON, I SUBSCRIBE MYSELF YOUR EXCELLENCY'S OBT. SERVANT. JONATHAN ENGLISH. 2D LIEUT. WATTS RANGERS."

The author was Jonathan Q. English [1831-1865], a farmer from Monroe County, Alabama. He was 2nd Lieutenant of the mounted Alabama Infantry Company known as the English Independent Cavalry, or Watts' Rangers, which had been formed by his cousin, Capt. Thomas C. English [1819-1884], a brother-in-law of Gen. George McClellan. Less than seven weeks after writing this Letter English died near his home during the Battle of Eliska, near the Baldwin/Monroe County line. Very few of the Company's men survived the Battle; but his cousin Thomas survived and was promoted to Major. At the time of his death, Jonathan had a wife and four young children. \$250.00

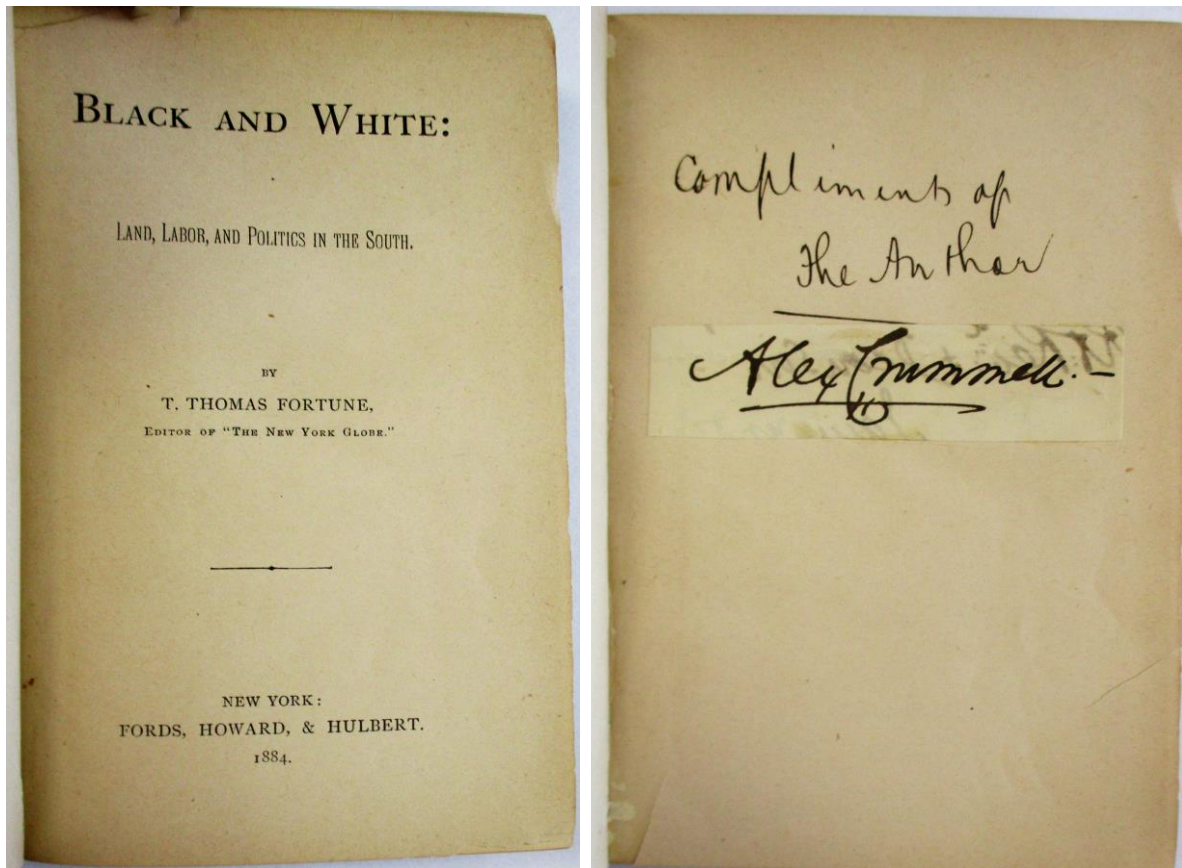


Item No. 35

35. [Folsom, John W.]: FOLSOM'S NEW POCKET ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1789. BEING THE FIRST AFTER LEAP YEAR... CONTAINING (BESIDES THE USUAL CALCULATIONS) AN ACCOUNT OF AN APPROACHING, COMET, AND A VARIETY OF OTHER USEFUL AND NECESSARY MATTERS. CALCULATED FOR THE MERIDIAN OF BOSTON. BY COPERNICUS, PHILO. Boston: Printed and Sold by John W. Folsom... [1788]. 35, [1] pp. Stitched. Scattered foxing, occasional contemporary ink notations, Very Good.

This was the only almanac printed under this title. It includes tables of roads and distances; an advertisement at page 21 for Folsom's book shop; an article on Halley's Comet; a list of excise taxes, and an explanation of their imposition; Rules of the Bank of Massachusetts [pages 30-33]; tables of exchange between Massachusetts and other States and places; in addition to the usual astronomical and monthly information.

Evans 21024. Drake 3411. ESTC W22602 [copies at British Library, AAS, Indiana U., Harvard]. \$450.00



Item No. 36

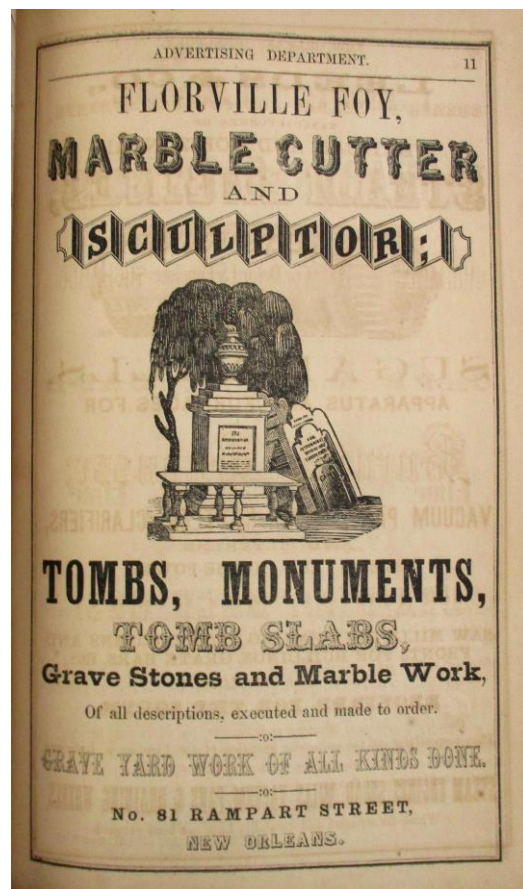
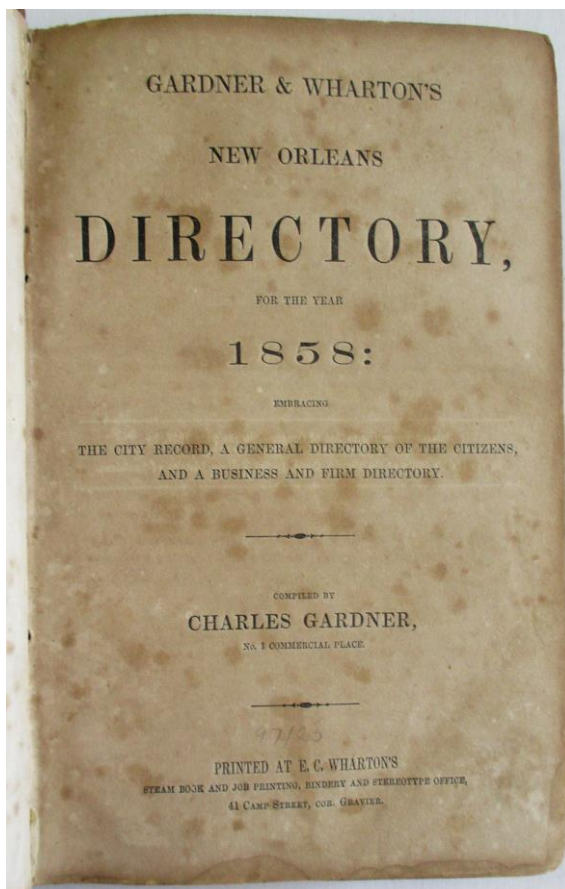
African-American Marxist's View of Race Relations

36. **Fortune, T. Thomas:** BLACK AND WHITE: LAND, LABOR, AND POLITICS IN THE SOUTH. New York: Fords, Howard, & Hulbert, 1884. Original publisher's cloth [extremities lightly rubbed], title stamped in gilt on front cover and spine. Inner hinges cracked. Errata slip tipped in before page [9]. iv, [5] - 310pp. Endpapers with publisher advertisements. Inscribed on flyleaf, "Compliments of the author," with a clipped signature of Alexander Crummell enigmatically laid down. Good+

Fortune (1856-1928) was a prominent black journalist, publisher of the New York Age and editor of Booker T. Washington's first autobiography. His book predicts that issues of economic class will trump those of race. Conflict between labor and capital, not between the races, would dominate the Nation. He argues, "When the issue is properly joined the rich, be they black or be they white, will be found on the same side; and the poor, be they black or be they white, will be found on the same side. Necessity knows no law and discriminates in favor of no man or race."

Born in slavery and raised in Florida, Fortune migrated north. "The condition of black people in the southern United States became his primary concern, and the press was his weapon to change those conditions. By 1887, he had established himself as the most prominent black journalist of the time. In 1889, after the 'The New York Freeman' became the 'New York Age', it emerged as one of the most influential black newspapers in the nation. Fortune remained editor of the 'Age' until 1907.

"During these two decades, the crusading journalist also gained fame as an activist who was uncompromising in his defense of the rights of African Americans. In 1887, he organized the National Afro-American League to secure the defense of the black community against lynching, riots, and other terrorist violence. Organized at the state and local level, these branches of the League served as a model for later civil rights organizations such as the Niagara Movement, founded in 1905, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), established in 1909" [online blackpast.org website].
LCP 3755; Blockson 2291. Work 390. \$2,000.00



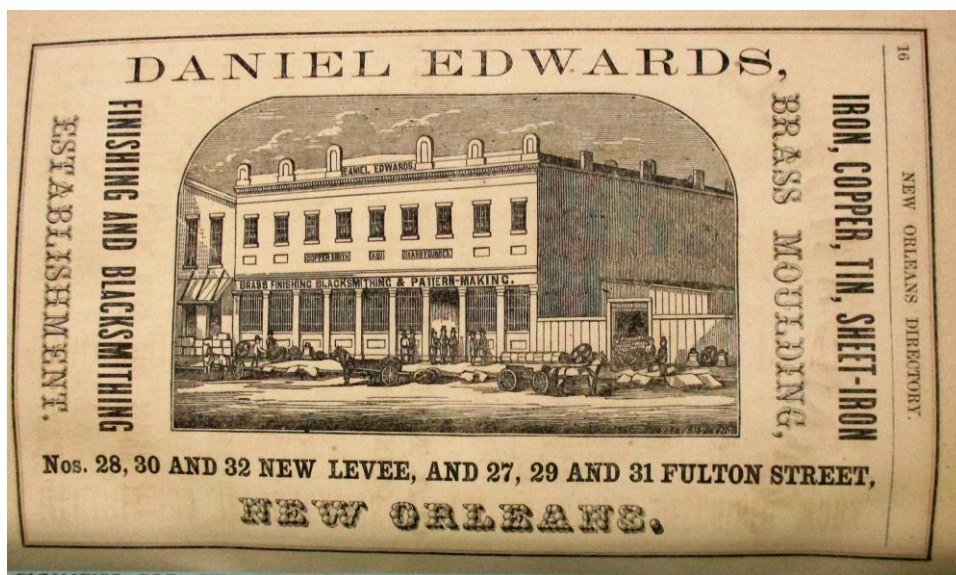
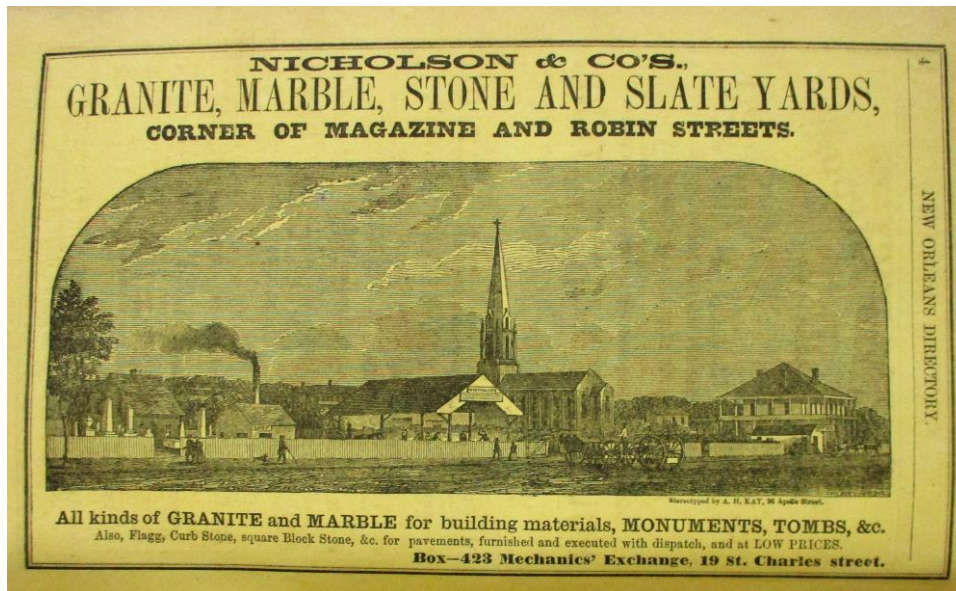
Item No. 37

New Orleans Directory, Attractive Advertisements

37. **Gardner, Charles:** GARDNER & WHARTON'S NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY, FOR THE YEAR 1858: EMBRACING THE CITY RECORD, A GENERAL DIRECTORY OF THE CITIZENS, AND A BUSINESS AND FIRM DIRECTORY. [New Orleans]: Printed at E.C. Wharton's Steam Book and Job Printing, Bindery and Stereotype Office, 41 Camp Street, cor. Gravier, [1857]. [2], 398, [2 blanks] 48, [2] pp. Original covers, with printed advertisements. Rebacked in cloth tape [portions of a few letters from the left extremity of the front cover are affected], but still slightly shaken. Text browned and moderately foxed. Good+.

Front endpaper bearing inscription with rubberstamp: "To Round Table Club, Presented by T. P. THOMPSON, 1812 Calhoun St., NEW ORLEANS. June 20, 1909."

Levee and street guides, index, in-text illustrations. The final 48 pages consist of local advertisements (many illustrated) printed on colored stock. Jumonville 2637. Spear 228. Thompson 629. OCLC 17832565 [5- U AL, DLC, UTX, HNO, Tulane] as of April 2021. \$950.00



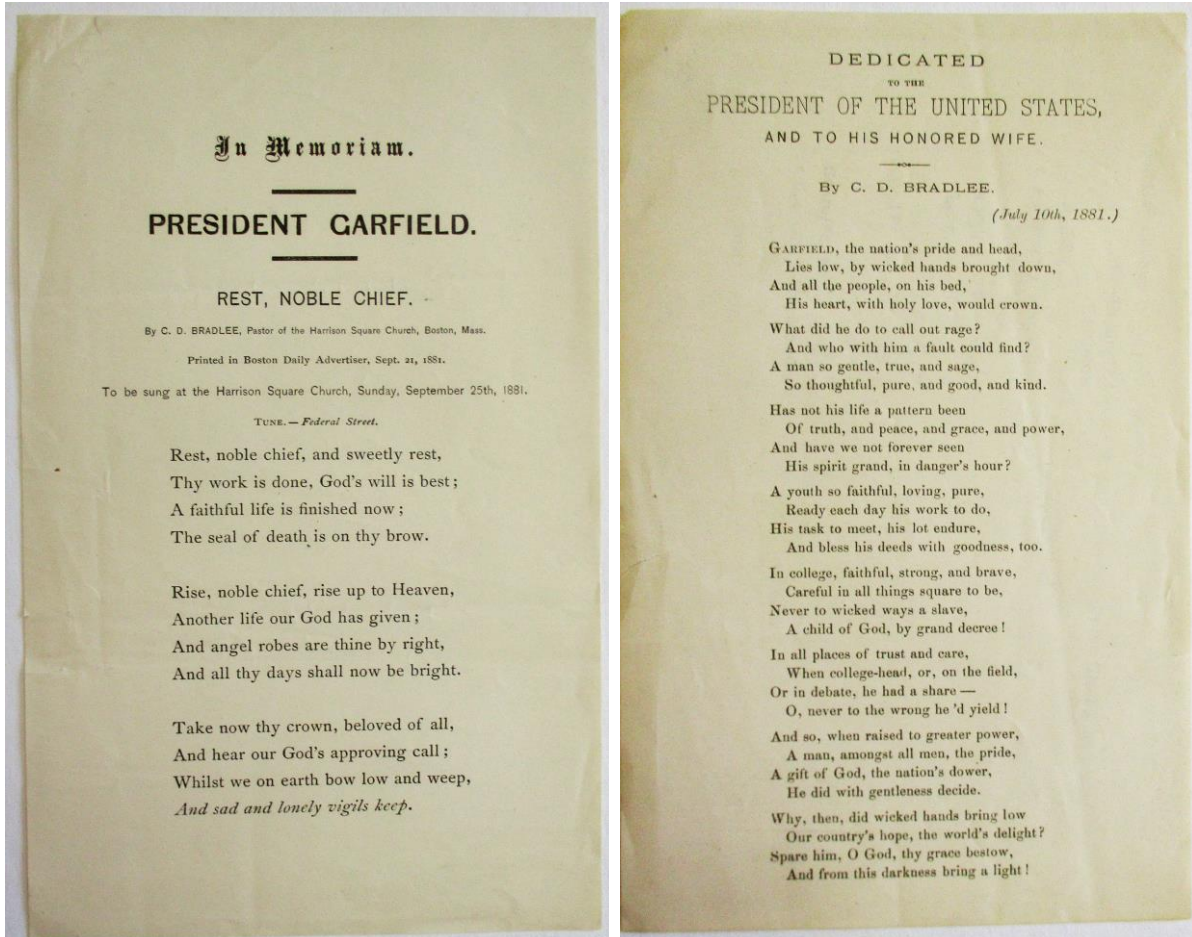
Item No. 37

A Victim of Medical Butchery

38. [Garfield, James A.]: TWO RARE MOURNING BROADSIDES BY C.D. BRADLEE, ONE ISSUED AFTER THE SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD, THE OTHER ISSUED AFTER HIS DEATH. [Boston? 1881]. Each 5" x 8". The first is headed, "IN MEMORIAM. PRESIDENT GARFIELD. REST, NOBLE CHIEF." Three stanzas, each in four lines. The second, "DEDICATED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND TO HIS HONORED WIFE." Dated July 10, 1881. Eight stanzas, four lines each. Both Near Fine.

Bradlee was Pastor of the Harrison Square Church in Boston. He was also a poet.
First item: OCLC 81381519 [1- Clements] as of April 2021.
Second item: OCLC 32005611 [3- AAS, Brown, U WI], 555930071 [2- Harvard, OCLC Data] as of April 2021. \$250.00



Item No. 38

Garrison Libels Francis Todd as a Slave Trader

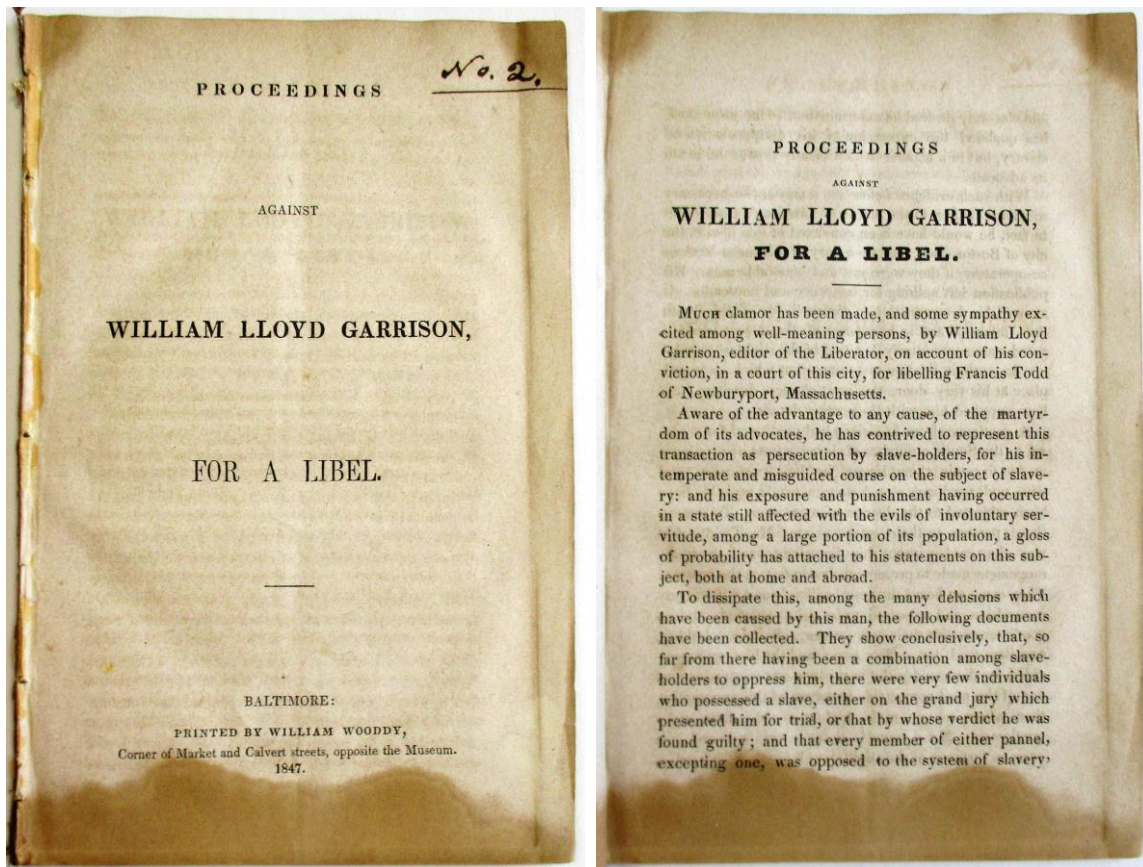
39. [Garrison, William Lloyd]: PROCEEDINGS AGAINST WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, FOR A LIBEL. Baltimore: Printed by William Wooddy, 1847. 32pp. Persistent browning at lower margins. Disbound. Good+.

In 1834 Garrison was convicted in a Baltimore court of libeling Francis Todd of Newburyport, Mass, by falsely accusing him of involvement in the slave trade. The author, annoyed that Garrison attributed his defeat to bias against his anti-slavery views, emphasizes that the voir dire of jury members demonstrated their strong opposition to slavery and the slave trade; and that Garrison's conviction resulted from his reckless journalism.

This offering was first published in Baltimore in 1841 [see LCP 4023]. The author issued it again because "the prominence before the public eye, which the chief individual in it, has, in one way or another, contrived to maintain, has kept alive an inquiry for the pamphlet, which the

present republication of it is intended to supply." For a discussion of the Todd libel trial, see Finkelman 163-164.

Sabin 26710. LCP 4024. Cohen 13336. Not in Harv. Law Cat., Marke, Eberstadt, Decker, Work, Blockson. \$750.00



Item No. 39

The Georgia State Line Guards Georgia's Railroad

40. [Georgia in the Civil War]: MONTHLY REPORT OF 1ST REGIMENT GEORGIA STATE LINE FOR JANUARY 1864. [Georgia: 1864]. Manuscript Document, oblong 5" x 13-1/8." Signed, "E.M. Galt" as "Col. Comdg. 1st Regt. G.S.L." and "Emmett Waters" as "1st Lt. & Adjt." 1pp. 5"x12", being a "Monthly Report of the First Regt. G.S.L. commanded by Col. E.M. Galt." who were stationed on the "W. & A. R.R.," i.e., the Western & Atlantic Railroad, for January 31, 1864. Carefully written, with red columns, docketed on verso. Near Fine.

Columns list, as "Present for Duty," 429 Privates and nearly 100 officers. About 300 are absent due to sickness and detachment; several are "in arrest."

Governor Joe Brown formed the Georgia State Line in February, 1863, to guard the State-owned Western & Atlantic Railroad. Conscription had taken the Georgia State Troops in April 1862; Brown needed a new, non-militia group to guard the Western & Atlantic Railroad. The Georgia State Line was under the direct control of Brown and was sometimes referred to as "Joe Brown's Pets." It was composed of two regiments; Edward M. Galt was elected colonel of the 1st Regiment, which was organized at Camp McDonald, Big Shanty, on February 21, 1863. Galt's regiment consisted mostly of men from the North Georgia mountains. F. Emmett Waters

of eight hundred dollars and the yearly value for hire of one hundred dollars, Peggy a negro woman slave about forty five years old of the value of eight hundred dollars & of the yearly value for hire of seventy five dollars, Billy a negro man slave about forty five years old of the value of one thousand dollars & of the yearly value of one hundred dollars for hire..."

Additionally he claims Milly, a forty year old slave; Andrew, Lizzie, Bidly, Katy, Henderson, Lucinda, Amy, Calfa, Hannah, Riley, Kirch, Eliza Binah, Eliza Bowlin, Reuben, Isaac, Harriett, Rose, and Albert. These slaves ranged in age from childhood through middle age, all with values in the described ranges.

In the legal jargon of the day, Plaintiff "casually lost the said negro slaves out of his possession and... came to the possession of the said defendants." Several of the female slaves have experienced an "increase" of children, all of whom belong to Cantalou with their values stated. The defendants, although "well knowing the said negro slaves to be the property of the said plaintiff," have refused to return them. Mr. Cantalou wants \$60,000 damages.

William L Cantalou
 by
 Nathaniel F Walker
 & Nathaniel F Walker
 Surviving Partners of
 Allen F Walker and
 Nathaniel F Walker
 Late Partners and
 Nathaniel F Walker
 Executor of Allen F
 Walker

Complainant
 and Answer
 In
 Upon Superior
 Court.
 November
 Term 1860.

And now at this Term
 comes the Plaintiff and by leave of
 the Court and by consent of the Defendants
 in the above stated cause amends his
 Declaration by adding at the close of
 the first Count:

For that whereas the said Plaintiff
 heretofore owned, on the first day of
 January Eighteen hundred and
 forty two was lawfully possessed by
 his own property of certain negro slaves
 to wit, Pharaoh a negro man slave about
 fifty five years old of the value of eight
 hundred dollars & of the yearly value for
 hire of one hundred dollars, Sally a
 negro woman slave about thirty years
 old of the value of one thousand dollars & of
 the yearly value for hire of one hundred
 dollars, Jesse a negro man slave about fifty
 years old of the value of eight hundred
 dollars and the yearly value for hire of one
 hundred dollars, Peggy a negro woman
 slave about forty five years old of the value
 of eight hundred dollars & of the yearly

Settled Dec 1860
 Settled Dec 1860
 No 2

Upon
 Sup^r Court
 May Term
 1859

Wm L Cantalou
 by
 N. F. Walker &
 N. F. Walker Surviving
 Partners &c. &
 N. F. Walker Ex^r.

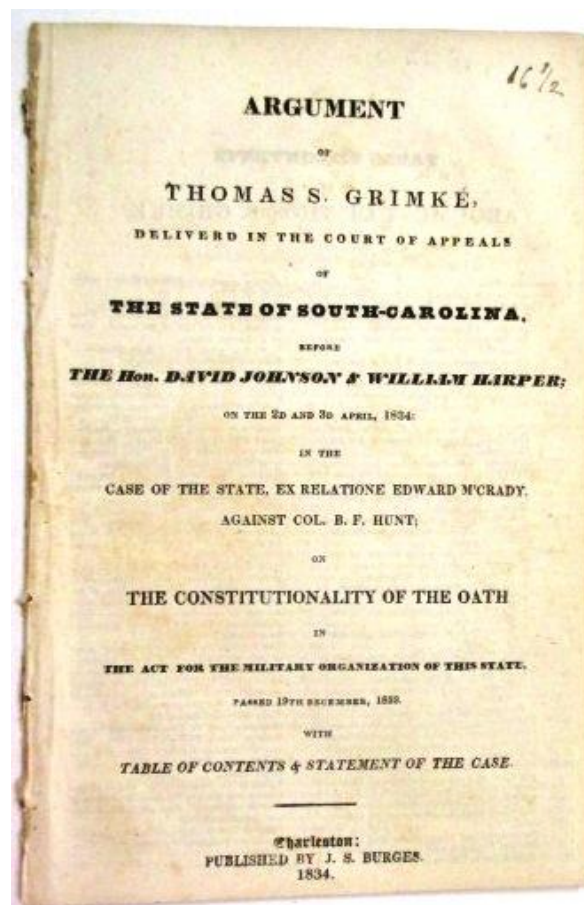
Amendment & Original
 The party acknowledges
 due & legal service of
 the within amendment.
 Nov. 9 1860
 J. M. Smith
 Deft. atty.
 Filed in office of J. B. Bow
 1860 Charles Milam Clerk.

Item No. 41

William L[emuel] Cantalou [1835-1883] was born in Georgia to Louis Marshal Cantalou [1815-1849] and Epsey E. Bowden Cantalou [1821-1881]. His mother is listed in the 1850 Census Slave Schedules as owning 36 slaves and living in Lowndes County, Alabama; William is listed as a farmer. William enlisted with the 6th Alabama Infantry in April 1861; at the time he was a widower with a son. He was discharged that December due to rheumatism. He married Joanna R. Conally in December 1862 and re-enlisted in January 1863 as Lieutenant with the 53rd Alabama Cavalry, Partisan Rangers. In August 1864 was listed with the J.F. Clements Local Defense Infantry. [Ancestry and Find A Grave.]

Nathaniel F[reeman] Walker [1787-1879], brother of Allen M. Walker [1803-c.1849], was the son of James Walker [1753-1849], who owned many slaves and apparently passed them down to his sons. Nathaniel was listed as a farmer with 44 slaves at the time of the 1860 Census Slave Schedules. Some genealogical records online state that the Walker family was one of the richest and highest slave owning families of Upson County.

According to *SIX YEARS IN A GEORGIA PRISON*, both Nathaniel and Allen had children with their slaves. A neighbor told the author that this was well known, and that Nathaniel had a daughter by "a handsome yellow woman before his marriage" who was raised as a house servant. According to the author, it was also rumored that he had a daughter with this same daughter, fathering his own granddaughter. "I do not say that such was the fact; but no one - not even Nathaniel and Allen Walker themselves - would have denied that they both had more children by their yellow mistresses, than by their white wives. And the most horrible part of such guilt remains to be told." [Paine, Lewis W.: *SIX YEARS IN A GEORGIA PRISON. NARRATIVE*...Boston: 1852, pp. 23-26.] \$1,250.00



Item No. 42

South Carolina Tries to Overturn the Constitution's Supremacy Clause

42. **Grimke, Thomas:** ARGUMENT OF THOMAS S. GRIMKE, DELIVERED IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA. BEFORE THE HON. DAVID JOHNSON & WILLIAM HARPER; ON THE 2D AND 3D APRIL, 1834: IN THE CASE OF THE STATE, EX RELATIONE EDWARD M'CRADY, AGAINST COL. B.F. HUNT; ON THE CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE OATH IN THE ACT FOR THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THIS STATE. PASSED 19TH DECEMBER, 1833. WITH TABLE OF CONTENTS & STATEMENT OF THE CASE. Charleston: Published by

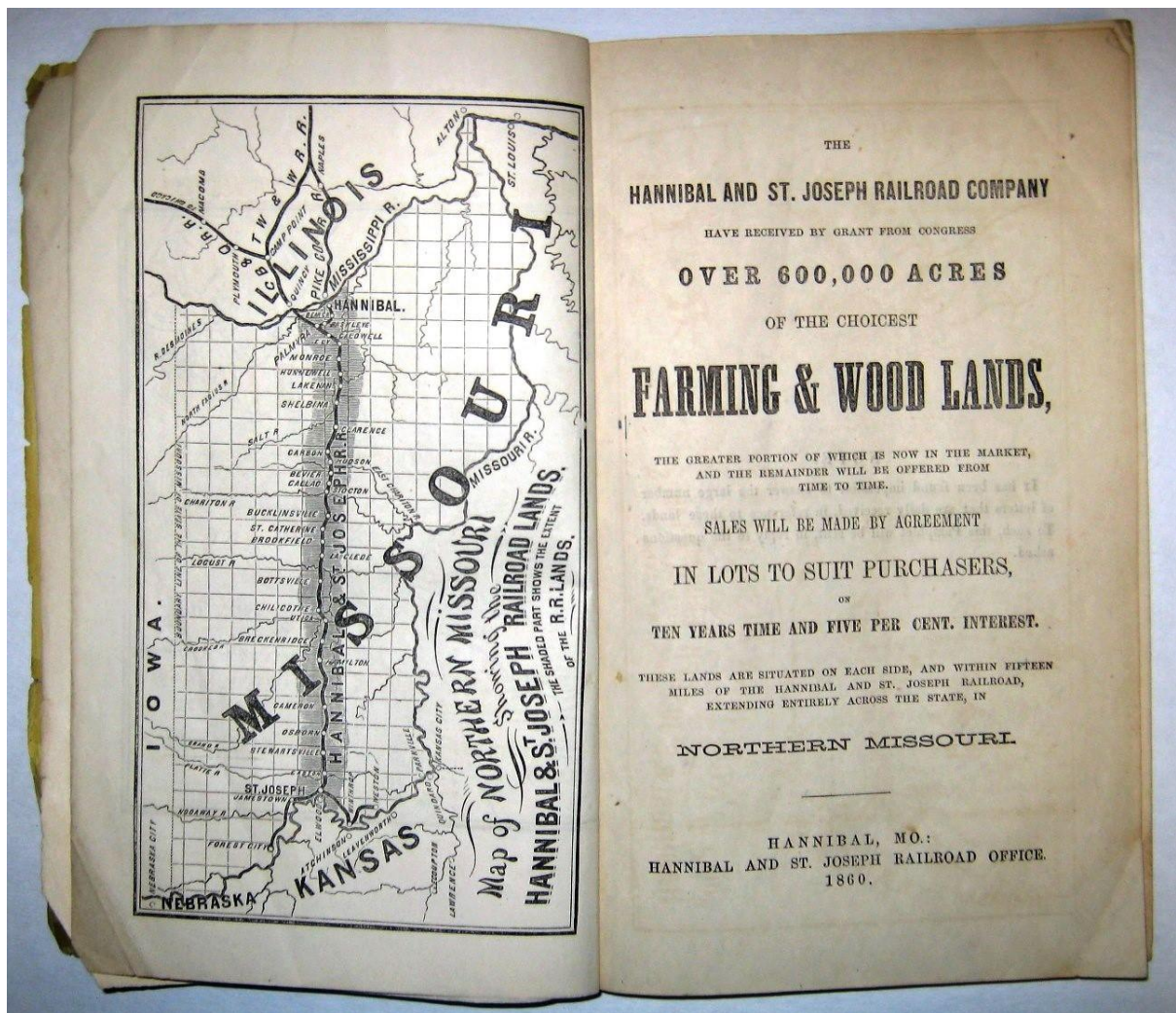
J.S. Burges, 1834. [1], 28pp. Printed in double columns. Disbound, trimmed closely at outer margin but not affecting text. Good+.

This unusual and significant case-- a challenge to the National Government's Supremacy-- was an outgrowth of the Nullification Controversy. South Carolina's 1833 Convention had resolved that "the allegiance of the citizens of this State, is due to the said State...abjuring all other allegiance." The Legislature then codified this resolution, requiring militia officers to take the Oath. The Oath thus posed a direct challenge to the United States Constitution's Supremacy Clause, which asserted that the laws of the United States were the supreme laws of the land, taking precedence over those of any State.

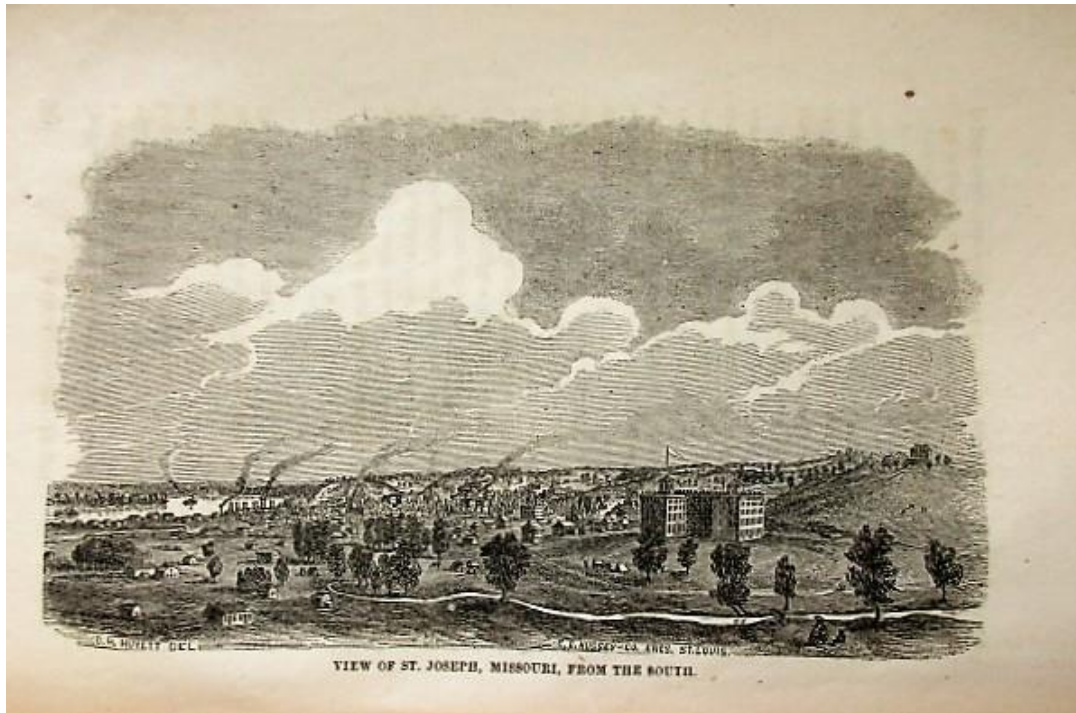
In early 1834 Edward M'Crady, newly elected Lieutenant in the Washington Light Infantry, refused to take the Oath of Allegiance on the ground that it conflicted with the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution. Thomas Grimke represented M'Crady. Here he presents his learned, elaborate analysis of the Nullification Convention, his argument on the nature of Sovereignty and the relation between the States and the National Government, and his conclusion that the Oath is unconstitutional.

The Court would hold the Oath unconstitutional, Judge Harper dissenting.
Cohen 11479. II Turnbull 323. AI 24740 [5].

\$750.00



Item No. 43



Item No. 43

One of the Earliest Railroads to Reach the Missouri River

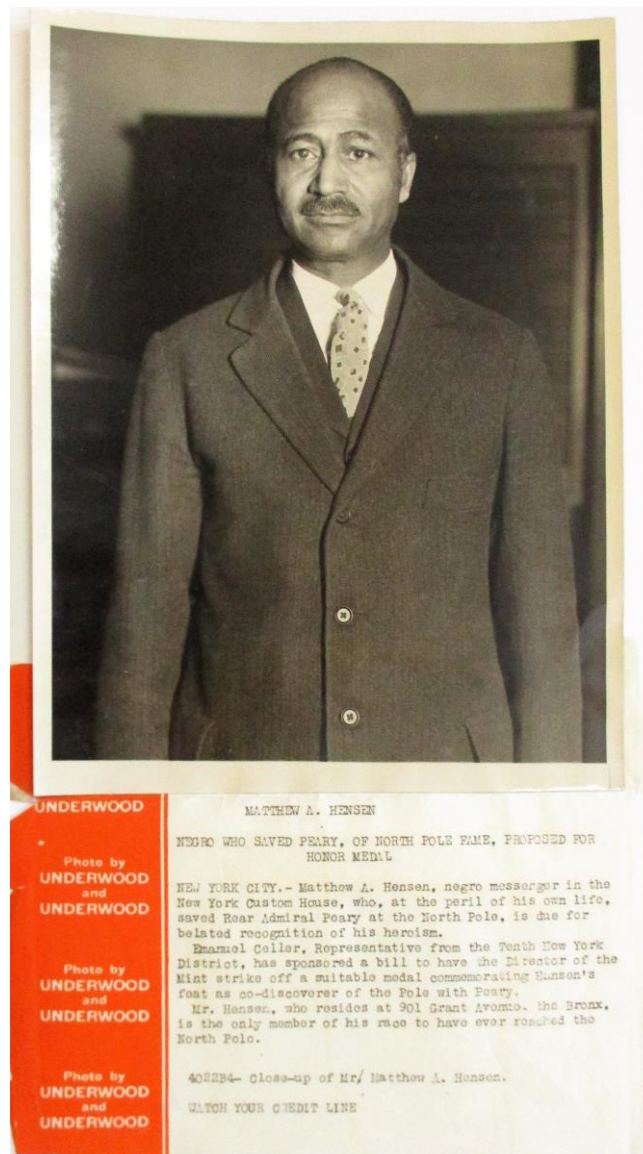
43. **Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company:** THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY HAVE RECEIVED BY GRANT FROM CONGRESS OVER 600,000 ACRES OF THE CHOICEST FARMING & WOOD LANDS, THE GREATER PORTION OF WHICH IS NOW IN THE MARKET, AND THE REMAINDER WILL BE OFFERED FROM TIME TO TIME. SALES WILL BE MADE BY AGREEMENT IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, ON TEN YEARS TIME AND FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST. THESE LANDS ARE SITUATED ON EACH SIDE, AND WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD, EXTENDING ENTIRELY ACROSS THE STATE, IN NORTHERN MISSOURI. Hannibal, Mo.: Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Office, 1860 [wrapper date 1859]. 60pp plus double-page frontis map entitled, 'Railway Guide to the Hannibal & St. Joseph Rail Road Lands in Missouri,' engraved on wood by W. Mackwitz, St. Louis; plus 'Map of Northern Missouri Showing the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Lands'; plus six full-page engraved illustrations, including views of Grand Valley and St. Joseph. Original printed yellow wrappers [spine and corner wear, light contemporary ink stamp of 'General Market Office, 21 State St. Boston' on front wrapper], stitched. The rear wrapper describes the routes, connections, and transit times of the Railroad. Very Good plus.

The Road was one of the earliest to reach the Missouri River, in northwestern Missouri, at St. Joseph, the starting point of the Pony Express. [Taylor, *The Transportation Revolution*, page 86]. It traversed Northern Missouri, connecting Chicago and St. Louis with Kansas and Nebraska.

The pamphlet describes the route; lands offered for sale; connecting roads; prices and terms of payment; the advantages of the "rolling and healthy", "well-watered," "well-wooded" properties. The location of the Road and lands is "unequaled by any other portion of the country." Agriculture and stock raising are the best in the Nation. Similarly advantaged are markets-- with cheap freight rates-- and cultural and educational opportunities. St. Louis, St.

Joseph, and Hannibal are described. The State Geologist and other experts weigh in with testimonials.

Bureau of Railway Economics 211. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Graff, Decker, Soliday. A number of institutional locations on OCLC. \$750.00



Item No. 44

A Life Lived in Relative Obscurity — The First Man to Reach the North Pole

44. [Henson, Matthew]: PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSON, "NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL." [New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1926 or 1927]. Frontal photograph of Henson [1866-1955] to his waist, in suit and tie. 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Very Good. With typed caption beneath, on stationery of Underwood and Underwood, with that firm's rubberstamp on the otherwise blank verso.

The Underwood caption reads:

"MATTHEW A. HENSON [sic], NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL.

"NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Hensen, negro messenger in the New York City Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Hensen's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

"Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

"4022B4- Close-up of Mr. Matthew A. Hensen."

According to the Congressional record, "In 1926 Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N.Y., tried to get him a \$1,700 pension and a Congressional medal for bravery but nothing came of it." [July 12, 1973, page 23483.]

Around 1927 Henson was promoted to Clerk in the Custom House. In 1929, he moved from the Bronx to 246 West 150th Street in Manhattan, and lived there for the rest of his life. The location is now a national landmark. The Underwood firm, according to Wikipedia, was "a pioneer in the field of news bureau photography." The Company, founded in 1881, moved to New York City in 1887; in 1910 it entered the field of news photography, and remained active until the 1940s. \$2,500.00

45. **[Henson, Matthew]:** PHOTOGRAPH OF MATTHEW A. HENSON, "NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY, OF NORTH POLE FAME, PROPOSED FOR HONOR MEDAL." [New York: Underwood & Underwood, 1926 or 1927]. Full length Photograph of Henson, in suit and tie, at work in file cabinets at the New York Custom House. 6-1/2" x 8-1/2." Very Good. With typed caption beneath, on stationery of Underwood and Underwood. Underwood and Underwood rubberstamp on otherwise blank verso. Very Good.

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"MATTHEW A. HENSEN [sic], NEGRO WHO SAVED PEARY,
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"NEW YORK CITY.- Matthew A. Hensen, negro messenger in the New York City Custom House, who, at the peril of his own life, saved Rear Admiral Peary at the North Pole, is due for belated recognition of his heroism.

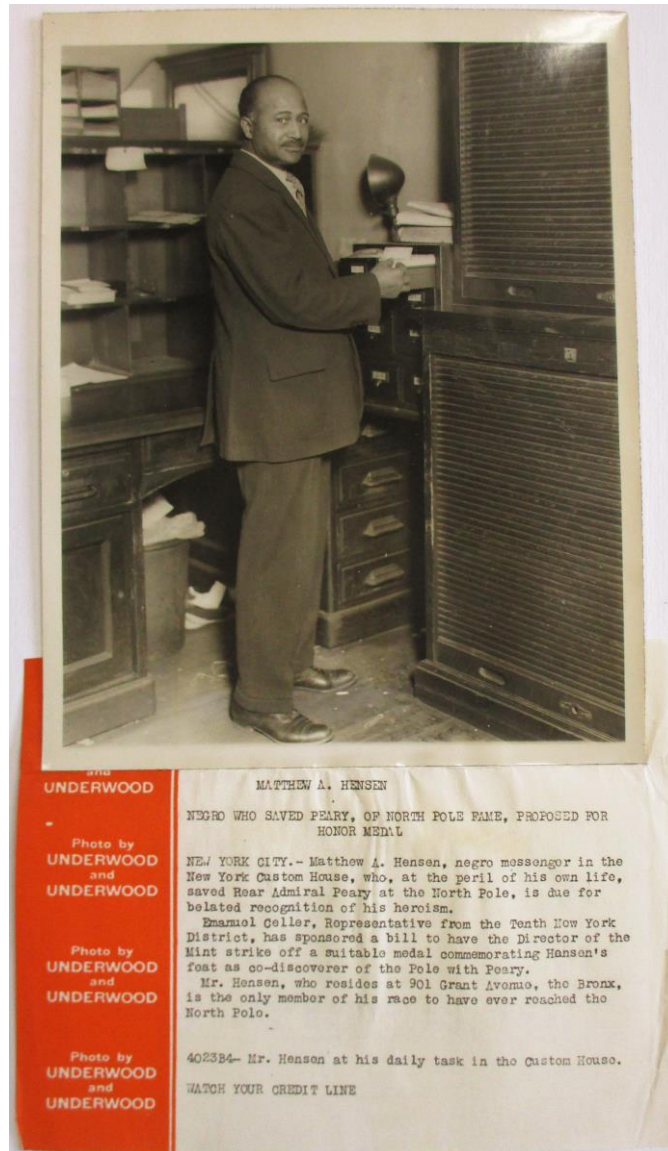
"Emanuel Celler, Representative from the Tenth New York District, has sponsored a bill to have the Director of the Mint strike off a suitable medal commemorating Hensen's feat as co-discoverer of the Pole with Peary.

"Mr. Hensen, who resides at 901 Grant Avenue, the Bronx, is the only member of his race to have ever reached the North Pole.

"4023B4- Mr. Hensen at his daily task in the Custom House."

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Item No. 45

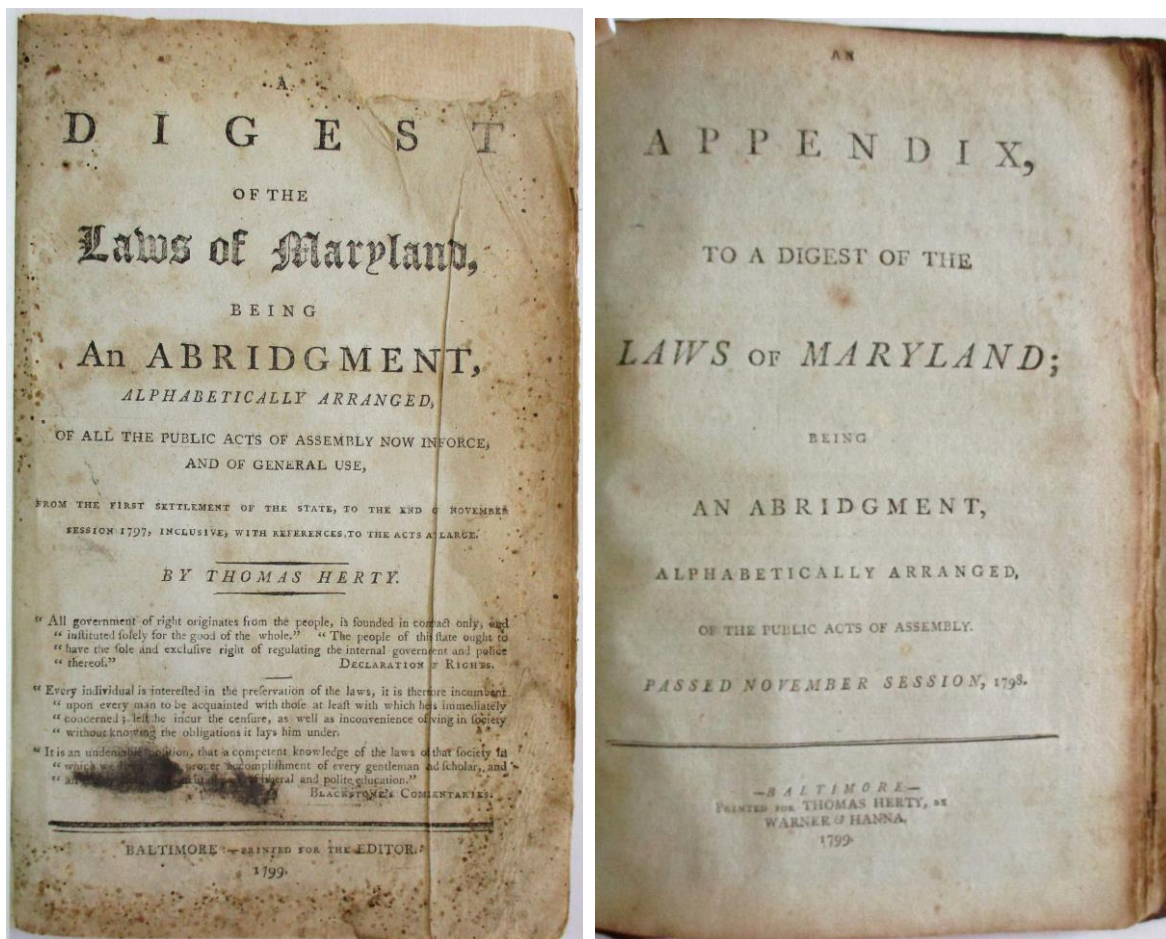
Early American Legal Digest, with Interesting Dedication

46. **Herty, Thomas:** A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND, BEING AN ABRIDGEMENT, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, OF ALL THE PUBLIC ACTS OF ASSEMBLY NOW IN FORCE, AND OF GENERAL USE, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF THE STATE, TO THE END OF NOVEMBER SESSION 1797, INCLUSIVE, WITH REFERENCES TO THE ACTS AT LARGE. Baltimore: Printed for the Editor. 1799. 4to. [4], xii, [1], 14-522, [1 errata], [1 blank] pp.

[bound with, as issued] AN APPENDIX, TO A DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF MARYLAND. Baltimore: Printed for Thomas Herty, by Warner & Hanna. 1799. 55, [1 blank] pp. Blank upper margin of title page of the first item has been restored; lower margin of one leaf repaired [two letters lost]. The text is lightly toned with scattered light foxing, and occasional learned marginalia. Binding is original calf, skillfully rebaked [including inner portion of front cover] with original gilt-lettered but faded morocco spine label laid down. Good+.

Herty dedicates his book "To Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland," who had refused to endorse the U.S. Constitution because he feared its centralizing tendencies. The last page of the Digest is a prospectus for Herty's Digest of the Laws of the United States.

Herty provides, with Index, a Digest of the Acts of the Assembly, observing that these are "most requisite for the inhabitants to become acquainted with, being solely enacted and calculated for regulating their conduct, securing their religious, political and civil liberties, real and personal property, and settling their mutual obligations and ties one with another." He lists those who defrayed his publication expenses, including the Maryland legislature, which contributed \$200, Luther Martin [who threw in \$10], and others who gave \$10 each. FIRST EDITION. Evans 35617. Cohen 5671. Marvin 384. I Harv. Law Cat. 916. \$850.00



Item No. 46

47. **Humphreys, Parry W.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED TO COL. CHARLES J. LOVE, FROM JACKSON TN, 10 FEBRUARY 1836, SEEKING TO COLLECT A DEBT. Jackson TN: 1836. Folded folio sheet, ink manuscript on first two pages. Addressed for mailing to Colonel Love in Nashville, with a postmark, "Jackson Ten. Feb. 12." Old folds. Last leaf with a couple of fold splits and seal remnant. Very Good.

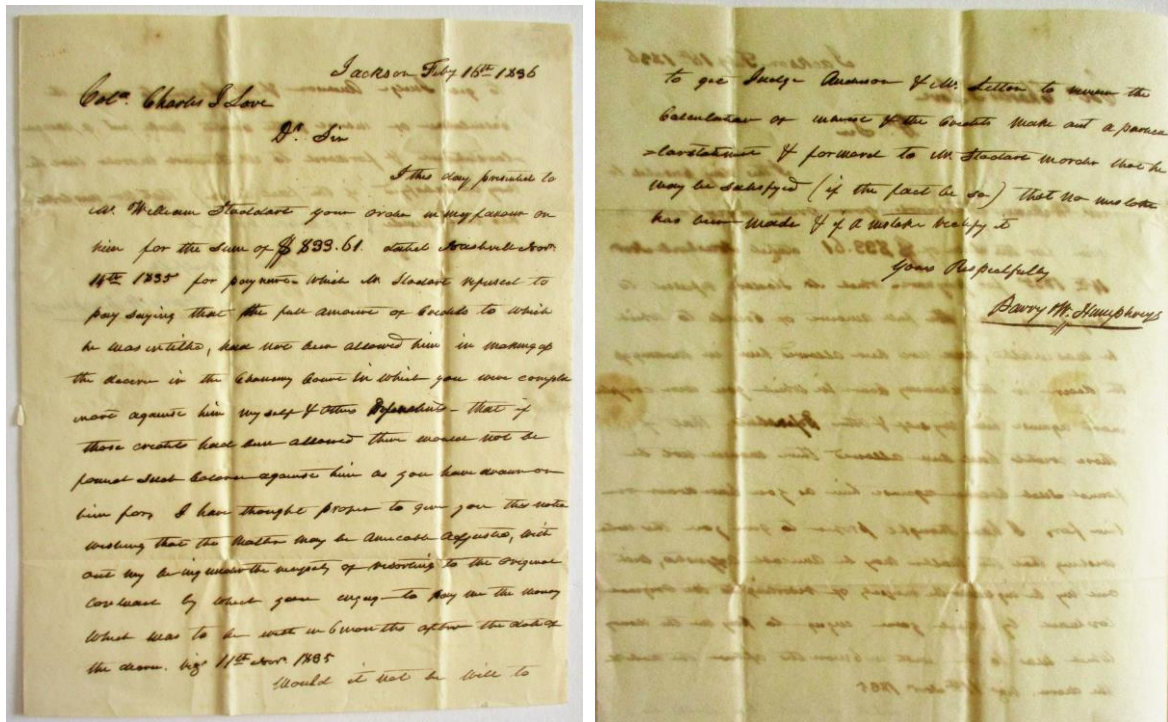
"I this day presented to W. William Stoddart your order in my favour on him for the sum of \$833.61 dated Nashville Nov. 14th 1835 for payment- which Mr. Stoddart refused to pay saying that the full amount of credits to which he was entitled, had not been allowed him in

making up the decree in Chancery Court in which you were complainant against him, myself & other Defendants... Yours Respectfully | Parry W. Humphreys."

Humphreys [1777-1839] was a Tennessee lawyer, judge, Whig Congressman 1813-1815, and unsuccessful candidate for Governor and U.S. Senator. He was among the original appointees to Tennessee's newly created Superior Court of Law and Equity in 1807.

Charles J. Love, of Nashville was "a close friend and business associate for many years" of Andrew Jackson. He "helped supervise the preparation of the contract" for the rebuilding of the Hermitage. "Jackson had called him in to participate in the negotiations and arrangements over the restoration" [Remini, 3 Andrew Jackson pages 188-189. Johns Hopkins Press 1984.]

\$250.00



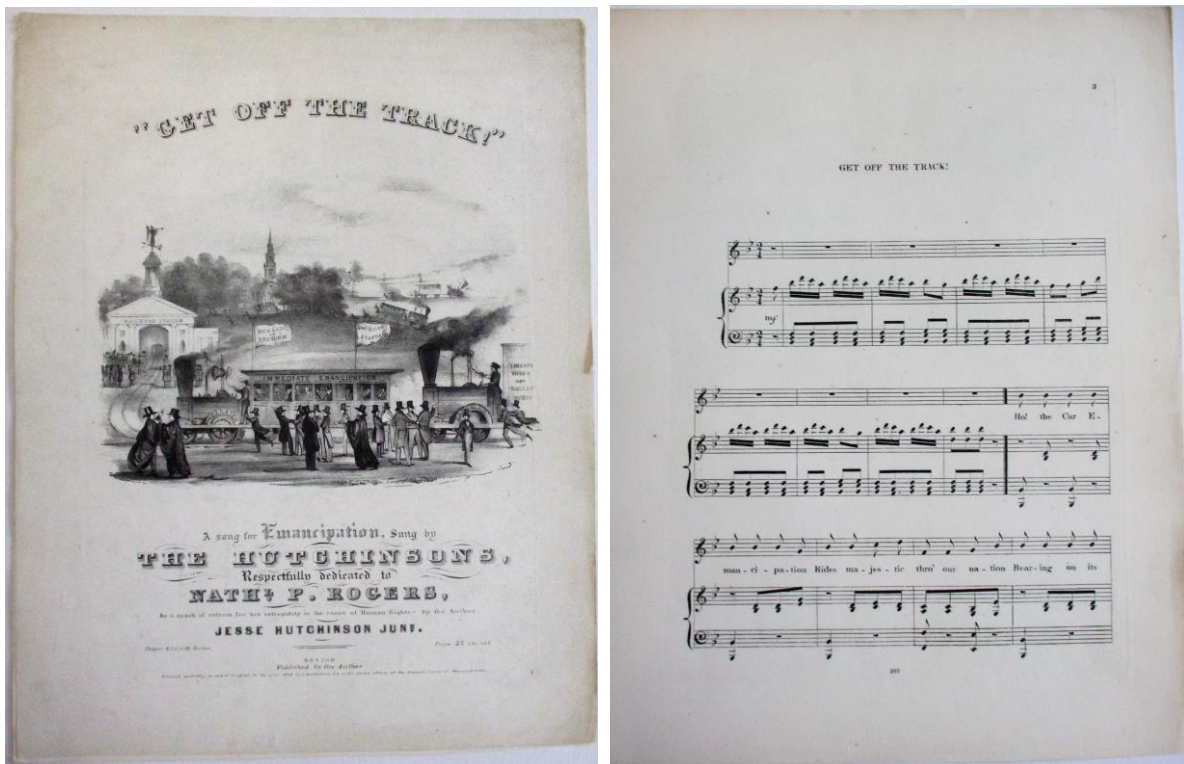
Item No. 47

The Pioneering Hutchinson Family

48. **Hutchinson, Jesse Junr:** "GET OFF THE TRACK!" A SONG FOR EMANCIPATION, SUNG BY THE HUTCHINSONS, RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO NATHL. P. ROGERS, AS A MARK OF ESTEEM FOR HIS INTREPIDITY IN THE CAUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS - BY THE AUTHOR. Boston: Published by the Author. Thayer & Co. Lith. Boston. Price 25 cts. net, 1844. Folio. 5, [1 blank] pp. Leaves detached, otherwise Very Good. The cover is a detailed, attractively engraved scene depicting a train entitled 'IMMEDIATE EMANCIPATION' powered by an engine labeled 'LIBERATOR,' It heads toward the Railroad Station where well-dressed gentlemen are gathered. Tophatted gentlemen also appear in the foreground, engaging in animated discussion. The train flies the flags 'HERALD OF FREEDOM' and 'AMERICAN STANDARD,' the names of abolitionist publications. The train is followed by another engine, this one controlled by a woman, powering a passenger car with the name "LIBERTY VOTES AND BALLOT BOXES."

A popular mid-19th century singing group, the Hutchinsons of New Hampshire were "significant figures in the development of native popular music tradition. In contrast to the prevailing sentimental and minstrel songs of the period, their music confronted social issues and embraced causes including woman suffrage, prohibition of alcohol, and opposition to slavery and to the Mexican-American War. They supported Abraham Lincoln's presidential campaigns, backed the North in the Civil War, performed slave songs to call attention to the predicament of black Americans during the postwar period, and sang in support of women's rights" [Encyclopedia Britannica].

Nathaniel Rogers, the dedicatee, was a lawyer and hard-driving abolitionist. From 1838 to 1846 he was the editor of the 'Herald of Freedom'. This is a relatively early Hutchinson item; the family gave its first concert in late 1840. \$1,250.00



Item No. 48

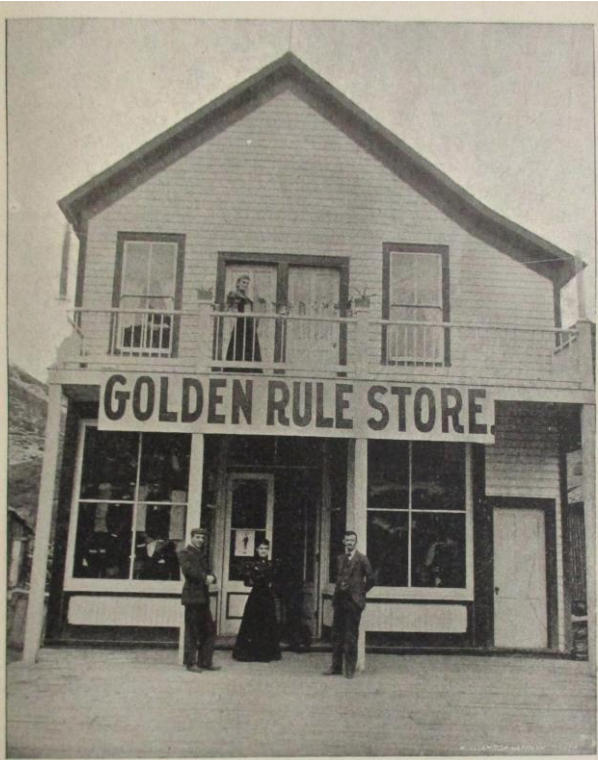
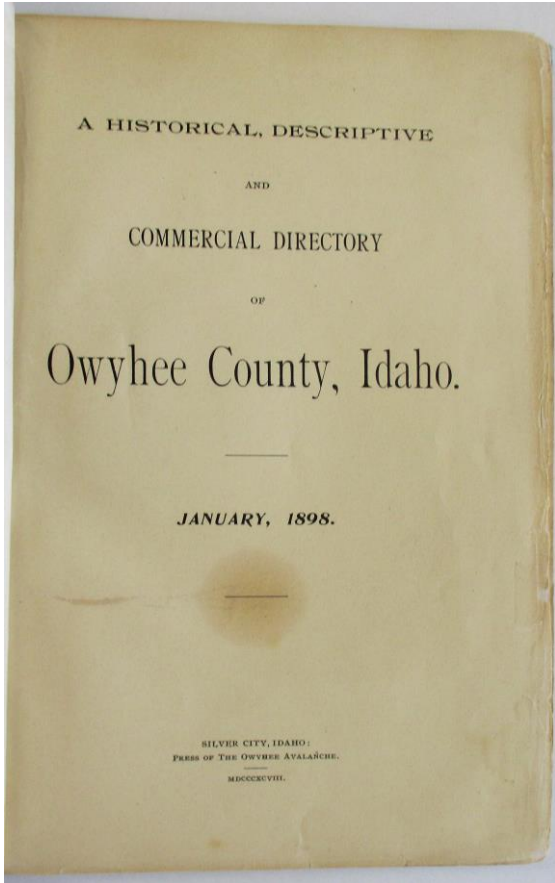
An Idaho Directory

49. [Idaho]: A HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE AND COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY OF OWYHEE COUNTY, IDAHO. JANUARY, 1898. Silver City, Idaho: Press of the Owyhee Avalanche, 1898. Original blue publisher's cloth [rubbed, recased], with "Owyhee County Idaho" stamped on front cover. Frontis photo illustration of Sinkers Canyon, with tissue guard. Occasional light spotting. Dozens of photo illustrations. 140, [2], [16- advertisements], [2 blanks], [4-- Index] pp. Except as noted, Very Good. Later inscription on front free endpaper.

A comprehensive record of pioneering, settlement, cultural, agricultural, manufacturing and mercantile activity in this southwestern Idaho County.

Howes O173. Graff 1903. III Soliday 217.

\$500.00



Golden Rule Store, Silver City.

The Golden Rule store, of Silver City, of which Mr. David C. Sinclair is the manager, and which was established April 1, 1897, has exemplified one of

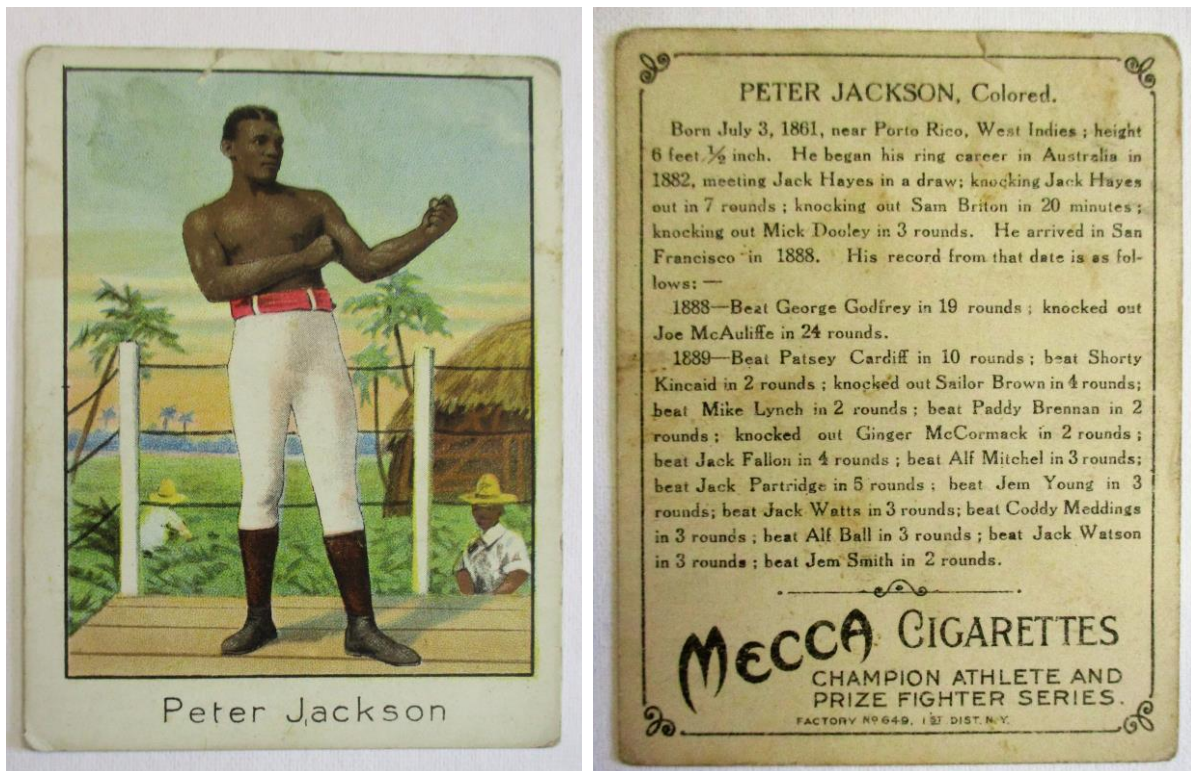


Post Office and Court House, Silver City.

50. **Jackson, Peter:** A COLOR PORTRAIT OF "PETER JACKSON, COLORED," PUERTO RICAN-BORN BOXER, BY MECCA CIGARETTE COMPANY. New York: Mecca Cigarette Company, [ca. 1910]. 3-1/4" x 2-1/2". A color portrait of Jackson, in the ring with white trunks, against an elegant Caribbean background. Light soil, Very Good.

The verso prints his date and place of birth [Porto Rico, 3 July 1861], his height [6'- 1/2"], and his record from 1882 through 1889. "Mecca Cigarettes Champion Athlete and Prize Fighter Series," printed at the bottom. An Australian citizen, he was inducted into the International Boxing Hall of Fame and the Australia Boxing Hall of Fame. Wikipedia has an interesting article about his career and life.

"In the early 1900s, manufactures of Turkish and Egyptian cigarettes tripled their sales and became legitimate competitors to leading brands. One of the earliest successful Turkish cigarettes, Mecca was introduced by the Kinney Bros. Tobacco Company in 1878. The cigarette was named after the Muslim city of holy pilgrimage, Mecca, tying the cigarette closely to the exotic East. The American Tobacco Company acquired the Mecca brand in 1911 through the dissolution of the Cigarette Trust, accounting for the high quality of the Mecca advertisements in the following years." [web site of Stanford University, Research into the Impact of Tobacco Advertising.] \$350.00



Item No. 50

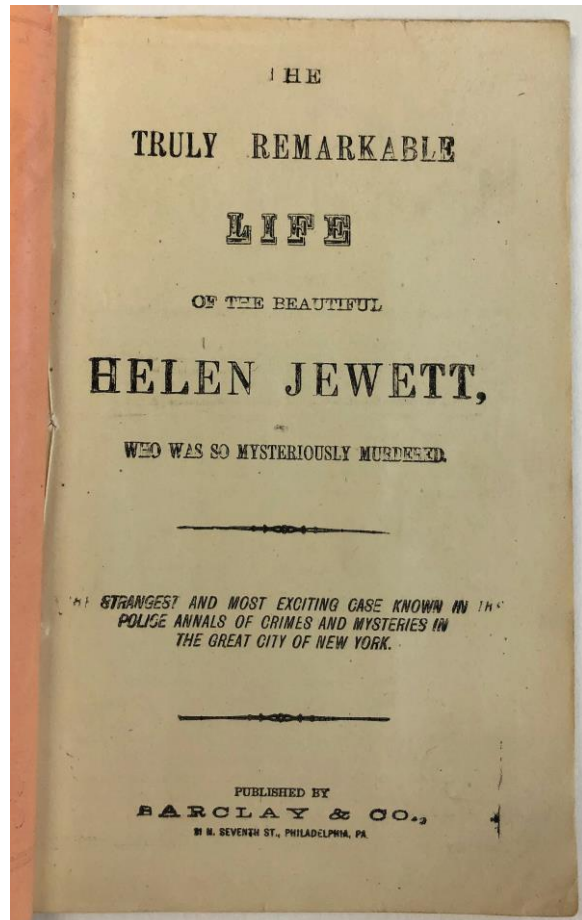
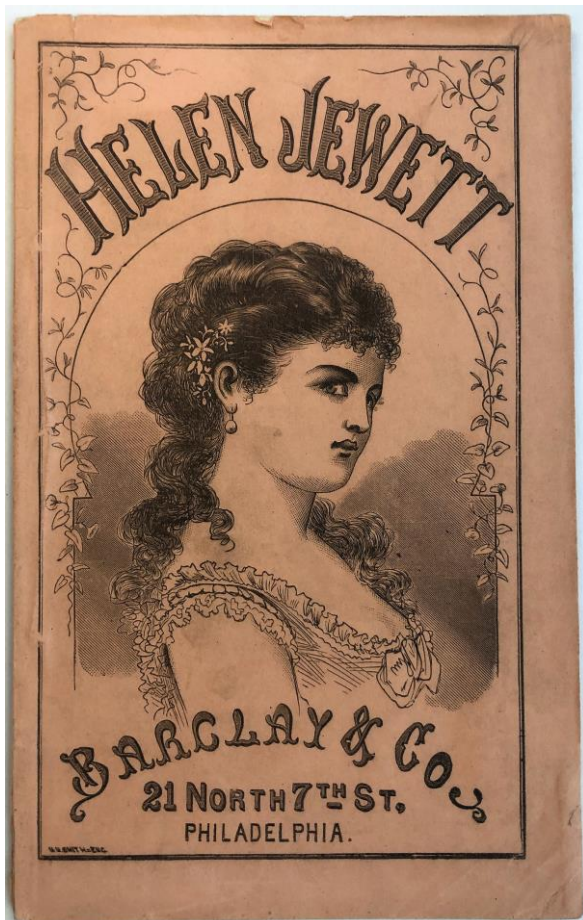
“Enthralling”

51. **[Jewett, Helen]:** THE TRULY REMARKABLE LIFE OF THE BEAUTIFUL HELEN JEWETT, WHO WAS SO MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED. STRANGEST AND MOST EXCITING CASE KNOWN IN THE POLICE ANNALS OF CRIMES AND MYSTERIES IN THE GREAT CITY OF NEW YORK. Philadelphia: Barclay & Co., [1882? 1880?]. Original printed and decorated salmon wrappers, the front wrapper illustrated with a portrait of

Ms. Jewett; the rear wrapper with an illustration of the death struggle. [2], 19-77 pages.
Dramatic illustrations, Very Good.

One of several printings based on the true story of the murder of Helen Jewett.
"The story of Helen Jewett perhaps best illustrates the double standards of 19th-century gender politics. Jewett, a high-class prostitute at one of New York's most popular brothels, was murdered in 1836 at the age of 23. She was found in her room with her head smashed in and her body on fire. The prime suspect was 19-year-old Richard Robinson, a respected clerk in the garment trade who came from privilege. Robinson, one of Jewett's frequent customers, was the last person to be seen with her, and overwhelming circumstantial evidence linked him to the crime. The jury, however, found him not guilty. In addition to Jewett's profession prejudicing the jury, people widely believed that his well-connected supporters bribed jurors and offered false testimony in his favor.

"The Helen Jewett story was enthralling. Occupying the front page of the papers around the country, the scandal greatly expanded newspaper readership. People continued to profit from Jewett long after her death and Robinson's acquittal. Lithographers sold depictions of Richard Robinson's trial and authors sold intimate accounts of her life and death." [Website of the Library Company of Philadelphia, "Capitalism by Gaslight"].
McDade 822 [suggesting the 1880 publication date]. Not in Wright. \$650.00



Item No. 51



Item No. 51

In these trying times, when so many
are falling under the influence of sectarianism
and party, every Abolitionist ought to be able
to say, in good conscience,
I am constant as the Northern Star,
Of whose true-fixed and setting quality
There is no fellow in the firmament!"

Philadelphia, Sept. 12, 1841. Oliver Johnson.

Item No. 52

An Abolitionist's Creed

52. **Johnson, Oliver:** AUTOGRAPH SENTIMENT SIGNED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS ABOLITIONIST, A FOUNDER OF THE NEW ENGLAND ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY, ON HIS STEADFAST COMMITMENT TO EMANCIPATING

THE SLAVES: "IN THESE TRYING TIMES, WHEN THE MANY ARE FALLING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF SECTARIANISM AND PARTY, EVERY ABOLITIONIST OUGHT TO BE ABLE TO SAY, IN GOOD CONSCIENCE, 'I AM CONSTANT AS THE NORTHERN STAR, OF WHOSE TRUE-FIXED AND RESTING QUALITY THERE IS NO FELLOW IN THE FIRMAMENT'." Philadelphia: Sept. 12, 1841. Seven lines in ink manuscript, followed by the bold signature of Johnson [1809-1889], and the date and place of composition. Light old folds, light browning, Very Good. Johnson borrows from Shakespeare: Caesar's speech, 'Julius Caesar,' Act 3, Scene 1.

In the early 1830s, "there soon sprang up between Johnson and Garrison an intimacy and an agreement on all phases of the slavery question which lasted throughout their lives. When in 1833 and 1840 Garrison went to England, he intrusted the editing of the Liberator in his absence to Johnson, and during the summers of 1837 and 1838 Garrison, because of ill health, turned his paper over to Johnson's care.

"In 1832 Johnson became one of the twelve founders of the New England Antislavery Society and in 1836, its traveling agent. From this time forward he continuously engaged in the work of the antislavery crusade, lecturing under the auspices of several of the numerous antislavery societies, writing, and editing. He was Boston correspondent of the New York Tribune, 1842-1844, and assistant to Horace Greeley, 1844-1848. In 1849 he became editor of the Antislavery Bugle (Salem, Massachusetts), somewhat later of the Pennsylvania Freeman, from which in 1853 the National Antislavery Society transferred him to the associate editorship of the National Antislavery Standard at New York." [online Prabook article on Johnson].

\$750.00



Item No. 53

53. [Judaica] Cohen, Israel: ENGRAVED BALTIMORE & OHIO RR STOCK CERTIFICATE CERTIFYING ISRAEL COHEN'S OWNERSHIP OF FIFTY SHARES OF THE COMPANY'S CAPITAL STOCK, 7 JANUARY 1858. [Baltimore: 1858]. Oblong engraved, illustrated broadside, 6-1/4" x 10." Endorsed by Cohen on the verso. Very Good.

Israel Cohen [1820-1875], was a prominent member of Baltimore's most prominent Jewish family. The nephew of Mendes Israel Cohen, son of Benjamin I. Cohen [1797-1845], and husband of Rachael Cohen, he spent his life in Baltimore.

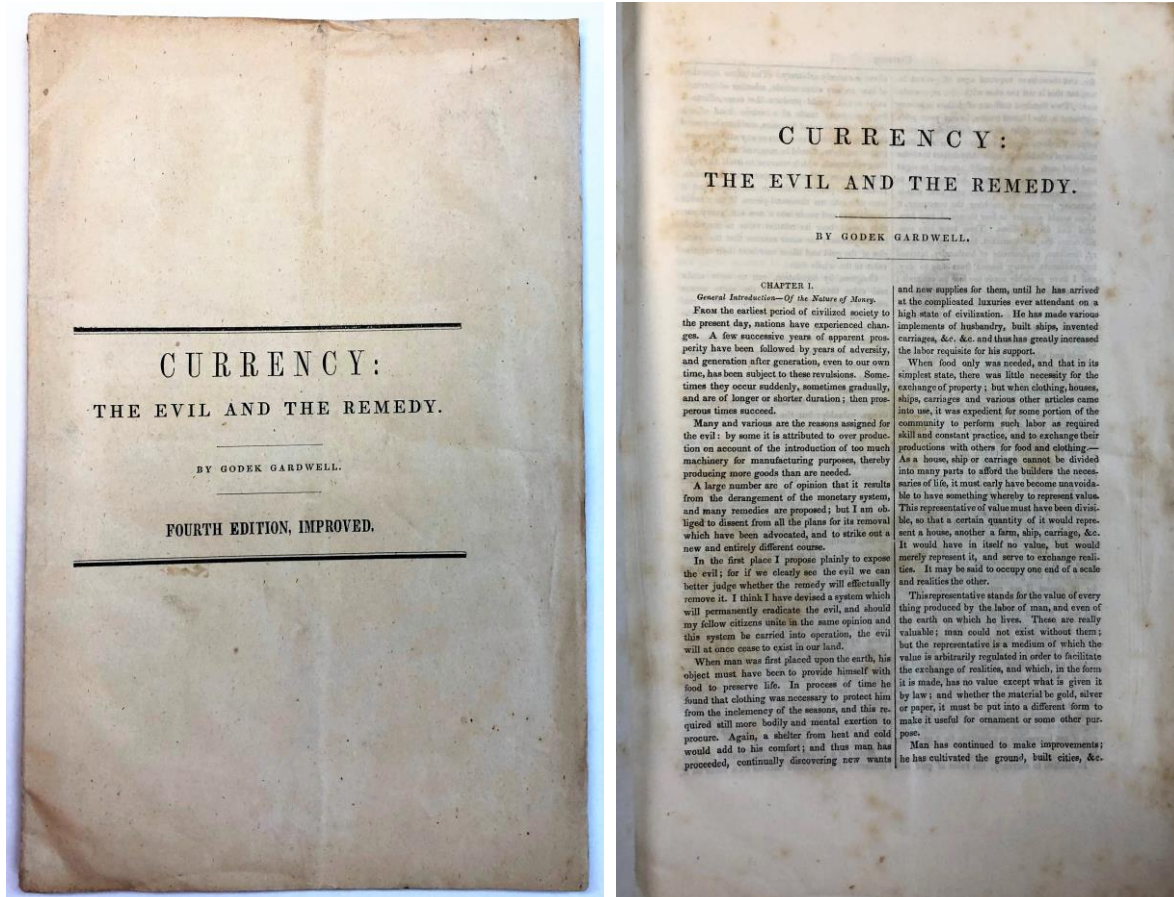
The 1850 Census lists him as "Security and Commodity Brokerage and Investment Companies." The 1860 Census, as well as the 1870 Census, lists him as stockbroker. He was also a Railroad Company director; Secretary, Treasurer and patron of the Maryland Academy of Music; and patron of the Maryland Academy of Art. His father Benjamin I. Cohen was one of the foremost bankers of Baltimore, a founder of the Baltimore Stock Board, and an influential advocate of Jewish civil rights. \$275.00

54. [Judaica] [Folding Patriotic Trade Card]: BAUM & BERNSTEIN'S SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT. 1885. THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT. HEIGHT 555 FT. COST \$1.187.710. CORNER STONE LAID JULY 4, 1848. CAP STONE SET DEC. 6, 1884... [Meriden CT?]: [Lithograph copyright by] J. H. Bufford's Sons, 1885. Printed by Horton-Printer, 1885. Folding trade card, [4] pp. Folded to 3" x 5." Colored in pink and pale green inks. Lithograph of the Washington Monument, surrounded by trees and sightseers. The inner pages describe the firm's Clothing Department and Tailoring Department. The rear page describes the Hat, Trunk and Furnishing Departments. The description is surrounded by views and descriptions of "Comparative Height of Various Structures in the World." Fine.

The firm was a major clothier in Meriden, Connecticut in the late 1800's. Arnold and Deanne Kaplan Collection of Early American Judaica, 1555-1977, Herbert D. Katz Center for Advanced Judaic Studies, University of Pennsylvania. \$100.00



Item No. 54



Item No. 55

“Permanently Eradicate the Evil’ of Financial Panics

55. [Kellogg, Edward]: CURRENCY: THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY. BY GODEK GARDWELL. FOURTH EDITION, IMPROVED. [New York: Burgess & Stringer, 1844]. Original printed wrappers with wrapper title [as issued]. [2], 43, [1 blank] pp. Stitched, uncut and untrimmed. Lightly spotted [except for rear wrapper and rear endpapers, which are prominently spotted]. Else Very Good.

The stated Fourth Edition, but we locate only a four-page 1843 predecessor. The author's pseudonym is an anagram of 'Edward Kellogg.' The Panic of 1837 inspired Kellogg to devote his life to creating a monetary system which would prevent future convulsions and "permanently eradicate the evil." Kellogg became a hero in agrarian, populist, and labor circles for his proposals to eliminate the gold standard and to create in its place a government-controlled National Safety Fund as the basis of all currency. The Fund would issue legal tender notes and lend them on the security of real estate at a low rate of interest; and it would issue bonds that could be freely exchanged with the notes.

AI 44-3530 [5]. Sabin 26658.

\$250.00

The Debt-Relief Struggle in Kentucky

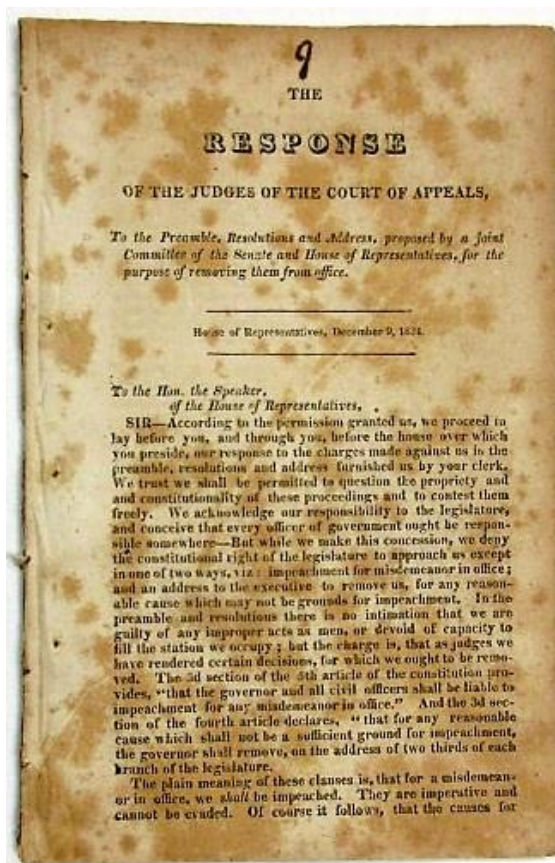
56. **Kentucky:** THE RESPONSE OF THE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, TO THE PREAMBLE, RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESS, PROPOSED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FOR THE

PURPOSE OF REMOVING THEM FROM OFFICE. [Frankfort: 1824]. 38, [2 blanks] pp.
Caption title [as issued]. Disbound, foxed, Good+.

The Response is signed at the end in type by John Boyle, William Owsley, and B. Mills. They were colleagues on Kentucky's Court of Appeals. In 1823 Chief Justice Boyle wrote the decision voiding Kentucky's debt relief law, an action which prompted the legislature to abolish his Court and create a new one. Owsley and Benjamin Mills had also sinned by invalidating debt-relief laws sponsored by the Relief Party.

The 'Response' argues that the Legislature's abolition of their office was unconstitutional, that the Court's decisions nullifying the debt relief laws were a proper exercise of judicial power, that those laws impaired the obligation of contract and were unconstitutional. "We cannot agree to shut our eyes upon the constitution, which we are sworn to support as most binding of all."

FIRST EDITION. Cohen 1445 and 11137. Sabin 37581. Not in Coleman, Harv. Law Cat.,
Marke, Eberstadt, Decker. \$750.00



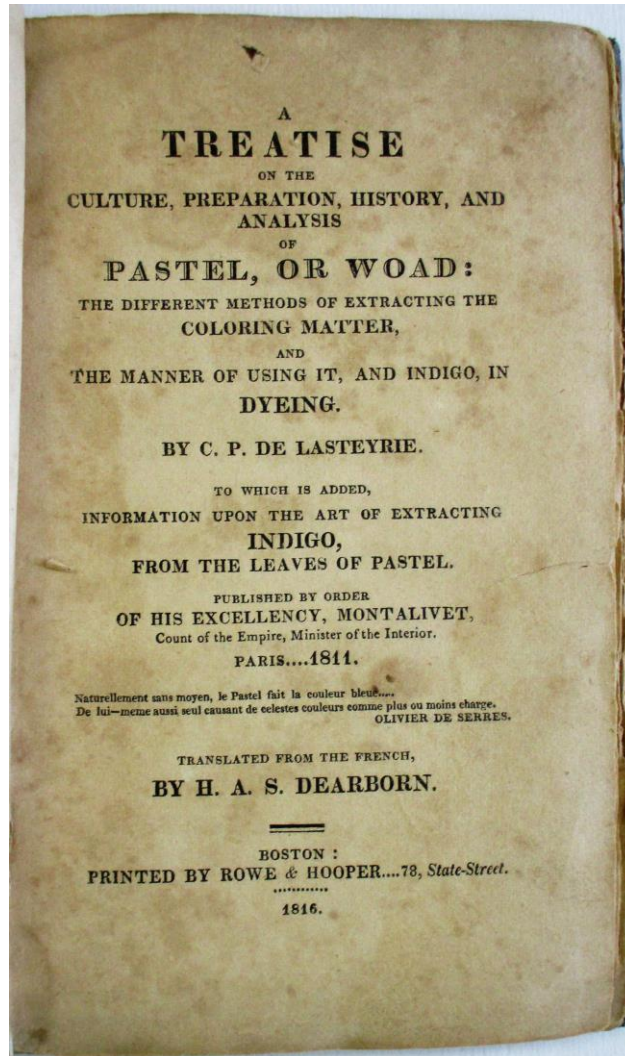
Item No. 56



Item No. 57

57. [Kneller, Godfrey; and Jacobus Houbraken]: LIEUTENANT GENERAL TALMASH. [np: nd]. Shoulder length portrait within circular engraved border. By Godfrey Kneller and Jacobus Houbraken. Framed, which conceals the imprint. Accompanied by a classical architectural setting with flag, sword, etc. below. Good+.

Thomas Tollemache [Talmash], 1651-1694, was a renowned military leader who lost it all at the assault on Brest in 1694. \$175.00



Item No. 58

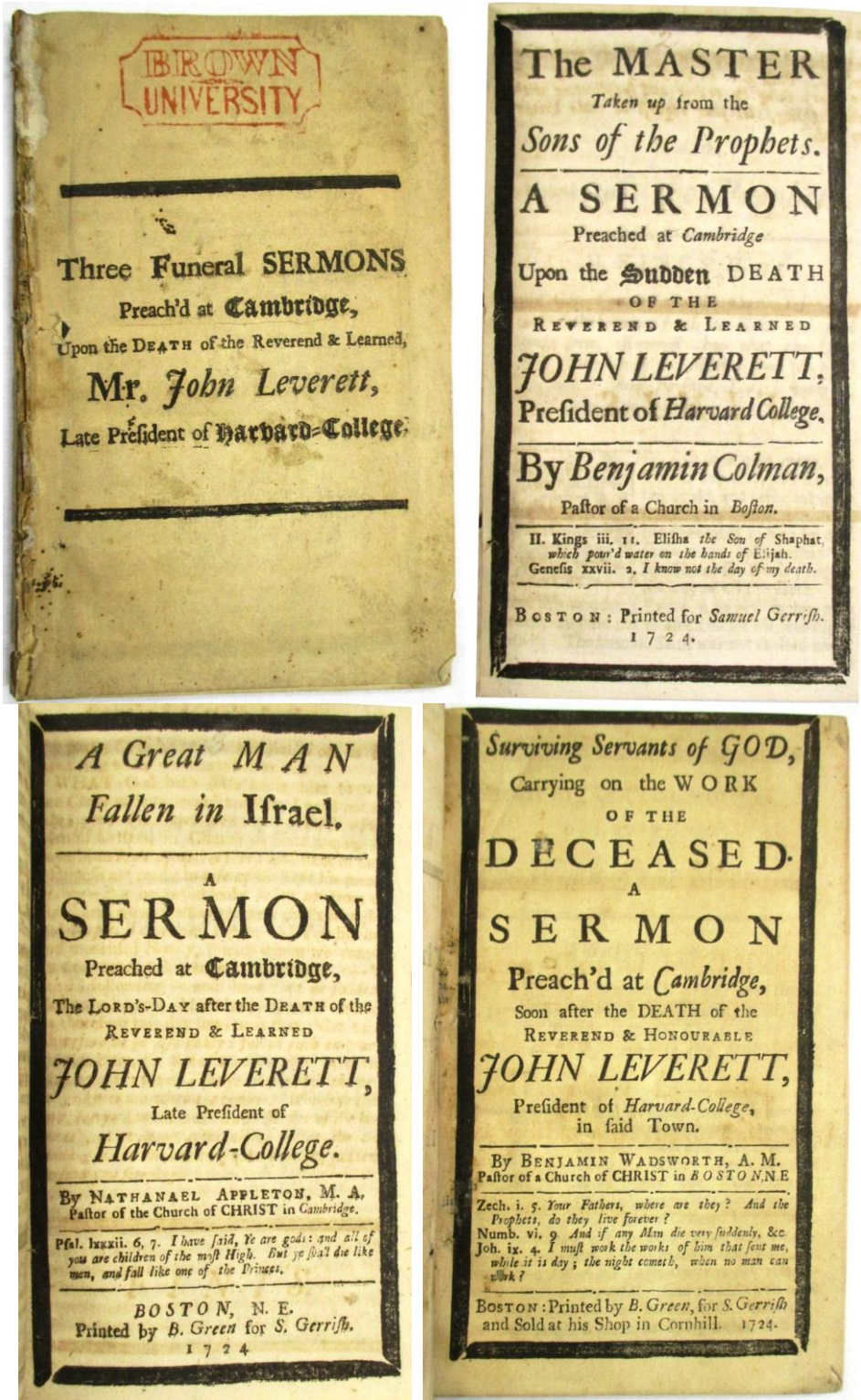
The Definitive Word on Pastel and Indigo

58. **Lasteyrie, C. P. De:** A TREATISE ON THE CULTURE, PREPARATION, HISTORY, AND ANALYSIS OF PASTEL, OR WOAD: THE DIFFERENT METHODS OF EXTRACTING THE COLORING MATTER, AND THE MANNER OF USING IT, AND INDIGO, IN DYEING. BY C.P. DE LASTEYRIE. TO WHICH IS ADDED, INFORMATION UPON THE ART OF EXTRACTING INDIGO, FROM THE LEAVES OF PASTEL. PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF HIS EXCELLENCY, MONTALIVET, COUNT OF THE EMPIRE, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR. PARIS... 1811. TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH, BY H.A.S. DEARBORN. Boston: Printed by Rowe & Hooper, 1816. xii, [13]-140 pp. Additional title page at page [127], but continuously paginated. Scattered foxing and dusting, top edge frequently untrimmed. Original blue paper-covered boards, rebacked, original paper spine label retained. Old gum label at base of front cover. Good+.

The text explains everything conceivable about pastel and indigo, including history, analyses and processes, extraction, harvesting, diseases.

FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. Rink 1858. AI 38032 [5].

\$850.00



Item No. 59

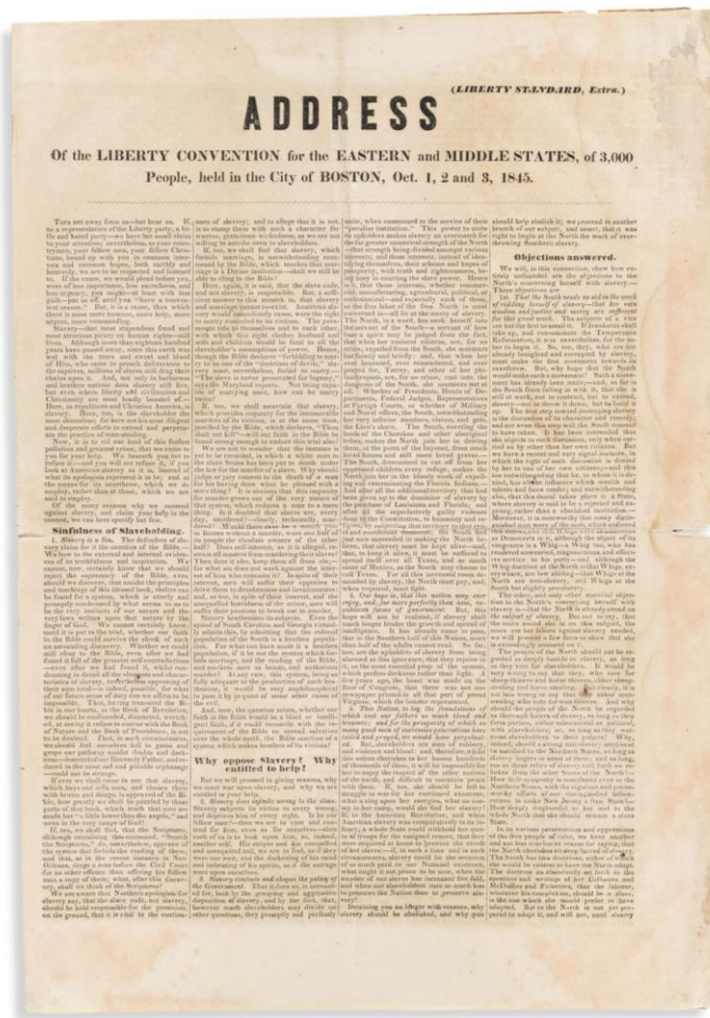
Scarce, Early American Imprint

59. [Leverett, John]: THREE FUNERAL SERMONS PREACH'D AT CAMBRIDGE, UPON THE DEATH OF THE REVEREND & LEARNED, MR. JOHN LEVERETT, LATE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD-COLLEGE. [Boston: Printed by B. Green, for S. Gerrish, 1724]. [2], [2], 24, [2], 25, [1 blank], [2], 36 pp [as issued, except that this copy lacks a final

blank]. The general title page is followed by three sermons, paginated individually but signed consecutively. Rubberstamp at upper blank portion of general title page, small release stamp at blank bottom margin of last page. Top margin trimmed closely, occasionally shaving small portion of running title. Light wear, disbound, Good+.

A very scarce, early American imprint. NAIP, recording only five locations, corrects Evans's cataloguing of the three sermons as separate imprints. They include Benjamin Wadsworth's 'Surviving Servants of God...'; Benjamin Colman's 'The Master Taken Up From the Sons of the Prophets'; and Nathanael Appleton's 'A Great Man Falleth in Israel.'

NAIP says they were "Not issued separately." Church could "find no record of all three bound together, except possibly the copy in the Massachusetts Historical Society's Library." Leverett was Harvard's first secular president; he served from 1708 until his 1724 death. Church 896. NAIP w028094 [5]. Evans 2500, 2514, 2591. \$850.00



Item No. 60

The Trailblazing Abolitionism of the Liberty Party

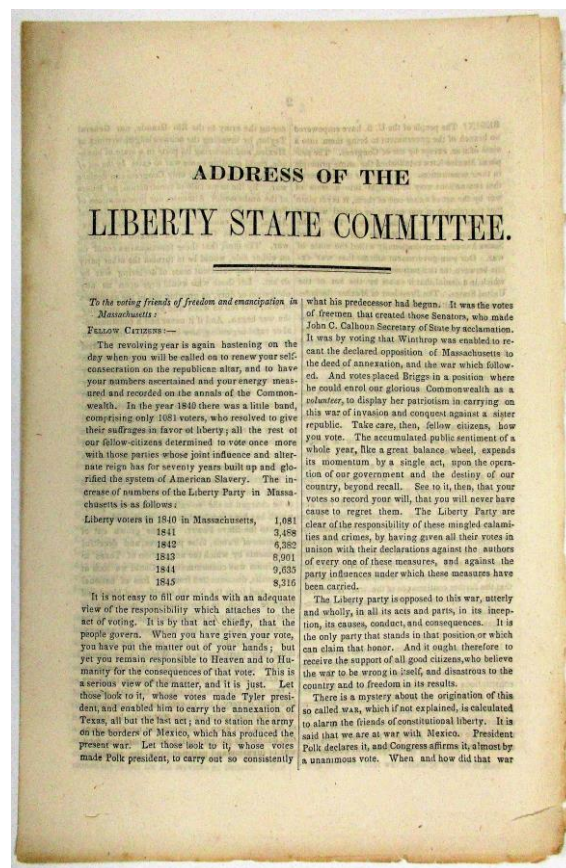
60. [Liberty Party]: ADDRESS OF THE LIBERTY CONVENTION FOR THE EASTERN AND MIDDLE STATES, OF 3,000 PEOPLE, HELD IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, OCT. 1, 2 AND 3, 1845. Hallowell, [ME]: Newman & Rowell, 1845. 4 printed

pages, 16-1/4" x 11-1/2", on a single folded sheet. Light discoloring and spotting, couple of short closed margin tears [no loss]. Good+. At head of title: "(Liberty Standard, Extra.)"

The Liberty Party was the first national political organization to oppose slavery, "that most stupendous fraud and most atrocious piracy on human rights." The precursor of the Free Soil and Republican Parties, it was sufficiently powerful in 1844 to defeat Henry Clay's bid for the presidency; Clay's tepid stand on the slavery question angered anti-slavery Whigs.

This rare "Extra" edition of the Liberty Standard explains why it is "Time to join the Liberty Party." Not only is Slavery sinful, but it has corrupted the foundations of the national government. "Slaveholders are men of robbery, and violence and blood." The Party argues for exclusion of Texas from the Union, declares "national repentance" as the remedy for slavery, and warns that the Nation is "not too young to be destroyed." It also prints an Address on "Aggressions of Slaveholders" by Samuel Fessenden, the Party's candidate for Governor of Maine, demonstrating the Slave Power's iron grip on national policies.

Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of the Library of Congress, AAS, Newberry, NYPL as of April 2021. Not in LCP, Dumond, American Imprints, Sabin, Blockson. \$1,850.00



Item No. 61

61. **Liberty Party: ADDRESS OF THE LIBERTY STATE COMMITTEE. TO THE VOTING FRIENDS OF FREEDOM AND EMANCIPATION IN MASSACHUSETTS. FELLOW CITIZENS...** [Boston: 1846]. 8pp, uncut and untrimmed folio leaf printed in two columns per page. Near Fine.

The Liberty Party, the first to campaign nationally for emancipation of the slaves and the precursor to the Free Soil and Republican Parties, opposes the Mexican War and President

Polk's deceitful and unilateral acts that initiated it. The Democratic Party has caused the War "by its shameless servility to the Slave Power."

Widespread disgust with both political parties-- Democrats and Whigs-- renders this an auspicious time for the Liberty Party's success. "Let us resolve not to leave our children the fearful inheritance of slavery, aggravated as it must be if our present enterprise fails."
FIRST EDITION. OCLC 64756308 [3- AAS, NYHS, Cornell], 1036222464 [1- Harvard] as of April 2021. Not in Sabin, Eberstadt, Decker, Dumond, Work, LCP, Blockson. \$500.00



Item No. 62

62. **Liberty Party:** ADDRESS, TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. FELLOW CITIZENS:- ... Northampton [MA]: Dec. 13, 1843. Broadside, 9-1/2" x 22". Printed in two columns, separated by a rule, and dated and signed in type by members of the District Liberty Committee: J.P. Williston, B.J. Johnson, Amzi Allen, Moses, Erastus Bridgman. Old folds, crimps affecting a bit of text on several lines. Good+.

This is a powerful Liberty Party attack on the two major political parties and their anticipated presidential candidates. It is apparently unrecorded. "The Democratic party is sold

to the South." Calhoun, Van Buren, Buchanan are all pro-slavery men. The Whig Party's "champion," Henry Clay, is "the owner and holder of SIXTY SLAVES, a man who has been a duelist from early life, and who still clings to this barbarous and murderous custom in his old age." Indeed, whichever of these two Parties is in power doesn't matter: "We have all along been really the tools of the South, and have done their bidding."

The Liberty Party puts forth its candidate: Lucius Boltwood, "the uncompromising friend of impartial liberty."

Not in Sabin, American Imprints, LCP, Dumond. Not located on OCLC, or the online sites of AAS, Harvard, MA Hist. Soc., Brown, Library of Congress as of April 2021. \$1,250.00



Item No. 63

“The Shocking Moment”

63. **[Lincoln, Abraham: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN, AT FORD'S THEATRE WASHINGTON D.C. APRIL 14TH, 1865.** New York: Currier & Ives. 152 Nassau Street, 1865. Lithograph print, oblong 13-1/2" x 18." Uncolored, depicting Booth shooting Lincoln in the back of the head, Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Harris, and Major Rathbone sharing the theater box with him. Minor dusting in the margins. Very Good plus.

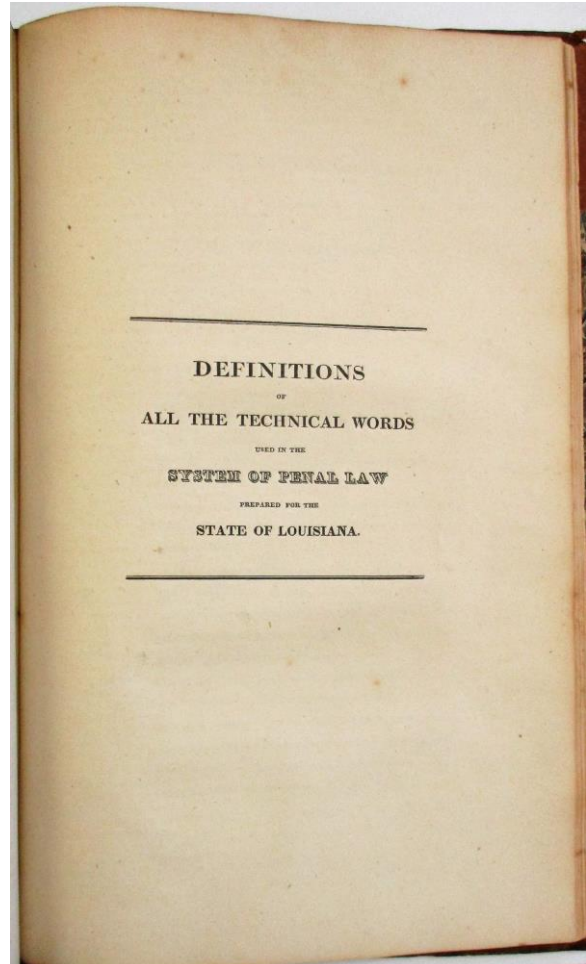
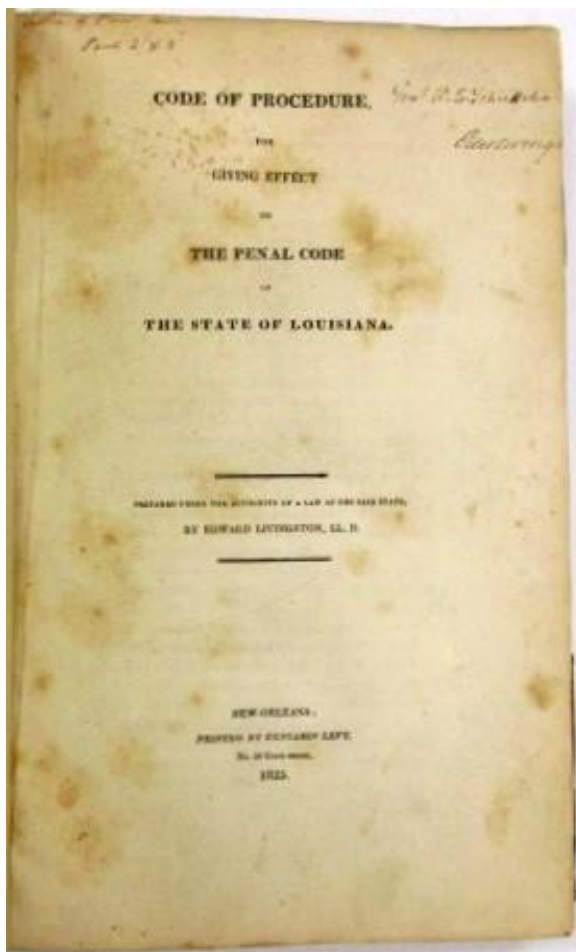
A related print by Currier & Ives lists the names of the occupants in the theater box. See, 165 Eberstadt 460. This variant does not list the occupants' names.

"This lithograph records the shocking moment when Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth. As a famous actor, Booth had free access to Ford's Theatre and had gone there to collect his mail on April 14, when he learned of the president's intention to attend a play that evening. Booth was the leader of a group of pro-Confederate conspirators determined to prevent the South's defeat and, when Robert E. Lee surrendered to Ulysses S. Grant on April 9,

they decided to kill Lincoln and other key Union leaders, hoping to destabilize the war effort and allow Confederate armies still in the field to rally. Major Henry Rathbone, who rises at left to restrain Booth, was subsequently stabbed but survived. Lincoln died the next morning" [The MET online].

Currier & Ives Gallery C0291. Not in Reilly.

\$2,000.00



Item No. 64

“The First Legal Genius of Modern Times”

64. **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.

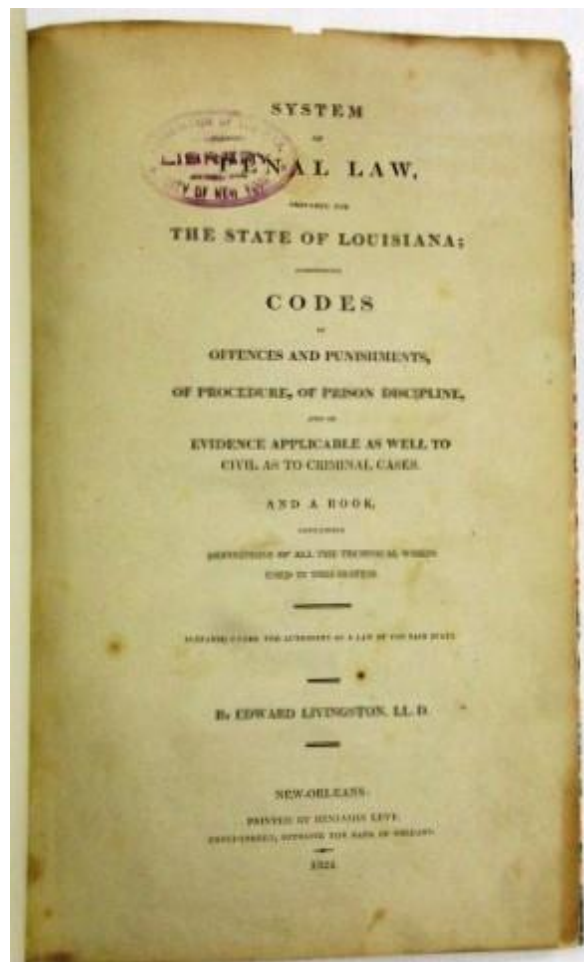
Livingston, a disciple of Bentham, presents the philosophical underpinnings of his penal system. "No single writer, except Jeremy Bentham, has written so much upon Codification, or as learnedly, as Livingston. His Codes are much admired for their philosophy, apparent practicability, and the characteristic 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." [capital letters substituted for original underlining].

FIRST EDITION. Jumonville 453, 486. Cohen 10332, 10346.

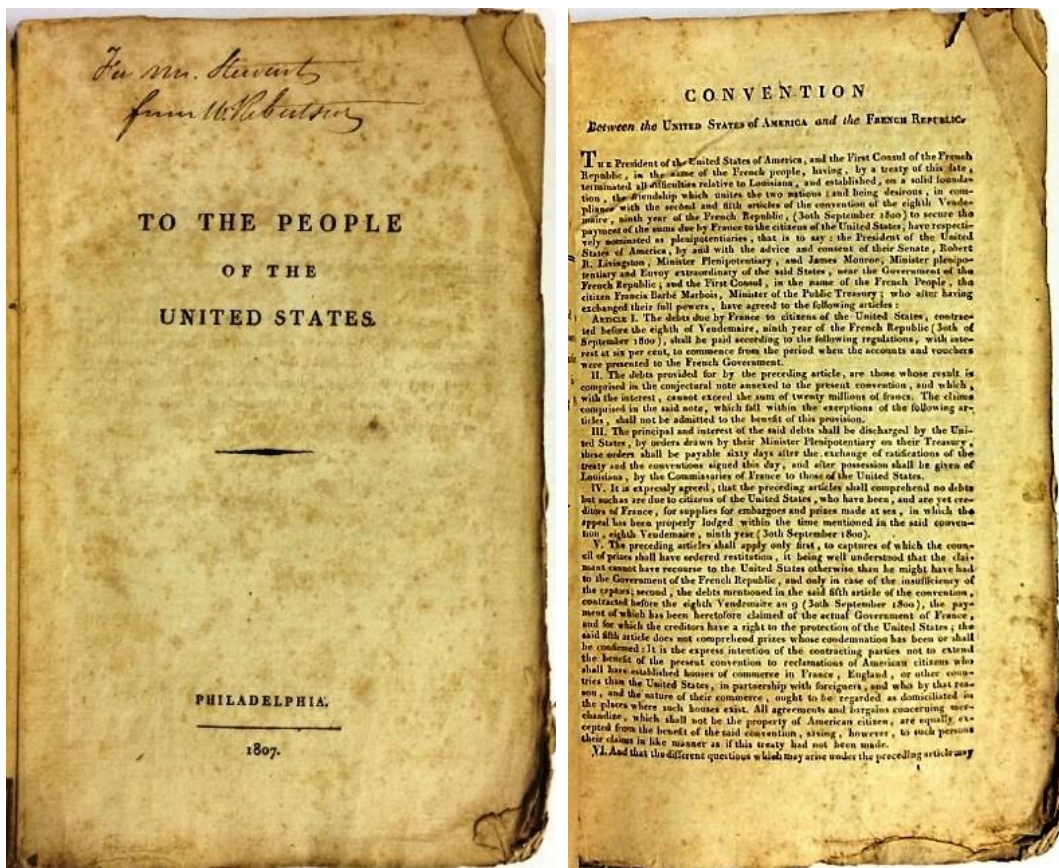
\$3,500.00



Item No. 65

65. **Livingston, Edward:** SYSTEM OF PENAL LAW, PREPARED FOR THE STATE OF LOUISIANA; COMPRISING CODES OF OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS, OF PROCEDURE, OF PRISON DISCIPLINE, AND OF EVIDENCE APPLICABLE AS WELL TO CIVIL AS TO CRIMINAL CASES. AND A BOOK, CONTAINING DEFINITIONS OF ALL THE TECHNICAL WORDS USED IN THIS SYSTEM. PREPARED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF A LAW OF THE SAID STATE. New Orleans: Printed by Benjamin Levy, 1824. Folio. 164pp. Bound in attractive modern quarter calf with marbled boards, gilt-lettered morocco title label on spine. Rubberstamp on title page, else a clean text and Very Good.

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 argues, "Penal laws should be written in plain language, clearly and unequivocally expressed, that they may neither be misunderstood nor perverted; they should be so concise, as to be remembered with ease; and all technical phrases, or words they contain, should be clearly defined. They should be promulgated in such a manner as to force a knowledge of their provisions upon the people." FIRST EDITION. Jumonville 430. Cohen 10327. I Harv. Law Cat. 1187. \$3,500.00



Item No. 66

“The Definitive Compilation” of the French Spoliation Claims

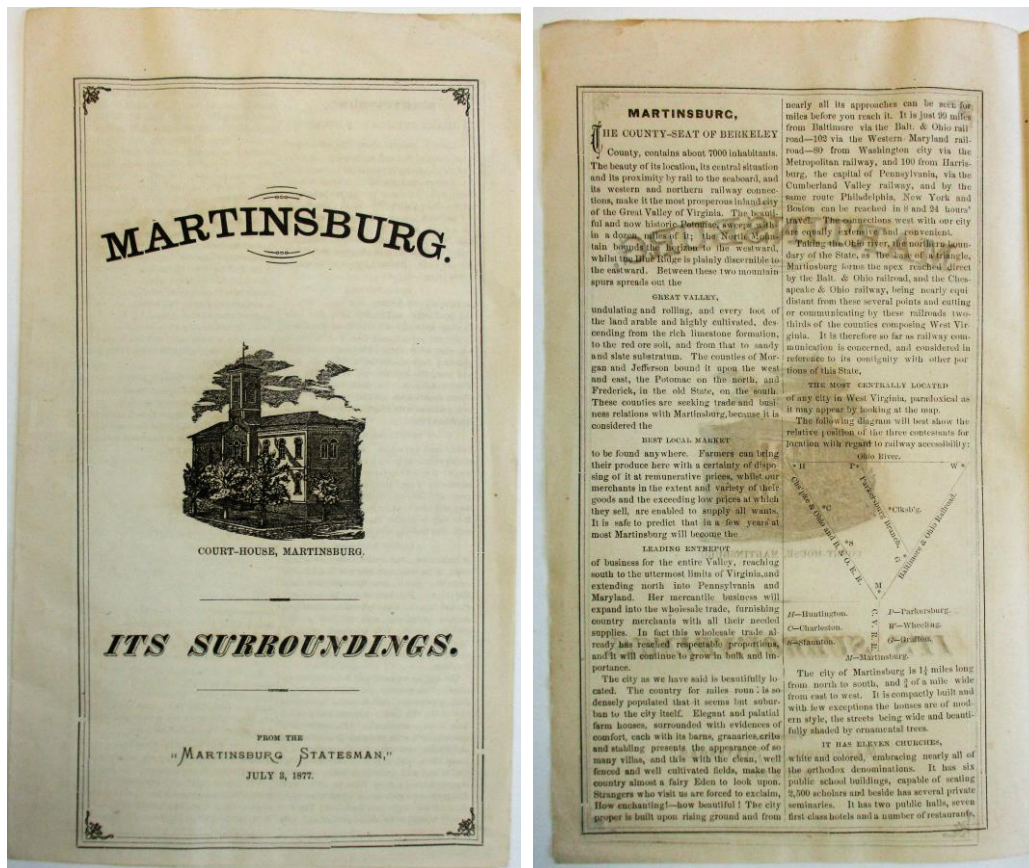
66. **[Maclure, William]:** TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. Philadelphia: 1807. Stitched in worn original plain wrappers. Inscribed, "The property of Alexander Stewart Jr. Esq. Secretary of the United States Insurance Company | Philadelphia." [2], [2], [2], 4, [1], 10-145, [1 blank] pp, including folded tables [as issued]. Mildly toned, occasional light foxing, two closed tears without loss. Good+ or so.

This pamphlet is "a statement of transactions" of the Board of Commissioners appointed in 1803 to adjust French Spoliation Claims arising from the 1798-1799 Quasi- War with France. The Commission was established pursuant to the Third Document executed at the 1803 Convention with France, which is printed here. The other two Convention documents resulted in America's acquisition of Louisiana. "The definitive compilation on the 1803 convention signed between the United States and France, which settled the claims of American citizens against the French as a prerequisite to the execution of the Louisiana Purchase" [Swann 2013 description].

Maclure, a member of the Board and considered the Father of American Geology, published this work "to satisfy rational enquiry- prevent misrepresentation and shew how far the late American Commissioners at Paris endeavoured to execute what they considered their duties." It is a detailed compilation of correspondence, tables, and other documentation concerning the American claims. The adjudication of American citizens' claims against the French government was America's *Jarndyce v. Jarndyce*, occupying the time and expense of several generations.

Cohen 7638. Sabin 43556.

\$750.00



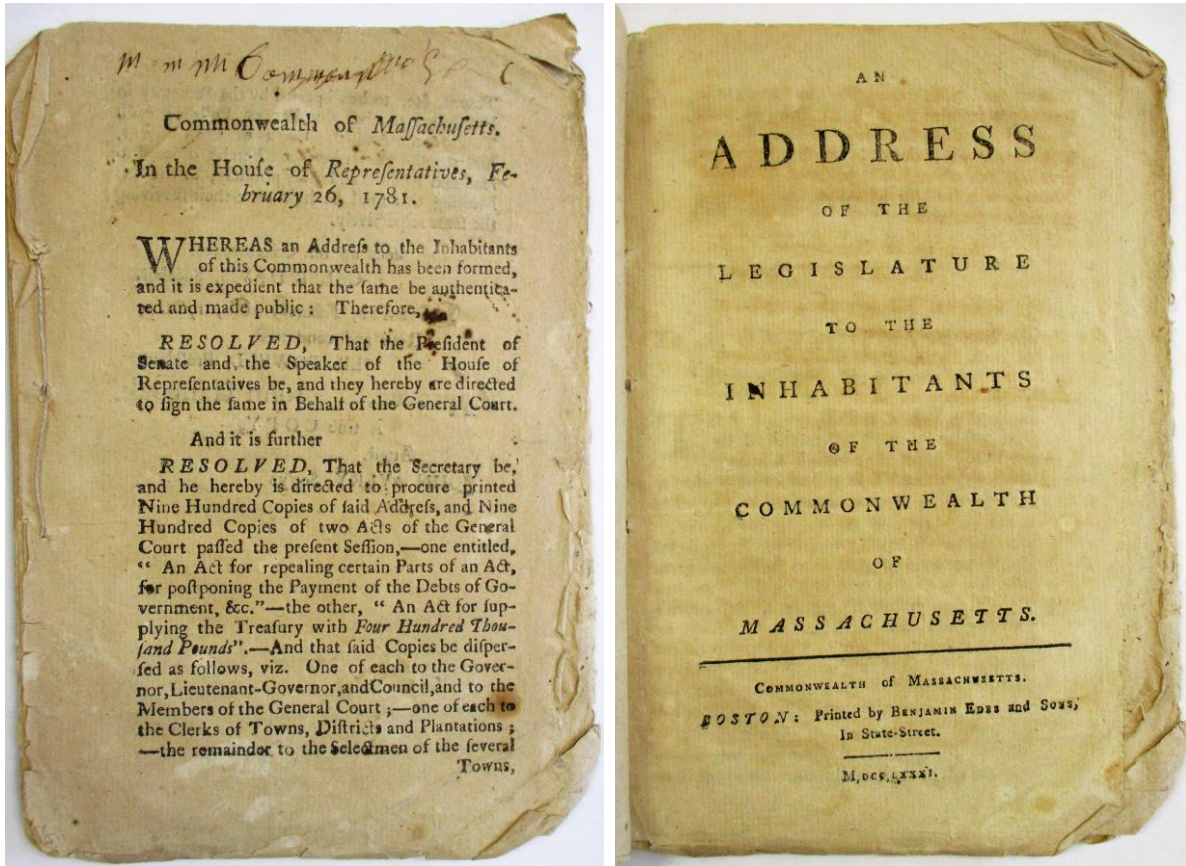
Item No. 67

“Eleven Churches, White and Colored”

67. **Martinsburg, West Virginia: MARTINSBURG. ITS SURROUNDINGS.** [Martinsburg]: From the "Martinsburg Statesman", July 3, 1877. [4] pp. Folded leaf. Attractive vignette of the Martinsburg Court-House on title page, small map on page [2]. Near Fine.

A rare booster pamphlet for this town of 7000, "the county seat of Berkeley County." It was printed, not only to attract business and immigrants, but also as part of a campaign to make

Martinsburg the capital of West Virginia. Its natural beauty and status as the "best local market" for a variety of enterprises are trumpeted. Moreover, "It has eleven churches, white and colored, embracing nearly all of the orthodox denominations," many public buildings and "public accommodations," banks, railroad centers, the Hannis Distillery; and the streets and buildings are "lighted with gas." Its residents are "noted for energy and business enterprise." OCLC 18552282 [2- Duke, VA Hist. Soc.] as of April 2021. \$275.00



Item No. 68

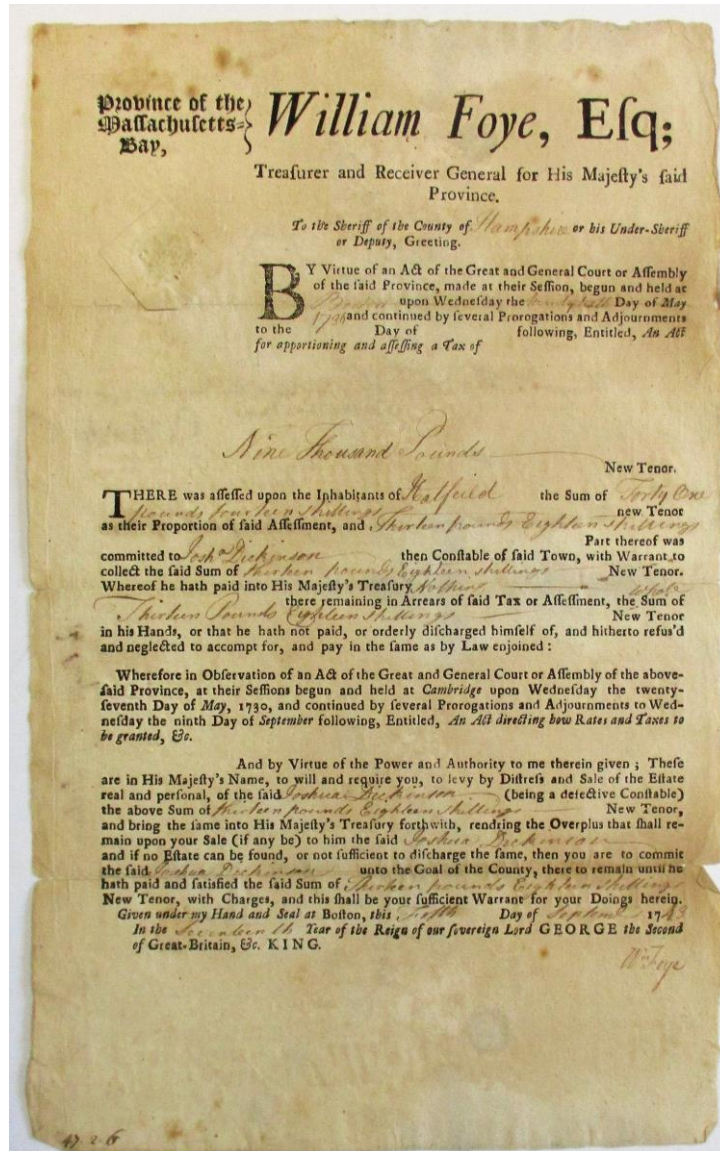
“The Animated Struggle of Six Years Successful Warfare”

68. **Massachusetts: AN ADDRESS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.** Boston: Edes and Sons, 1781. [3]-22, [2 blanks], 7, [1 blank], 8 pp. Lacking the half title. Stitched, untrimmed, light wear. Early 19th century ownership signatures. Except as noted, Very Good.

A rallying cry for the people of Massachusetts to support the onerous Revolutionary War budget. "The animated struggle of six years successful warfare has enhanced your national character, and, on your part, done honour to human nature, while it has covered your enemies with disgrace & confusion." The Address acknowledges the difficulties-- both economic and military-- that lie ahead, explains the necessity for another bond issue, and the patriotic duty of citizens to purchase the bonds.

Although other investments "would make a much greater advancement of your interest, yet you cannot but recollect that if your Army, for want of supplies should quit the field, such gain would serve only to enrich the minions of a conqueror."

FIRST EDITION. Evans 17216. ESTC W37193. \$1,250.00



Item No. 69

A Rare Massachusetts Imprint

69. **Massachusetts:** PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY, WILLIAM FOYE, ESQ; TREASURER AND RECEIVER GENERAL FOR HIS MAJESTY'S SAID PROVINCE. TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF [Hampshire] OR HIS UNDER-SHERIFF OR DEPUTY, GREETING... [Boston: 1745?]. Broadside, 7 1/2" x 12 1/2." With seal. Printed tax assessment instructions, completed in manuscript, ordering Foye to levy upon Joshua Dickinson, the Constable of Hatfield, the amount of 41 pounds, 14 shillings, the amount which he was required to collect as assessments from the inhabitants of Hatfield. Old folds, slight closed edge tears, lightly spotted, docketed with notes on verso. Good+. Not located on NAIP, or in Evans, Bristol, Shipton & Mooney, which record similar items. \$500.00

70. **May, Samuel J.:** AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED, TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, FROM SOUTH SCITUATE MA, FEB. 27 [1840], DISCUSSING THE DEATH AND FUNERAL OF THEIR FELLOW ABOLITIONIST CHARLES FOLLEN. Single leaf,

in ink manuscript on recto and verso. A repaired closed tear along an old fold, small tape repair to corner chip, verso margin backed with a narrow line of red paper. Very Good.

South Scituate Feb. 27.
My Dear Garrison -
I am both sorry and glad the
Committee have appointed me to prepare
the Eulogy on Dr. Follen. Sorry - because
I am not competent to the task - glad
because it is most grateful to the best
affections of my heart to think about
him - and because his life & charac-
ter will be a very profitable study
to me -
I wish you to give me your recollec-
tions of the commencement of his connec-
tion with you. How you became ac-
quainted - when - and where. I find
I had no knowledge of him before the
latter part of 1833 - or the beginning
of 1834. - Please to add any incidents
in his history before or since your ac-
quaintance that will throw light
upon the features of his character. And
let me hear from you soon - The
meeting ought to be held by the 24 or
25 of March. - The 23^d of March ^{will be} the

Item No. 70

From one prominent abolitionist to another, about the death of their friend and fellow abolitionist Charles Follen, the first professor of German at Harvard University and the first to be fired from that position for his abolitionist views:

"My Dear Garrison- I am both sorry and glad the committee have appointed me to prepare the Eulogy on Dr. Follen. Sorry- because I am not competent to the task - glad because it is most grateful to the best affections of my heart to think about him- and because his life & character will be a very profitable study to me.

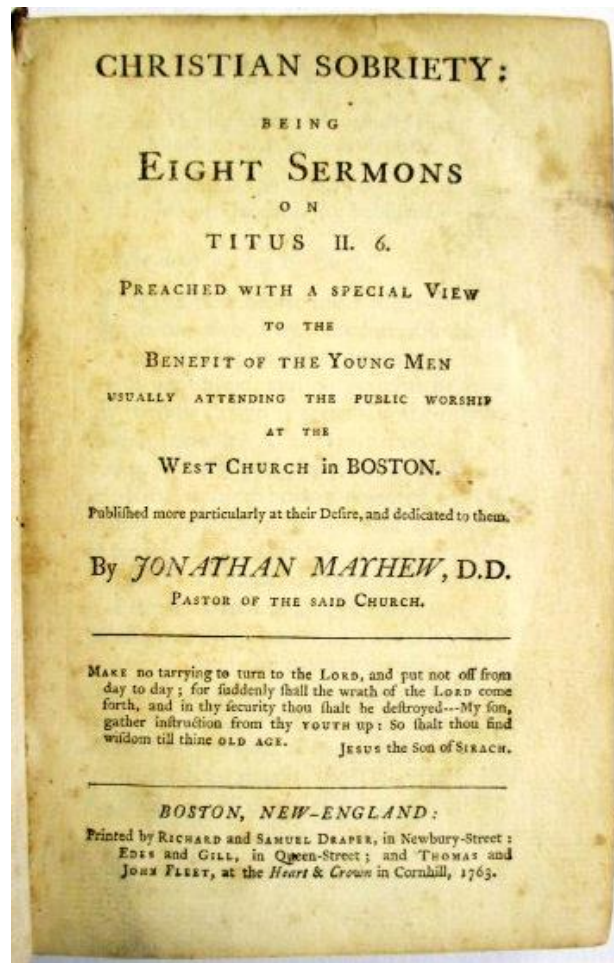
"I wish you to give me your recollections of the commencement of his connection with you. How you became acquainted- when- and where. I find I have no knowledge of him before that latter part of 1833 - or the beginning of 1834. Please to add any incidents in his history before or since your acquaintance that will throw light upon the features of his character. And let me hear from you soon. The meeting ought to be held by the 24 or 25 of March. The 23d of March will be the anniversary of the assassination of Kotzebue that fawning spaniel of the Aristocracy of Europe - that cruel satirist of liberal institutions - that base hireling of the Russian Aristocrat - to the murder of whom Dr. Follen was accused of being privy- but without a shadow of evidence excepting only that he loathed & abhorred the man.

"Give our kindest love to Helen. | Yours affectionately | Samuel J. May

"I have heard that Elizur Wright is going back to N. York - and that the Abolitionist is to take a stand against a third political party- if not against political action."

Follen had been accused as a young man of participating in the assassination of Kotzebue in 1819, but was released for lack of evidence. Elizur Wright, one of the founders of the American Antislavery Society, became editor of the 'Massachusetts Abolitionist' in 1839.

\$850.00



Item No. 71

**“To Draw the Character of Mayhew, Would be to Transcribe
A Dozen Volumes”**

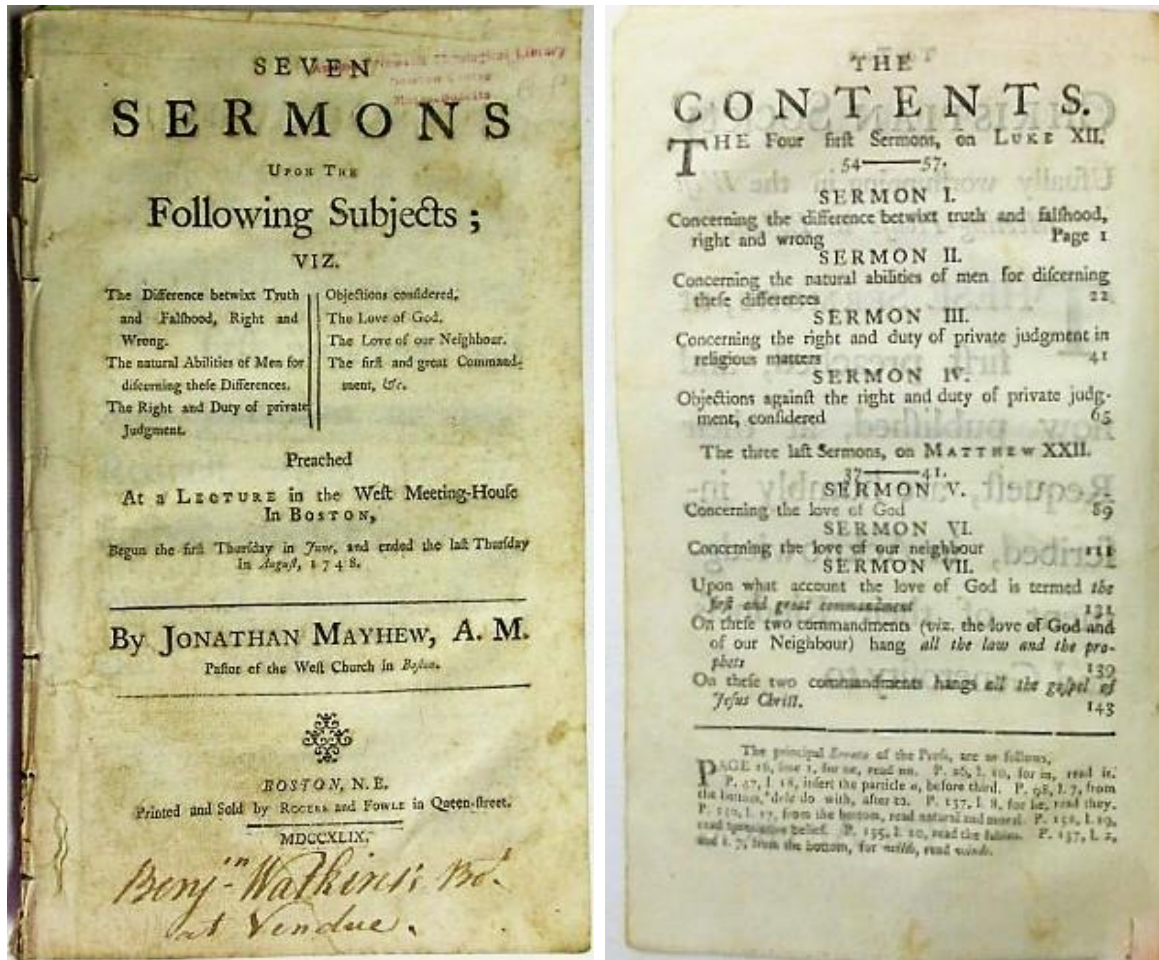
71. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** CHRISTIAN SOBRIETY: BEING EIGHT SERMONS ON TITUS II. 6. PREACHED WITH A SPECIAL VIEW TO THE BENEFIT OF THE YOUNG MEN USUALLY ATTENDING THE PUBLIC WORSHIP AT THE WEST CHURCH IN BOSTON. PUBLISHED MORE PARTICULARLY AT THEIR DESIRE, AND DEDICATED TO THEM. BY JONATHAN MAYHEW, D.D. PASTOR OF THE SAID CHURCH. Boston, New-England: Printed by Richard and Samuel Draper, in Newbury-Street; Edes and Gill, in Queen-Street; and Thomas and John Fleet, at the Heart & Crown in Cornhill, 1763. xvi, 343, [1-Corrections] pp. Original brown calf [some rubbing], rebaked in pale calf with raised spine bands, original red morocco spine label laid down. One repaired closed tear without loss, a bit of ink on the Corrections page, else Very Good. Signature on free endpaper, 'D.C. Colesworthy,' perhaps the author by that name.

Mayhew was an extraordinarily talented and influential minister who championed the integrity of American religious institutions against establishmentarian claims of the Church of

England. John Adams wrote of him, "To draw the character of Mayhew, would be to transcribe a dozen volumes" [quoted in DAB]. He wrote this work at the height of his powers. Ever upholding the liberty of conscience, he responds to a letter "signed by about fifty persons of the younger sort," and explains that these sermons express his aversion to preachings which intend "to tyrannize over other mens consciences."

Evans 9440.

\$650.00



Item No. 72

72. **Mayhew, Jonathan:** SEVEN SERMONS UPON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS; VIZ. THE DIFFERENCE BETWIXT TRUTH AND FALSHOOD [sic], RIGHT AND WRONG. THE NATURAL ABILITIES OF MEN FOR DISCERNING THESE DIFFERENCES. THE RIGHT AND DUTY OF PRIVATE JUDGMENT. OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED. THE LOVE OF GOD. THE LOVE OF OUR NEIGHBOUR. THE FIRST AND GREAT COMMANDMENT, &C. PREACHED AT A LECTURE IN THE WEST MEETING-HOUSE IN BOSTON, BEGUN THE FIRST THURSDAY IN JUNE, AND ENDED THE LAST THURSDAY IN AUGUST, 1748. Boston, N.E.: Rogers and Fowle, 1749. [4], 157, [1 blank], [1- publ. advt.], [1 blank] pp. Disbound, light rubberstamp and light foxing on title page. Else a clean and Very God text. Errata at the bottom of page [4].

Seven sermons by the extraordinary minister who led the struggle for the integrity of American religious institutions and of whom John Adams wrote, "To draw the character of Mayhew, would be to transcribe a dozen volumes" [quoted in DAB]. Mayhew insisted upon the religious duty to exercise private judgment in religious matters; he opposed religious

establishments, and vigorously opposed establishmentarian efforts by representatives of the Church of England in America. Because God has endowed men with the ability to discern right from wrong, "men are under obligation to exert these faculties; and to judge for themselves in things of a religious concern."

Evans 6365. ESTC W8164.

\$650.00

The Happy Family

73. [McClellan, George B.]: THE BRAVE WIFE. New York: Published by Currier & Ives, [c. 1862]. Hand-colored lithograph, 9-1/4" x 14," depicting Major General McClellan and Family. McClellan is in his uniform, two rows of gilt buttons down his chest. On the wall, behind McClellan, hangs a portrait of a Union Officer on a white horse leading a battle charge. His wife, in a formal red dress, clings to him protectively. McClellan's tearful son holds McClellan's right arm. Below the image and title an eight-line poem extols a soldier's long-suffering wife. Toned, some spotting beneath the image. The coloring is bright and fresh. Spotted on the blank verso. Good+.

Conningham C0651 [McClellan's buttons are not gilt].

\$500.00



Item No. 73

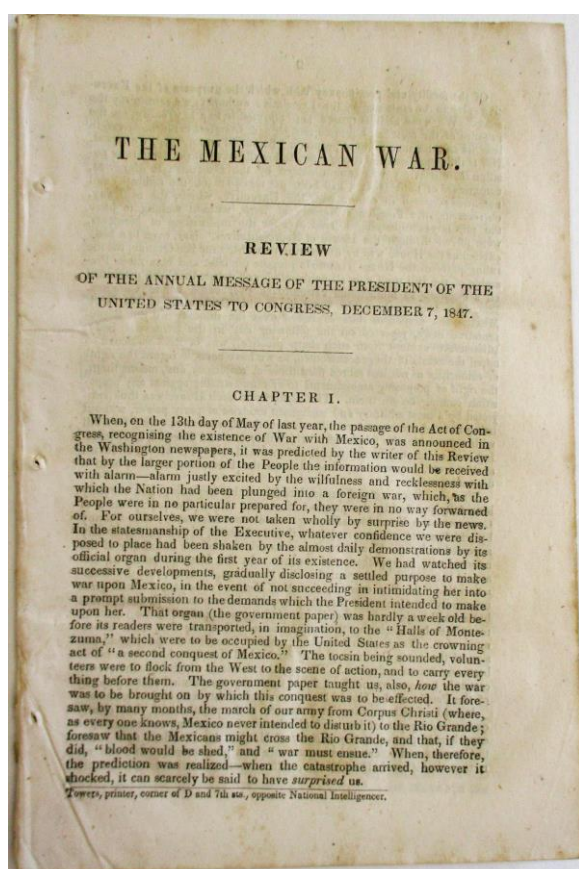
Polk the Warmonger

74. **Mexican War:** THE MEXICAN WAR. REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONGRESS, DECEMBER 7, 1847. [Washington: Towers, 1847]. 32pp, disbound with a bit of loosening. Clean and Very Good.

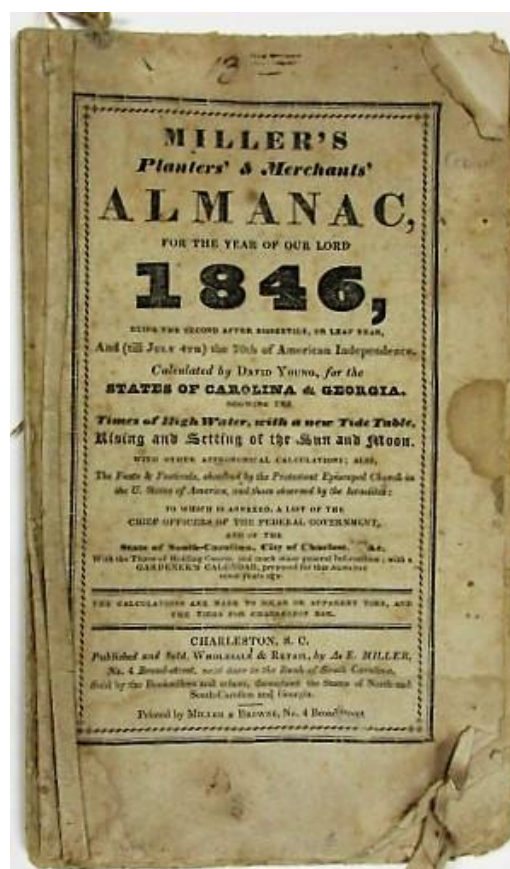
A Whig attack on President Polk, for deliberately initiating a war of conquest, lying about it, and seeking to turn the Nation into an imperial power with a large standing army. This pamphlet demonstrates the speciousness of Polk's claim that the War was commenced by Mexico when its troops crossed the Rio Grande; and argues that the United States deliberately began hostilities without any support for its claim that the American boundary with Mexico extended to the Rio Grande.

Sabin 48574. Not in Tutorow, Haferkorn, Eberstadt, Decker, Soliday.

\$250.00



Item No. 74



Item No. 75

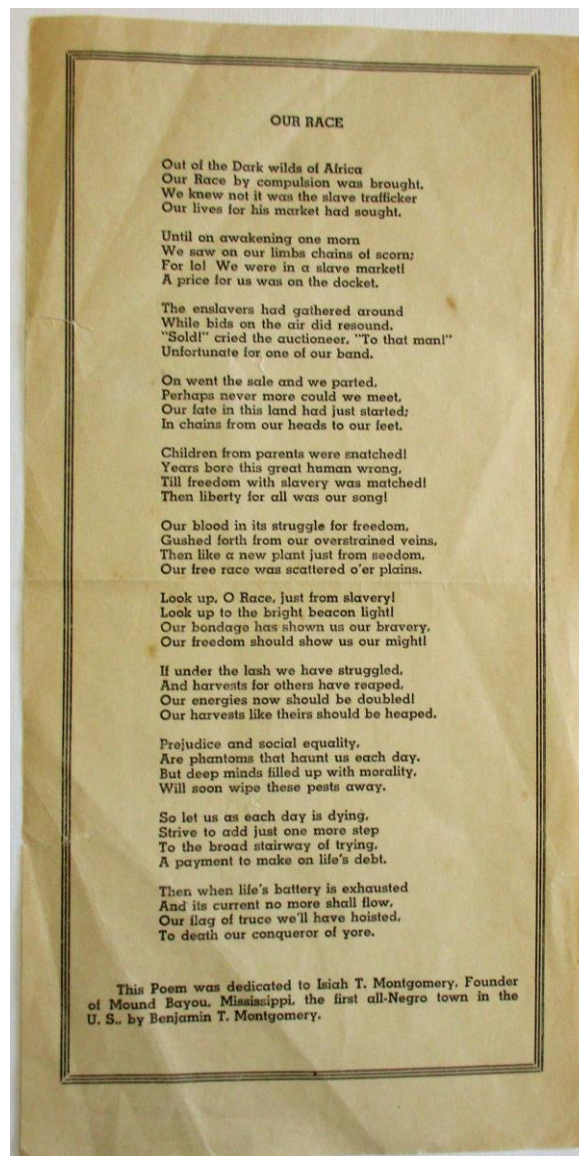
South Carolina Almanac

75. **Miller, A.E.:** MILLER'S PLANTERS' & MERCHANTS' ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1846...CALCULATED BY DAVID YOUNG, FOR THE STATES OF CAROLINA & GEORGIA... ALSO, THE FASTS & FESTIVALS, OBSERVED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA, AND THOSE OBSERVED BY THE ISRAELITES; TO WHICH IS ANNEXED, A LIST OF THE CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA, CITY OF CHARLESTON, &c. WITH THE TIMES OF HOLDING COURTS; AND MUCH OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION; WITH A GARDENER'S CALENDAR,

PREPARED FOR THIS ALMANAC SOME YEARS AGO. Charleston, S.C.: Published and Sold, Wholesale & Retail, by A.E. Miller, [1845]. [48] pp, as issued. Stitched. Minor wear, Very Good.

The Almanac includes a "Calendar of Fasts, Festivals, and other days, Observed by the Israelites. For the Year 5606". Information is printed on the items promised by the title, as well as Tide Tables, Notaries, Police of the City of Charleston, Rates of Gold, South Carolina College, Free Schools, Banks, Insurance Companies, the Post Office, railroads, and other subjects.

Drake 13351. AI 45-4392 [1- MWA]. Not in Singerman or Rosenbach. III Turnbull 10 [third edition]. \$500.00



Item No. 76

Rare Poem by Influential African-American Born in Slavery

76. **Montgomery, Benjamin T.:** BROADSIDE POEM BY BENJAMIN T. MONTGOMERY, THE FATHER OF ISAIAH T. MONTGOMERY, WHO FOUNDED MOUND BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI, "THE FIRST ALL-NEGRO TOWN IN THE U.S."

“OUR RACE

“OUT OF THE DARK WILDS OF AFRICA
OUR RACE BY COMPULSION WAS BROUGHT.
WE KNEW NOT IT WAS THE SLAVE TRAFFICKER
OUR LIVES FOR HIS MARKET HAD SOUGHT.

“UNTIL ON AWAKENING ONE MORN
WE SAW ON OUR LIMBS CHAINS OF SCORN;
FOR LO! WE WERE IN A SLAVE MARKET!
A PRICE FOR US WAS ON THE DOCKET.

“ . . . THIS POEM WAS DEDICATED TO ISIAH [sic] T. MONTGOMERY, FOUNDER OF MOUND BAYOU, MISSISSIPPI, THE FIRST ALL-NEGRO TOWN IN THE U.S., BY BENJAMIN T. MONTGOMERY.” [Mississippi? c. 1887-1890s]. Broadside, 5-1/2" x 11". Printed, with caption title, 44 lines of poetry, and the closing dedication. Text surrounded by triple ruled border. Old fold, lightly toned, four short closed tears at edges [repaired with archival tape], minor creasing. Overall, Very Good.

Our research has not uncovered any other copies of this printed broadside poem; or, for that matter, any published information about it. According to the Dedication beneath the poem, Benjamin T. Montgomery wrote it. He was the father of Isaiah T. Montgomery, the dedicatee. Benjamin died before Mount Bayou's founding; the dedication was thus likely added by the poem's publisher.

Benjamin Thornton Montgomery [1819-1877], born in slavery, was an African-American inventor and landowner. His first owner taught him to read and write. He was sold to Joseph Davis, younger brother of Jefferson Davis, in 1837. Joseph was a tolerant plantation owner for those times, providing relatively decent food and housing for his slaves, permitting them to own some property, and authorizing the right to trial by their peers. Joseph helped young Benjamin enhance his intellectual skills, and to learn surveying, architectural drafting, mechanical engineering. He appointed him overseer of his Hurricane Plantation, Davis Bend; and allowed Benjamin to open a general store on the plantation.

Benjamin Montgomery saved enough to buy his wife's freedom. In the late 1850s, he invented a steamboat propeller which Jefferson Davis unsuccessfully tried to patent, but slave laws barred the attempt. When the Davis family left Davis Bend in 1862, Benjamin took control of the plantation. After the War ended, he bought the plantation for \$300,000 with a long term loan. In 1867, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Davis Bend, the first African-American official elected in Mississippi. He opened a general store with his son Isaiah called Montgomery & Sons. Successful for many years, he was one of the richest plantation owners for a time; but disastrous cotton pricing and bad crops put an end to his dominance. He lost the Hurricane plantation to foreclosure; the families of Joseph and Jefferson Davis bought it back. Benjamin dreamed of establishing a community of freed slaves but wasn't able to do so before his death.

Isaiah Montgomery [1847-1924] is best known for realizing his father's dream with the establishment of the all black Mound Bayou, Mississippi, in 1887. Isaiah was born on Joseph Davis' plantation and was taught reading, writing and other skills. He later became Jefferson Davis' private secretary. He established Mound Bayou on 840 acres of land he had purchased, and served as its mayor. He was the sole African American delegate to the Mississippi Constitutional Convention, and supported an amendment to disenfranchise blacks and some

whites He was cofounder of the National Negro Business League in 1900; was appointed a federal post as Receiver of Public Monies in Jackson in 1902; an elected candidate to the Republican National Convention in 1904; cofounder of Farmer's Cooperative Mercantile Company in 1909; and helped to develop Mound Bayou Oil Mill & Manufacturing Company from 1911-1913.

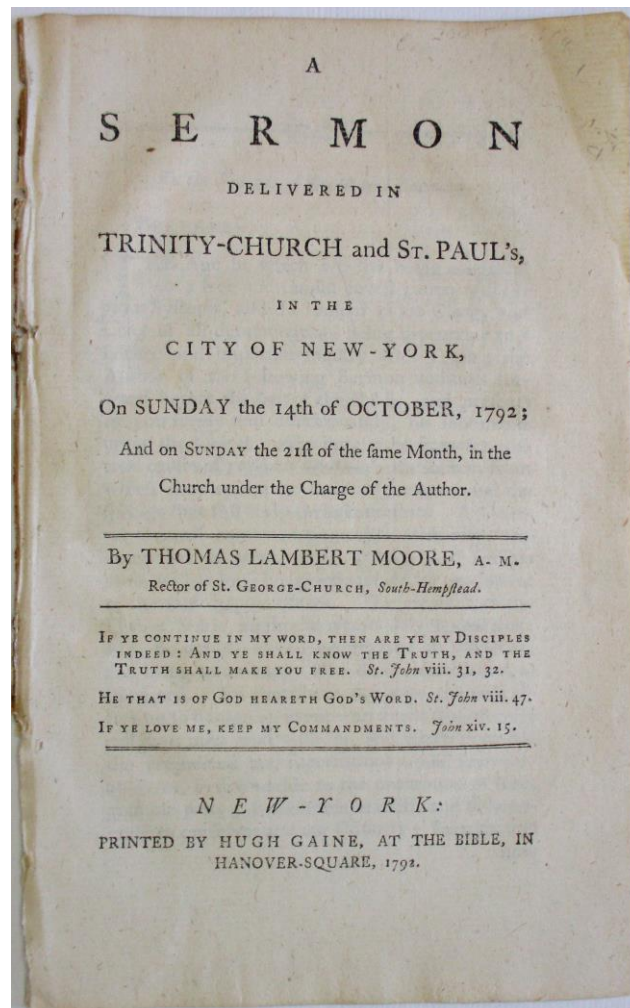
Not located on OCLC. Not in Blockson, Work, Weinstein, Sabin, or LCP. \$3,500.00

“Men have Disputed about Grace, Till They Proved Themselves Graceless”

77. **Moore, Thomas Lambert:** A SERMON DELIVERED IN TRINITY-CHURCH AND ST. PAUL'S, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, ON SUNDAY THE 14TH OF OCTOBER, 1792; AND ON SUNDAY THE 21ST OF THE SAME MONTH, IN THE CHURCH UNDER THE CHARGE OF THE AUTHOR. New York: Printed by Hugh Gainé, 1792. iv, [5]-16 pp, as issued. Disbound, else Very Good.

Moore issues a plea for charity and toleration, and an end to quarrelsome disputes over doctrine. "Men have disputed about grace, till they proved themselves graceless; about faith till they had no charity; about good works till they produced none."

Evans 24558. ESTC W3086.[7 locations]. \$275.00



Item No. 77

112 Broadway, New York, November 1, 1845.

TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS, INTERESTED IN SALE OR PURCHASE
OF LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT.

An Agency for the purchase and sale of land for actual settlement, has been organized under my direction, and its principal office located in this city. Its design is 1st. To aid foreign and domestic emigrants and capitalists, in the selection, location, and purchase of lands for settlement. 2d. To aid land proprietors, particularly non-residents, in the disposal of their lands or an alternate portion to actual settlers. 3d. To act in unison for the above purposes with existing land agencies of undoubted reputation.

To prepare for the Agency, I visited the West during the passed spring and summer, and have recently returned from an examination of some of the lands bordering on the line of the New York and Erie Rail Road. I have collected valuable information of choice districts, tracts, and lots; received lists of a large amount of purchasable land, and established several, and shall other, reliable correspondences.

TO CAPITALISTS AND EMIGRANTS.

1.—As a medium of purchase, this Agency may be useful to capitalists wishing to invest in view to a settlement of a part for the benefit of the reserved, in which they may secure a liberal interest for their money, even if they credit the first settlers at prime cost. Emigrants may find in the description registered in the Agency, of the information it may impart, such lands as will suit their peculiar views, habits, and pursuits; and if so, may be saved the delay and expense of wandering in their search over an extended country. But this Agency, in all cases, excepting where it is employed personally to visit and locate a tract, or where the lands are donated for settlement by the owners or through the funds of the benevolent, will urge upon the purchaser to see and judge of the land in person or by a special agent, and will incur no blame for any ultimate disappointment, where this precaution shall have been neglected. Perhaps the most useful service which this Agency could render, would be by a mutual consultation and concurrence of opinion and action with the parties, or their special agent, who should be delegated to examine the tract it was proposed to purchase; bringing to their aid also, such western agencies or correspondences, as this Agency might feel safe in introducing to their confidence. In this way, it will be able to give practical force to one of the primary principles on which it is based—protection, especially to the foreign emigrant (for our own are better able to protect themselves) from the many impositions to which his unguided steps have hitherto exposed him. In fact the Agency is designed to carry out views of parties totally at war with the whole scheme of imposture, which has attended the unfortunate emigrant on his passage to this country, on his disembarkation, and throughout his progress to the west; where, sometimes, in spite of all his vigilance to shun the destruction of his hopes, he has at last fallen a victim to the basest frauds. It is designed to supply its appropriate action in a complete system of protection, which it is supposed might be organized by a combination of existing elements, through the correspondence of benevolent societies and individuals here and abroad—designating a suitable medium of conveyance—a suitable land-selecting agent, and, by a simple concert of action, without mere duty, responsibility, or expense, than the just and humane should assume, for the accomplishment of a patriotic and philanthropic object—the removal of the emigrant from the time he leaves his own door, until he commences his laborious operations in the west. On this subject, my views are at large in a published pamphlet intended for distribution in England, by Mr. Thomas Rawlings, the editor of the *Old Countryman and Emigrants' Friend*. That gentleman, satisfied with the principle and plan on which this Agency will be conducted, has assisted to promote it by his best influence and personal assistance; and, as much of my time may possibly be required in the west, it will be satisfactory to know, that he, who is as much interested as I am in giving to the Agency a proper tone of character, will be in charge of the office here during my absence. It is surrounded, also, by an organized influence extending into Europe, but of limited operation, yet efficient and protective in its principle; and it will be sustained, I believe, by a still more extended combination of service, character and capital. Emigration is the great feature of the age. Humanity rejoices that this, and not war, is the happy exponent of our transatlantic brethren, to relieve the miseries of an over dense population. The west has full scope and welcome for the whole meritorious surplus industry of Europe. All that remains is to impart, so far as individual exertion can impart, to this interesting and restless movement, such a direction as will meet the wishes of the patriotic and philanthropist.

TO LAND PROPRIETORS GENERALLY.

2.—The design of the Agency is, for the sale of lands for actual settlement. For this purpose a register is opened in the office for the entry of unimproved lands and improved farms. The owners will fix their minimum price to which Commission for sale, will be added if sold. They part with no title, private agency and supervision, until they receive their money; and if they wish, their own sale need not be suspended longer than is necessary to confer with this Agency to ascertain the particular lot for which a contract is sought from them, has been disposed of by this Agency. If on their assent, their objections of title, maps and descriptions have been sent to Europe, their sales must necessarily be longer suspended than if retained here. If a sale be contracted by this Agency, it will be in the representation and title of the owner. The Agency assumes no responsibility for either. It will, for its own satisfaction, look into both, and if not satisfied will not offer the land.

TO NON-RESIDENT LAND OWNERS

In pointing out to non-resident Land Proprietors their true policy, I will premise that the Agency involves a philanthropy which happily harmonizes with their best interests—thousands of meritorious indentured abroad and at home might be made happy through their means, while the resulting benefits by the adoption of the course I shall recommend, will be far greater than they can possibly expect from standing out at high prices against the competition of the Government and the States. I will further premise that I am instructed that by arrangements in progress, the probability is that several thousand emigrant families of an unobjectionable class of farmers of England, Scotland, and the Continent, will be preparing to embark in the Spring, and in that event, this Agency is requested to be ready to supply them with Lands. These must be selected from the public domain or from private ownership.

The public domain presents an inexhaustible supply, and is constantly replenished by accessions of Indian territory. Lands of the first quality are always in market at \$1.25 per acre, and Congress will probably adopt a graduated scale, which will reduce the price of ordinary lands much lower, and possibly to actual settlers at mere nominal sums. State lands also through depreciated State securities or land warrants, receivable at par, are sometimes less than 40 cents per acre, and in one State are now below 40 cents per acre. It is in vain for private owners to think of competing with the Government or the States, when the former has the preemptive prerogative over the whole Indian West, and the latter are constantly added for internal improvement purposes, with lands picked from those of the Government, and thus forced into market for the speedy accomplishment of the objects for which they were appropriated.

But while hundreds of millions of acres of surveyed public lands—webbed over with navigable facilities to leading markets, are attracting the great currents of settlement, there are several millions of acres belonging to non-residents, which by their adoption of a liberal system, might receive the preference, or at least stand a fair chance in competition for sale and settlement.

In many instances that came within my knowledge during my western visit, non-resident owners had paid taxes and lost interest, for ten years; their lands were worth no more than those of Government or State which were around or beyond them, and easily accessible by the multiplied facilities of travel. Indeed where a number of non-resident ownerships cluster and incumber a district, it is difficult to induce a settler to purchase at all—for his argument is—of one sell another may not; and the prospect of a dreary solitude instead of neighborhood, but driven off some who had actually contracted and commenced improvements.

I am therefore satisfied that the true policy of all non-resident proprietors is to hold out for the actual settlement of an alternate portion of their lands, such unequivocal inducements as will decide the preference in their favor over the public domain. If they do not, they may continue to pay taxes for ten years longer, and then the Government lands a little way off will exhibit an over-bearing competition against them. Let the non-resident owner, if he have but one-quarter section or 100 acres, give 20 acres of an average quality, to be determined by the Surveyor, and contract at a fair price for 50 more, and his reserved 50 will be quadrupled in value by the contiguity of settlement. Let the non-resident owner of several adjoining quarter sections give, out of every other quarter section, 60 acres, with a contract for 100 more, of like average quality, and his adjoining quarter will be for more than an equivalent for the apparent sacrifice he had made. Let the owner of any large quantity of land in contiguous localities adopt the same liberal system for the sale and settlement of every alternate lot, and he will then begin to realize a rich reimbursement of his investment; for the inevitable result of settlement with its pioneer improvements,—its roads, its school houses, its modest places of worship, its cheerful face of comfort, its convenient village store and mechanical trades,—is to attract the friends of the settler or others, who will willingly pay the required advance for the sake of society and its advantage.

Such is the system which this Agency has submitted to several non-resident owners who approve it, and which is now submitted to others. If, as may be in some instances of extraordinary local advantage, their lands are more valuable than the average of public lands, let them diminish the quantity donated for settlement, or fix a minimum price for a small share below the public price, or so low as to make it an inducement for the settler to prefer it to other lands less slightly located.

This Agency will receive proposals for the sale and settlement of lands on such terms as the owner may deem liberal; or if he prefer to dispose of his whole land, he may offer his lowest price which, if required, will be regarded by the Agency as confidential.

TO LAND AGENCIES.

3.—The operations of the Agency cannot come in conflict with, but directly in aid of existing land agencies conducted upon just principles. This Agency therefore invites the co-operation of all such, and is willing to reciprocate an equal division of Commissions wherever purchases or sales are made for each other; that is—if lists of good lands, with perfect title, at fair prices, are furnished by them with necessary diagrams, &c., and contracted by this Agency, here or in Europe, for sale and settlement, or, if purchases are introduced by this Agency to their protection and direction, and lands are sold or located for them through their Agency, the Commissions, in either case, it is understood, will be divided between the two Agencies.

JOSEPH W. MOULTON.

5¢ Usual charges to Land owners for registering, examining this paper and transmitting to Europe when necessary, \$1 for a single quarter section or 100 acres; 50 cents for each quarter section to the number of 20; 50 cents for each over 20. Ten percent Commission, including Western and European correspondences, on purchases or sales,—to be added in case of sales to the minimum price. Travelling expenses, survey, &c., may be extra. Five per cent, on improved farms.

Item No. 78

“An Agency to Aid Foreign and Domestic Emigrants”

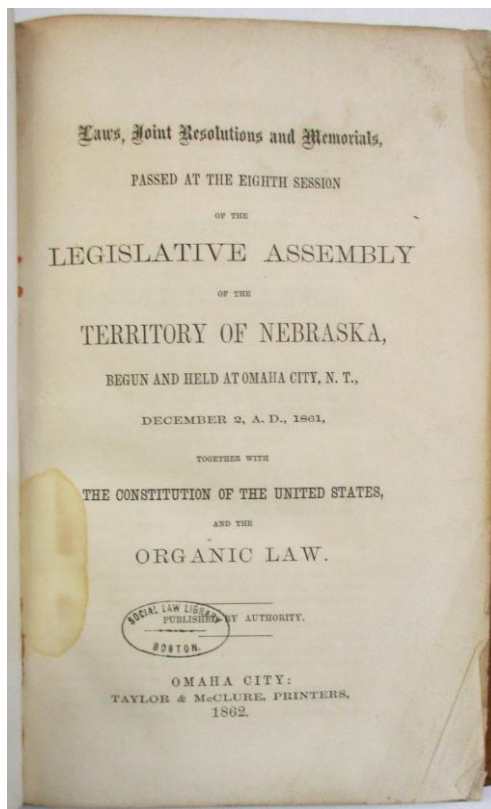
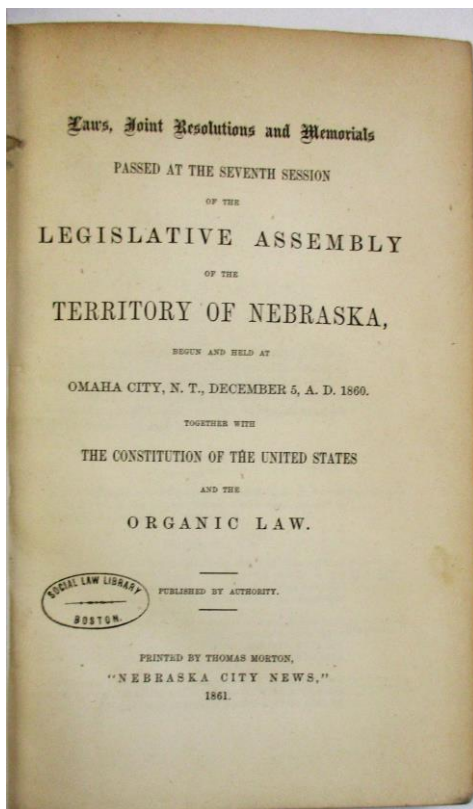
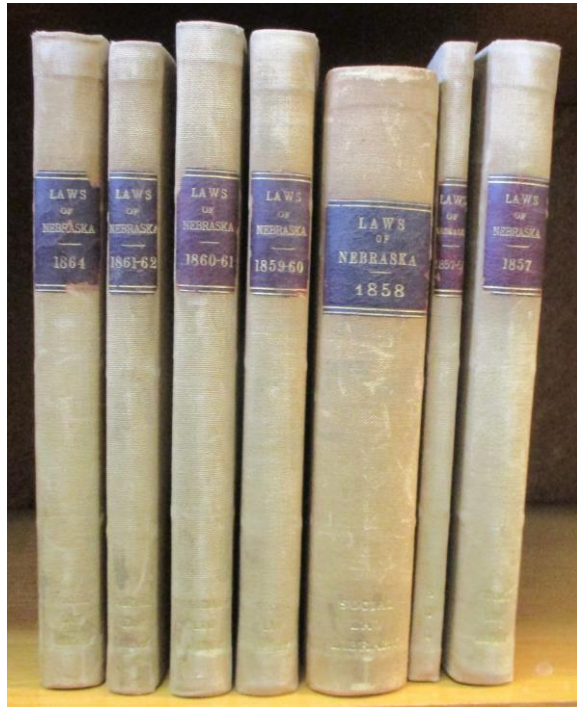
78. Moulton, Joseph W.: TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS, INTERESTED IN SALE OR PURCHASE OF LANDS FOR SETTLEMENT. New York: 112 Broadway, November 1, 1845. Folio broadside, 8" x 12-5/8." A few light spots; blank upper margin lightly worn [a closed tear, no loss]. Very Good.

This rare broadside explains, to immigrant settlers and to land owners, the utility of Moulton's newly established Agency. Moulton was a New York lawyer who "retired to Roslyn and devoted himself entirely to antiquarian and legal researches" [Appleton]. Here he announces that, "An Agency for the purchase and sale of land for actual settlement, has been organized under my direction."

"Announcing the organization of an agency to aid foreign and domestic emigrants, capitalists, land proprietors, and reputable land agencies in the purchase and sale of land for actual settlement. To prepare for the agency, I visited the West during the passed spring and summer, and have recently returned from an examination of some of the lands bordering on the line of the New York and Erie Rail Road'." [AAS description]

Not in Sabin, American Imprints, Eberstadt. OCLC 81560976 [1- AAS] as of March 2021.

\$450.00



Item No. 79

Nebraska Territorial Laws

79. **[Nebraska Territory]: LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, FROM THE THIRD SESSION, 1857, THROUGH THE NINTH SESSION, 1864.** Omaha City, N.T.: 1856-1867. Seven volumes, bound in later cloth, some library marks, overall Very Good. The volumes are:

a) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS, PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. Brownville: Robert W. Furnas, 1857. 312pp.

b) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS PASSED AT THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. Omaha: Edwin S. Chapman, 1858. 74pp.

c) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS PASSED AT THE FIFTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. Omaha: C.C. & C.D. Woolworth, 1859. 455pp.

d) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS PASSED AT THE SIXTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. [Omaha]: Thomas Morton, 1860. 233pp.

e) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS PASSED AT THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. [Omaha]: Thomas Morton, 1861. 270pp.

f) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS, PASSED AT THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. Omaha: Taylor & McClure, 1862. 200pp. Stitched, original printed front wrapper.

g) LAWS, JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS, PASSED AT THE NINTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA. Omaha: Taylor & M'Clure, 1864. 315pp.

\$1,000.00

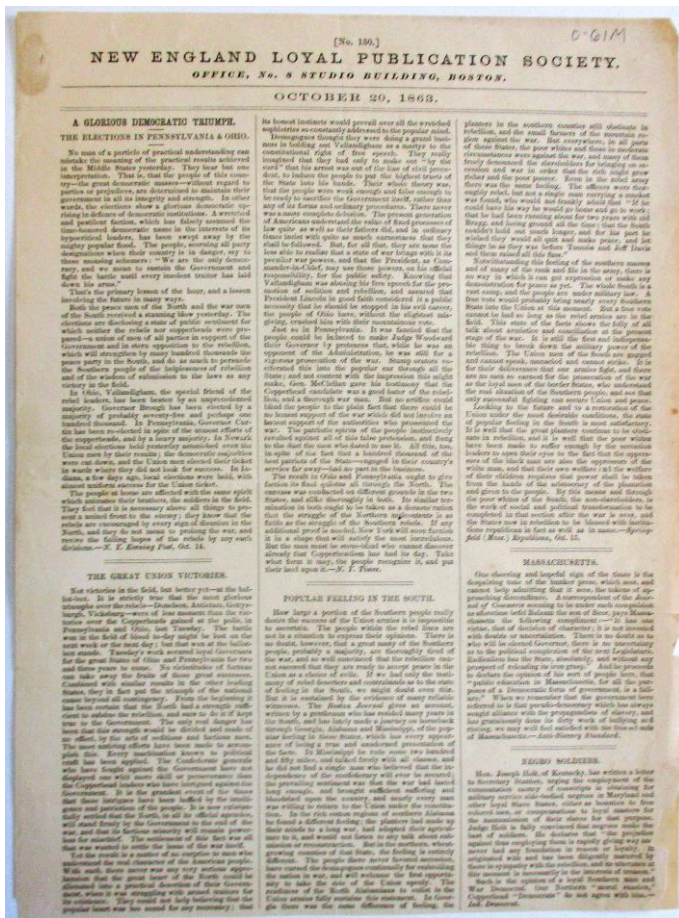
Rare Folio Broadside from This Pro-Union Society

80. **New England Loyal Publication Society:** [NO. 130.] NEW ENGLAND LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY. OFFICE, NO. 8 STUDIO BUILDING, BOSTON. OCTOBER 20, 1863. Boston: 1863. Folio broadside, 9-1/4" x 13-1/2". Printed beneath the caption in three columns, each column separated by a rule. Blank upper left corner with a slight smudge. Very Good plus.

The Society, founded in 1863, published numerous articles to promote support for the Union, emancipation, and victory. Its folio broadsides are far scarcer than the octavo imprints of the Loyal Publication Society in Philadelphia.

The first of several articles reports on the stunning election results in Pennsylvania and Ohio: "The people of this country-- the great democratic masses-- without regard to parties or prejudices, are determined to maintain their government in all its integrity and strength... Both the peace men of the North and the war men of the South received a stunning blow yesterday." In Ohio, the traitor Vallandigham "has been beaten by an unprecedented majority." And in Pennsylvania the Copperhead Woodward has been repudiated. Another article expresses hope that the small farmers of the South and "are thoroughly tired of the war."

The final article reports on Kentucky's Joseph Holt's advocacy of the use of Negro soldiers. Sabin 52696 [reference]. \$650.00



POPULAR FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

How large a portion of the Southern people really desire the success of the Union armies it is impossible to ascertain. The people within the rebel lines are not in a situation to express their opinions. There is no doubt, however, that a great many of the Southern people, probably a majority, are thoroughly tired of the war, and so well convinced that the rebellion cannot succeed that they are ready to accept peace in the Union as a choice of evils. If we had only the testimony of rebel deserters and contrabands as to the state of feeling in the South, we might doubt even this. But it is sustained by the evidence of many reliable witnesses. The *Boston Journal* gives an account, written by a gentleman who has resided many years in the South, and has lately made a journey on horseback through Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, of the popular feeling in those States, which has every appearance of being a true and unadorned presentation of the facts. In Mississippi he rode some two hundred and fifty miles, and talked freely with all classes, and he did not find a single man who believed that the independence of the confederacy will ever be secured; the prevailing sentiment was that the war had lasted long enough, and brought sufficient suffering and bloodshed upon the country, and nearly every man was willing to return to the Union under the constitution. In the rich cotton regions of southern Alabama he found a different feeling; the planters had made up their minds to a long war, had adapted their agriculture to it, and would not listen to any talk about submission or reconstruction. But in the northern, wheat-growing counties of that State, the feeling is entirely different. The people there never favored secession, have cursed the demagogues continually for embroiling the nation in war, and will welcome the first opportunity to take the side of the Union openly. The readiness of the North Alabamians to enlist in the Union armies fully sustains this statement. In Georgia there was the same difference of feeling, the

THE GREAT UNION VICTORIES.

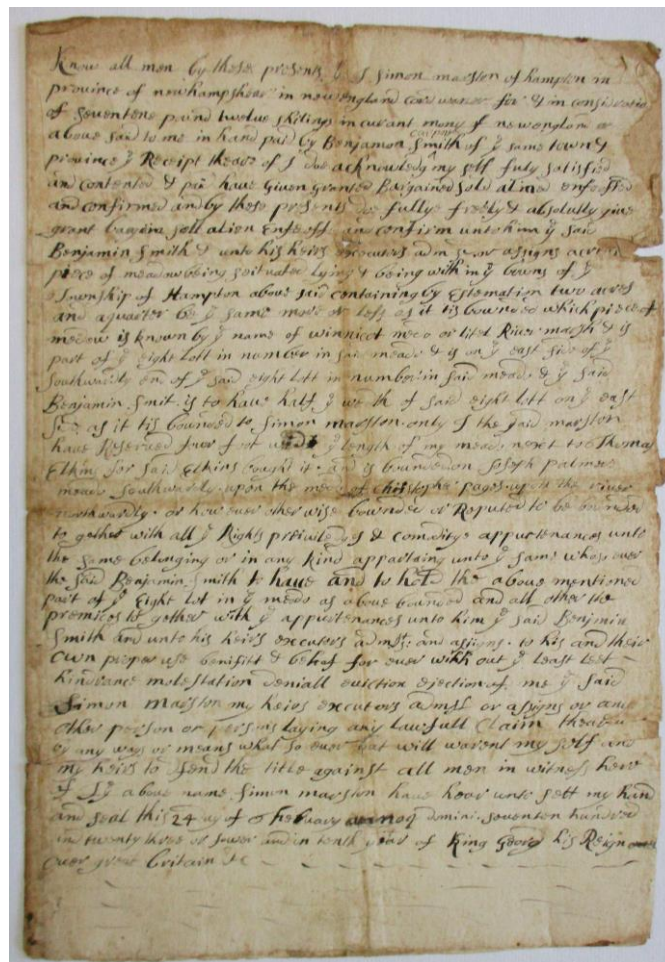
Not victories in the field, but better yet—at the ballot-box. It is strictly true that the most glorious triumphs over the rebels—Donelson, Antietam, Gettysburg, Vicksburg—were of less moment than the victories over the Copperheads gained at the polls, in Pennsylvania and Ohio, last Tuesday. The battle won in the field of blood to-day might be lost on the next week or the next day; but that won at the ballot-box stands. Tuesday's work secured loyal Governors for the great States of Ohio and Pennsylvania for two and three years to come. No vicissitudes of fortune can take away the fruits of these great successes. Combined with similar results in the other leading States, they in fact put the triumph of the national cause beyond all contingency. From the beginning it has been certain that the North had a strength sufficient to subdue the rebellion, and sure to do it if kept true to the Government. The only real danger has been that this strength would be divided and made of no effect, by the arts of seditious and factious men. The most untiring efforts have been made to accomplish this. Every machination known to political craft has been applied. The Confederate generals who have fought against the Government have not displayed one whit more skill or perseverance than the Copperhead leaders who have intrigued against the Government. It is the grandest event of the times that these intrigues have been baffled by the intelligence and patriotism of the people. It is now substantially settled that the North, in all its official agencies, will stand firmly by the Government to the end of the war, and that its factious minority will remain powerless for mischief. The settlement of this fact was all that was wanted to settle the issue of the war itself. Yet the result is a matter of no surprise to men who understand the real character of the American people. With such, there never was any very serious apprehension that the great heart of the North could be alienated into a practical desertion of their Government, when it was struggling with armed traitors for its existence. They could not help believing that the popular heart was too sound for any reneagy; that

NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Hon. Joseph Holt, of Kentucky, has written a letter to Secretary Stanton, urging the employment of the commutation money of conscripts in obtaining for military service able-bodied negroes in Maryland and other loyal Slave States, either as bounties to free colored men, or compensations to loyal masters for the manumission of their slaves for that purpose. Judge Holt is fully convinced that negroes make the best of soldiers. He declares that "the prejudice against thus employing them is rapidly giving way and never had any foundation in reason or loyalty. It originated with and has been diligently matured by those in sympathy with the rebellion, and its utterance at this moment is necessarily in the interests of treason." Such is the opinion of a loyal Southern man and War Democrat. Our Northern "moral suasion," Copperhead "Democrats" do not agree with him.—*Ind. Democrat.*

The Society, founded in 1863, published numerous articles to promote support for the Union, emancipation, and victory. The first essay, on "The Next Presidency," praises Lincoln's "singular combination of prudence with boldness, of great steadiness of mind with great power of adaptation to circumstances... his remarkable faculty of inspiring every one with a sense that he is a thoroughly honest and trustworthy man." Delight is expressed "that the popular heart is set upon his re-nomination."

The Society vindicates the Catholic Church from complicity in the horrors of slavery, and exposes the foolishness of purported pro-Union men who support slavery only for the sake of continued Union. It insists upon immediate emancipation of Negroes, and quotes the Missouri Democrat's observation that "the advocate of gradual emancipation never will become prepared to admit that the time has come for the negro to be set free... The gradual Emancipationist, from any motive, is practically no Emancipationist at all." Sabin 52696 [reference]. The Society's broadsides are scarce. The Library Company owns several, but not this one. We note a location at Gettysburg College. The Rubinstein Collection at Duke owns some Society broadsides, but evidently not this one. \$650.00



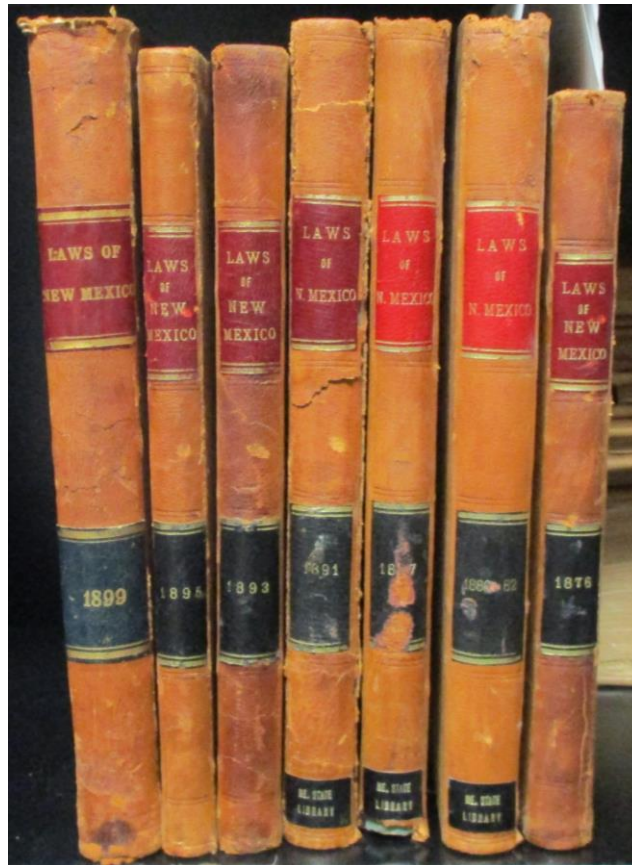
Item No. 82

Early New Hampshire Manuscript Deed

82. [New Hampshire Colonial Deed]: SIMON MARSTON OF HAMPTON "IN PROVINCE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE" GRANTS BENJAMIN SMITH "A PIECE OF MEADOW" IN HAMPTON "BY ESTOMATION TWO ACRES AND A QUARTER" DESCRIBED IN THE DEED. Hampton, New Hampshire: 28 February 1723. Folio sheet,

folded to [4] pp. Entirely in manuscript on first two pages, signed by Marston with red seal remnant. Old folds, some fore-edge wear, Good+.

"When Simon Marston was born on 10 October 1683, in Hampton, Rockingham, New Hampshire, British Colonial America, his father, Sgt Ephraim W. Marston, was 29 and his mother, Abiel Sanborn, was 30. He married Hannah Carr on 26 January 1705, in Hampton, Rockingham, New Hampshire, British Colonial America. They were the parents of at least 3 sons and 2 daughters. He died on 4 May 1735, in Hampton Falls, Rockingham, New Hampshire, British Colonial America, at the age of 51" [family search online]. \$175.00



Item No. 83

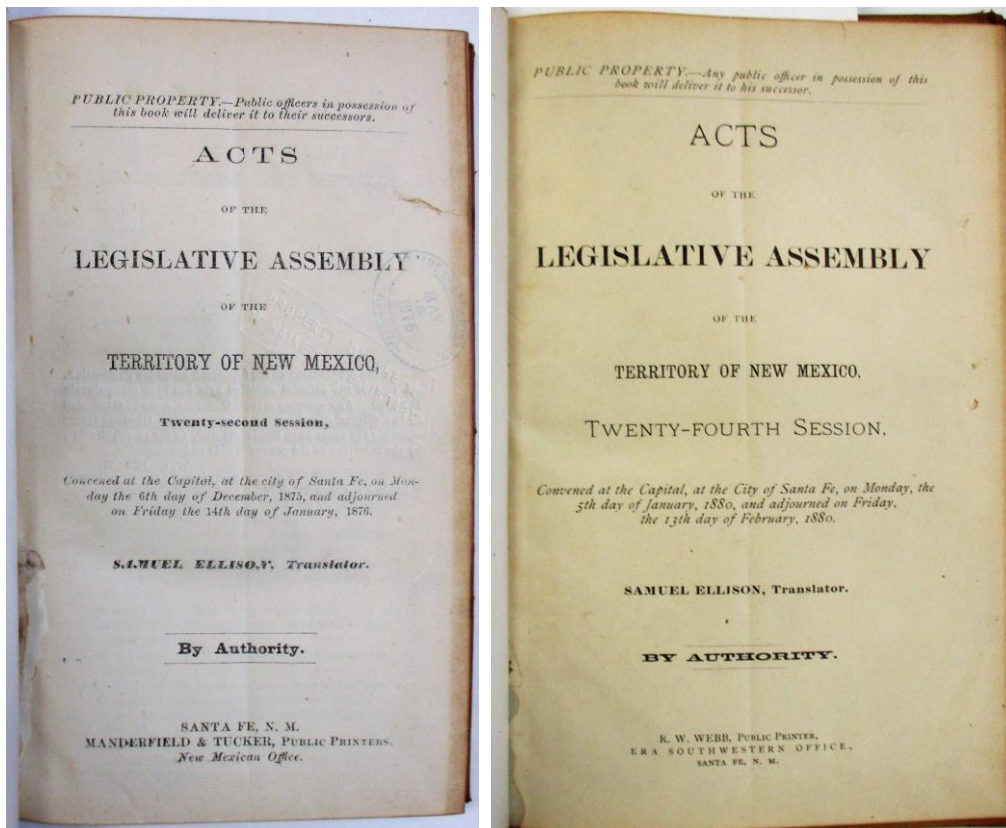
Territorial Laws of New Mexico

83. **New Mexico:** COLLECTION OF ACTS OF EIGHT SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, 1875-1899. Santa Fe and Las Vegas, New Mexico: 1876-1899. Eight Sessions in seven volumes, bound uniformly in sheep, gilt-lettered red and black morocco spine labels. Several hinges starting. Light institutional rubberstamps and/or light blindstamps. Otherwise clean texts and Very Good.

- a] ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO, TWENTY-SECOND SESSION. Santa Fe, New Mexico: 1876. 250pp
- b] ACTS... TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION. Santa Fe: 1880. 132pp. [bound with]
- c] 1882. ACTS... TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION. Santa Fe: 1882. 220pp.
- d] 1887. ACTS... TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION. Las Vegas, New Mexico: 1887. 261pp.
- e] 1891. ACTS... TWENTY-NINTH SESSION. Santa Fe: 1891. 317pp.

- f] 1893. ACTS... THIRTIETH SESSION. Santa Fe: 1893. 196pp.
 g] 1895. ACTS... THIRTY-FIRST SESSION. Santa Fe: 1895. 124pp.
 h] 1899. ACTS... THIRTY-THIRD SESSION. Santa Fe: 1899. 253pp.

\$750.00



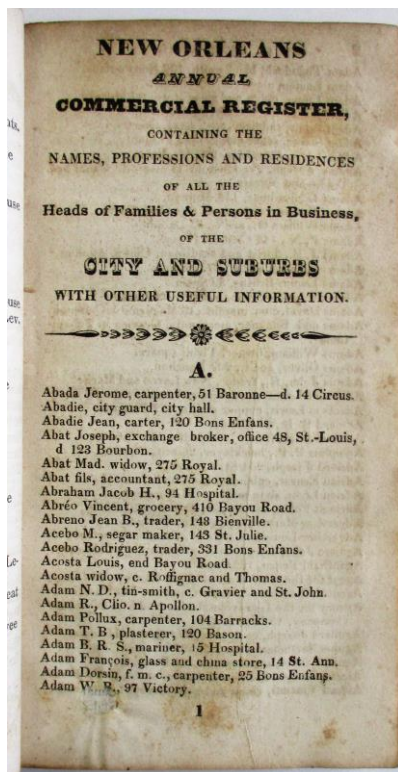
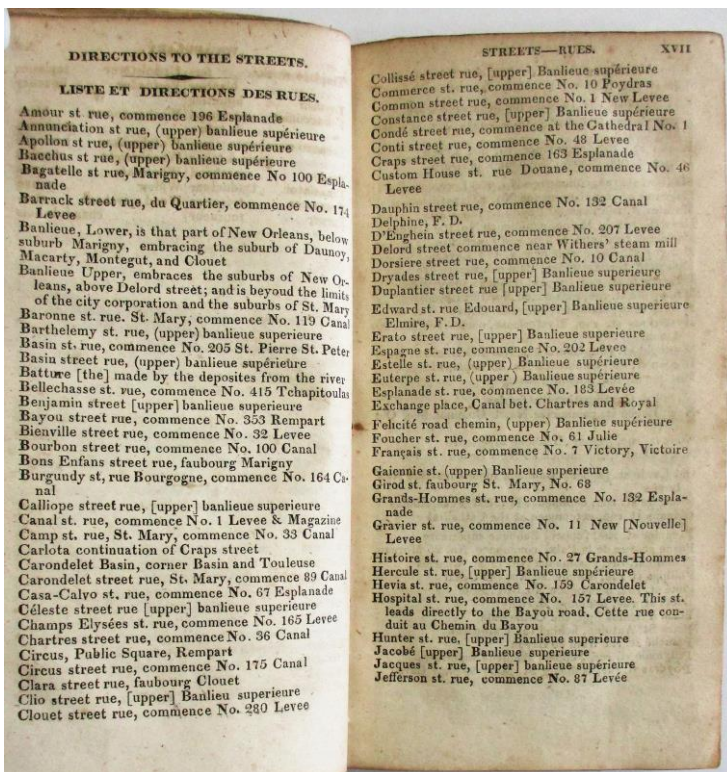
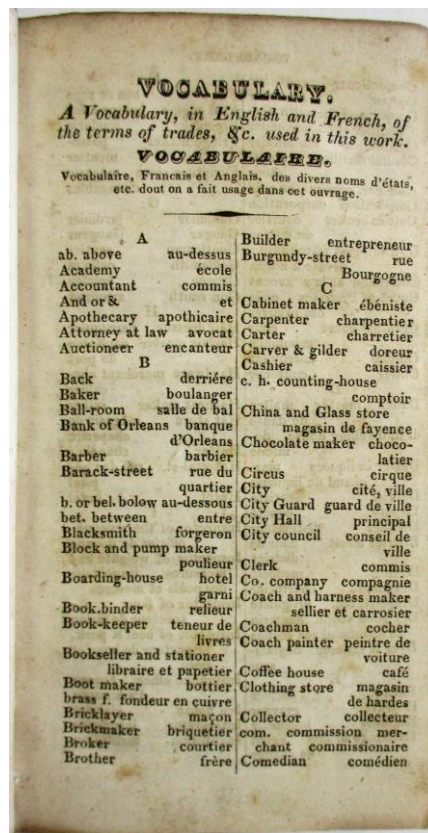
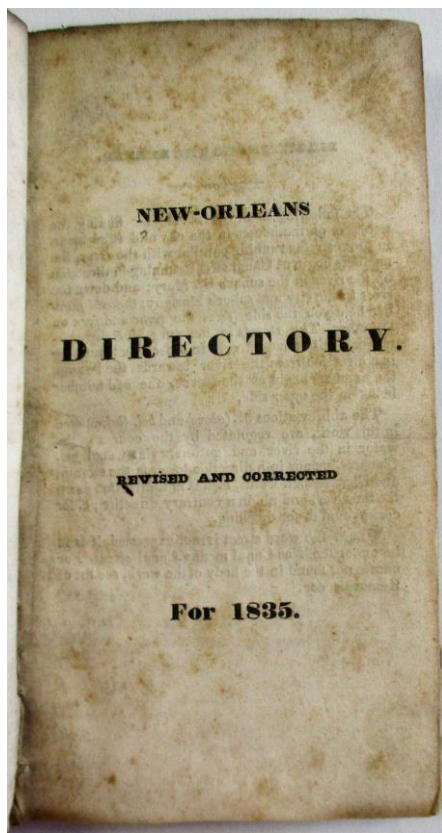
Item No. 83

An Early, Comprehensive New Orleans Directory

84. [New Orleans]: NEW-ORLEANS DIRECTORY. REVISED AND CORRECTED FOR 1835. [New Orleans: 1835]. Contemporary half sheep and marbled paper over boards [lower inner hinge cracked on front cover]. Pages XIX, 11, 216, [24]. Ex Libris bookplate on front pastedown; 1835 ink ownership signature [slightly blotched] of T.G. Chamberlain & Co. on front free endpapers and fore-edge. Scattered light foxing and occasional browning. Good+.

This rare New Orleans directory is thorough and comprehensive. It prints a 'Vocabulary, in English and French, of the terms of trades, &c. used in this work;' Directions to the Streets, List Of Removals and New Houses Established For the Year 1835; New Orleans Annual Commercial Register, Containing the Names, Professions and Residences of All the Heads of families & Persons in Business, of the City and Suburbs with other useful information; the government of the City, State and Nation; Judiciary Department; City Court; Parish Judges; Sheriffs; Port Officers; Post Office; Custom-House; Port Bayou St. John; Port Pontchartrain; Warfage or Levee Duty; Auctioneers; Notaries Public; New-Orleans Stock and Exchange Board; Chamber of Commerce; Foreign Consuls Resident; Agents for Lloyds; Banks, Bank of Louisiana, United States Branch Bank, Insurance Companies, Levee Steam Cotton Press, Orleans Cotton Press Company, architects, libraries, sugar refinery, fire companies, navigation companies, railroads, canal companies, charitable societies, asylums, hospitals.

Judah Benjamin is listed as an attorney at 76 Canal Street. Jumonville 886. Not in American Imprints, Thompson, Sabin. OCLC 166643741 note [1-Clements] as of April 2021. \$1,750.00



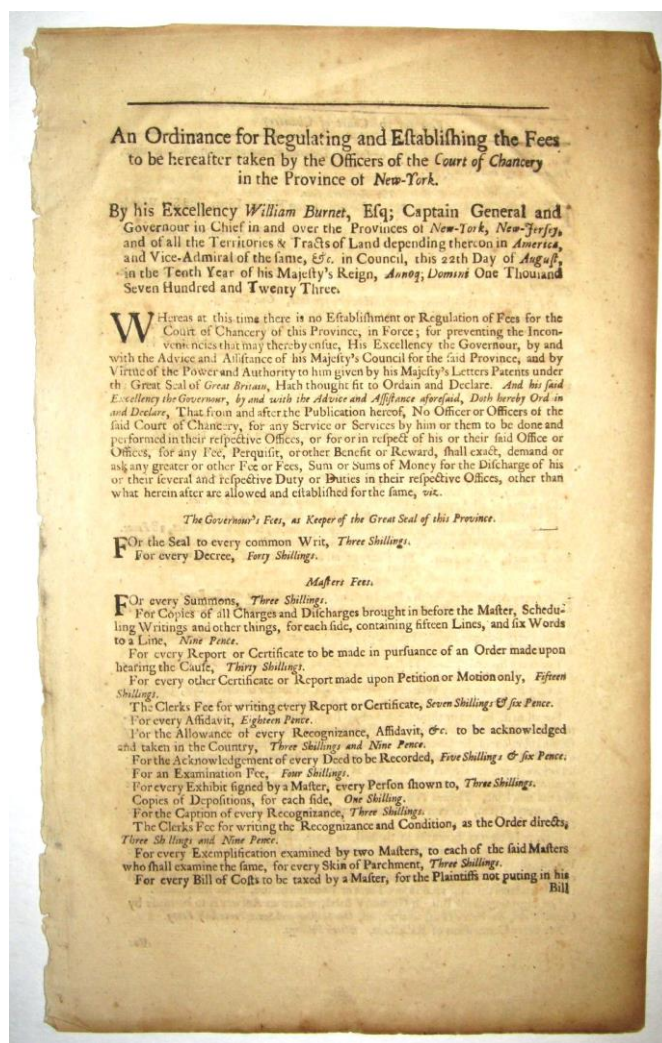
Item No. 84

New York Curbs the Appetite of Greedy Chancery Officers

85. **New York:** AN ORDINANCE FOR REGULATING AND ESTABLISHING THE FEES TO BE HEREAFTER TAKEN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE COURT OF CHANCERY IN THE PROVINCE OF NEW-YORK. BY HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM BURNET, ESQ; CAPTAIN GENERAL AND GOVERNOUR IN CHIEF IN AND OVER THE PROVINCES OF NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY, AND OF ALL THE TERRITORIES & TRACTS OF LAND DEPENDING THEREON IN AMERICA... [New York: Printed by William Bradford, 1723]. [4] pp, folio. Caption title, as issued. Loose and lightly toned, else Very Good. Housed in a modern cloth binder, with gilt-lettered spine title.

This rare item is the first statute establishing New York chancery fees, thus curing "the Inconveniencies that may thereby ensue" from their absence. No Chancery Officer "shall exact, demand or ask any greater or other Fee or Fees" than the amounts enumerated herein. These regulations limit the "Governour's Fees, as Keeper of the Great Seal of this Province," as well as fees of Masters, Registers, Clerks, Examiners, Solicitors, and other officers.

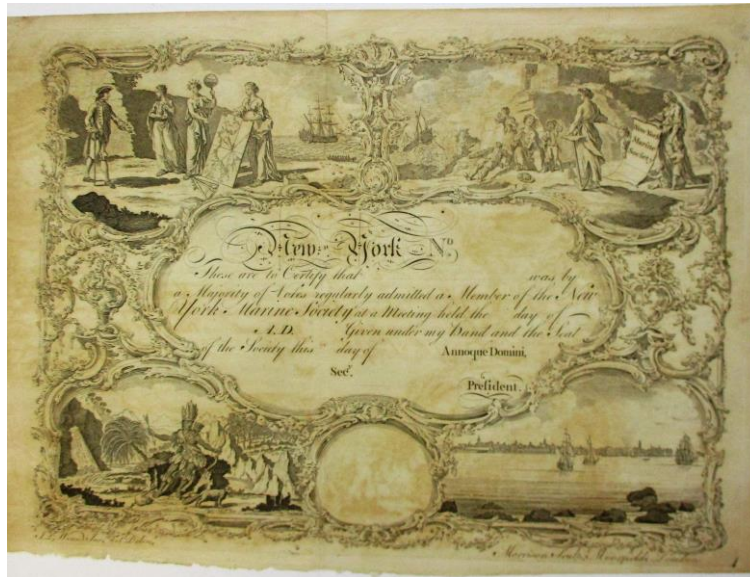
This is an early effort to curb the exercise of arbitrary power by hungry court officers. Governor Burnet signs in type at the end. Evans 2468. ESTC W34081 [7- AAS, Huntington, Columbia, Harvard, NY Hist. Soc., Brown, HSP]. Not in Cohen. \$2,000.00



Item No. 85

Membership Certificate in an Elite New York Society

86. **New York Marine Society: MEMBERSHIP CERTIFICATE OF THE NEW YORK MARINE SOCIETY.** [New York: c. 1780]. Broadside, oblong 8-3/4" x 12." An elegant unused certificate from this Society which, as its website states, was "chartered by King George III in 1770 to 'improve maritime knowledge and relieve indigent and distressed shipmasters, their widows and orphans.'" Its members included Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, George Clinton, Cadwallader Colden, St. John de Crevecoeur, Hugh Gaine, Benjamin Judah, Rufus King, Nicholas Roosevelt, and other luminaries. The Certificate is adorned with numerous vignettes of the early history of New York City. \$475.00



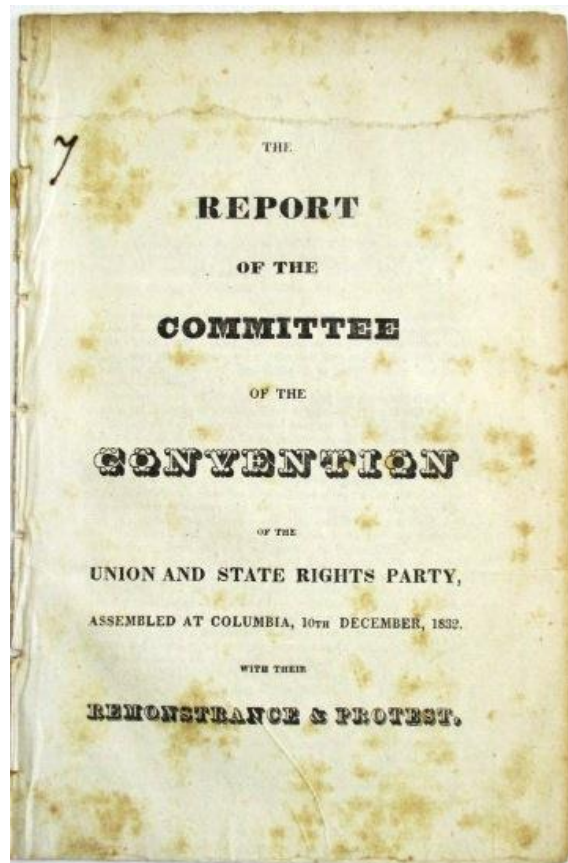
Item No. 86



Item No. 87

87. **Newton, Isaac:** ISAACUS NEWTON EQ: AUR. [London]: G. Kneller Eques pinx. J. Smith Fecit et ex., 1712. Mezzotint Portrait on paper 11" x 14-1/2". Half length in an oval, Newton wearing long wig, open collar, and gown. Uncolored, light spotting outside the oval image, Lettered with title and production details: 'G. Kneller Eques pinx.' and 'J. Smith Fecit et ex. 1712.' Very Good in period frame, lightly worn.

"John Smith (1652-1743) was a gifted and ambitious printmaker and publisher whose long career began in the reign of Charles II and closed after the accession of George II. He was born in Northamptonshire and worked in London, specializing in the relatively new technique of mezzotint printing. Between 1683 and 1729 he produced over three hundred prints" [website National Portrait Gallery]. \$250.00



Item No. 88

Intrepid Carolinians Denounce Nullification

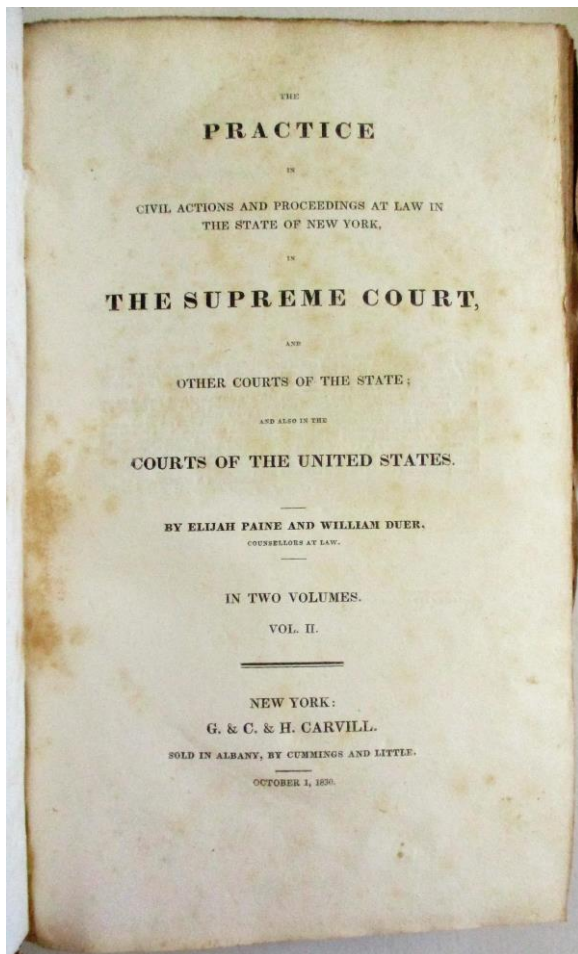
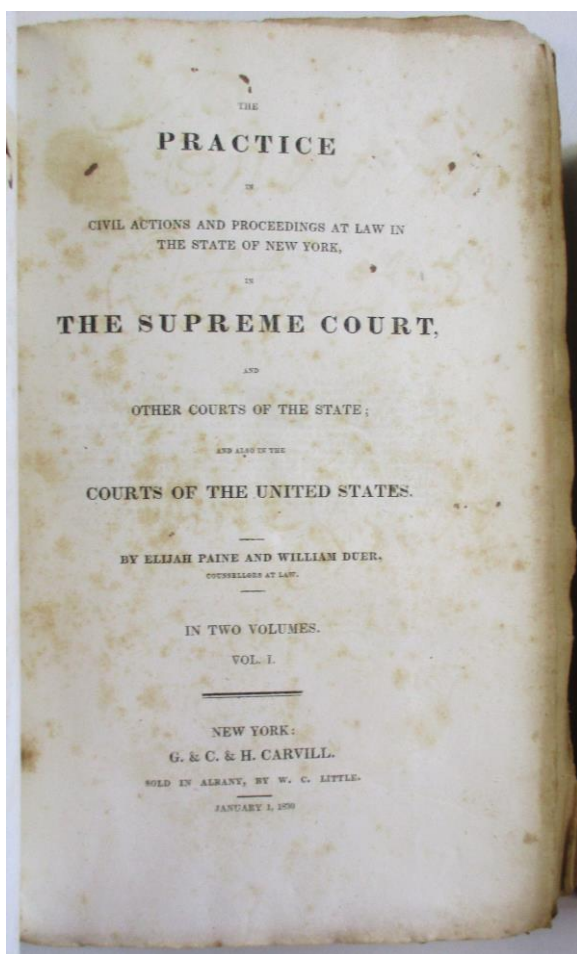
88. **[Nullification] South Carolina:** THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE CONVENTION OF THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY, ASSEMBLED AT COLUMBIA, 10TH DECEMBER, 1832, WITH THEIR REMONSTRANCE & PROTEST. [Columbia, S.C.: 1832]. 11, [1 blank] pp. Disbound, lightly foxed, blank top margin clipped from title leaf. Good+.

A heated denunciation, by a group of distinguished Carolinians, of South Carolina's Ordinance of Nullification. Its "natural consequences are DISUNION AND CIVIL WAR... [W]e cannot regard the threatened destruction of a mild and rational system of liberty, without apprehensions of the keenest anxiety." The Ordinance "has insidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that

tyrannical engine of power-- a Test Oath," binding the individual first and foremost to the State rather than the United States. The Ordinance violates the Constitution, the rights of the citizen, and "has virtually destroyed the Union, by carefully preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the civil tribunal of the country, and then enacting that if the Government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this STATE shall no longer be a member of the Union."

Thomas Taylor was President of the Convention. The four Vice Presidents included Henry Middleton and Richard I. Manning. Pages 10-11 print, in double columns, the names of about two hundred Carolinians, including James Chesnut, Henry DeSaussure, Mitchell King, Daniel and John Legare, C.G. Memminger, Alexander Moultrie, J.L. Petigru, W. Gilmore Simms. Franklin J. Moses [born Israel Franklin Moses] and James Edward Henry are listed as Secretaries of the Convention.

II Turnbull 285. Sabin 88088. Not in Cohen. OCLC 10815104 [3- U. So. Car., U Va, Duke] as of April 2021. \$850.00



Item No. 89

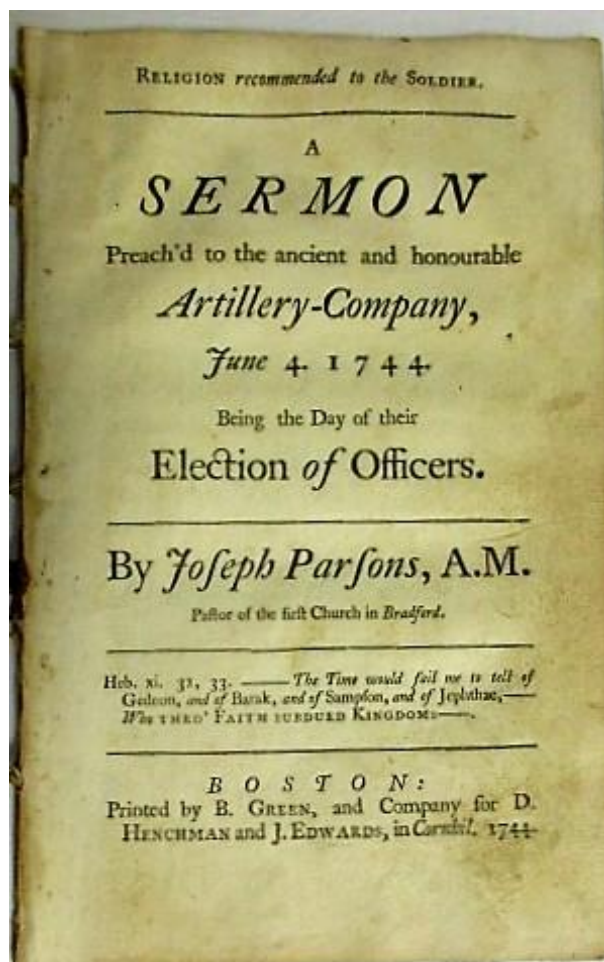
89. **Paine, Elijah; and Duer, William:** THE PRACTICE IN CIVIL ACTIONS AND PROCEEDINGS AT LAW IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, IN THE SUPREME COURT, AND OTHER COURTS OF THE STATE; AND ALSO IN THE COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES. IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

[with] VOL. II. New York: G. & C. & H. Carvill, January 1, 1830; October 1, 1830. Two thick octavo volumes, in contemporary blue paper over boards, rebacked in pale cloth, original spines and original spine labels laid down. ix, [3], 660, [1]; x, 765, [1 blank], lxxvi pp.

Scattered foxing, covers with light soil and wear, slight inner margin weakening. Annotated in margins and endpapers by contemporary owner. Good+ or Very Good.

Paine was a New York Superior Court judge, a graduate of Harvard Law School, and worked for a time with Henry Wheaton, the Official Reporter of the United States Supreme Court. William Duer was active in Whig politics and was a lawyer based in Oswego, New York.

FIRST EDITION. Marvin 550. Cohen 9181. Marke 302. II Harv. Law Cat. 287. \$500.00



Item No. 90

“True Religion Makes the Soldier a Blessing to the World”

90. **Parsons, Joseph:** RELIGION RECOMMENDED TO THE SOLDIER. A SERMON PREACH'D TO THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY-COMPANY, JUNE 4. 1744. BEING THE DAY OF THEIR ELECTION OF OFFICERS. Boston: Printed by B. Green, and Company for D. Henschman and J. Edwards, 1744. 30pp, as issued. Disbound, scattered spotting, Good+.

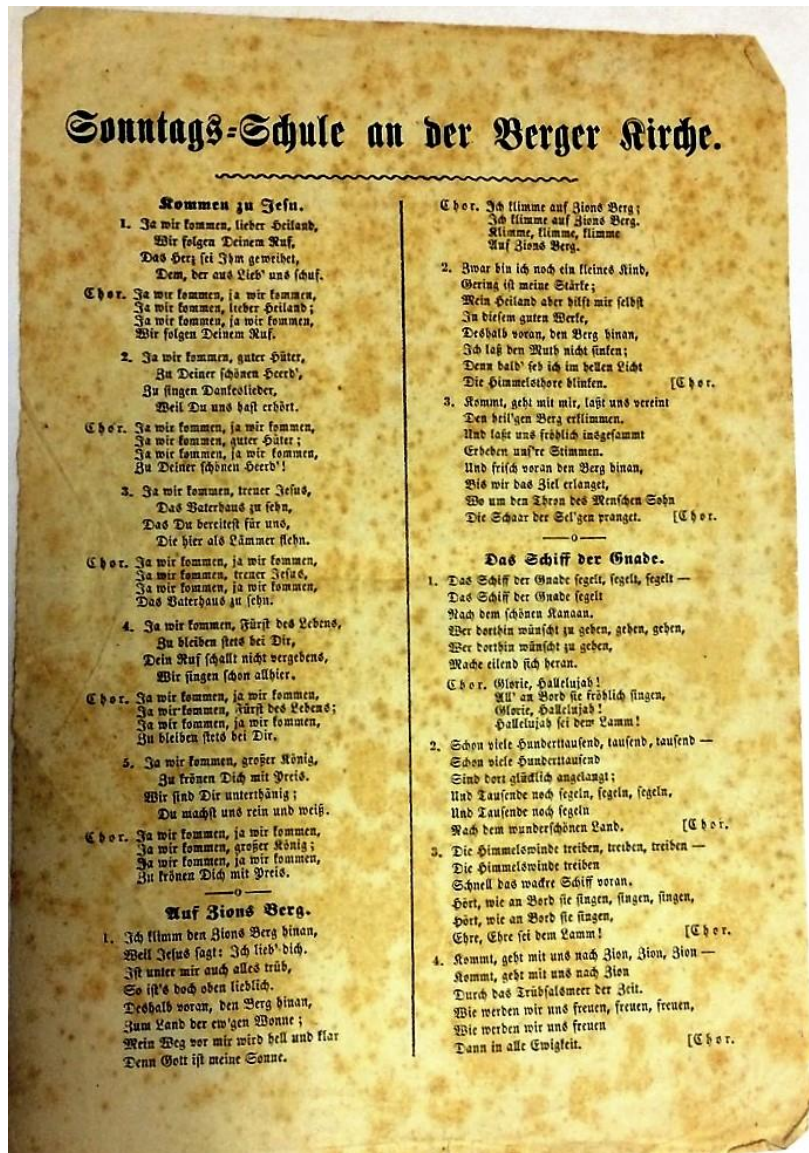
Parsons became Pastor of the First Church in Bradford in 1725; he stayed until his death nearly forty years later. He dedicates this Sermon to William Shirley, "Captain General and Governour in chief" of Massachusetts-Bay. Shirley's "consummate Wisdom" and "great Learning" have kept "our Fortifications in a condition to free us from perplexing Cares about the Enemy; and such speedy and vigorous Measures taken to guard our exposed Frontiers as

calm our Minds under the sad Apprehensions we had entertained of a War, in which New-England is peculiarly interested." King George's War was raging in New England, Nova Scotia, and New York. As usual, England and France were arrayed on opposite sides. Relying on Scripture, Parsons reconciles the love of God with the task of a warrior. "True Religion makes the Soldier a Blessing to the World."

With ever-increasing threats, "It is now no Time for Soldiers to content themselves with showy Exercises and splendid Appearances. The Defence of your Country calls you into the Field."

Evans 5470. Sabin 58899. ESTC W21743.

\$850.00



Item No. 91

Rare Pennsylvania German Broadside

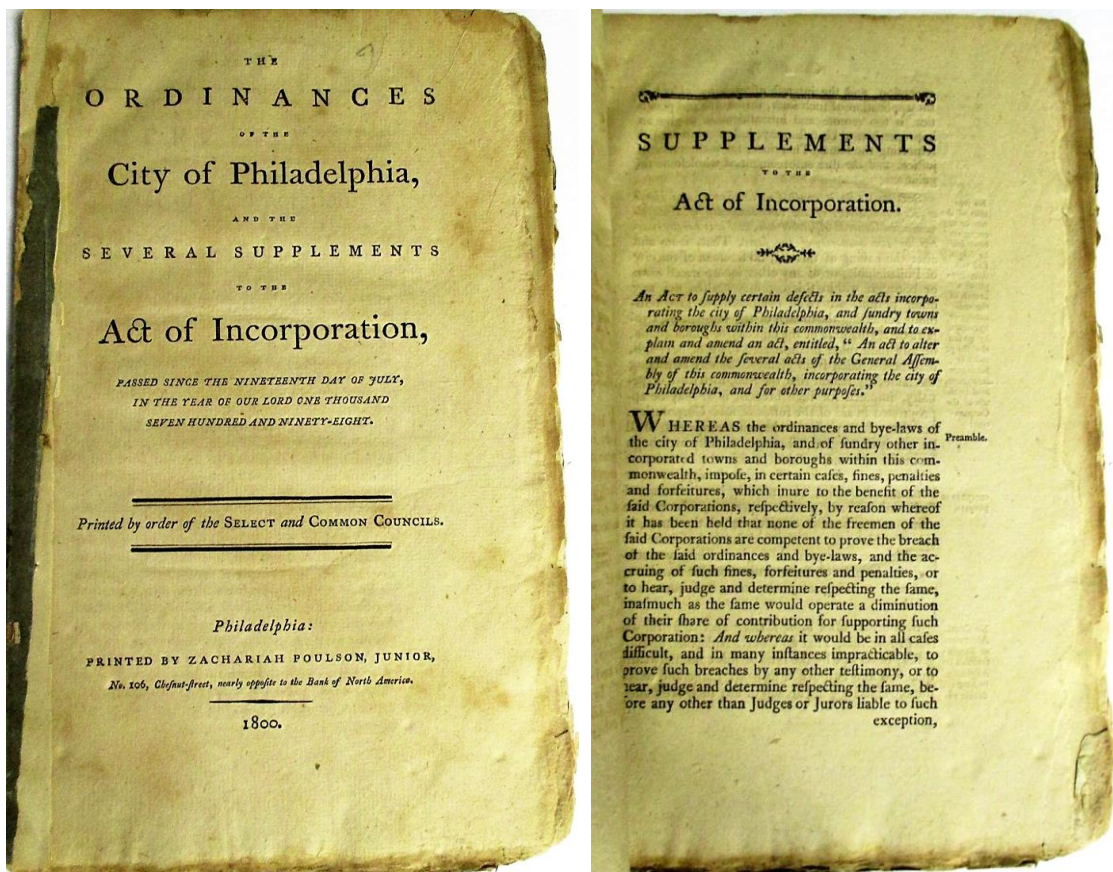
91. [Pennsylvania German]: SONNTAGS-SCHULE AN DER BERGER KIRCHE./ KOMMEN ZU JESU./ JA WIR KOMMEN, LIEBER HEILAND. WIR FOLGEN DEINEM RUF.../ AUF ZIONS BERG.../ DAS SCHIFF DER GNADE... [Translated roughly to: SUNDAY SCHOOL AT THE BERGER CHURCH./ COME TO JESUS./ YES, WE COME, DEAR SAVIOUR. WE FOLLOW YOUR REPUTATION.../ ON MOUNT ZION.../ THE

SHIP OF MERCY...]. [Reading, PA?]: @1820?]. Broadside, 6" x 8.75", printed in two columns using different sizes of typesettings. Completely in German, three hymns, words only with no music. Lightly foxed. Good+.

This rare broadside contains words to three hymns: "Kommen zu Jesu" [five stanzas with a varying chorus]; "Auf Zions Berg" [three stanzas with a chorus to be repeated]; "Das Schiff der Gnade" [four stanzas with a chorus to be repeated].

Berger Kirche was St. Joseph's Church in Pike Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania. It was established in the 1740s. St. Joseph's was used by German Lutheran and German Reformed congregations; it was better known as Hill Church, or Berger Kirch [Berger coming from 'berg', the German word for 'hill']. The church was located in the eastern part of Pike Township on fifty acres of land claimed by Casper Grygler, George Ernest and Andrew Rodenheffer around 1740 for the purpose of building a school and church. [Croll, Rev. P.C.: THE PENNSYLVANIA-GERMAN, VOLUMES 3-4, 1902, pp.126-127.]

Not located on OCLC or AAS online site or in AI, Sabin, or anywhere else, despite a diligent search. \$350.00



Item No. 92

Scarce Philadelphia Ordinances, with Early Supplements

92. **Philadelphia:** THE ORDINANCES OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SEVERAL SUPPLEMENTS TO THE ACT OF INCORPORATION, PASSED SINCE THE NINETEENTH DAY OF JULY, IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT. PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS. Philadelphia: Printed by Zachariah Poulson, Junior, 1800.

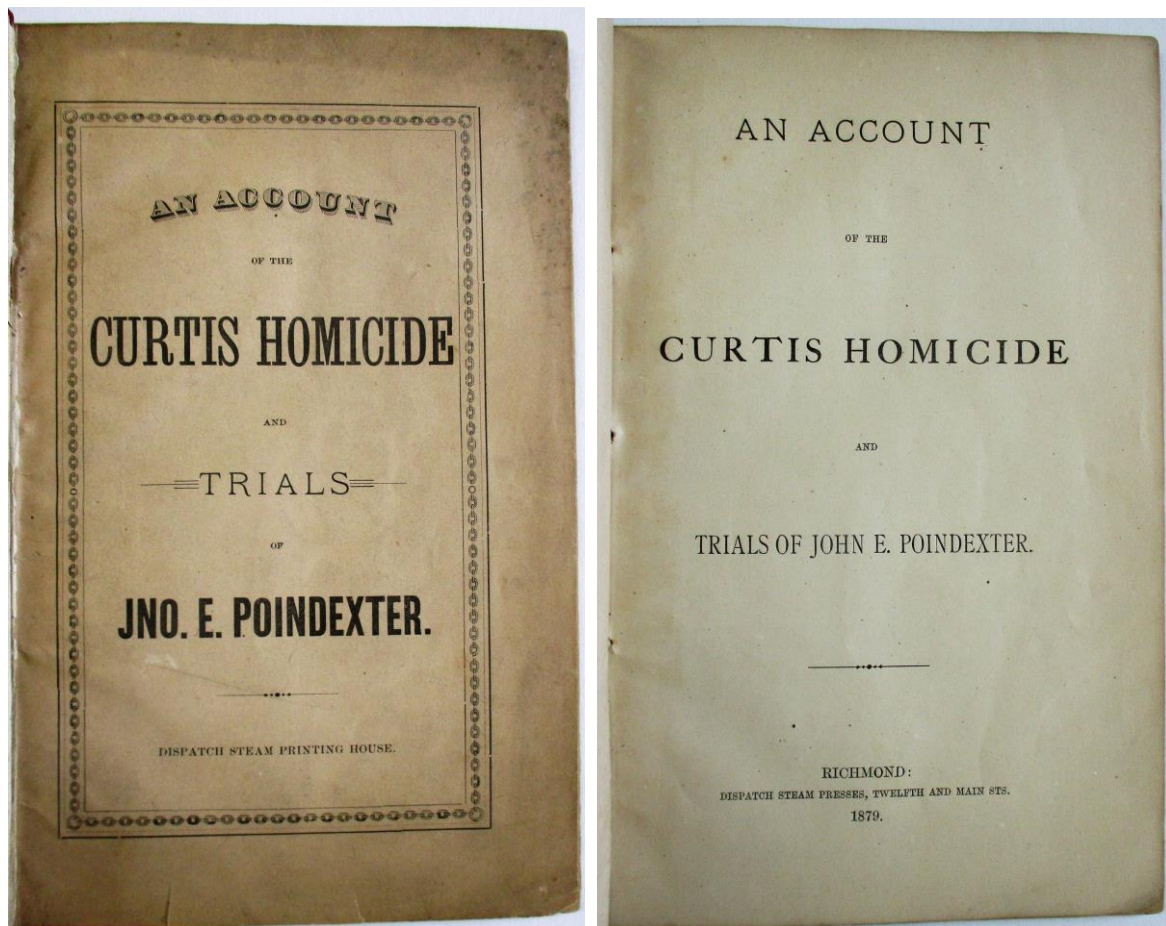
Contemporary plain wrappers [spine shorn, front wrapper detached and chipped], stitched, untrimmed, top edge uncut. 46, [2 blanks] pp, as issued.

[bound with] supplementary pages 47-70, [2 blanks], consisting of 1801 ordinances. A complete 1800 imprint, supplemented with Ordinances issued and bound in the following year. Expertly repaired closed tear [no loss] at last text leaf. Good+ or better.

To the 1800 printing, pages 47-70-- containing 1801 supplements-- were added. The supplements were unpublished as a separate imprint; they were added to some of the copies of the 46-page printing, with pagination continuous. The Ordinances divide the City into wards, arrange for supplying it with water, regulate the Second Street market, appropriate funds for running the City, and provide for other matters.

Evans and Shipton note both the 46-page printing and ours with the supplementary ordinances. The title page of each is identical.

Evans 38242, 38243. ESTC W42219 [5- Columbia, Huntington, Harvard, LCP, U IL]. Not at AAS online site. \$850.00



Item No. 93

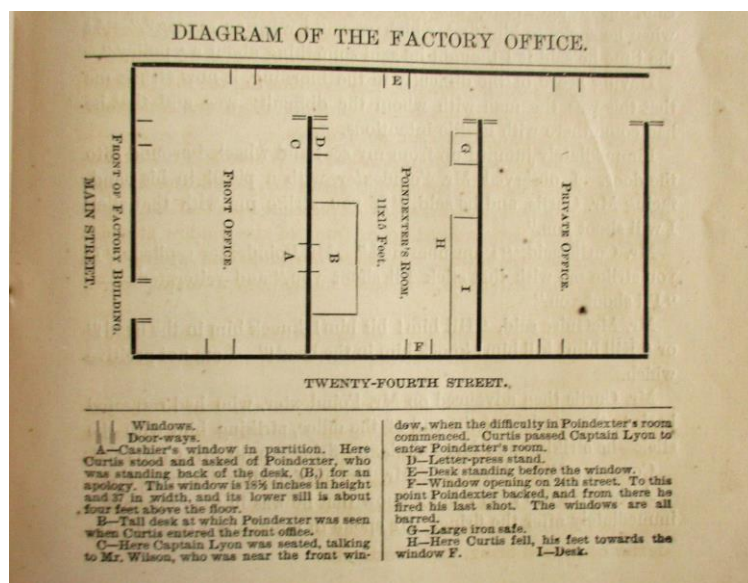
**A Chivalrous Poindexter Avenges Derogatory Remarks
About Miss Cottrell's Feet**

93. **[Poindexter, John]:** AN ACCOUNT OF THE CURTIS HOMICIDE AND TRIALS OF JNO. E. POINDEXTER. Richmond: Dispatch Steam Presses, 1879. 54, [2- advt] pp. Original printed wrappers bound into later speckled cloth. Light uniform toning. Diagram at page 19.

Text block a bit loosened from the cloth. Contemporary newspaper account affixed to the endpapers of the cloth. Very Good.

Miss Isabel Cottrell told "Poindexter that Charles E. Curtis, a shoe clerk, had insulted her while fitting her feet." Apparently, Curtis had made derogatory "remarks" about Miss Cottrell's feet. For this offense, "Poindexter declared that Curtis must be horsewhipped and, with his brother, went to Curtis' shop and struck him several blows. Flabbergasted Curtis could only stammer an apology, and they parted with a handshake. It then dawned on Curtis that he had been insulted and that Poindexter must apologize or be caned. When Curtis tried to do this, urged on by a 'friend,' Poindexter shot him five times. The verdict was manslaughter" [McDade].

The advertisements from local merchants are for stationery; "Speaking Telephones | Conversation by Wire;" a hotel, and a carriage builder.
 McDade 756. Haynes 14248. \$600.00



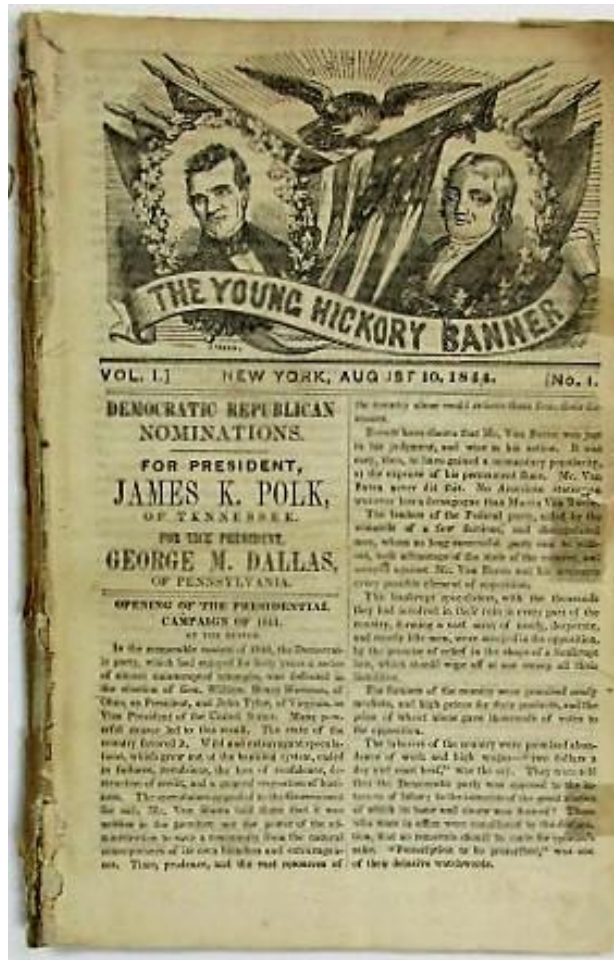
Item No. 93

Elect "Young Hickory"!

94. [Polk, James K.]: THE YOUNG HICKORY BANNER. VOL. I. NOS. 1-4. New York: 1844. Four issues, August 10, 1844 - August 31, 1844. Each 16pp with caption title and attractive masthead of 'The Young Hickory Banner' with the candidates, Polk of Tennessee and Dallas of Pennsylvania. Printed in two columns per page. The four issues bound together and removed. A couple of small, crude edge repairs; short closed tears to the early leaves [no text loss], otherwise light wear and Good+.

The first four [of eight] issues of this weekly, created to rally Democrats in the presidential campaign against Henry Clay and the Whigs. The Banner assails Whig trade and economic policies, opposes a National Bank, supports the Texas annexation, provides glowing biographies of Polk and Dallas, demonstrates Clay's corruption, and prints "cheering evidence" of the impending Democratic victory.

FIRST EDITION. Wise & Cronin [Polk] 91. AI 44-6808 [5] [these four issues]. Not in Miles. \$750.00



Item No. 94

Eulogies for Leading Advocate of an American Episcopacy

95. **Porteus, Beilby:** A REVIEW OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF ARCHBISHOP SECKER. New York: Hugh Gaine, 1773. [4], iii, [1], lxviii pp. With the half title. Errata note at bottom of final page. About Fine. The first American edition. Bound in modern calf-backed modern boards, gilt spine rules and gilt-lettered red morocco spine label, with:

[**Chandler, Thomas Bradbury:** AN APPENDIX TO THE AMERICAN EDITION OF THE LIFE OF ARCHBISHOP SECKER: CONTAINING HIS GRACE'S LETTER TO THE REVD. MR. MACCLANECHAN, ON THE IRREGULARITY OF HIS CONDUCT. WITH AN INTRODUCTORY NARRATIVE. New York: Hugh Gaine. 1774. xx, 28 pp. Horizontal closed tear at leaf 3-4 [archivally repaired, no loss]. Else Fine. This is the first edition.

Porteus was, as the Review's title page declares, "Rector of Lambeth and Chaplain in ordinary to His Majesty." He was also a prominent voice in the British anti-slavery movement. His eulogy of Archbishop Secker is the first American edition, reprinted from the 1770 London. Thomas Secker was Archbishop of Canterbury and an unapologetic advocate of an American Episcopate. He was thus the adversary of ministers like Jonathan Mayhew and Charles Chauncy, who resisted his attempts to 'Episcopize' America. Porteus scolds them for their "unreasonable and groundless Jealousies of the Church of England." Mayhew's opposition to "the Proposal for appointing Bishops in some of the Colonies" wholly

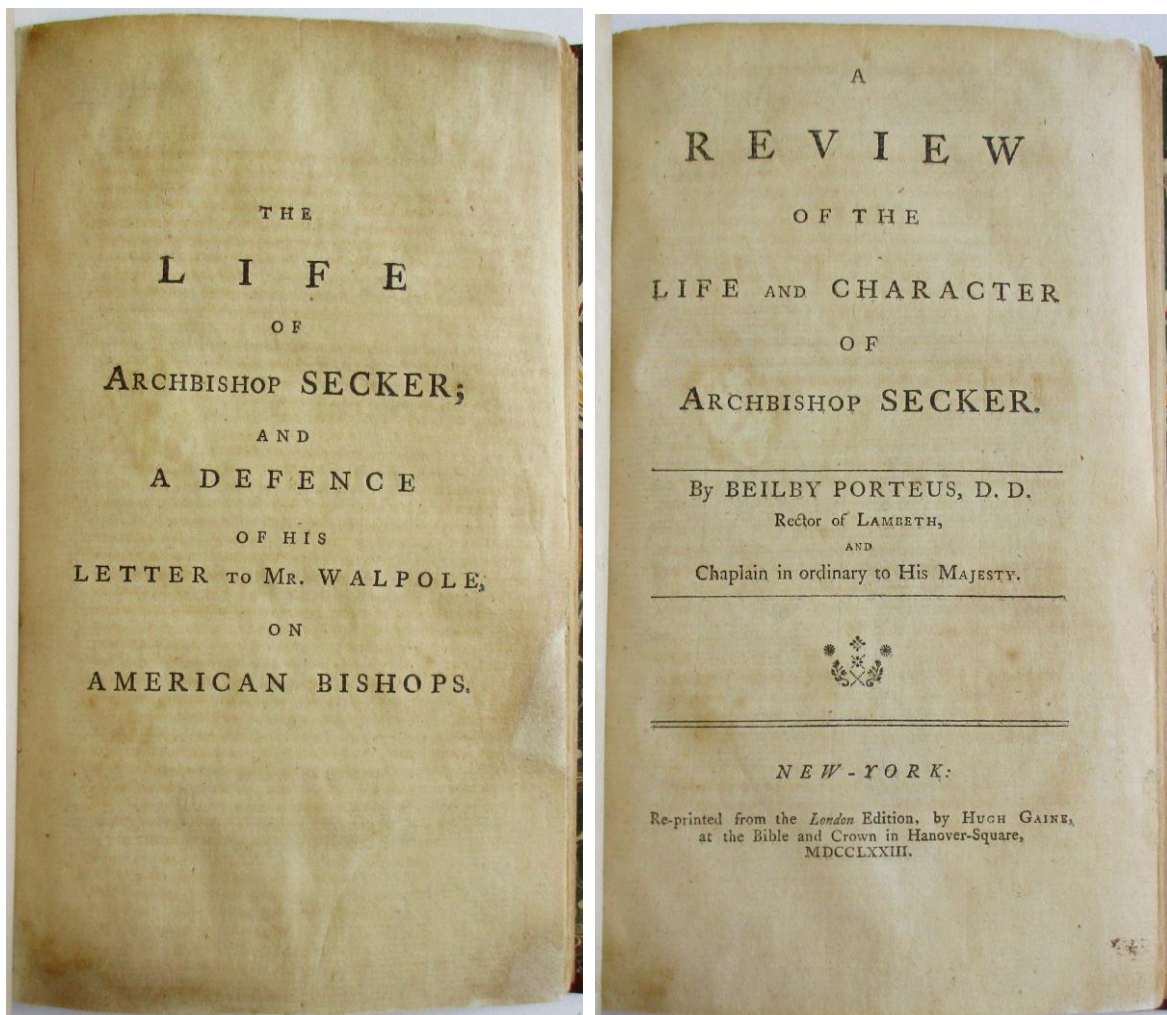
misunderstood Secker's motives for the appointments, there being no intention to render the Church of England the established religion in America.

Gainé apparently printed two slightly different title pages for Chandler's pamphlet. One prints Porteus's name as author of the Life of Secker [Evans 12191]; the other [our copy] does not. Chandler was a Connecticut-born Episcopal priest and Yale graduate. He, like Secker, entered the pamphlet wars in the Church of England's dispute with Reverends Chauncy, Mayhew, and others. Proof that politics follows religion, Chandler would bitterly attack the Continental Congress. "The occurrences of April 1775 were too much for his Loyalist fervor and he departed for England the following month" [DAB].

Porteus: Evans 12960. ESTC W29061.

Chandler: Evans 13192. ESTC W38291.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 95

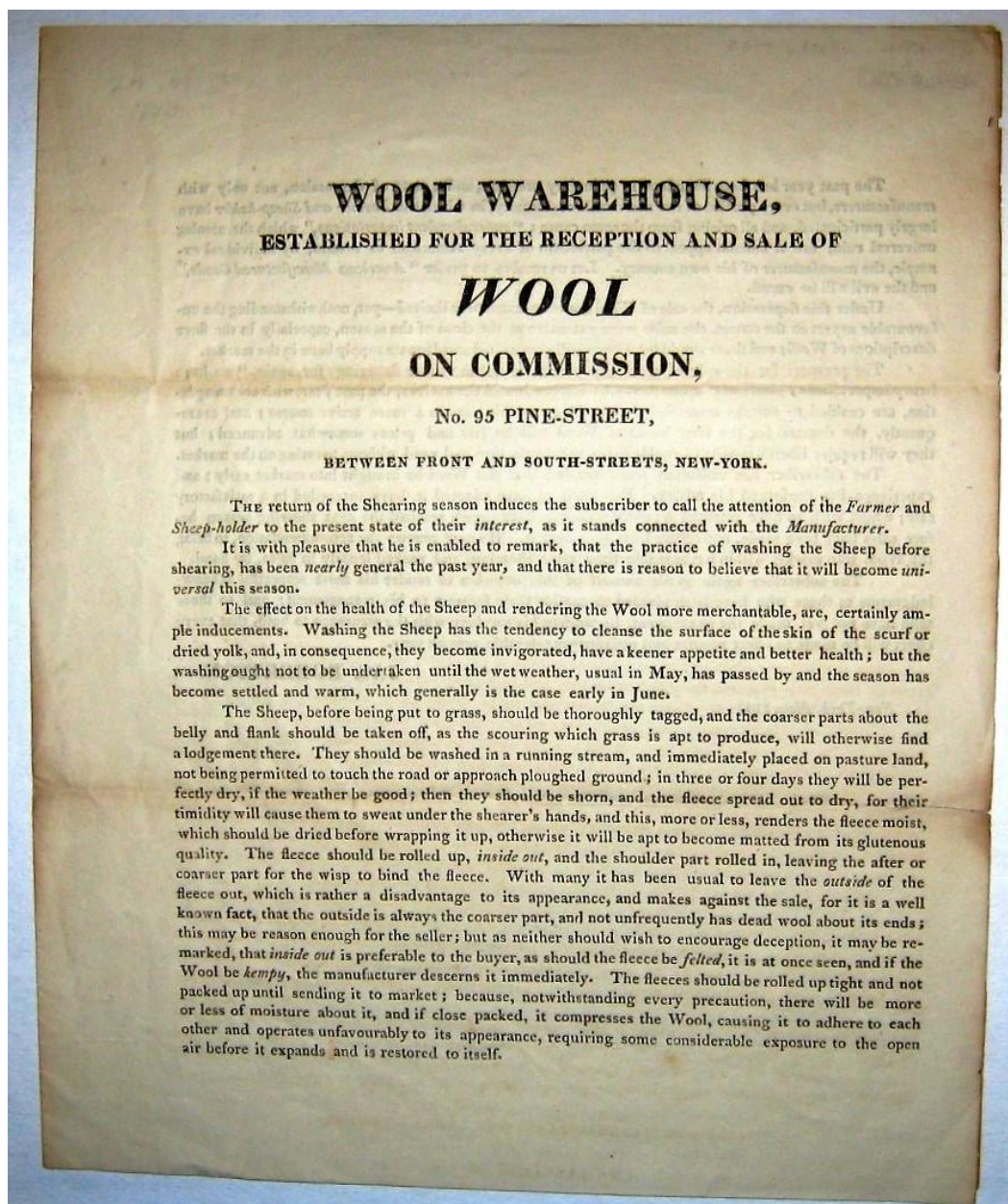
“The Return of the Shearing Season”

96. [Robertson, Jas.]: WOOL WAREHOUSE, ESTABLISHED FOR THE RECEPTION AND SALE OF WOOL ON COMMISSION, NO. 95 PINE-STREET, BETWEEN FRONT AND SOUTH-STREETS, NEW-YORK. [New York: May, 1817]. 4to. 8" x 10". [2] pp plus conjugate blank leaf. Caption title [as issued]. Manuscript notes on verso of final blank list prices paid for different grades of wool, and a reminder that "much depends on the cleanliness of the wool." Light old folds with a short tear [no loss] at a fold. Very Good.

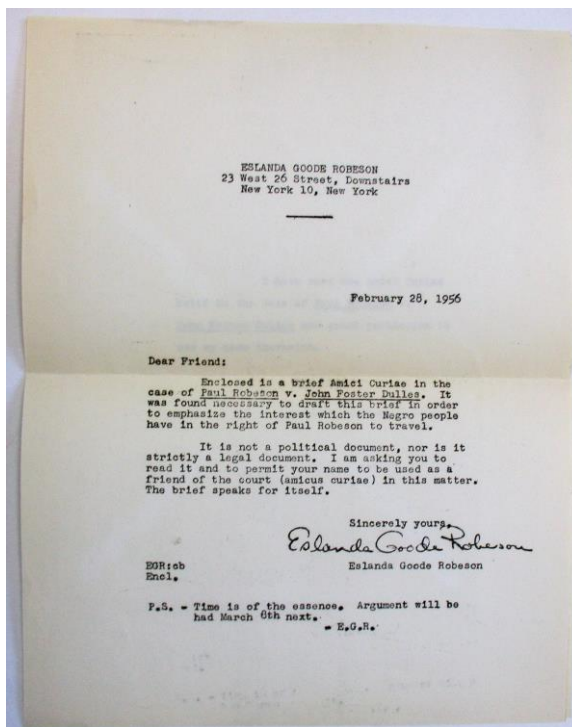
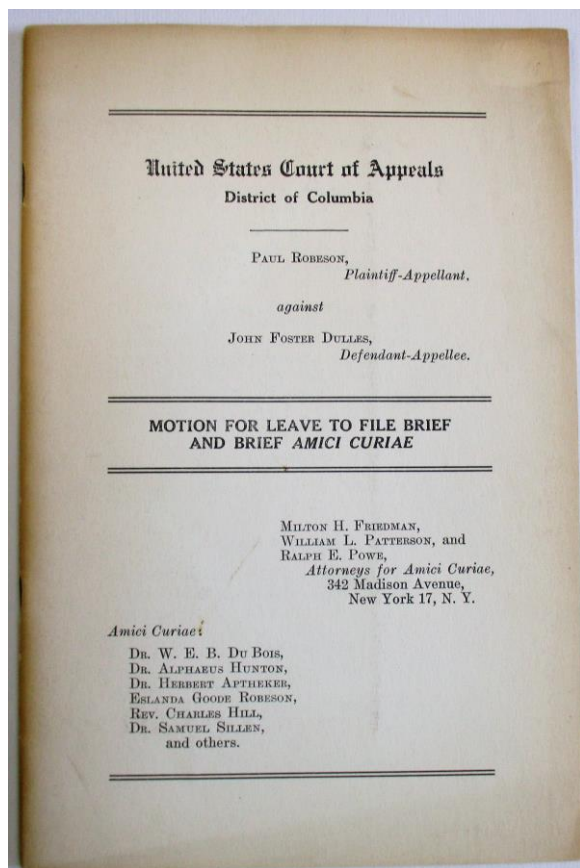
A rare, attractively printed commercial broadsheet from an early 19th century New York wool merchant, offering detailed advice and instruction on washing, drying, and preparing raw wool for market. "The return of the Shearing season induces the subscriber to call the attention of the Farmer and Sheep-holder to the present state of their interest, as it stands connected with the Manufacturer."

Robertson warns that the great danger is moisture. After the sheep are shorn, the fleece should be "spread out to dry, for their timidity will cause them to sweat under the shearer's hands, and this, more or less, renders the fleece moist, which should be dried before wrapping it up, otherwise it will be apt to become matted from its glutenous quality." He acknowledges that sales are down, a consequence of the Great Panic of 1817, and urges American farmers to bring their wool to market early.

Not in Kress, American Imprints, Rink, or Sabin. OCLC 893023654 [1- AAS] as of April 2021. \$750.00



Item No. 96



Item No. 97

Hard Times for Robeson

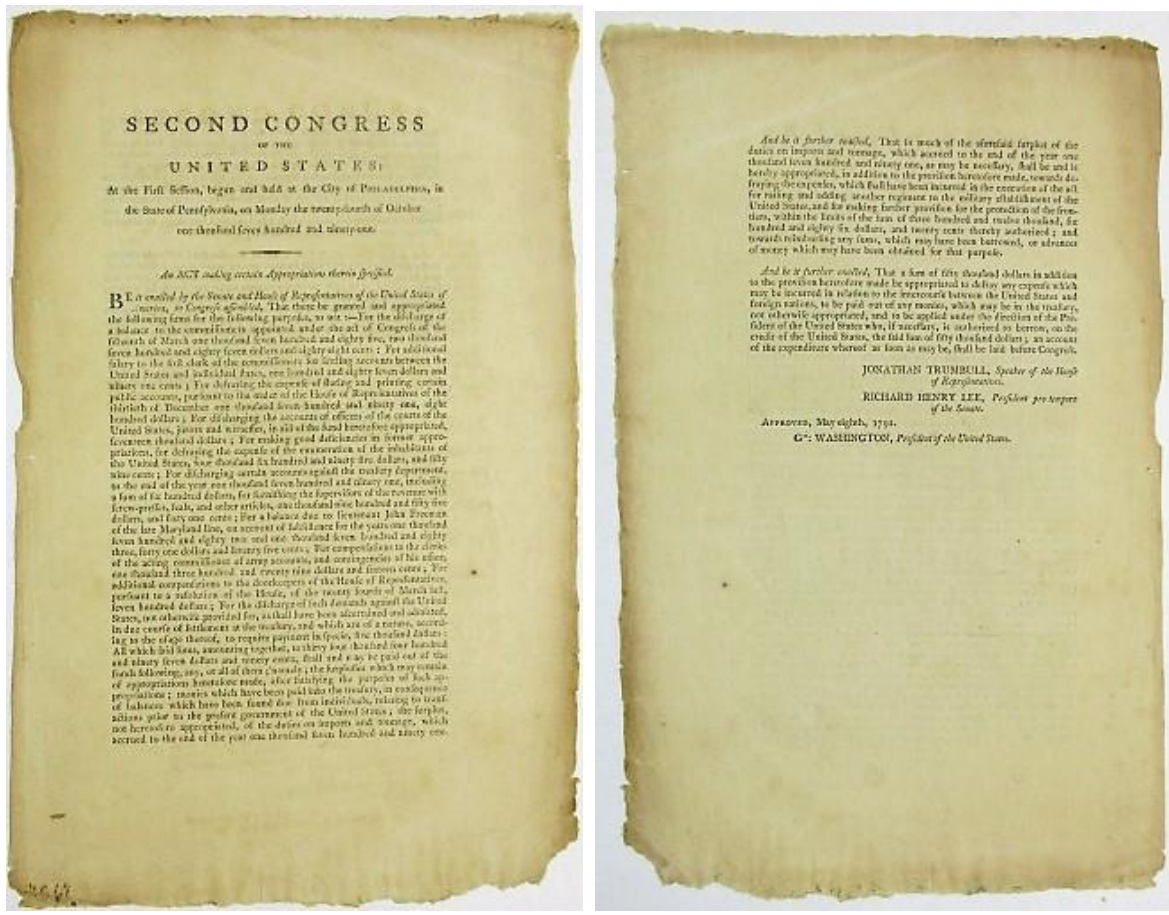
97. [Robeson, Paul]: UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. PAUL ROBESON, PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT, AGAINST JOHN FOSTER DULLES, DEFENDANT-APPELLEE. MOTION FOR LEAVE TO FILE BRIEF AND BRIEF AMICI CURIAE. [New York: The Hecla Press, 1956]. ii, 25, [1 blank] pp. Original staples and printed title wrappers. Light dusting, Very Good.

[offered with] TYPED LETTER SIGNED IN FACSIMILE, ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON, REQUESTING THE RECIPIENT TO PERMIT USE OF HIS/HER NAME AS AMICUS CURIAE. DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1956, FROM 23 WEST 26 STREET, DOWNSTAIRS, NEW YORK. WITH SEPARATE DOCUMENT GRANTING PERMISSION, AND RETURN ENVELOPE TO ESLANDA ROBESON. Very Good.

The State Department agreed to issue a passport to Robeson only if he declared that he was not a member of the Communist Party and that he was loyal to the United States. He refused to do so. The Department thus denied him a passport. Robeson had been, in the State Department's view, a liability in America's Cold War: he outspokenly protested American race relations and praised Soviet Russia. He repeated these views during his many travels abroad.

Robeson filed suit in federal court. The district court upheld the State Department. Robeson appealed. We offer here the brief of prominent Americans as amicus curiae in Robeson's behalf: W.E.B. Du Bois, Herbert Aptheker, and others, including Eslanda Goode Robeson, Robeson's wife and a respected anthropologist, author, and actress. The brief, written by New York lawyers Milton Friedman and William Patterson, argues that "the right to speak out against the oppression of Negro Americans" is an important aspect of the constitutionally protected freedom of speech and right to travel.

The Court of Appeals ducked the issue: Robeson, the court held, had failed to exhaust his administrative remedies. He did not request, and should have requested, an administrative hearing. The Supreme Court refused to hear the case. But several years later, in a related case involving Rockwell Kent, the Court held that the constitutional right to travel, invalidated Dulles's actions. Robeson finally got his passport. OCLC records six locations under several accession numbers as of March 2021. \$650.00



Item No. 98

98. **Second Congress, First Session: SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES: AT THE FIRST SESSION...AN ACT MAKING CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS THEREIN SPECIFIED.** [Philadelphia: Childs and Swaine, 1792]. One leaf, folio, 35 x 22 cm. [2] pp, untrimmed. Lightly tanned, Very Good.

The Act authorizes payment for a variety of items: printing public accounts, paying sums due jurors and witnesses, furnishing supervisors of the revenue with screw-presses and seals, funds for the House doorkeepers, and many other purposes. The Act is signed in type by President Washington-- and by Speaker Jonathan Trumbull and President pro tempore of the Senate Richard Henry Lee-- and dated May 8, 1792. A rare item, NAIP locating copies only at AAS and the New York Public Library. Evans 24898. NAIP w010259 [2]. \$750.00

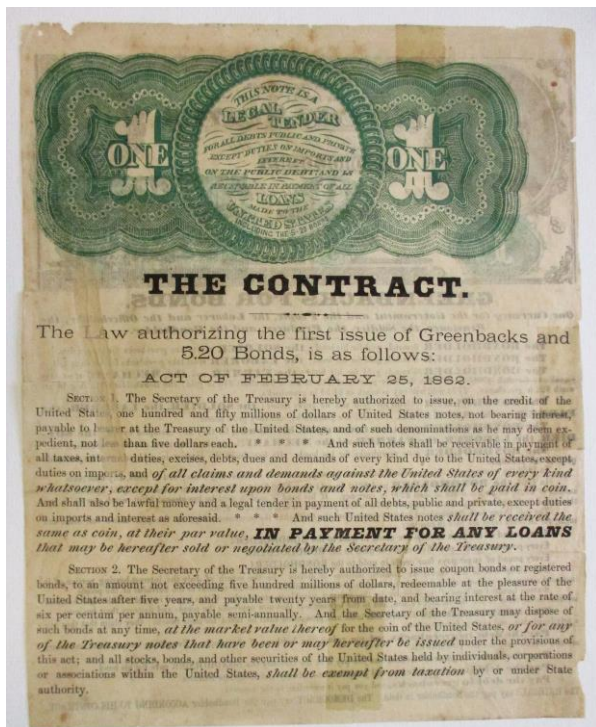
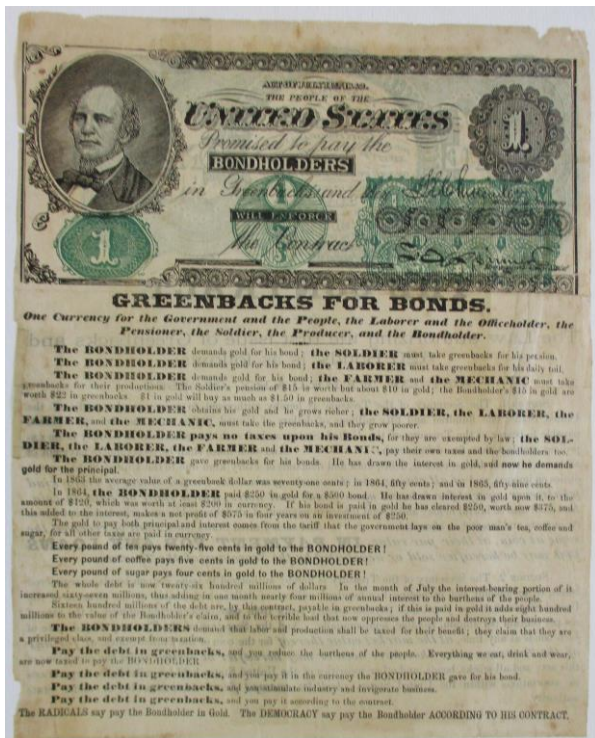
An Unusual, Attractive Broadsheet for the Democrats' 1868 Campaign

99. [Seymour, Horatio]: GREENBACKS FOR BONDS. ONE CURRENCY FOR THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE, THE LABORER AND THE OFFICEHOLDER, THE

PENSIONER, THE SOLDIER, THE PRODUCER, AND THE BONDHOLDER. New York? 1868]. Broadsheet, 7-5/8" x 9-1/2." Printed in green and black inks. Illustration of a Greenback at head of title, with words, "The People of the United States promised to pay the Bondholders in Greenbacks..." Portrait of Horatio Seymour in upper left of greenback. Verso with greenback dollar bill above a printing of "The Law authorizing the first issue of Greenbacks and 5.20 Bonds" in 1862. Several tape repairs, text intact. Good+.

Seymour, Democratic wartime Governor of New York, was his Party's presidential candidate in 1868; he lost decisively to Ulysses S. Grant. Seymour's Copperhead utterances during the War haunted his campaign, and his anti-administration speeches were blamed for New York City's shameful 1863 Draft Riots, which broke out just after the Battle of Gettysburg. This campaign broadsheet omits the Democrats' campaign slogan, "This is a White Man's Country, Let White Men Rule." Instead, it emphasizes the Party's fiscal and economic disagreements with the Republicans.

Portraying the Bondholders as an elite class demanding special treatment, it emphasizes Republicans' disregard for the common man. "The RADICALS say pay the Bondholder in Gold. The DEMOCRACY say pay the Bondholder ACCORDING TO HIS CONTRACT," i.e. in greenback notes according to the 1862 law. "The BONDHOLDER demands gold for his bond; the SOLDIER must take greenbacks for his pension. The BONDHOLDER demands gold for his bond; the LABORER must take greenbacks for his daily toil." And so on. OCLC 60950961 [3- NYHS, Hagley, WI Hist. Soc.], 14175381 [1- Lincoln Pres. Lib., incorrectly dating this 1864] as of March 2021. \$750.00



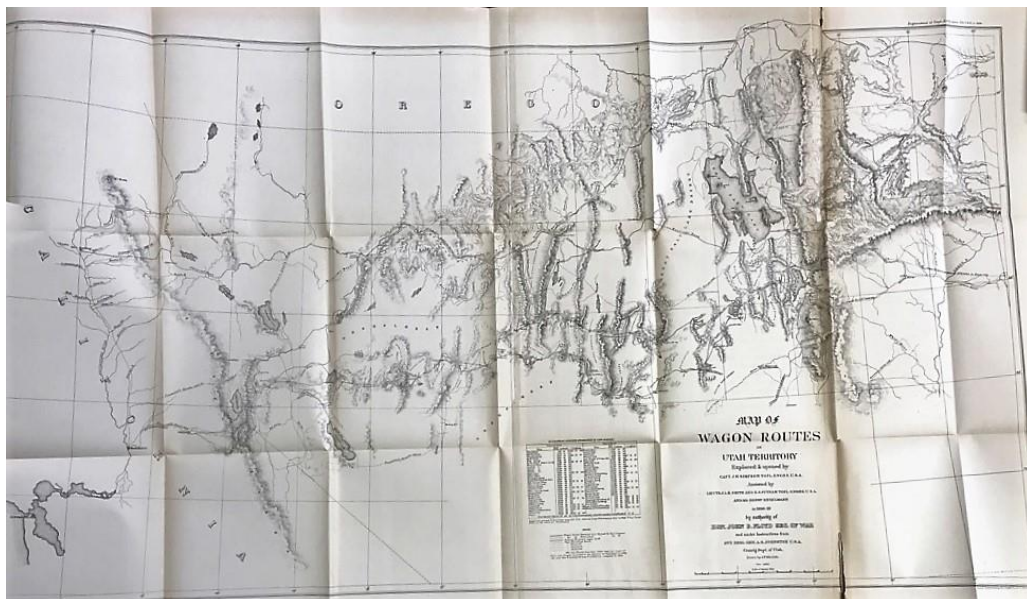
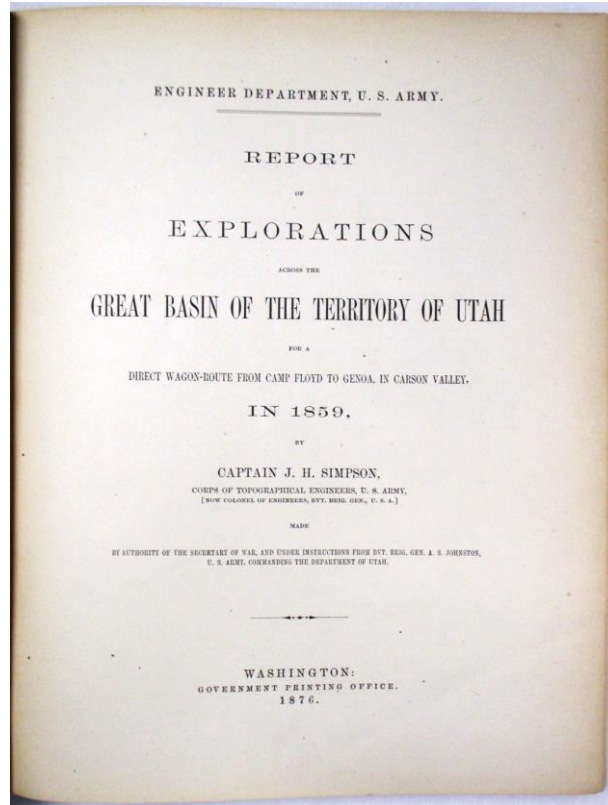
Item No. 99

100. **Simpson, Captain J[ames] H. Simpson:** REPORT OF EXPLORATIONS ACROSS THE GREAT BASIN OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH FOR A DIRECT WAGON-ROUTE FROM CAMP FLOYD TO GENOA, IN CARSON VALLEY, IN 1859. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876. Folio, original blue cloth [cloth on spine detached, shaken]. A clean and bright text with collation as called for by the Table of Contents. 518pp + 25 maps

and plates, and errata slip. Just a couple of closed margin tears [no loss] from careless opening. Else Very Good.

"This route, explored in 1859, shortened the distance to California by 250 miles; it was adopted by the overland mail, pony express and telegraph. The report was submitted in 1861, but publication had to be deferred because of the Civil War" [Howes]. "Edward M. Kern's diary of Fremont's 1845-46 explorations appears here for the first time, pages 474-86" [Graff]. Howes S501. Wagner-Camp 345 note. Graff 3791. Wheat, Transmississippi 999.

\$500.00



Item No. 100



Item No. 101

**A Nearly Complete Volume of This LDS Newspaper,
At the Height of the Civil War**

101. [Smith, Elias: Editor and Publisher]: THE DESERET NEWS. TRUTH AND LIBERTY. Great Salt Lake City: July 1, 1863 - August 17, 1864. Volume XIII, Numbers 1-10, 13-35, & 38-47. Each number folio, 11" x 16." Each page printed in four columns, each number eight pages.

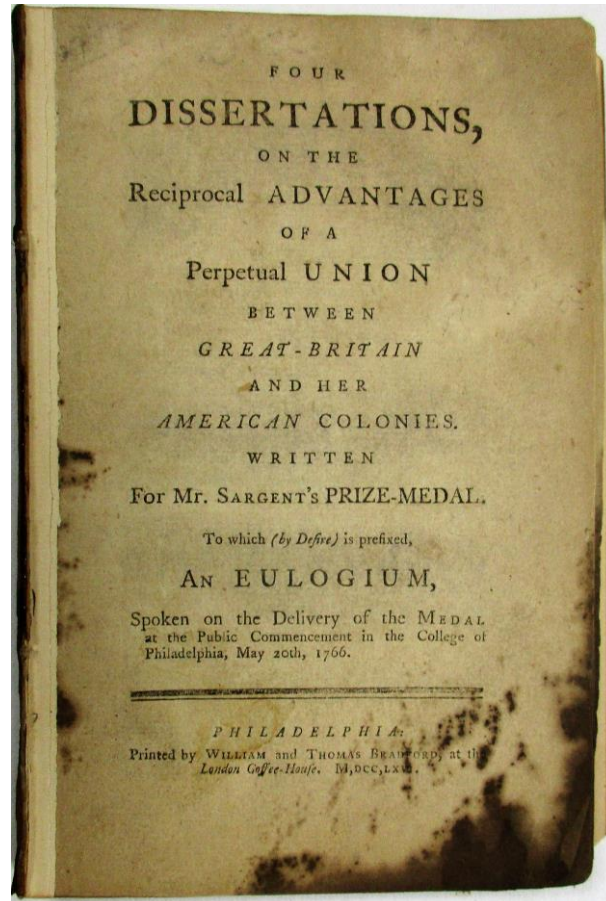
The Deseret News is an organ of the Church of Latter Day Saints. The name 'Deseret,' according to Wikipedia, "is derived from the word for 'honeybee' in the Book of Mormon." It is Utah's oldest continuously published newspaper. These Numbers, all from Volume XIII, demonstrate that the Deseret News is a first-class newspaper, reporting in detail on all subjects of contemporary concern. The Numbers print Mormon-related matters, such as an Address by Brigham Young "to the Latter Day saints in the settlements south of Great Salt Lake City"; and addresses by other prominent Church leaders, such as Heber Kimball.

The Deseret News also prints material on a plethora of other issues. As examples, Reports on "Items from Provo" and other counties describe business, weather, the abundance of fish, probate and court dockets, local events. Civil War reporting is continuous, on both military and political developments. The first Number reports on "court martial charges against

Vallandigham," the notorious Ohio Copperhead who was banished behind enemy lines for his opposition to the War and the Lincoln administration; and "Gen. Burnside's famous order," condemning as spies or traitors Confederate sympathizers "found within our lines." Many local advertisements adorn the pages.

Flake 2822.

\$2,500.00



Item No. 102

“The Minds of Many Were Too Much Inflamed”

102. [Smith, Provost William et al.]: FOUR DISSERTATIONS, ON THE RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGES OF A PERPETUAL UNION BETWEEN GREAT-BRITAIN AND HER AMERICAN COLONIES. WRITTEN FOR MR. SARGENT'S PRIZE-MEDAL. TO WHICH [BY DESIRE] IS PREFIXED, AN EULOGIUM, SPOKEN ON THE DELIVERY OF THE MEDAL AT THE PUBLIC COMMENCEMENT IN THE COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, MAY 20TH, 1766. Philadelphia: Printed by William and Thomas Bradford, 1766. x, viii, 12, [2], 112 pp. Disbound with some loosening. Lower margins [usually blank] heavily stained. Hence, Good only.

An eight-page List of Subscribers precedes the Preface and Smith's Eulogium. "Smith made the presentation address at the delivery of the prize medal. The dissertations were by John Morgan, Stephen Watts, Joseph Reed and Francis Hopkinson" [Howes], the latter a future Signer of the Declaration of Independence. John Morgan won the prize offered by John Sargent in this essay contest, held in the wake of the repeal of the Stamp Act. Provost Smith was acutely aware of the "truly delicate and difficult" timing of the Dissertations, when "misunderstanding had untwisted all the cords of that Union, and the minds of many were too much inflamed."

"Mr. Sargent was a Bristol merchant who had given the money for the medal instead of making a contribution to the support of the college when asked by Smith during a fund-raising trip to England. Sargent specified that union with Great Britain was to be the topic of the dissertation" [Adams]. The prize was given at the 1766 commencement of the College of Pennsylvania, now the University of Pennsylvania.

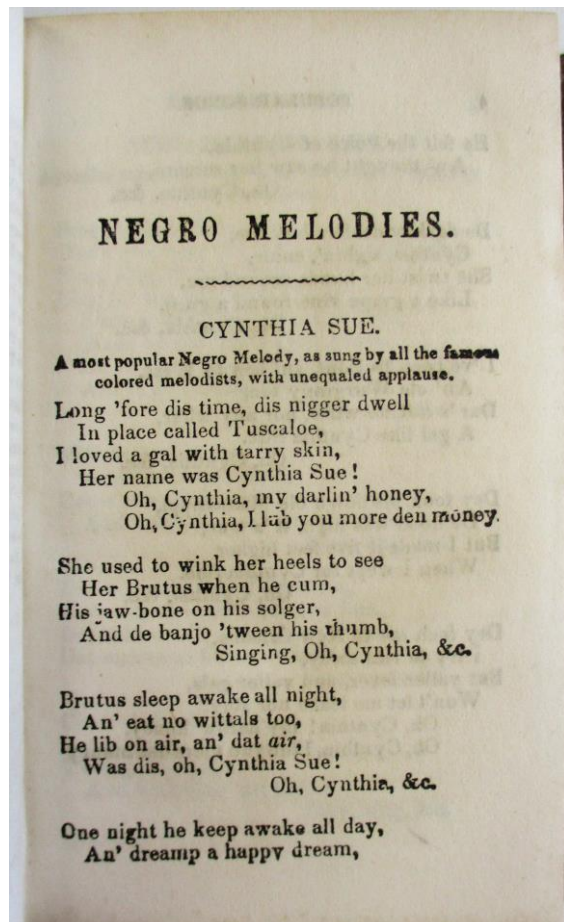
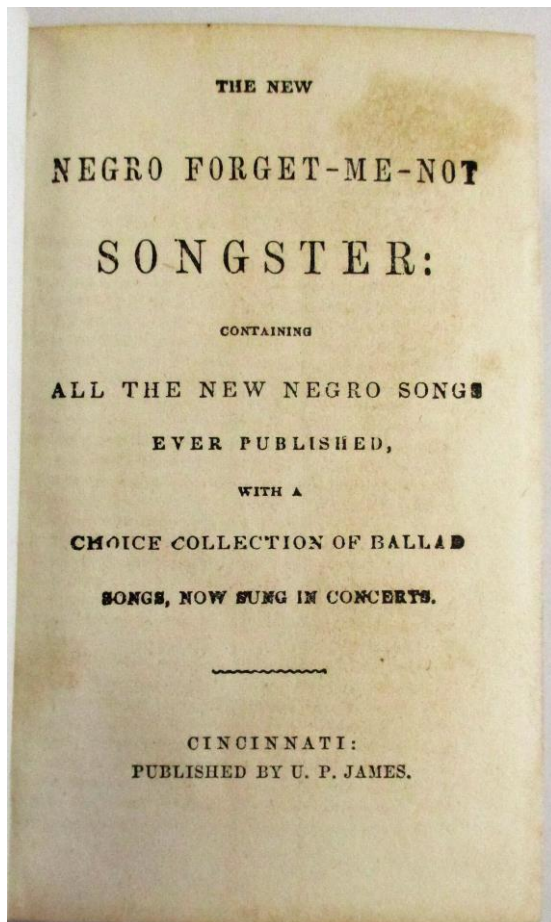
FIRST EDITION. Adams, American Independence 40a. Evans 10400. Howes S691 ("aa"). Hildeburn 2213. \$850.00

With "New Songs, as Sung by the Sable Harmonists"

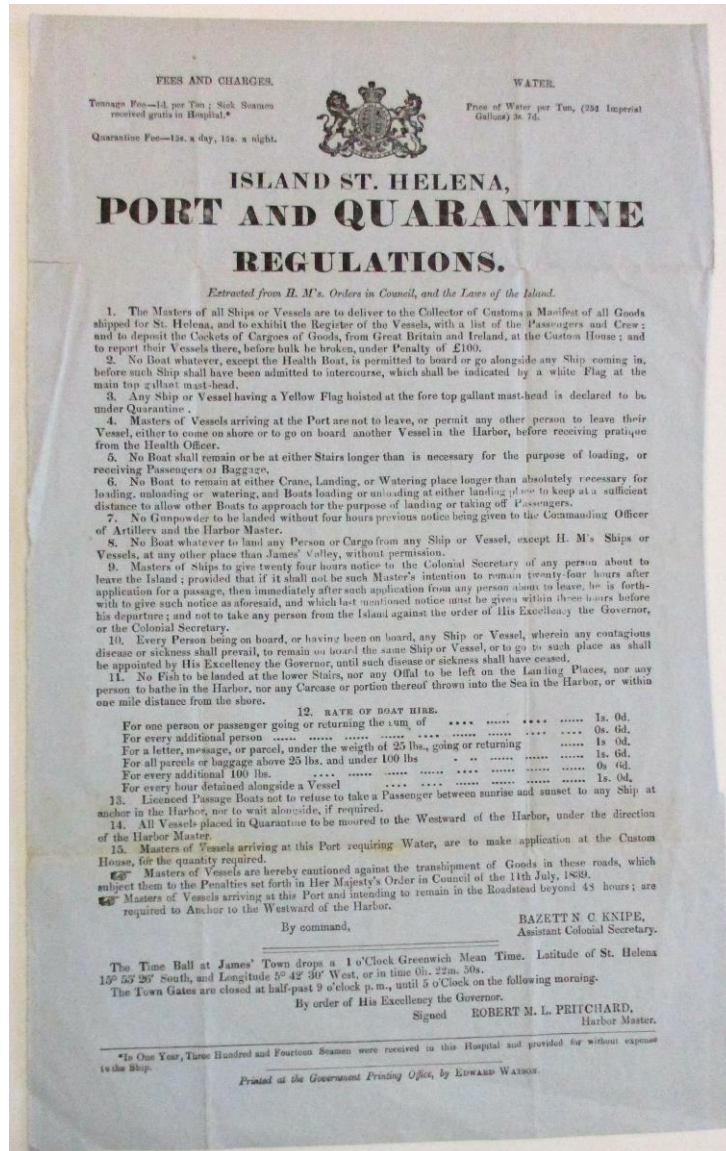
103. [Songster]: THE NEW NEGRO FORGET-ME-NOT SONGSTER: CONTAINING ALL THE NEW NEGRO SONGS EVER PUBLISHED, WITH A CHOICE COLLECTION OF BALLAD SONGS, NOW SUNG IN CONCERTS. Cincinnati: Published by U.P. James, [c. 1850]. 16mo. Original publisher's cloth, with gilt-stamped spine title [somewhat dulled]. [5], [1 blank], [3]-162, 41, [1 blank] pp.

The 100+ popular "Negro Melodies" include old favorites like "Cynthia Sue, A most popular Negro Melody, as sung by all the famous colored melodists, with unequalled applause." It begins, "Long 'fore dis time, dis nigger dwell/ In place called Tuscaloe./ I loved a gall with tarry skin,/ Her name was Cynthia Sue!"

In addition to dozens of "Popular Songs," the Songster's final 41 pages print "New Songs, as Sung by the Sable Harmonists," with a helpful Index. LCP Supp. 1567, recording the 1848 first printing. \$500.00



Item No. 103



Item No. 104

Getting In and Out of St. Helena

104. **St. Helena:** ISLAND ST. HELENA, PORT AND QUARANTINE REGULATIONS. EXTRACTED FROM H.M.S. ORDERS IN COUNCIL, AND THE LAWS OF THE ISLAND. St. Helena: Edward Watson., 1870s-1880s. Broadside, 8" x 13.5". Printed on blue paper, partly untrimmed, old folds. Woodcut of official government seal at head of caption title. Minor wear. Signed in type by Bazett N.C. Knipe, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Robert M.L. Pritchard, Harbor Master. Very Good.

This rare St. Helena broadside prints rules and procedures for ships to observe concerning docking, anchoring, illness, loading and unloading of goods and passengers, health regulations. An English colony, the island is located in the South Atlantic Ocean. It was Napoleon's final home.

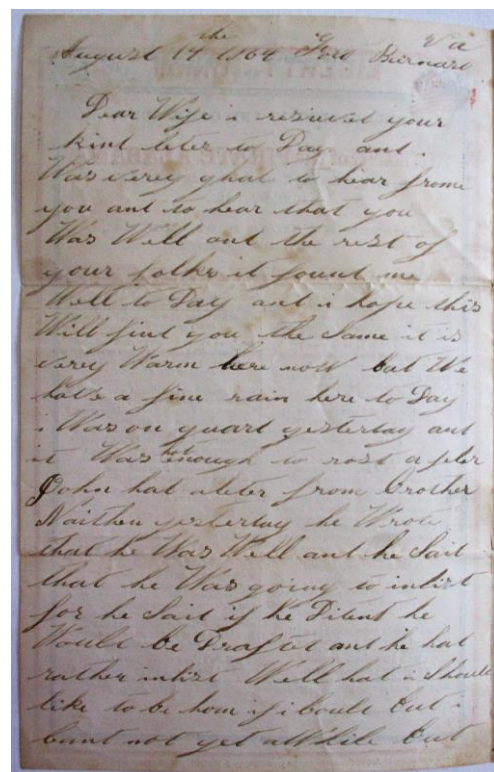
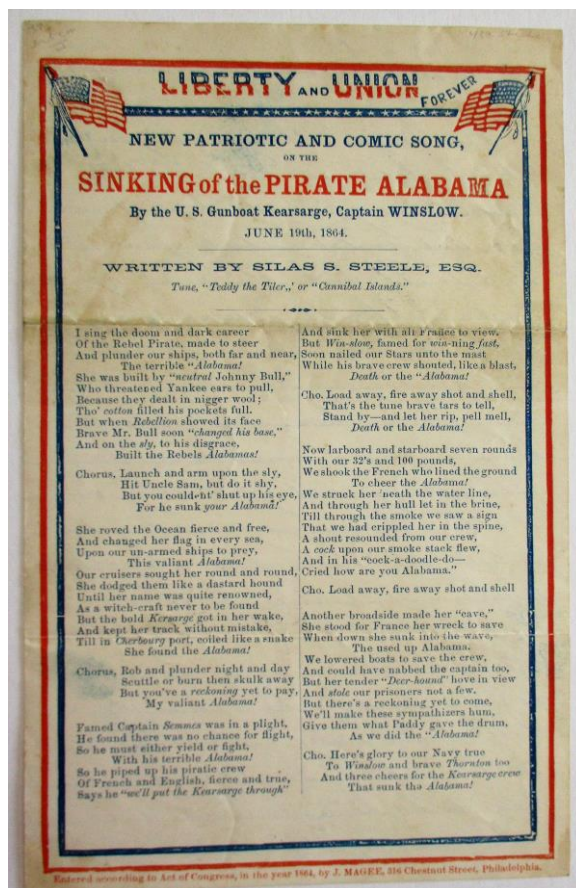
Not located on OCLC.

\$350.00

105. **Steele, Silas B.:** LIBERTY AND UNION FOREVER. NEW PATRIOTIC AND COMIC SONG, ON THE SINKING OF THE PIRATE ALABAMA BY THE U.S.

GUNBOAT KEARSARGE, CAPTAIN WINSLOW. JUNE 19TH, 1864. WRITTEN BY SILAS S. STEELE, ESQ. TUNE, "TEDDY THE TILLER,,' [sic] OR "CANNIBAL ISLANDS." [Philadelphia]: Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. Magee, 316 Chestnut Street, [1864]. Single sheet, folded to 5" x 8." Printed, in red and blue inks, on verso of first page only. Caption title flanked by American flags. Old folds. Pages [2] - [4] consist of a manuscript letter from a soldier named Daniel Baker to his "Dear wife," urging her to tell his mother to "keep up good courage for this war won't last more than a thousand years longer." Very Good.

The humorous song commemorates the sinking of the CSS Alabama by the USS Kearsarge during the Battle of Cherbourg. It begins, "I sing the doom and dark career / Of the Rebel Pirate, made to steer/ And plunder our ships, both far and near, / The terrible 'Alabama! / She was built by 'NEUTRAL Johnny Bull,' / Who threatened Yankee ears to pull, / Because they dealt in nigger wool; / Tho' cotton filled his pockets full." Not in Wolf or Bartlett. OCLC locates five copies under several accession numbers as of April 2021. \$375.00



Item No. 105

Slaves Far Better Off Than Free Negroes

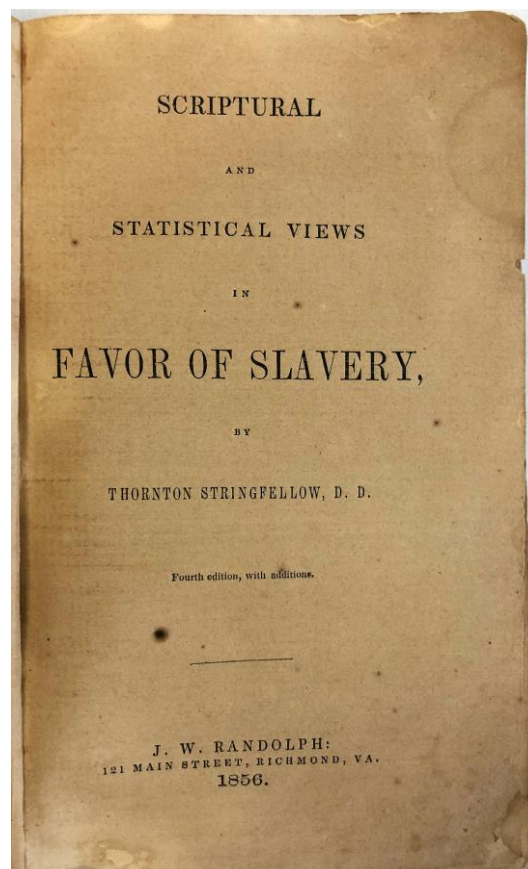
106. **Stringfellow, Thornton, D.D.:** SCRIPTURAL AND STATISTICAL VIEWS IN FAVOR OF SLAVERY. FOURTH EDITION, WITH ADDITIONS. Richmond: J.W. Randolph, 1856. Original stiff printed wrappers [moderate wear]. [2- advts], 149, [2 advts] pp. Moderately foxed and spotted, Good to Good+.

The first printing under this title, having previously appeared in much shorter editions of 40 and 32 pages as 'A Brief Examination of Scripture Testimony on the Institution of Slavery.' In addition to Stringfellow's analysis, this work includes An Examination of Elder Galusha's Reply to Dr. Richard Fuller, of South Carolina; a letter "to a brother in Kentucky, who solicited a copy of my slavery pamphlet, as well as my opinion on the movement in that State, on the subject of emancipation;" and a "Statistical View of Slavery," demonstrating that slaves are far better off-- mentally, spiritually, physically-- than free Negroes.

After purportedly studying six New England States and five old slave States he concludes, "Where African slavery has existed in our country for more than two hundred years, the social and religious condition of men has improved more rapidly than it has under the best arrangements of exclusive freedom."

Sabin 92870. Haynes 17810. Work 319. Larned 1965. LCP 9940.

\$450.00



Item No. 106

Rare Almanacs from Surinam

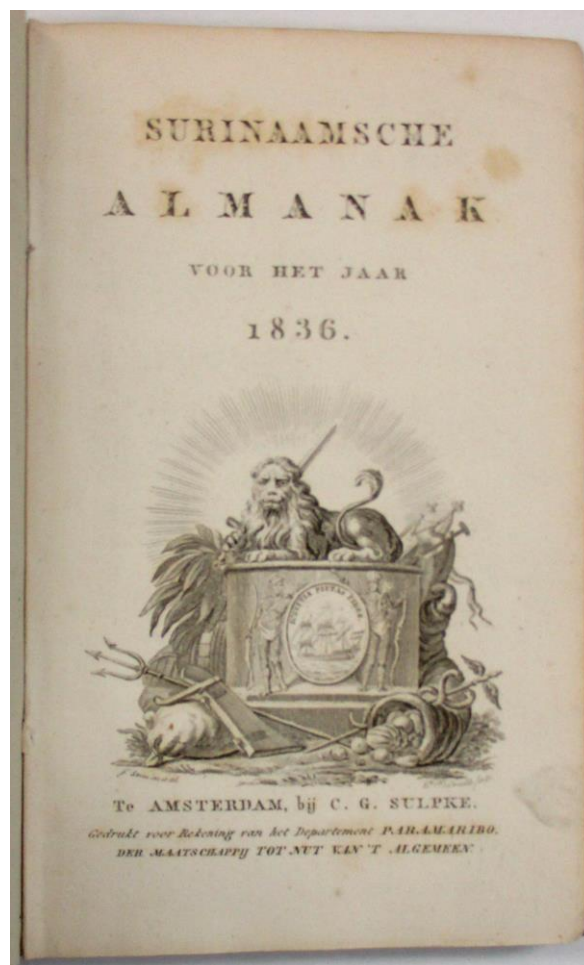
107. [Surinam]: SURINAAMSCHE ALMANAK, VOOR HET JAAR 1836. Amsterdam: C.G. Sulpke, [1835]. xxxviii, 187, [1 blank], including half title. Two folding tables. Original pale brown paper over boards [some spine rubbing, remnant of old tape at base of spine]. Inner hinges slightly cracked. Text clean and bright. Very Good plus.

A rare Almanac, significant for its voluminous information about Slavery, plantations, and the thriving Jewish life in this plantation colony of The Netherlands, located on the north coast of South America. "Until the mid-19th century, slaves, mostly from the west coast of Africa, constituted the majority of the population. The small European population was mainly of

Dutch origin but also included others from France, Germany, and Great Britain, as well as a Jewish community, which had arrived largely from Portugal, Spain, and Italy via Brazil" [Encyclopedia Britannica]. The Dutch abolished slavery there on July 1, 1863.

The Almanac reports detailed information on trade, local government, Sugar Plantations including those owned by Jews, and other aspects of Jewish life in this remote locale. Prominent Jewish families of Surinam are noted: de Pina, de Meza, de Mesquita, de Vries, de la Parra, da Costa, del Castilho, Nassy, Cotin, Delmonte, Emden, Fernandez, de Leon, Juda, etc. Ashkenazi family names also appear (Keyser, Heilbron, Soesman, etc). The almanac provides extensive detail concerning the running of every Jewish-owned plantation in Surinam. This includes information concerning location and size of each plantation, type of crop, slave-holdings, landowners, administrators, directors, officers, etc.

Much detail is also provided on civil and religious life, including synagogue affairs of both the Portuguese and Ashkanazic Jewish communities. \$3,000.00



Item No. 107

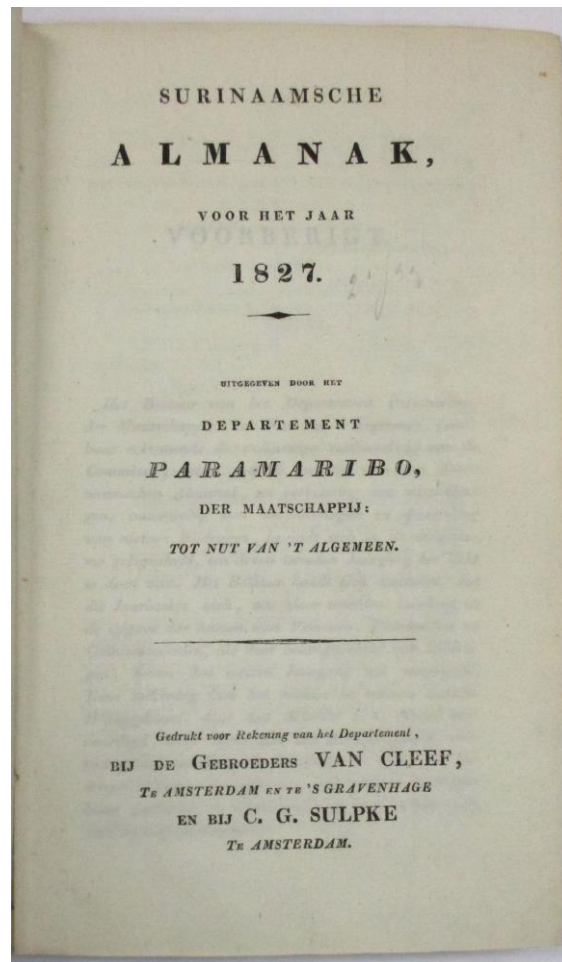
108. **[Surinam]:** SURINAAMSCH E ALMANAK, VOOR HETJAAR 1827. UITGEGEVEN VOOR HET DEPARTEMENT PARAMARIBO, DER MAATSCHAPPIJ; TOT NUT VAN 'T ALGEMEEN. Amsterdam: [1826]. xxviii, 144, (4) pp, with the half title as issued. Bound in original yellow paper over boards, with title printed on front cover. Spine worn, hinges holding well, text clean. Very Good.

A rare Almanac, significant for its voluminous information about Slavery, plantations, and the thriving Jewish life in this plantation colony of The Netherlands, located on the north

coast of South America. "Until the mid-19th century, slaves, mostly from the west coast of Africa, constituted the majority of the population. The small European population was mainly of Dutch origin but also included others from France, Germany, and Great Britain, as well as a Jewish community, which had arrived largely from Portugal, Spain, and Italy via Brazil" [Encyclopedia Britannica].

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Also much detail is provided of civil and religious life, including synagogue affairs of both the Portuguese and Ashkanazic Jewish communities. \$3,500.00



Item No. 108

A Jew Promises Not to Destroy the Catholic Church

109. **Sutro, Adolph:** SUTRO AND THE A.P.A. THE MONITOR OF YESTERDAY ASKS ME TO SET MYSELF RIGHT ON THE A.P.A. QUESTION. IN REPLY, I WOULD SAY THAT I NEVER IN MY LIFE BELONGED TO ANY SECRET SOCIETY, AND I

BELIEVE IN THE FULLEST CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. AS A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR, HOWEVER, I WILL NOT DECLINE UNSOLICITED AID FROM ANY SOURCE WHATEVER. San Francisco: Jos. Winterburn Co., Printers, 417 Clay St., 1894. Broadside, printed in bold type, 8-3/8" x 12." Uniformly browned and a bit brittle, with several shallow chips at blank edges. Small tape repair on blank verso. Union bug at the bottom margin of the broadside. Good+.

SUTRO AND THE A. P. A.

The **MONITOR** of yesterday asks me to set myself right on the A. P. A. question.

In reply, I would say that I never in my life belonged to any secret society, and I believe in the fullest civil and religious liberty.

As a candidate for Mayor, however, I will not decline unsolicited aid from any source whatever.

ADOLPH SUTRO.
San Francisco, Nov. 3, 1894.

AGAINST THE FUNDING BILL.

SUTRO secured over 13,000 SIGNATURES to the EXAMINER'S PETITION. **VOTING NO.**

If you mean what you said in it

VOTE FOR 5

ADOLPH SUTRO for MAYOR.

THE OCTOPUS MUST BE DESTROYED

SUTRO SECURED OVER 13,000

Jos. Winterburn Co., Printers, 417 Clay St., S. F.

Item No. 109

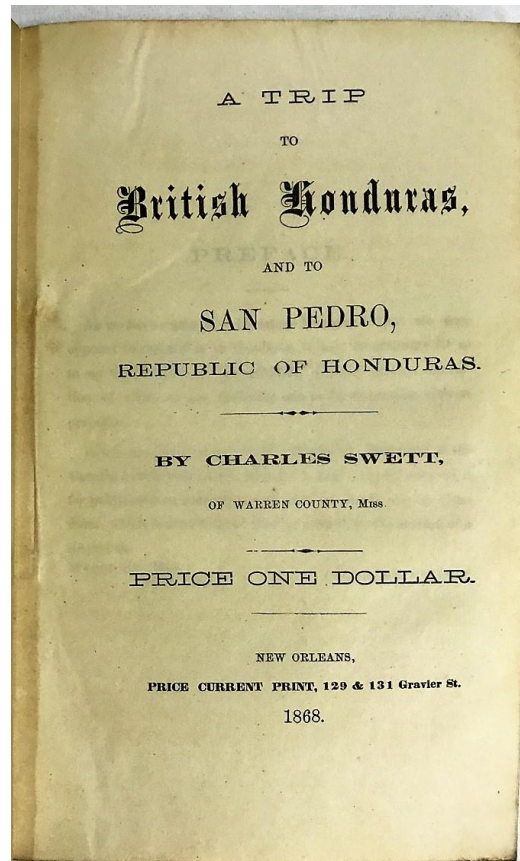
Sutro, a mining engineer, would become fabulously wealthy by building his tunnel through the mountains. After he moved to San Francisco, he became that City's second Jewish Mayor. The American Protective Association, evidently overlooking Jews in its quest to destroy the Roman Catholic Church, "was founded by Henry Bowers at Clinton, Iowa, in 1887, but it did not make its presence felt until the next decade. It reached its peak in 1894 and then declined until the years after the Spanish-American War consigned it to practical oblivion. But before its failure the A.P.A. managed to arouse a great deal of bitterness" [Brusher: 'Peter C. Yorke and the A.P.A. in San Francisco,' XXXVII Catholic Historical Review 129 et seq. July 1951].

"In treating the A.P.A. one is dealing not with respectable Protestantism, but with a lunatic fringe of Protestantism... The A.P.A. struggle west of the Rockies centered in San Francisco. There a fight raged which surpasses in interest any Embarcadero brawl or Chinatown tong war, a fight which had wide significance and some historical importance, the fight between Father Yorke and the A.P.A. It could well be viewed as a case study of a fight against bigotry, and bigotry was surprisingly strong at that time in the city. San Francisco, gay, cosmopolitan,

debonair, might have been expected to be easy-going and good natured, but during the 1890's a wave of bigotry arose to afflict this usually tolerant city. Its Protestant pulpits rang with denunciations of Rome and its Metropolitan Temple echoed to vile and cowardly attacks on priests and nuns. The A.P.A. had, indeed, invaded San Francisco. The Catholics, however, were not without a champion. In Peter C. Yorke, Chancellor of the Archdiocese of San Francisco and editor of the Monitor, the bigots found an opponent who could answer the clumsy billingsgate of the A.P.A. orators with words that scorched and stung... A shining exception to this bigotry was the devotion to American principles of toleration exhibited by the San Francisco Jews" [id.].

OCLC 60536163 [1- Yale] as of March 2021.

\$600.00



Item No. 110

A New Home for Embittered Confederates

110. **Swett, Charles:** A TRIP TO BRITISH HONDURAS, AND TO SAN PEDRO, REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS. BY CHARLES SWETT, OF WARREN COUNTY, MISS. New Orleans: [George Ellis], 1868. 8vo. [1-title], [1 blank], 125pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched, light wear to spine. Occasional light toning. Very Good.

Swett, an embittered partisan of the Confederacy, left his home at Warren County, Mississippi, to visit the tiny Central American nation of British Honduras in order to assess its fitness as a refuge for fellow Southerners impoverished by the War. He left his home on December 26, 1867, and returned in March 1868. After his steamy and difficult tour of Belize and other areas, he concluded that the climate and near-impossibility of making a living made emigration there a terrible idea. He provides data on the country and on Spanish Honduras, which had received similar attention.

"The narrative of the experiences of a group of 'unreconstructed rebels' from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana who decided to 'take a walk' into voluntary exile rather than submit to the indignities of Yankee rule and Carpet-bagging domination. In his introduction, Swett says: 'If despite our assertions to the contrary, our country should be brought to the humiliating fact of equality of races existing amongst us---when an inferior holds public position, and ever serves in the capacity of representative of the people, or when we are satisfied this will be the result of what is now transpiring, it will be well to surrender this land to our persecutors.' "

[Eberstadt.]
FIRST EDITION. Thompson 3203. Palau 325867. Smith, American Travellers Abroad S-212. 105 Eberstadt 288. \$500.00



Item No. 111

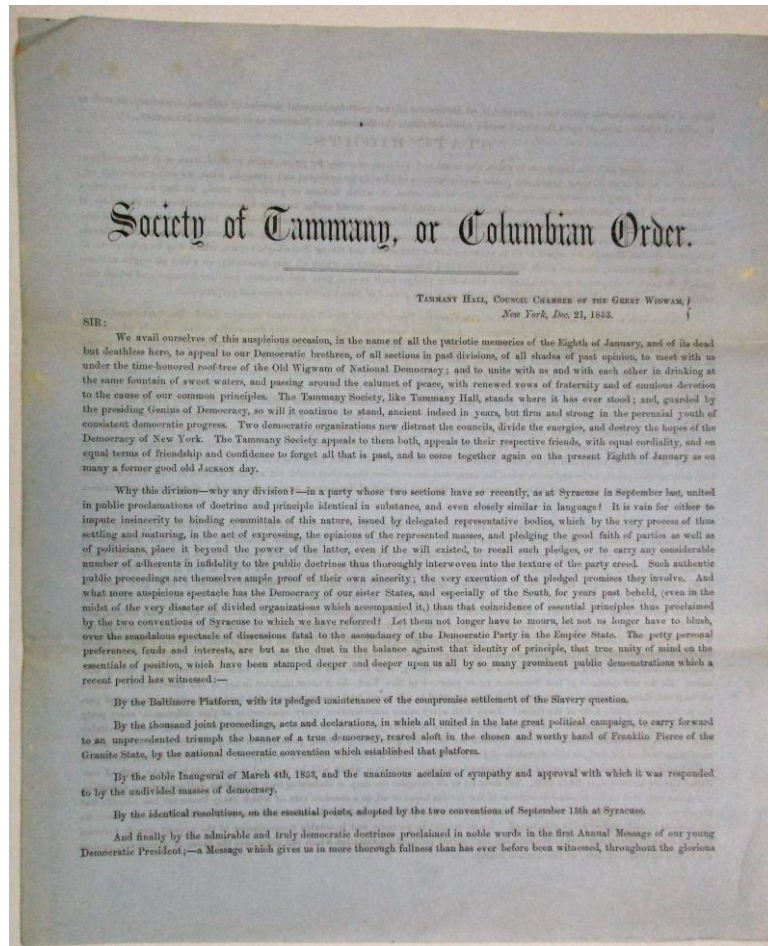
“This is a White Man’s Country, Let White Men Rule”

111. [Tammany Hall]: INTERIOR VIEW OF TAMMANY HALL, DECORATED FOR THE NATIONAL CONVENTION JULY 4TH 1868. [New York]: W.C. Rogers & Co. For Jos. Shannon's Manual 1868, [1868]. Elaborately colored lithograph, framed in gilt-covered wood [a few areas with loss of gilt]. Lithograph measures 12-1/2" x 17-3/4" [oblong] by sight. Framed, 17-1/2" x 22-1/2." Some light tiding at blank lower margin; old vertical fold lines. Else Very Good.

"Image of an eye-level interior view of the auditorium of Tammany Hall in New York City, decorated for the 1868 Democratic National Convention with the domed chamber decked with patriotic bunting and state pennants atop the seats" [Huntington].

This was a particularly significant election for New York's Tammany Hall. The Democratic candidate for president in 1868 was New York's and Tammany's own favorite son, Horatio Seymour. The slogan for the Party's campaign was, "This is a White Man's Country, Let White Men Rule."

Huntington Library, Jay Last Collection No. 408452. OCLC 83715092 [3- Columbia, Harvard, Williams] as of March 2021. Library of Congress Control Number 2003680801. \$500.00



Item No. 112

112. **Tammany Society: SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER.** TAMMANY HALL, COUNCIL CHAMBER OF THE GREAT WIGWAM, NEW YORK, DEC. 21, 1853. SIR: WE AVAIL OURSELVES OF THIS AUSPICIOUS OCCASION, IN THE NAME OF ALL THE PATRIOTIC MEMORIES OF THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY, AND OF ITS DEAD BUT DEATHLESS HERO, TO APPEAL TO OUR DEMOCRATIC BRETHREN... New York: 1853. Folded, pale blue folio sheet. [3], [1 blank] pp. Light wear, Very Good.

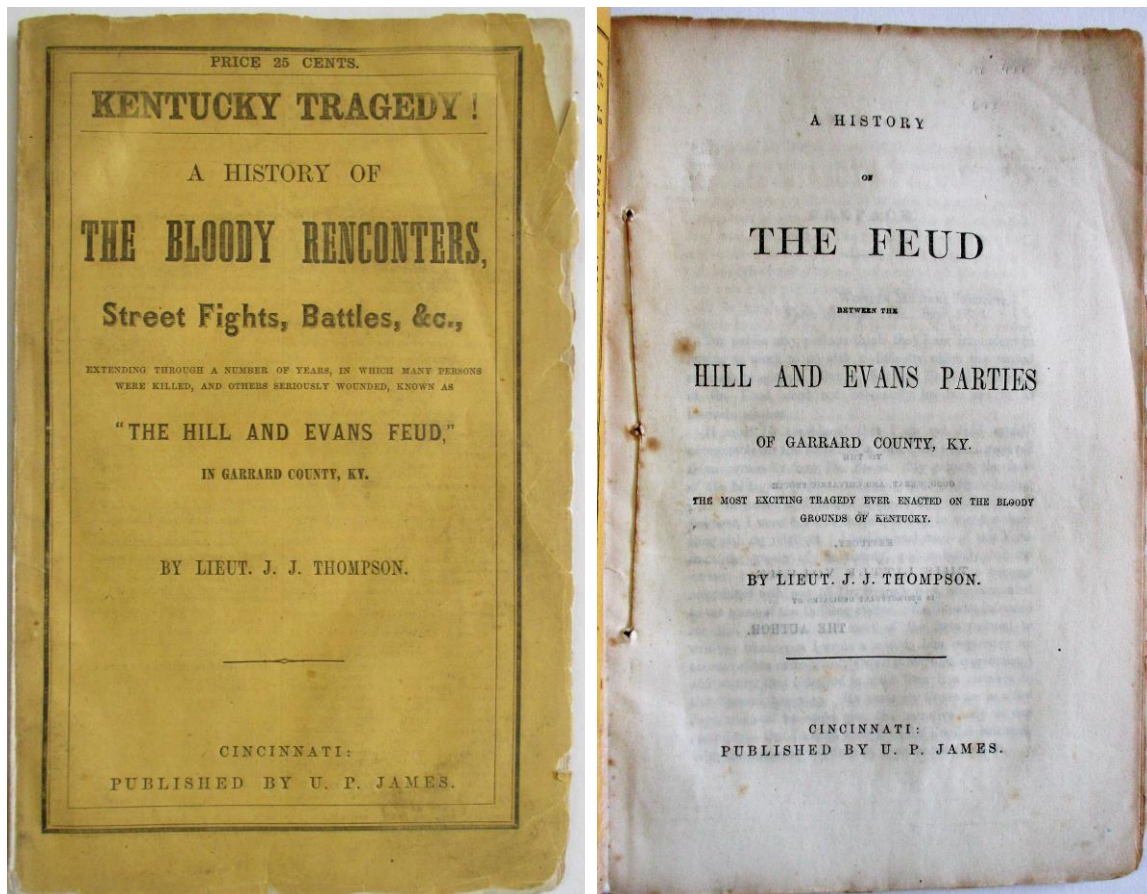
The Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, was founded in 1789; it became a powerful political organization in New York City and County and, by mid-19th century, one of the most powerful such associations in the country. This rare publication-- signed at the end in type by Daniel Delavan, George Messerve, and other Tammany stalwarts-- is a call for Democratic Party unity, in the spirit of the annual Jackson Day celebration in memory of Old Hickory. It warns of the "scandalous spectacle of dissensions fatal to the ascendancy of the Democratic

Party in the Empire State." Such a possible rupture is based, not on principled disagreement over Slavery, but on "petty personal preferences, feuds and interests."

The document lauds the "sacred...sound and strong State-Right's spirit" which is the "leading characteristic" of the Democratic Party. Continuing "criminal continuance" of strife [between Hunker and Barn-Burner factions] within New York's Democratic Party will have "fatal consequences in the next great national contest of parties on the broad battle field of the Union!" OCLC locates a single copy.

OCLC 60954619 [1- NYHS] as of April 2021.

\$500.00



Item No. 113

“One of the More Famous of All Such Affairs”

113. **Thompson, Lieut. J.J. :** A HISTORY OF THE FEUD BETWEEN THE HILL AND EVANS PARTIES OF GARRARD COUNTY, KY. THE MOST EXCITING TRAGEDY EVER ENACTED ON THE BLOODY GROUNDS OF KENTUCKY. Cincinnati: U.P. James, [1854?] xiii, [1 blank], [15]-112 pp. Stitched in original printed golden wrappers [light edge wear, spine reinforced, printed spine title]. Wrapper title reads: "Kentucky Tragedy! A History of the Blood Rencontres, Street Fights, Battles, &c., Extending Through a Number of Years, in Which Many Persons Were Killed, and Others Seriously Wounded, Known as 'The Hill and Evans Feud,' in Garrard County, KY." Rear wrapper and inner front wrapper list U.P. James books for sale. Very Good.

"The feud, which started over a female slave, resulted in many killings and is one of the more famous of all such affairs. Lt. Thompson, the author of the startling work, shortly afterward tried to outdo the subtitle when he brutally murdered his mother, brother, and sister

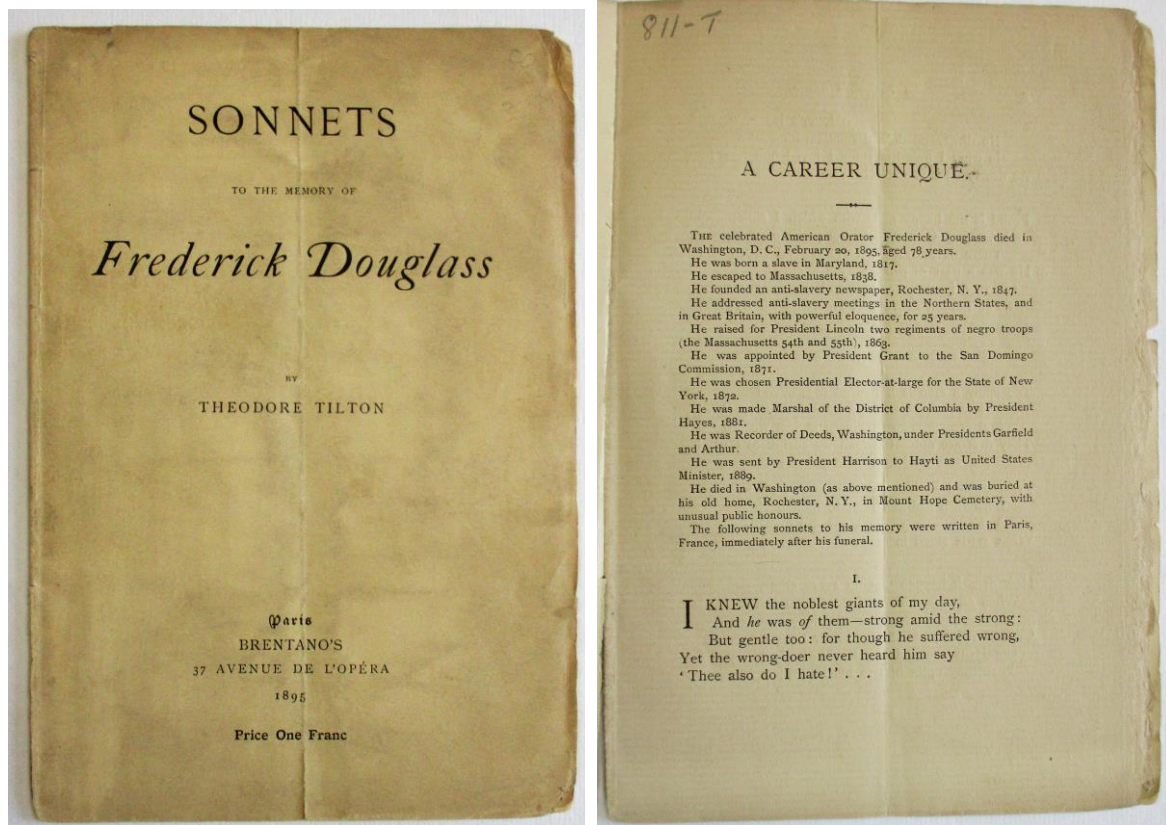
and paid for the crime on the scaffold." [Eberstadt] The first edition was published in Louisville earlier in 1854. This offering, one of the "nice copies in yellow wrappers" [Jillson], is the first issue of the second edition. Thompson dedicates it "to the good, great, and chivalric people of Kentucky."

This Kentucky feud was a multi-decade marathon, which Thompson traces in detail. It "grew out of the return of a female slave which Dr. Hezekiah Evans hired from John Hill." [Jillson] The earliest account of trouble began with Dr. Hezekiah Evans hiring a negro woman from John Hill, and Hill then arranging the woman's flight from Evans so that he could have her for himself. In the resulting confrontation John Hill hit Evans in the head with a hickory stick. Later conflicts escalated, and the feud progressed from bloody to deadly.

Thompson calls both families "belligerent," recounting how the Hill family drew strangers into the fray by giving "little dancing parties... to collect crowds of the floating loafers of the country... pleasantly detained them with the fiddle's charm, and the bold spirit of Bacchus, and with the embraces of women of no enviable reputation."

Howes T198. Jillson 125. Coleman 1699. 134 Eberstadt 366 [Louisville]. Not in Thomson.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 114

Tilton Honors Frederick Douglass

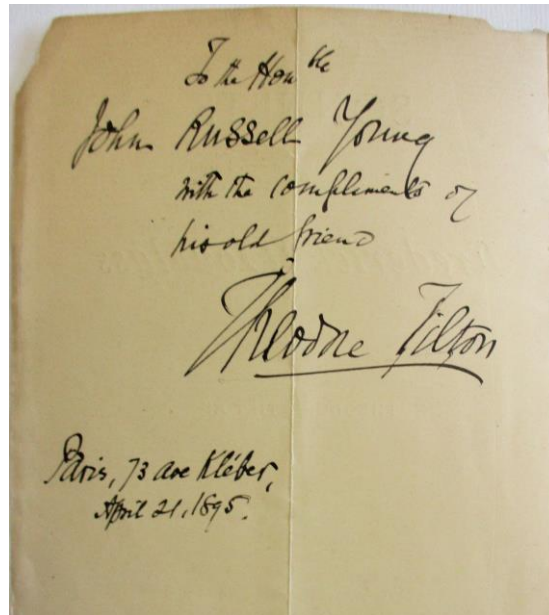
114. **Tilton, Theodore:** SONNETS TO THE MEMORY OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS. Paris: Brentano's | 37 Avenue De L'Opera, 1895. 12pp. Stitched in original printed title wrappers. Vertical fold, lightly dusted and worn. Good+. Inscribed on the inner front wrapper: "To the Honble John Russell Young with the compliments of his old friend Theodore Tilton. Paris 73 Ave Kleber, April 21, 1895." Young was a diplomat and journalist.

Tilton, the well-known journalist and reformer, tirelessly lobbied for the rights of African-Americans and women. He founded "The Golden Age," "a serious attempt at a weekly journal devoted to the free discussion of all living questions of church, state, society, art, literature and moral reform" [Lomazow 796, omitting internal quotation marks]. After the unpleasant domestic scandal involving Reverend Beecher, Tilton moved to Paris, where he remained for the rest of his life.

His Sonnets are preceded by a brief biography of Douglass, under the heading, "A Career Unique."

Not in LCP, Work, Blockson.

\$1,250.00



Item No. 114

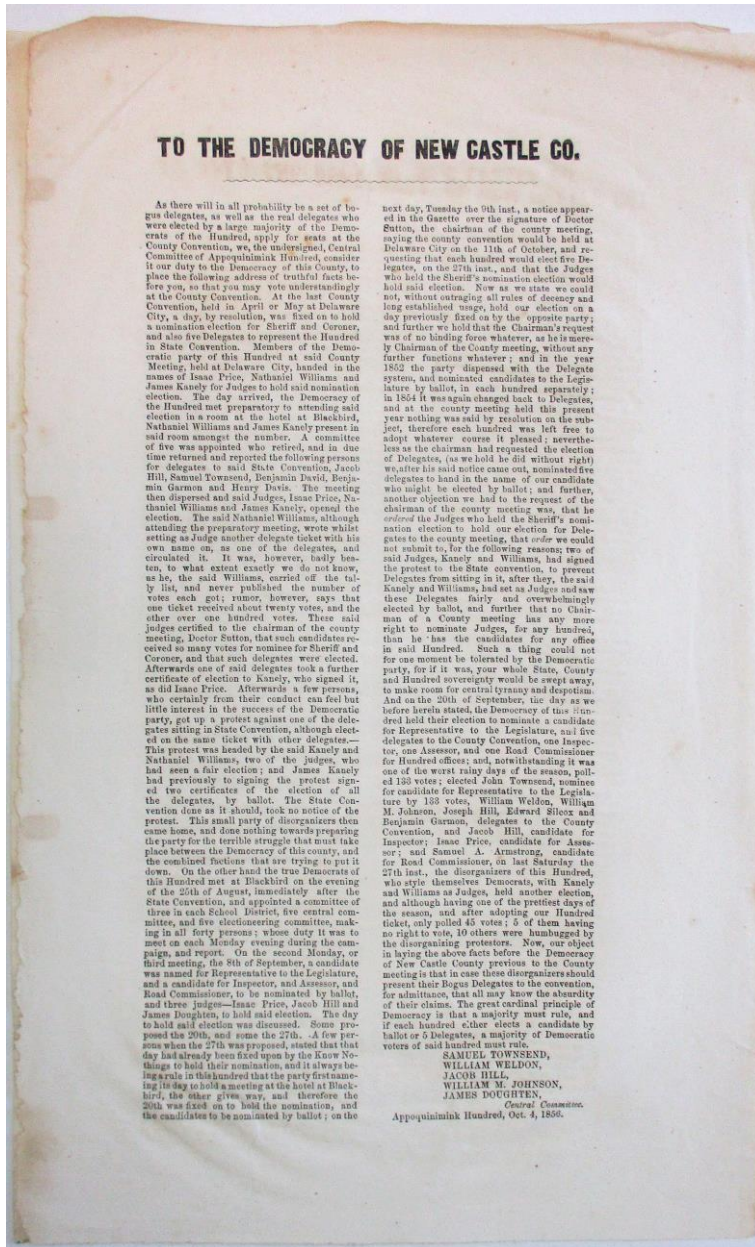
Founder of the Delaware White Man's Party

115. [Townsend, Samuel]: TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW CASTLE CO. AS THERE WILL IN ALL PROBABILITY BE A SET OF BOGUS DELEGATES... Appoquinimink Hundred: Oct. 4, 1856. Broadside, 8 1/4" x 13", printed in two columns, and signed and dated in type at the end by Townsend, William Weldon, Jacob Hill, William M. Johnson, and James Doughten for the Central Committee of Appoquinimink Hundred at the end. Generous margins, a few fox marks at the outer margins. Near Fine.

Townsend, whose papers reside at the University of Delaware, was a prominent Delaware Democrat. A Union man during the War, he opposed emancipation and would, during Reconstruction, help to found the Delaware White Man's Party.

In this rare broadside, issued a month before the 1856 elections, Townsend and other members of the Central Committee warn of intraparty strife, led by a "small party of disorganizers" who challenged the duly nominated local ticket; and who have "done nothing towards preparing the party for the terrible struggle that must take place between the Democracy of this county, and the combined factions that are trying to put it down."

OCLC 79153031 [1- Clements], 32084932 [2- U DE, AAS] as of April 2021. \$450.00



TO THE DEMOCRACY OF NEW CASTLE CO.

As there will in all probability be a set of bogus delegates, as well as the real delegates who were elected by a large majority of the Democrats of the Hundred, apply for seats at the County Convention, we, the undersigned, Central Committee of Appoquinimink Hundred, consider it our duty to the Democracy of this County, to place the following address of truthful facts before you, so that you may vote understandingly at the County Convention. At the last County Convention, held in April or May at Delaware City, a day, by resolution, was fixed on to hold a nomination election for Sheriff and Coroner, and also five Delegates to represent the Democratic party of this Hundred at said County Meeting, held at Delaware City, headed in the names of Isaac Price, Nathaniel Williams and James Kanely for Judges to hold said nomination election. The day arrived, the Democracy of the Hundred met preparatory to attending said election in a room at the hotel at Blackbird, Nathaniel Williams and James Kanely present in said room amongst the number. A committee of five was appointed who retired, and in due time returned and reported the following persons for delegates to State Convention, Jacob Hill, Samuel Townsend, Benjamin David, Benjamin Gorman and Henry Davis. The meeting then dispersed and said Judges, Isaac Price, Nathaniel Williams and James Kanely, opened the election. The said Nathaniel Williams, although attending the preparatory meeting, wrote whilst sitting as judge another delegate ticket with his own name on, as one of the delegates, and circulated it. It was, however, badly beaten, to what extent exactly we do not know, as he, the said Williams, carried off the tally list, and never published the number of votes each got; rumor, however, says that one ticket received about twenty votes, and the other over one hundred votes. These said Judges certified to the chairman of the county meeting, Doctor Sutton, that such candidates received so many votes for nominee for Sheriff and Coroner, and that such delegates were elected. Afterwards one of said delegates took a further certificate of election to Kanely, who signed it, as did Isaac Price. Afterwards a few persons, who certainly from their conduct can feel but little interest in the success of the Democratic party, got up a protest against one of the delegates sitting in State Convention, although elected on the same ticket with other delegates—This protest was headed by the said Kanely and Nathaniel Williams, two of the Judges, who had seen a fair election; and James Kanely had previously to signing the protest signed two certificates of the election of all the delegates, by ballot. The State Convention done as it should, took no notice of the protest. This small party of disorganizers then came home, and done nothing towards preparing the party for the terrible struggle that must take place between the Democracy of this county, and the combined Dictators that are trying to put it down. On the other hand the true Democrats of this Hundred met at Blackbird on the evening of the 20th of August, immediately after the State Convention, and appointed a committee of three in each School District, five central committee, and five electing committee, making in all forty persons; whose duty it was to meet on each Monday evening during the campaign, and report. On the second Monday, or third meeting, the 6th of September, a candidate was named for Representative to the Legislature, and a candidate for Inspector, and Assessor, and Road Commissioner, to be nominated by ballot, and three Judges—Isaac Price, Jacob Hill and James Houghton, to hold said election. The day to hold said election was discussed. Some proposed the 20th, and some the 27th. A few persons when the 27th was proposed, stated that that day had already been fixed upon by the Know Nothings to hold their nomination, and it always being early in the Hundred that the party first naming 18th day to hold a meeting at the hotel at Blackbird, the other given way, and therefore the 20th was fixed on to hold the nomination, and the candidates to be nominated by ballot; on the

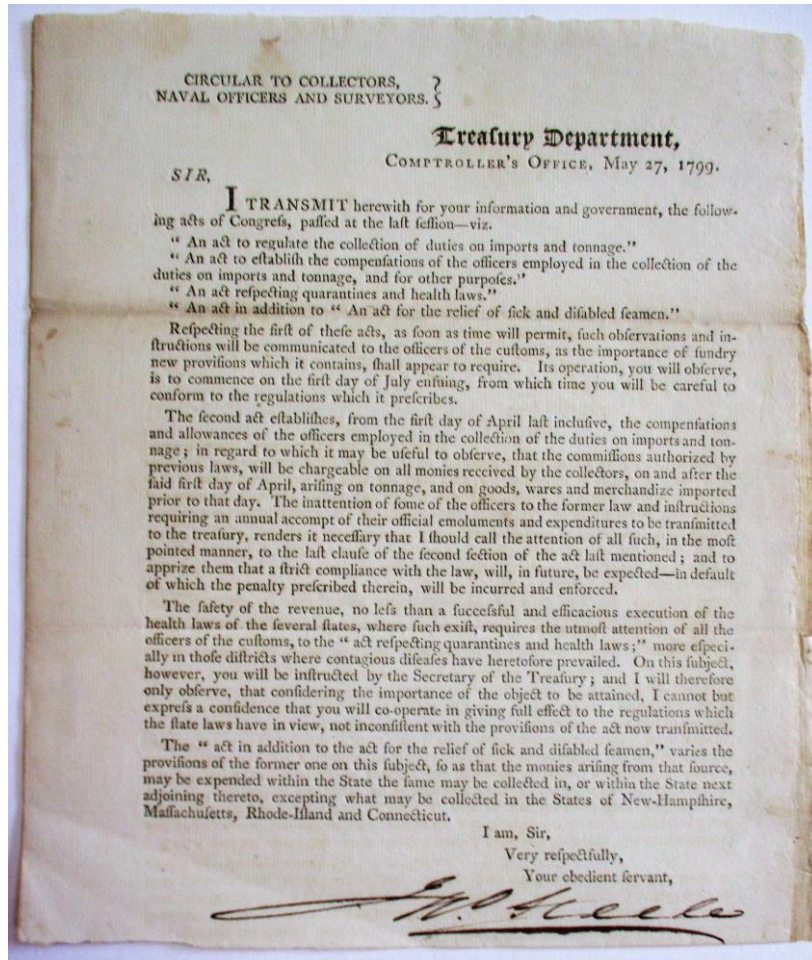
next day, Tuesday the 9th inst., a notice appeared in the Gazette over the signature of Doctor Sutton, the chairman of the county meeting, saying the county convention would be held at Delaware City on the 11th of October, and requesting that each hundred would elect five Delegates, on the 27th inst., and that the Judges who held the Sheriff's nomination election would hold said election. Now as we state we could not, without outraging all rules of decency and long established usage, hold our election on a day previously fixed on by the opposite party; and further we hold that the Chairman's request was of no binding force whatever, as he is merely Chairman of the County meeting, without any further functions whatever; and in the year 1852 the party dispensed with the Delegate system, and nominated candidates to the Legislature by ballot, in each hundred separately; in 1854 it was again changed back to Delegates, and at the county meeting held this present year nothing was said by resolution on the subject, therefore each hundred was left free to adopt whatever course it pleased nevertheless as the chairman had requested the election of Delegates, (as we hold he did without right) we, after his said notice came out, nominated five delegates to hand in the name of our candidate who might be elected by ballot; and further, another objection we had to the request of the chairman of the county meeting was, that he ordered the Judges who held the Sheriff's nomination election to hold our election for Delegates to the county meeting, that order we could not submit to, for the following reasons: two of said Judges, Kanely and Williams, had signed the protest to the State convention, to prevent Delegates from sitting in it, after they, the said Kanely and Williams, had set as Judges and saw these Delegates fairly and overwhelmingly elected by ballot, and further that no Chairman of a County meeting has any more right to nominate Judges, for any hundred, than he has the candidates for any office in said Hundred. Such a thing could not for one moment be tolerated by the Democratic party, for if it was, your whole State, County and Hundred sovereignty would be swept away, to make room for central tyranny and despotism. And on the 20th of September, the day as we before herein stated, the Democracy of this Hundred held their election to nominate a candidate for Representative to the Legislature, and five delegates to the County Convention, one Inspector, one Assessor, and one Road Commissioner for Hundred offices; and, notwithstanding it was one of the worst rainy days of the season, polled 133 votes; elected John Townsend, nominee for candidate for Representative to the Legislature by 133 votes, William Weldon, William M. Johnson, Joseph Hill, Edward Silcox and Benjamin Gorman, delegates to the County Convention, and Jacob Hill, candidate for Inspector; Isaac Price, candidate for Assessor; and Samuel A. Armstrong, candidate for Road Commissioner, on last Saturday the 27th inst., the disorganizers of this Hundred, who style themselves Democrats, with Kanely and Williams as Judges, held another election, and although having one of the prettiest days of the season, and after adopting our Hundred ticket, only polled 45 votes; 5 of them having no right to vote, 10 others were humbugged by the disorganizing protestors. Now, our object in laying the above facts before the Democracy of New Castle County, previous to the County meeting is that in case these disorganizers should present their Bogus Delegates to the convention, for admission, that all may know the absurdity of their claims. The great cardinal principle of Democracy is that a majority must rule, and if each hundred either elects a candidate by ballot or 5 Delegates, a majority of Democratic voters of said hundred must rule.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND,
WILLIAM WELDON,
JACOB HILL,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON,
JAMES DOUGLITTEN,
Central Committee.
Appoquinimink Hundred, Oct. 4, 1856.

Item No. 115

116. [Treasury Department]: CIRCULAR TO COLLECTORS, NAVAL OFFICERS AND SURVEYORS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE. MAY 27, 1799. SIR, I TRANSMIT HEREWITH FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND GOVERNMENT, THE FOLLOWING ACTS OF CONGRESS, PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION-- VIZ. 'AN ACT TO REGULATE THE COLLECTION OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND TONNAGE.' ... 'AN ACT RESPECTING QUARANTINES AND HEALTH LAWS.'... [Philadelphia: 1799]. Folio sheet, folded to [3], [1 blank] pp. Caption title, as issued. Signed in ink by John Steele, Comptroller of the Treasury and docketed on page [4]. Light wear, Very Good.

A rare item, with the signature of the Comptroller of the Treasury, John Steele of North Carolina, whom George Washington had appointed as such in 1796. AAS does not own this item; according to NAIP, only the Library of Congress has it. Evans 36501. NAIP w005476 [1]. \$450.00



Item No. 116

Could "Allen a Slave" Get a Fair Trial?

117. [Trial of a Slave for Arson]: PURSUANT TO AN ORDER MADE BY THE HONORABLE CIRCUIT COURT NOW IN SESSION ON THE 26TH INSTANT I HAVE SERVED WITH A SUMMONS UPON THE FOLLOWING LAWFULL MEN AS JURORS TO ATTEND ON SATURDAY NEXT AT 8 OCLOCK TO TRY ALLEN A SLAVE OF A CHARGE OF THE CRIME OF ARSON... H.M WARREN SHRFF. [Lawrence County, AL]: 1828 March 27. Autograph manuscript document, signed by Sheriff Warren, attesting to having served 33 citizens named in the manuscript with process to appear on the designated date as potential jurors. Fine.

Sheriff Hugh M. Warren [born c.1800], a farmer, was the third sheriff of Lawrence County. Jurors include: Green K. Hubbard [1786-1876], Deputy Surveyor of the Northern District of Alabama and member of Alabama House of Representatives in 1822; Crockett McDonald [1801-1857], probate judge, postmaster, county treasurer, mayor of Moulton, and a minister; John Birdwell [1770-1854] was one of the founders of the Birdwell Springs Baptist Church in 1819; John Gregg, third clerk of the Lawrence County Court, fought in the Texas Revolution. He and his family were attacked by Indians; his wife and son were killed, and another son held as a prisoner for several years; John McBride was a tax collector; William Boyd, a postmaster; William Warren, farmer; Samuel Meredith; James McCord; James Woodfin; Michael Waldrope; Benjamin Jones; Isaac Barnett; William Ferguson; Thomas

Couch; William Hodges; Samuel T. Anderson; Daniel Frasier; Frederick Hood; Henry Tauctoth [?]; Thomas McCraus; William Boyd; William Honey; George D. Clair; Nathaniel Burnum; George W. Staneroad; Samuel R. Oats; John McClellan; George W. Smyth; John Wallace; Wright McMahan; and Claiborne W. Saunders. \$500.00

Pursuant to an order made by the honorable Circuit
 Court now in Session on the 26th Instant I have served
 with a summons upon the following lawfull men as
 jurors to attend an ~~Exhibition~~ ^{Examination} next at 8 o'clock to try Allen
 a Slave of a charge of the crime of Murder with
 John S. McBride Henry Gregg R. Hubbard Craslett
 McDonald John Burdwell Samuel Amatt William Warren
 Daniel Frasier James McCord James Woodfin Benjamin Jones
 Henry Tauctoth Frederick Hood Thomas McCraus William
 Boyd William Honey George D. Clair Nathaniel Burnum
 Claiborne W. Saunders George W. Staneroad Saml. R. Oats John
 McMahan George W. Smyth John Wallace Wright McMahan
 Josiah M. Day Michael Melarop John Gregg Isaac Bates
 William Ferguson Thomas Couch William Hodges & Samuel
 Henderson this 27th March 1828
 J. C. W. Warren *Shff. Clk.*

Item No. 117

Journals of the Exciting Third Congress

118. **United States, Third Congress: JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 2, 1793.**

[bound with] JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, BEING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD CONGRESS, BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 3, 1794. Philadelphia: John Fenno, 1793 [i.e., 1794] & 1794. Folio. 205, [1 blank]; 114, [12] pp. Each Journal is a separate imprint with separate title page, each complete with Index, bound together in contemporary sheep [spine worn and darkened]. Bit of endpaper spotting, Very Good.

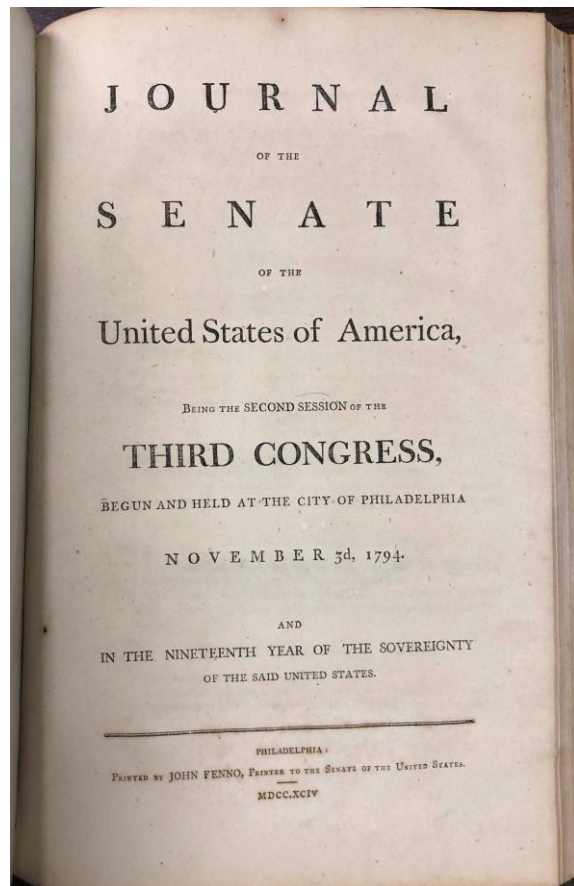
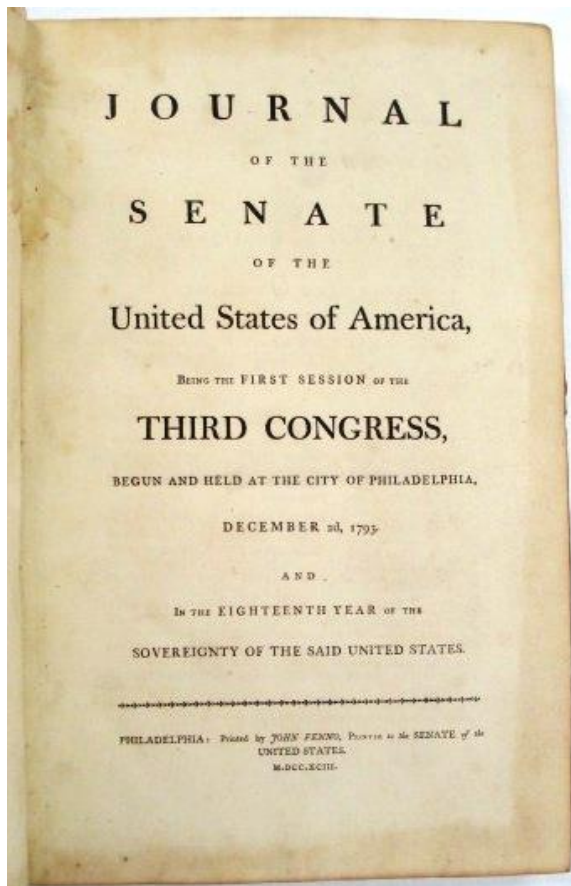
These documents print Messages of President Washington, including his December 1793 Address opening the Session, his first Message to Congress since his re-election. He warns, "The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will, for ever, keep 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."

Washington is profoundly annoyed with Citizen Genet, who has sought "to involve us in war abroad, and discord and anarchy at home." The First Session records Federalists' successful challenge to Albert Gallatin's election as Senator from Pennsylvania, on the ground that he had not satisfied the Constitution's nine-year citizenship requirement. Affidavits and other information are printed regarding Gallatin's early years in the country. Also discussed are fiscal matters; the Bank of the United States; the treaty with England and other foreign policy issues; protection of the frontier and military questions; the Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution, withdrawing federal courts' jurisdiction of suits against a State by citizens of another State; and a host of other matters. The Session closed in May 1794.

The President's Message opening the Second Session focuses on the Whisky Rebellion, the major domestic event of the day. Washington recounts the attacks upon federal officers, including the kidnapping of a federal marshal; and his careful, measured response, finally calling out the militia. The Second Session devotes much attention to matters affecting the militia, and issues involving Creek Indian lands within the State of Georgia.

Evans 27911, 29724.

\$1,500.00



Item No. 118

Rare Plea for a New District Court in Alexandria

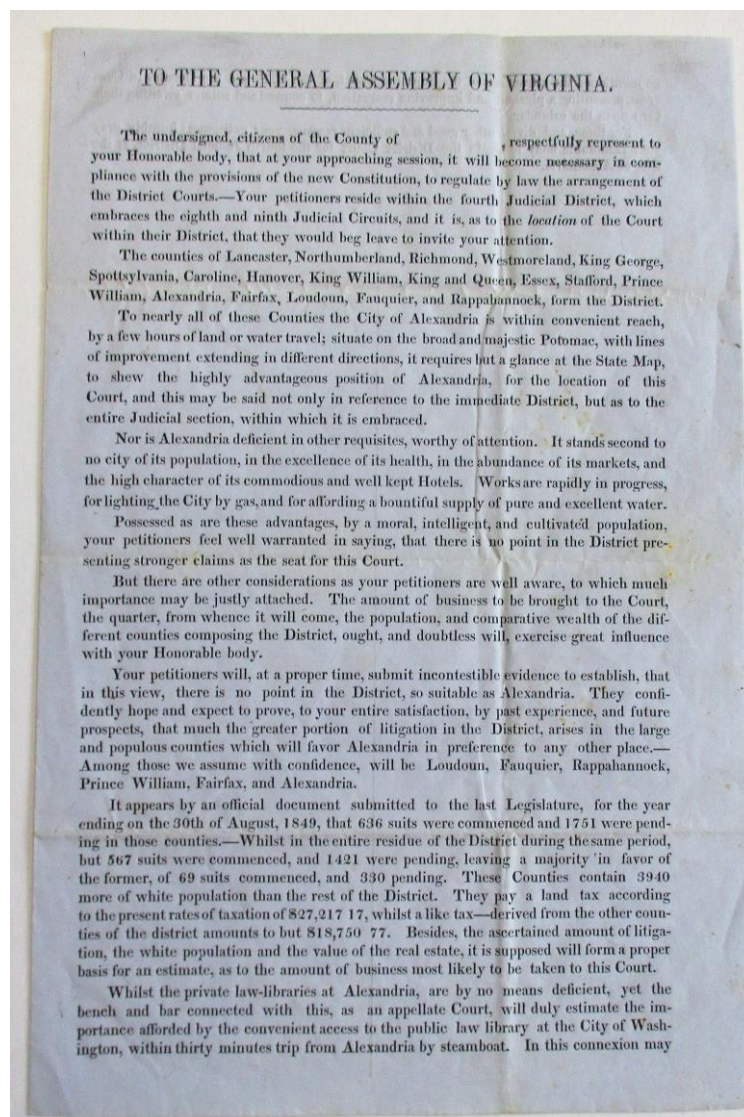
119. [Virginia]: TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA. THE UNDERSIGNED, CITIZENS OF THE COUNTY OF -----, RESPECTFULLY REPRESENT TO YOUR HONORABLE BODY... [Alexandria, VA? @ 1850]. Folio printed broadsheet, 2pp + conjugate blank leaf. 32 x 30 cm. Printed on pale blue paper. Light wear, Near Fine.

A printed petition [signature areas left blank] from citizens of the 18 counties comprising Virginia's Fourth Judicial District, urging that the new District Court be located in Alexandria, which is strategically situated in relation to all the counties in the District, but especially to the six most populous and prosperous ones, in which most of the litigation occurs. Alexandria also offers "convenient access to the public law library at the city of Washington within 30 minutes trip from Alexandria by steamboat. In this connection may be mentioned the attractions of the Supreme Court of the U.S. and the debates in Congress, presenting a pleasant and improving recreation."

The petition includes statistics on litigation, population, and taxation. The "arrangement of the District Courts" was mandated by the new constitution, which was to go into effect in 1851.

Not located in Haynes, Swem, Hummel, Sabin, Cohen or on OCLC as of April 2021.

\$750.00



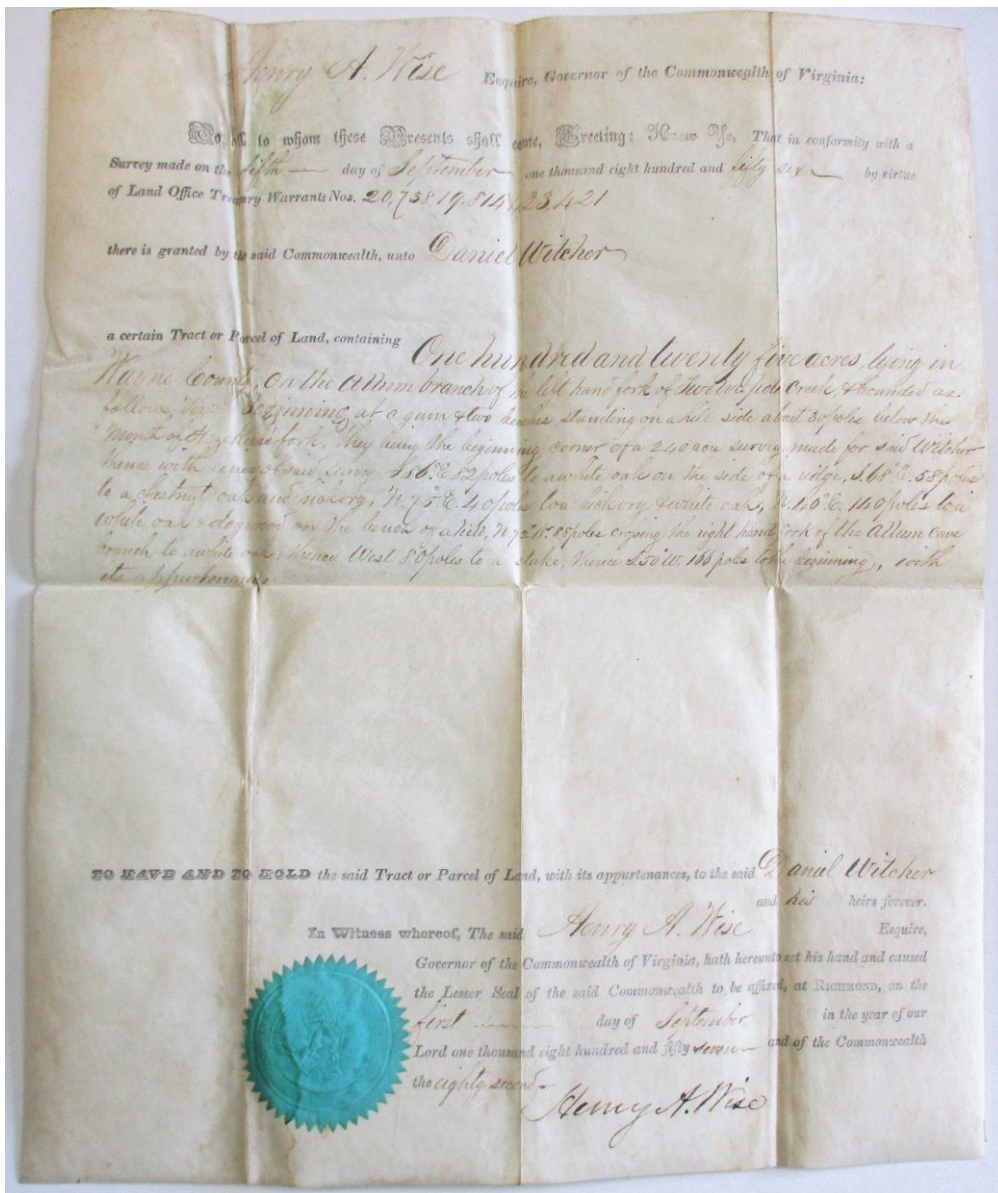
Item No. 119

120. [Virginia]: VIRGINIA GOVERNOR HENRY A. WISE SIGNS AND GRANTS TITLE TO A ONE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE ACRE TRACT OF LAND IN WAYNE COUNTY, TO DANIEL WITCHER, 1 SEPTEMBER 1857. [Richmond? 1857]. Document

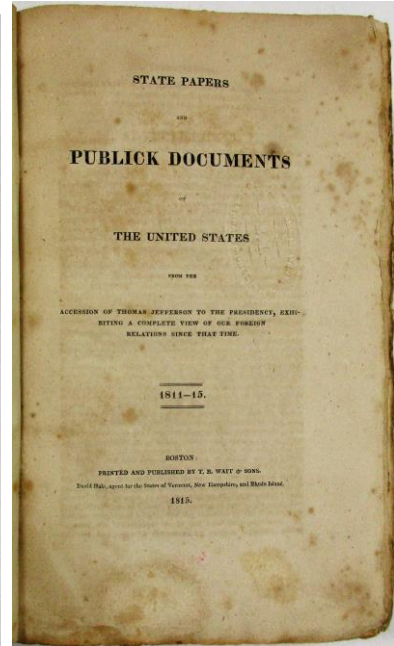
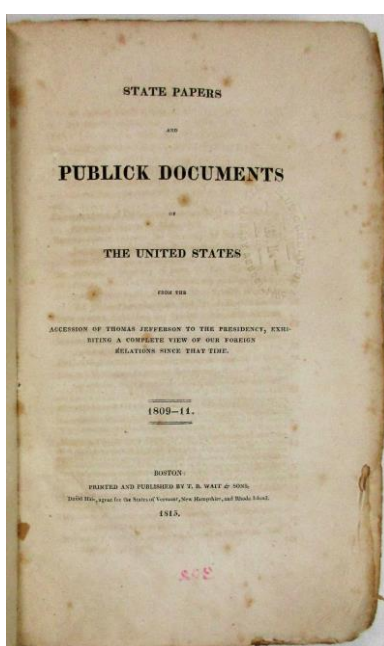
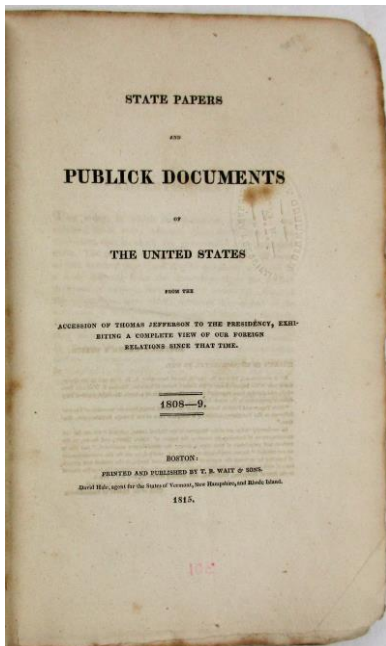
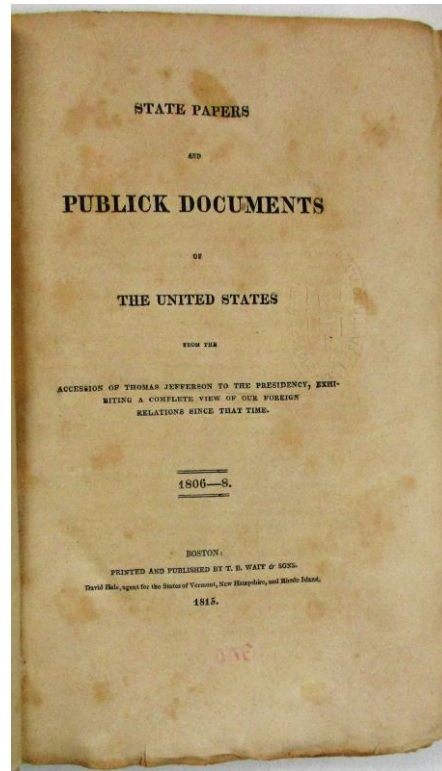
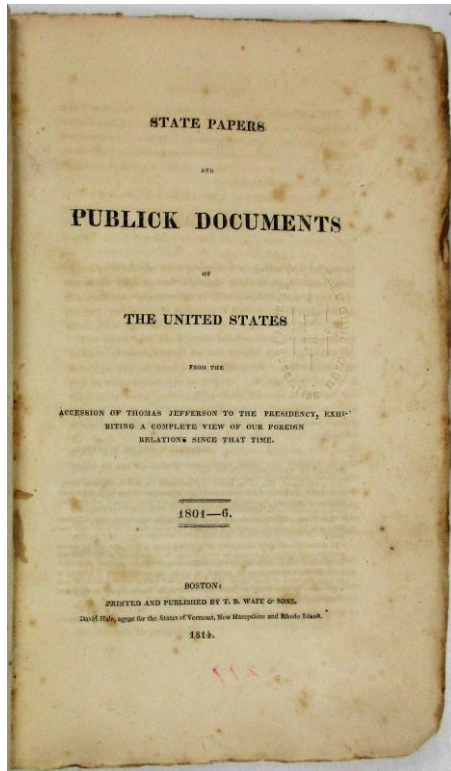
printed on parchment and completed in manuscript. 13" x 10-3/4." Old folds. Signed at the end by in ink by Wise, seal attached. Some discoloration along the left third of the seal. Very Good.

"HENRY A. WISE ESQ. GOVERNOR OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA: TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING: KNOW YE, THAT IN CONFORMITY WITH A SURVEY MADE ON THE FIFTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER [1856], BY VIRTUE OF LAND OFFICE TREASURY WARRANTS NOS. 20,738 19,814 23,421 THERE IS GRANTED BY THE SAID COMMONWEALTH, UNTO DANIEL WITCHER, A CERTAIN TRACT OR PARCEL OF LAND, CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE ACRES LYING IN WAYNE COUNTY, ON THE ALLUM BRANCH OF THE LEFT HAND FORK OF TWELVE POLE CREEK ... " [with a detailed description of metes and bounds].

Wise held a variety of State and Federal offices during his career, including as general in the Army of the Confederacy. \$450.00



Item No.120



Item No. 121

The Events of Jefferson's Administrations and the First Madison Administration

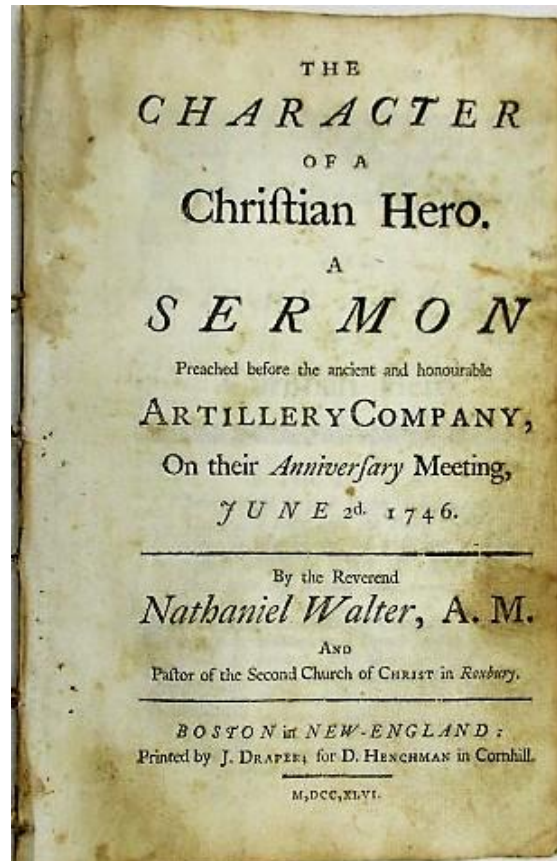
121. **Wait, T.B & Sons: STATE PAPERS AND PUBLIC DOCUMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FROM THE ACCESSION OF THOMAS JEFFERSON TO THE PRESIDENCY, EXHIBITING A COMPLETE VIEW OF OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS SINCE THAT TIME.** Boston: T.B. Wait & Sons, agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, 1814-1815. Five volumes: Vol. I: 512pp, 3 folded tables; Vol. II: 511pp; Vol. III: 502pp; Vol. IV: [6], [2 blank], 536 pp, 4 folded tables; Vol. V: 674, [2],

xlviii pp [pp xv-xviii are folding tables]. Original pale blue paper over boards [rubbed], tan paper spines with handwritten labels [some splitting, one lacking a label and repaired with tape]. Text untrimmed and partly uncut. Some light tanning, scattered foxing, occasional blindstamps. Very Good.

"The first edition of Wait's 'State Papers'." [Sabin.] They present a complete picture of the historic events of the Jefferson Administrations, including the acquisition of Louisiana, encounters with Spain, and other foreign and domestic matters; and the first Madison administration, with documentation of the War of 1812 and the events leading to it.

FIRST EDITION. Sabin 90637.

\$1,000.00



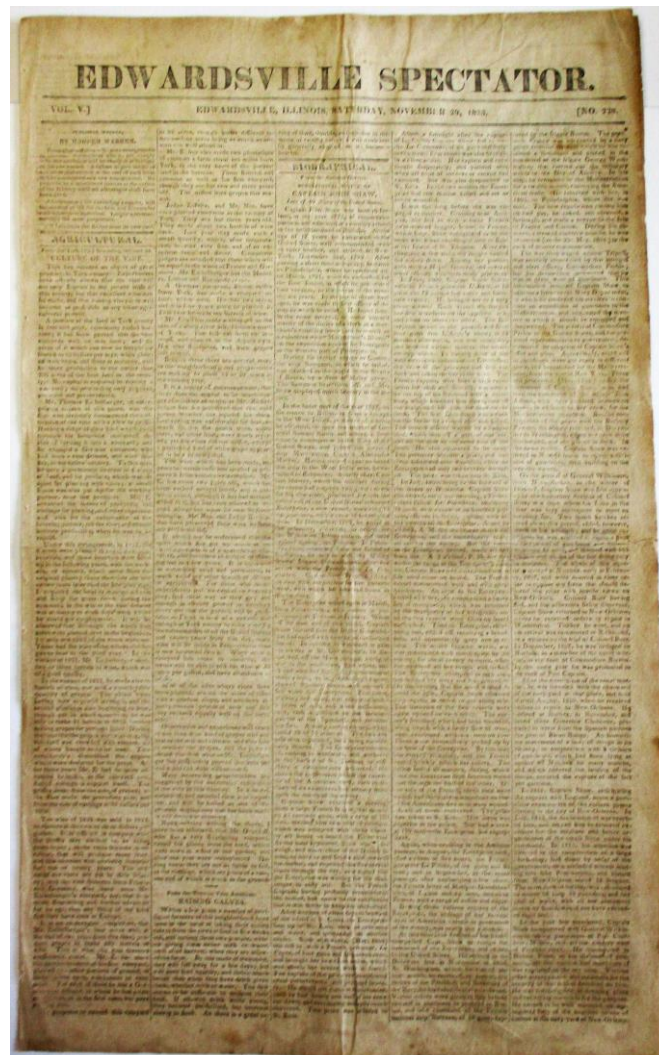
Item No.122

“All the World Knows a Christian’s Life is a Warfare”

122. **Walter, Nathaniel:** THE CHARACTER OF A CHRISTIAN HERO. A SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE ANCIENT AND HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY, ON THEIR ANNIVERSARY MEETING, JUNE 2D. 1746. Boston in New-England: Printed by J. Draper; for D. HENCHMAN in Cornhill, 1746. 22pp, but lacking the half title and final blank. Disbound, scattered foxing, Good+.

"All the World knows a Christian's Life is a Warfare. From the Moment we name the Name of Christ, become His Disciples, we engage with the Flesh, the World, and the Devil, in a Combat..." The Artillery Company is comprised of true Christian heroes: "From You, as from a Nursery, our Land is ever to be supplied with Officers perfectly skill'd in the Art of War, and who shall train up our Forces to an Expertness in military Exercise equal to any of his Britanic Majesty's: This, under God, will be the best Defence of our Land."

Reverend Walter was Pastor of the Second Church of Christ in Roxbury. He was Chaplain of Colonel Richmond's regiment in the Louisburg expedition.
Evans 5877. ESTC W37721. \$650.00



Item No. 123

Early Illinois Newspaper Chronicles "The Evil Consequences of Slavery"

123. [Warren, Hooper]: EDWARDSVILLE SPECTATOR. Edwardsville, Illinois: Saturday, November 29, 1823. [4] pp. Folio, shorn at the spine. 12-1/8" x 20." Each page printed in five columns, each column separated by a rule. Light uniform toning, a couple of pinholes affecting two or three letters. Closed horizontal tear along a fold, repaired without loss. Good+.

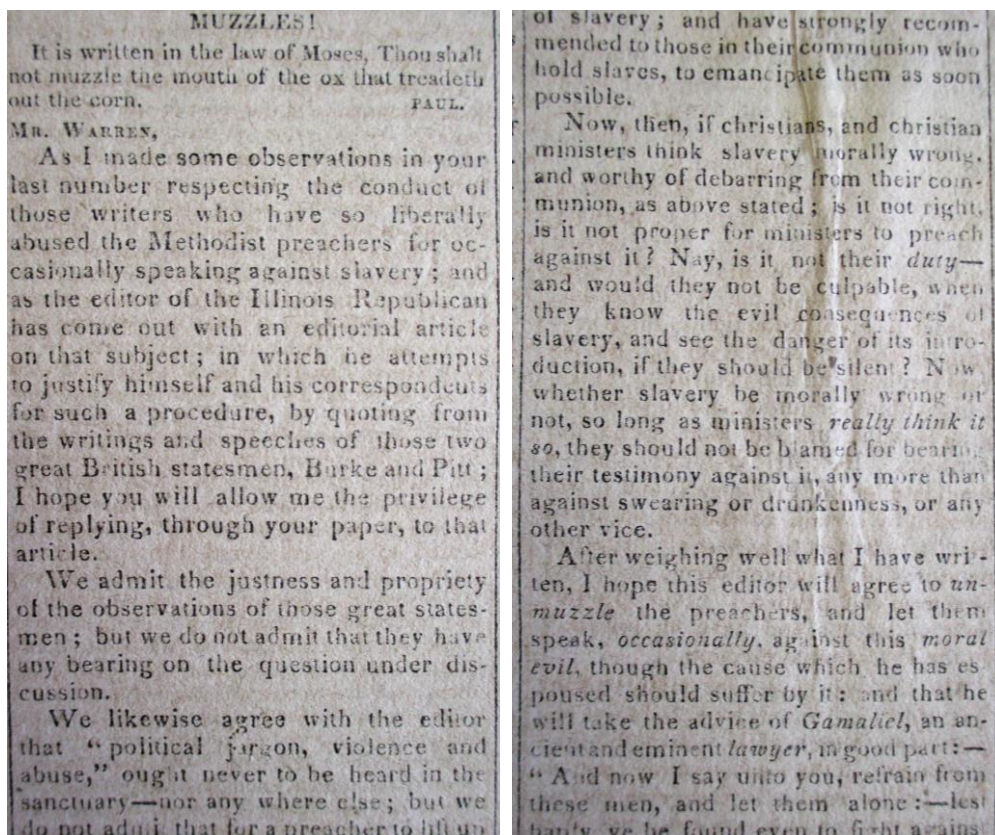
The Spectator, an early Illinois weekly quite uncommon today, was published by Hooper Warren. "Warren had made the Edwardsville Spectator, which he edited from 1819 to 1824, the best-read weekly newspaper in the state, thanks partly to a controversy over whether Illinois should hold a constitutional convention in order to legalize slavery. Warren vehemently opposed the idea, and voters rejected the convention in an 1824 referendum" [SangamonLink online]. The Spectator was the "first distinctively anti-slavery paper ever published in the state" [Scott, Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois 156].

This number prints a full-column Letter from 'Martus' denouncing "the conduct of those writers who have so liberally abused the Methodist preachers for occasionally speaking against slavery." It is "the duty" of preachers to explain "the evil consequences of slavery" when they know slavery to be "morally wrong." Other Letters explain the religious obligation to oppose slavery.

Other articles discuss Illinois agricultural concerns, relations with Indians, and the need to establish military posts in neighboring Missouri.

Brigham 135.

\$650.00



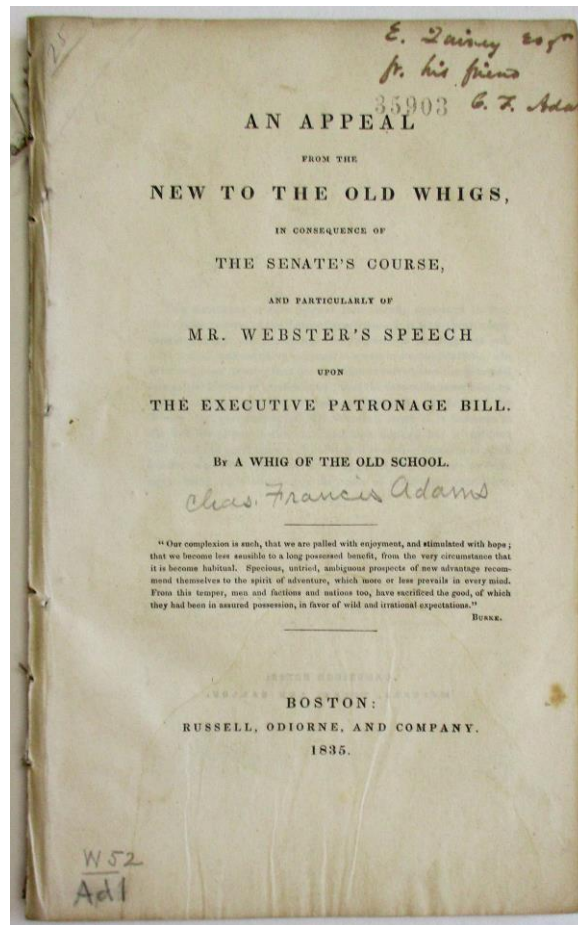
Item No. 123

The Senate Lacks Authority to Challenge the President's Removal of Executive Officers

124. [Whigs]: AN APPEAL FROM THE NEW TO THE OLD WHIGS, IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SENATE'S COURSE, AND PARTICULARLY OF MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH UPON THE EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE BILL. BY A WHIG OF THE OLD SCHOOL. Boston: 1835. 52pp, disbound, lightly worn and foxed. Clipped presentation, "E. Quincy Esq. fr. his friend C.F. Adams." Good+.

Fearing that the nation will be cast "wide afloat upon the ocean of uncertain experiment" the anonymous author-- identified by American Imprints as Charles Francis Adams-- criticises Webster and other anti-Jackson Senators for arguing that the President's power of removal from executive offices requires the Senate's advice and consent. Nothing, he argues, could be clearer, from the Constitution itself and its subsequent elaboration by the Supreme Court, that only the President's power of appointment-- not that of removal-- is subject to Senate confirmation. A thorough examination of the constitutional issue.

The argument would, in the succeeding generation, be revived by the Tenure of Office Act, intended to limit the power of reactionary President Andrew Johnson. Sabin 103268. AI 29928 [5]. \$250.00



Item No. 124

“You are Now Entiring on a New World, Where You Will be Surrounded with Multitudes of Heathens”

125. **Whitefield, George:** THANKFULNESS FOR MERCIES RECEIVED A NECESSARY DUTY. A FAREWEL SERMON PREACHED ON BOARD THE WHITAKER, AT ANCHOR NEAR SAVANNAH IN GEORGIA, ON SUNDAY MAY THE 17TH, 1738. London: Printed for C. Whitefield, 1739. 24 pp. Disbound with scattered foxing. Good+.

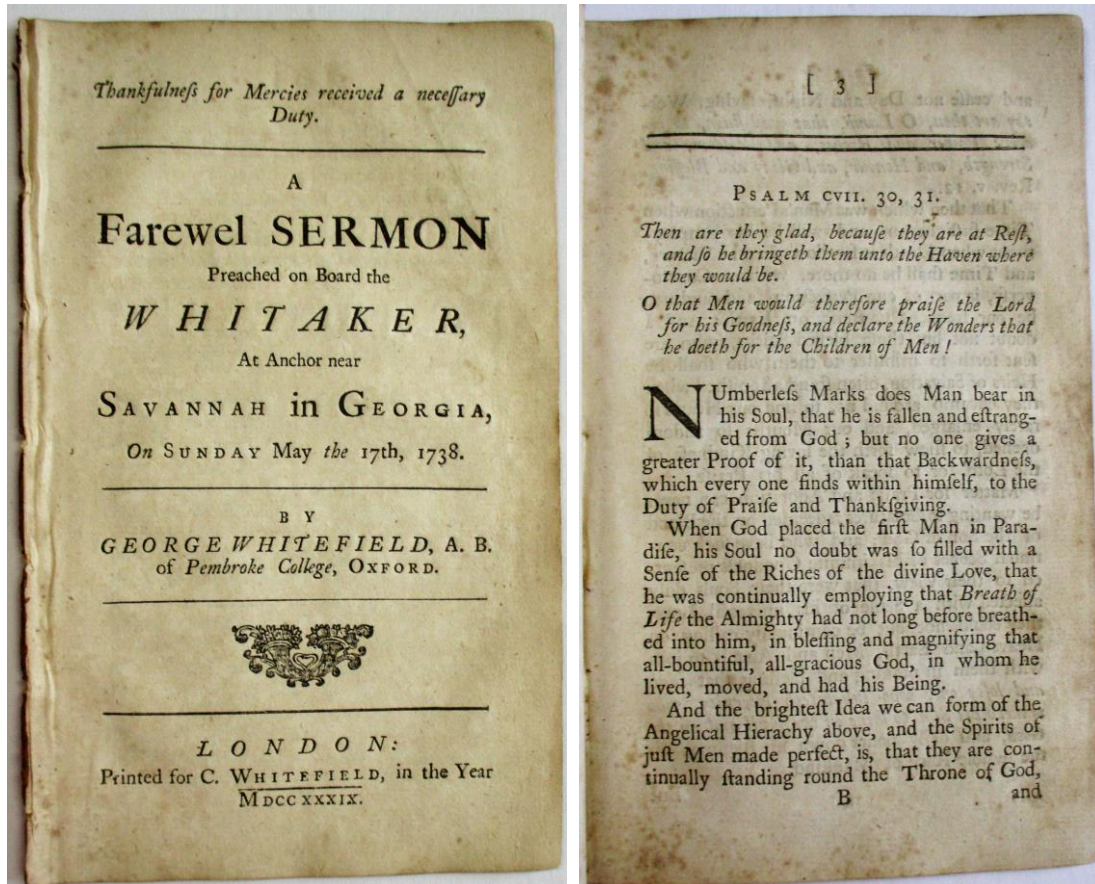
The first edition was printed in 1738. Whitefield, founder of Methodism, stimulated widespread enthusiasm for the Great Awakening during his many travels in the British-American colonies. He was to be Parish Priest in this voyage to Savannah, his first of many. He was accompanied by Governor Oglethorpe. He preached his historic Sermon just before these early colonists began to settle the colony of Georgia.

"For these four Months, my good friends, we have now been upon the Sea in this Ship, and have occupied our Business in the great Waters... We have been led through the Sea as through a Wilderness, and were once remarkably preserved from being run down by another Ship." He warns his shipmates, "You are now as it were entiring on a new World, where you

will be surrounded with Multitudes of Heathens... As for your military Affairs, I have nothing to do with them. Fear God, and you must honour the King... You must necessarily expect upon your Arrival at a new colony, to meet with many Difficulties. But your very Profession teaches you to endure Hardship; be not therefore faint-hearted, but quit yourselves like Men."

I De Renne 83. ESTC T200424. Sabin 103598.

\$1,000.00



Item No. 125

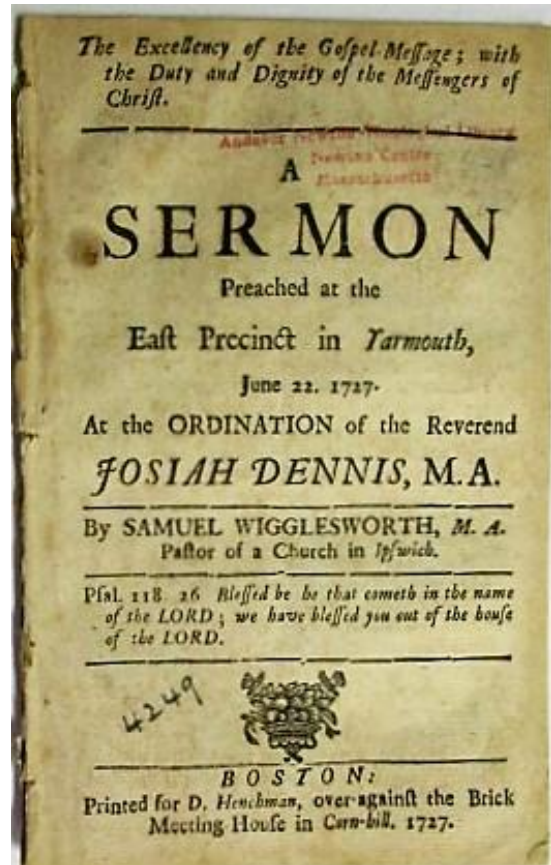
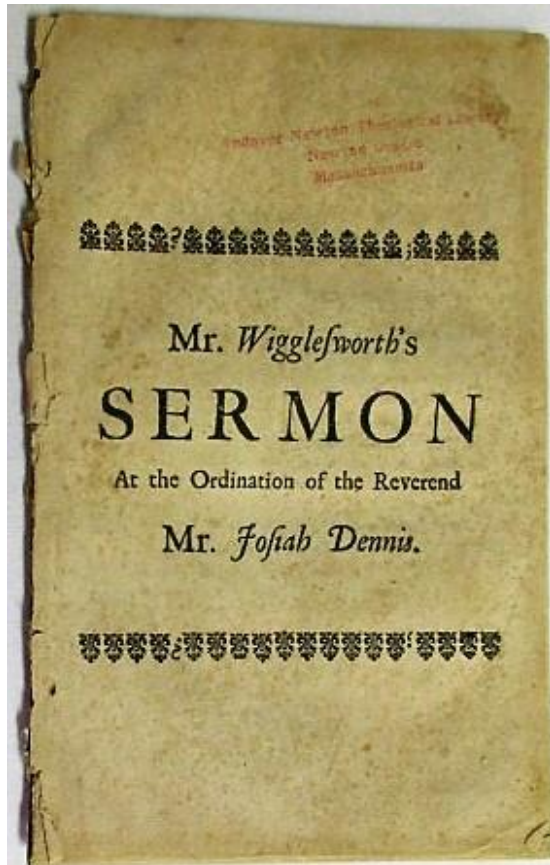
Wigglesworth Puts the Brakes to Religious Enthusiasms

126. **Wigglesworth, Samuel:** THE EXCELLENCY OF THE GOSPEL-MESSAGE; WITH THE DUTY AND DIGNITY OF THE MESSENGERS OF CHRIST. A SERMON PREACHED AT THE EAST PRECINCT IN YARMOUTH, JUNE 22. 1727. AT THE ORDINATION OF THE REVEREND JOSIAH DENNIS, M.A. Boston: Printed for D. Henchman, 1727. [4], 28 pp, with the half title [which is loose]. Light rubberstamp at blank portion of half title. Disbound, Good+.

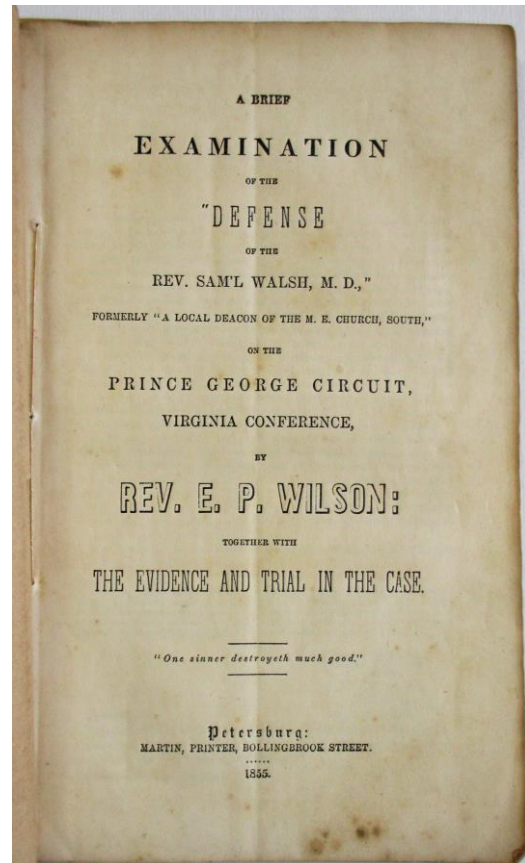
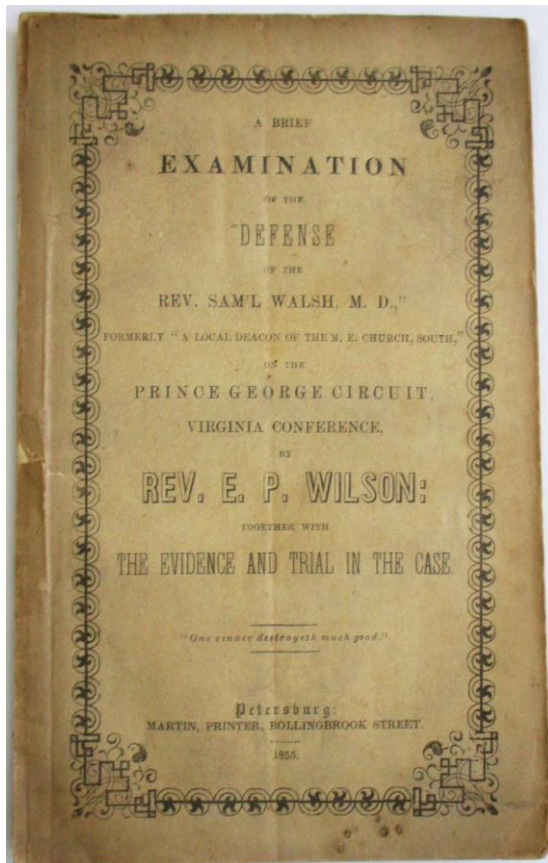
Wigglesworth opposed unbridled evangelism, the Great Awakening, and Reverend Whitefield. "If Ministers are God's Messengers [as we have heard] then let them wait for those Divine Orders that make them so. It becomes them not presumptuously to invade the sacred Office, and run before the Lord sends them. They must obey the Call of Providence, and stay until they be duly qualified, and regularly inducted and authorized."

Evans 2976. ESTC W32191 [6].

\$750.00



Item No. 126



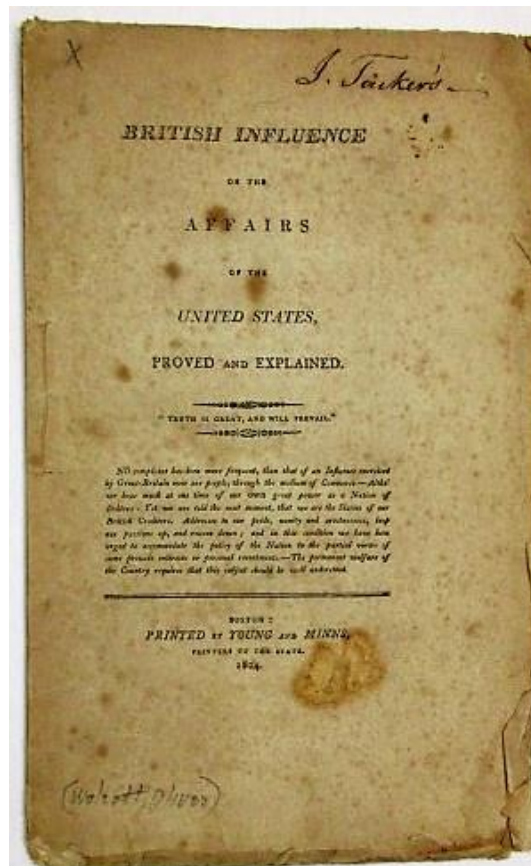
Item No. 127

A Rare Virginia Imprint

127. **Wilson, E.P.:** A BRIEF EXAMINATION OF THE "DEFENSE OF THE REV. SAM'L WALSH, M.D.," FORMERLY "A LOCAL DEACON OF THE M.E. CHURCH, SOUTH," ON THE PRINCE GEORGE CIRCUIT, VIRGINIA CONFERENCE, BY REV. E.P. WILSON: TOGETHER WITH THE EVIDENCE AND TRIAL IN THE CASE. "ONE SINNER DESTROYETH MUCH GOOD." Petersburg [VA]: Martin, Printer, Bollingbrook Street, 1855. 100pp. Original printed front wrapper [loosening], lacking the rear wrapper. Stitched. Mild occasional spotting. Except as noted, Very Good.

Walsh was "arraigned, tried and expelled" from the Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for his stubborn preaching of heretical doctrines, and his denial of the Conference's authority to discipline him. Walsh's "disgusting attitude before the world" is examined in great detail, the issues fully intelligible only to an authority on Church doctrine.

This is a rare Petersburg imprint. It does not appear at the online sites of AAS, Library of Congress, University of Virginia, Library of Virginia, William & Mary. OCLC 15526583 [1- SMU- Bridwell] as of April 2021. \$950.00



Item No. 128

Jefferson's Sinister "Secret Motives"

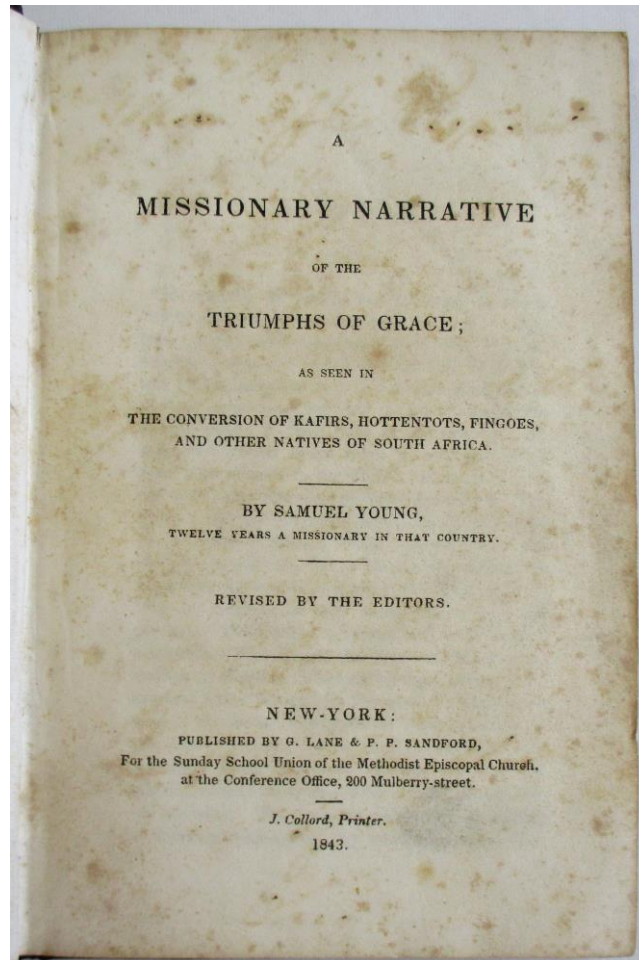
128. **[Wolcott, Oliver]:** BRITISH INFLUENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF THE UNITED STATES, PROVED AND EXPLAINED. Boston: Young and Minns, Printers to the State, 1804. 23, [1 blank] pp. Stitched as issued. Scattered foxing, Very Good. Ownership signature, "I. Jackson's." A contemporary margin notation.

Federalist Wolcott, who signs in type as 'MARCUS', attacks Jefferson, his allies, and Virginia. He reveals "the secret motives which govern Mr. Jefferson, and his associates of the Virginia party." Virginia's support for the Revolution "was chiefly owing to the debts of the planters. It is certain that their creditors were among the first objects of a severe and impolitic hostility, which occasioned great dissatisfaction among reflecting men in this country."

After the War Virginia passed a law "to absolve debtors" from paying debts to British creditors, despite contrary provisions of the 1783 Treaty of Peace. The Jay Treaty "recognized the obligations in respect to debts contracted before the War." Virginia's opposition was based on its historic unwillingness to acknowledge those debts.

Howes W611. Gaines 04-11. AI 7793 [5].

\$450.00

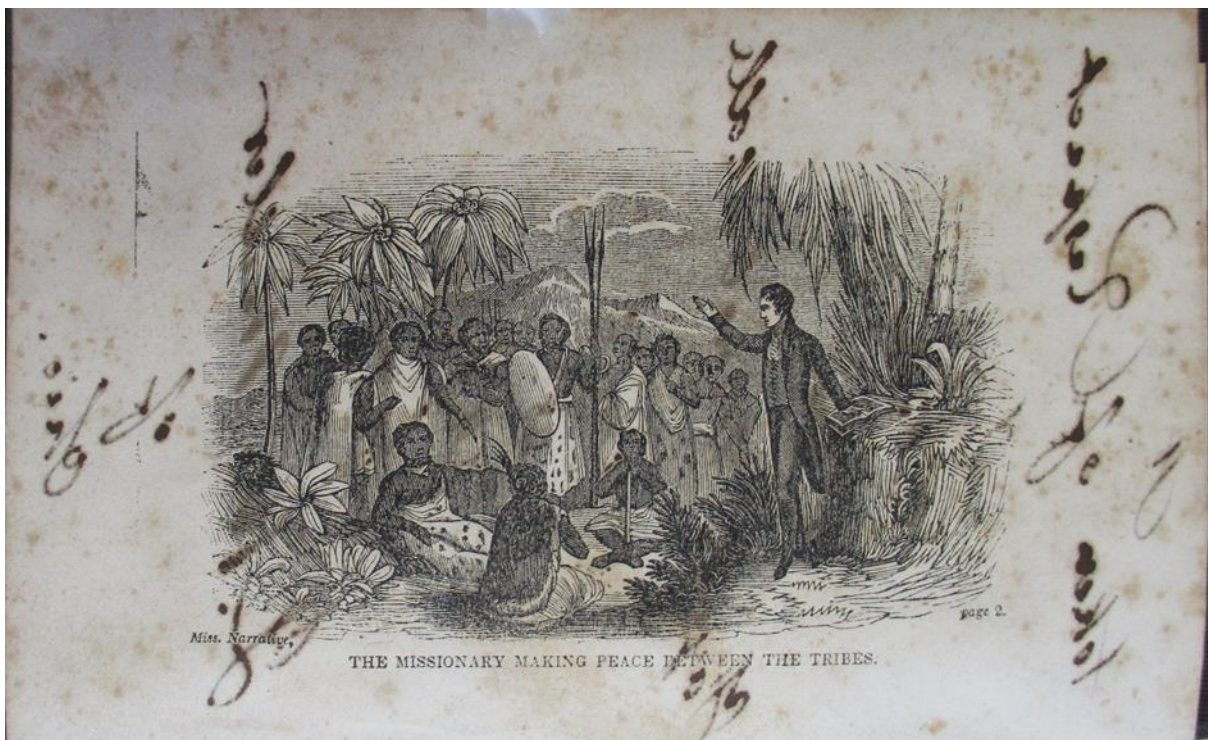


Item No. 129

“Ignorance, Superstition, Many Extremely Barbarous Practices”

129. **Young, Samuel:** A MISSIONARY NARRATIVE OF THE TRIUMPHS OF GRACE; AS SEEN IN THE CONVERSION OF KAFIRS, HOTTENTOTS, FINGOES, AND OTHER NATIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA. BY SAMUEL YOUNG, TWELVE YEARS A MISSIONARY IN THAT COUNTRY. REVISED BY THE EDITORS. New York: Published by G. Lane & P.P. Sandford, 1843. Original publisher's cloth [lightly rubbed], with gilt-stamped title on spine. 160pp. Frontis illustration, "The Missionary Making Peace Between the Tribes." Foxed, Good+. 1843 Gift inscription on front free endpaper.

First printed in London in 1842, this is the first American edition. A Wesleyan Missionary, Young spent twelve years among people whom he calls "Kaffirs," residents of an area of southeast Africa called "Kaffraria." The Preface, written in January 1843 in New York by "S.B.W.," describes their physical appearance as "tall, robust, and muscular; and though nearly black in their complexion, have not the least trace of the Negro, either in their form or countenance." Physically, there is no "finer race of men in the world; but in their moral and social condition they are degraded indeed. The dress of the men is nothing more than the skin of an ox... Marriage among the Kaffirs is but a traffic in women." They are woefully mired in "ignorance," "superstition," and "many extremely barbarous practices."
FIRST AMERICAN EDITION. AI 43-5437 [2]. OCLC 81810942 [2- Yale, AAS], 14254566 [1- Drew U] as of March 2021. Not in Work, Blockson, LCP. \$450.00



Item No. 129